# The Waterford Daily Mail.

## AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SHEET.

VOL XLVII. FRIDAY OCTOBER 27 1871. PRICE—ONE PENNY



BENSON'S
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
By special appointment to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Prize Medals—London, Dublin, and Paris.
Maker of the Gold Caskets presented by the city of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, M. LESSEPS, &c.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAFAS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING-ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNER A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLE, &c., &c.
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE, BY THE BEST ARTISTES.
PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c., SEE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS, POST FREE FOR 2 STAMPS.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Chains, Plate, &c., sent to all parts of the world.
J. W. BENSON,
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms,
LUDGATE HILL,
And OLD BOND STREET,
LONDON.
Watches repaired, by skilled workmen. Old Silver Watches, Gold, Jewellery, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.

## Perfumery.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.
PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY
HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.
The following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s COURT PERFUMES—Garibaldi Perfume, Prince of Wales' Perfume, Princess Alexandra's Perfumes, La Noblesse Perfume, Queen Victoria Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, Flannilang, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, for the Ball-room.—A most elegant and useful invention.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s TRIPLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE.—An elegant and most efficient preparation for cleansing and beautifying the teeth, and invaluable to smokers.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM.—In Pots or Tubes.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED VIOLET NURSERY POWDER.—Celebrated for its purity.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s MODELLINE GOLDEN OIL LA NOBLESSE POMADE, MADAGASAR OIL, &c., for the Hair.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH—AND DENTISTS' TOOTH BRUSHES.
NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AQUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. JOHN GOSNELL and Co. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles, 3s. each; also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, with brush.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO., LONDON,
REMOVED TO
ANGEL PASSAGE,
93 Upper Thames Street.
Agent for Waterford—Mr. E. LAFFAN, Perfumer.
(9295)

Just published for Two Stamps.
TO THE NERVOUS & DEBILITATED.
READ THE "SECRET FRIEND," by Dr BARNES, who has for years given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, and many other ailments, which, if neglected, bring the sufferers to an early death.
This valuable work, "THE SECRET FRIEND," is illustrated with numerous cases and testimonials, and not only gives the cause but the means of cure. Hundreds of cases which had been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and vigour after all other means had failed. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps.
Address—Dr BARNES, 1 Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury, London, N.
IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Dr BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter in all private and confidential cases; and for the benefit of nervous sufferers who cannot visit him he will, on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the case and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.
Address—Dr BARNES, 1 Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury, London, N.

THE HILLSBOROUGH WOOLLEN COMPANY, LIMITED,
HAVE to inform the Trade that they have removed their SAMPLE ROOM to the Works close to the Hillsborough Railway Station. Orders for their
IRISH FRIEZES AND TWEEDS
may be addressed to the Works at Hillsborough, Co. Down; or to
RICHARDSON BROS. & Co, 30, Donegall Place, Belfast

Printed and Published by the PROPRIETOR, JOSEPH FISHER, at his Office, 3 & 4, Exchange-street, in the City of Waterford, every evening, and filed by the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.
Subscription—Stamped, £2 8s 0d per annum
Unstamped, £1 6s 0d

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.
PALMER'S
COCOA CONDIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
THE COST IS LESS THAN ONE HALFPENNY PER FEED.
It will put a Horse into condition, and bring a Cow to her milk when all other means have failed.
FOR REARING CALVES IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
IT WILL SAVE TWENTY PER CENT. IN THE COST OF FEEDING.
B F BARNAL, Esq, Beneberry, County Carlow, writes—"Please send me another Cwt. of your Cocoa Condiment; I find it answers very well for rearing Calves."—July 4th, 1871.
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
PALMER AND COMPANY,
39, Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.
Wholesale and Retail Agent:—Mr. M. SMALL, V.S., Waterford. (9304)

CARSONS' PAINT,
PATRONISED BY
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, 7,000 of the NOBILITY AND GENTRY, RAILWAY and CANAL COMPANIES, COLLIERIES, IRON MASTERS, &c.
For all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
And is proved, after a test of upwards of 70 years, to surpass any other Paint. It is especially applicable to Iron Roofing, Park Fencing, Farm and other Buildings, Bridges, Hurdling, Farm Implements, Carts and Wagons, Gates, &c., &c., and all exposed work, effecting a
Saving of more than 50 per Cent.,
as it is cheaper, and lasts twice as long as genuine White Lead or any other paint, and
CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.
It is sold in a fine powder. Will keep any length of time. No grinding, tinting, straining, or dryer are necessary. It requires simply to be mixed with "Oil Mixture," according to "Directions for Use," thus avoiding the waste of paints sold "mixed ready for use."

| COLOURS: | Per Cwt. |
|---|---|
| White ... ... | 30s. |
| Light Stone ... | |
| Bath Stone ... | |
| Cream colour ... | |
| Light Portland Stone ... | |
| Portland Stone ... | |
| Buff (for Stables) ... | |
| Light Lead ... ... | 28s |
| Oak colour ... ... | 26s |
| Lead colour ... ... | |
| Bright Red ... ... | 26s. |
| Dark Red ... ... | |
| Purple Brown ... ... | |
| Bronze Green ... ... | |
| Chocolate ... ... | 24s. |
| Black ... ... | |
| Bright Green ... ... | 42s. |
| Medium Green ... ... | |
| Deep Green ... ... | |
| Blue ... ... | |

Prepared Oil Mixture for the Anti-Corrosion Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, &c
CARSONS' PAINT,
For PUBLIC EDIFICES, MANSIONS, VILLAS, and every kind of Brick, Stone, Canvas, &c., is unrivalled, and is the only Paint that will effectually resist the rays of the sun upon CONSERVATORIES, GREENHOUSES, FRAMES, &c.
2 Cwt. DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to all RAILWAY STATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Patterns and Testimonials sent Post Free on application.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.
And 21 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.
THE AGENTS IN IRELAND FOR
BURGESS AND KEY'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,
ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER
Prices and Testimonials Post Free.

IMPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT
BY
J. & P. COATS,
SEWING, TATTING, AND CROCHET COTTON MANUFACTURERS,
PAISLEY,
Holders of Prize Medals awarded at the London and Paris Exhibitions for Excellence of Quality.
J. & P. COATS beg to call the attention of Consumers to their IMPROVED BEST SOFT SEWING COTTON, which, with the view of more fully meeting the wants of Sewing Machines, they now make Six Cord in all lengths, from No. 10 to 100 inclusive.
The importance of this change will be more clearly understood when they state that in the TRADE Wrapper Thread, in all lengths, known as Six-Cord, is such to No. 40 only, being Four-Cord from 42 to 70 Three-Cord and above that number.

HAXELL'S ROYAL EXETER HOTEL,
WEST STRAND, LONDON.

| SUITES OF ROOMS. | BED ROOMS, | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drawing Rooms, with Bedrooms ensuite, 8s 6d. 10s 6d | Bed Room for One Person ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| Service, each Person, First Day, 1s; afterwards, 1s 6d | Ditto for Two Persons ... ... | 4 | 0 |

THE CHOICE WINES, LIQUEURS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THIS HOTEL
SITUATED in the most open part of the West Strand, close to the Theatres, Operas, Places of Amusement and Objects of Interest, is, in style and comfort, equal to any in London, while the Charges are Moderate in the extreme, and are never varied.
The Hotel contains upwards of One Hundred Rooms, and
AN ELEGANT AND WELL-APPOINTED LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM,
With Reading Room, supplied by MUDIE with Papers, Periodicals, and Books.
Well-appointed Broughams and Private Carriages in Single or Double Harness, under the care of experienced and well-conducted Drivers. Reasonable Charges.
There is a TELEGRAPH OFFICE in the Hotel to all parts of the Kingdom, Europe, America and the Metropolis.
Attached to the Hotel is a SALOON or BALL ROOM.
Estimates given for Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Dinners, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S EDINBURGH INDIA PALE ALE
WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S SPARKLING DINNER ALE
WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S EDINBURGH ALE
OCTOBER BREWINGS.
WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S
EDINBURGH, INDIA PALE, AND DINNER ALES,
Sparkling, refreshing, nourishing, and economical, to be had of the principal retailers. Observe Trade Marks, as other brands are frequently substituted.
Breweries—EDINBURGH. Waterford Stores—81, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.
M. B. CAMPION, Agent.


## Railways.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK, AND LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL, AND KILLALOE RAILWAYS.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUNDAY TRAINS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after SUNDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1871, and until further notice, the 6.30 a.m. down Train, Limerick Junction to Waterford; the 2 p.m. down Train, Limerick to Killaloe; and the 6.30 p.m. up Train, Killaloe to Limerick, will cease to run.

"VANDELEUR" STEAMER SATURDAY RUNNING.
On and from SATURDAY, 7th October, 1871, and until further notice, the "Vandeleur" steamer will cease running in connexion with the 4.5 p.m. down Train; but will leave Foynes for Kilrush on arrival of the 11.45 a.m. down Train, same as on other week days.
(By order)
T. AINSWORTH, Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Limerick Terminus, Sept. 21, 1871.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
MARYBOROUGH AND KILKENNY TO WATERFORD.
ALTERATION OF TRAIN.
ON SUNDAY, the 6th AUGUST, and following Sundays, until further notice, the Excursion Train will leave Maryborough at 8.30 a.m. and Kilkenny at 9.50 a.m., returning as usual from Waterford at 6.45 p.m.
For times at intermediate Stations see Small Time Tables.

| FARES: | | 1st Class. | Covered Carriages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryborough, Abbeyleix, Attanagh, and Ballyraggett | To Kilkenny and back | 3s 0d | 2s 0d |
| Do. do. | To Waterford and back | 5s 0d | 3s 0d |
| Kilkenny & Bennetsbridge | To Waterford and back | 4s 0d | 2s 6d |
| Thomastown and Ballyhale | To Waterford and back | 3s 0d | 2s 0d |
| Mullinavat and Kilmacow | To Waterford and back | 1s 6d | 1s 0d |

These Tickets are not Transferable, and do not entitle the holders to alight at any other Stations than those to which they are booked.
No Luggage allowed, and no Half-Fares.
SEA BATHING.—Trains run nearly every hour during the day to and from the Sea-Bathing Place, Tramore.
By Order,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Head Offices, Waterford Terminus,
July 31st, 1871. (9316)

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

MARYBOROUGH HEATH RACES!
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
25th & 26th OCTOBER.
ON the above days First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets will be issued from Waterford and all other Stations to Maryborough by the 7.30 a.m. and 10.15 a.m. Up Trains,
AT A SINGLE FARE,
Available to return on date of issue by the 3.30 p.m. and 7.40 p.m. Down Trains.
(By Order)
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Head Offices, Waterford Terminus,
October 19th, 1871.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Coal Yard to Let,
AT NEWRATH, WATERFORD.
TO LET, the EXTENSIVE COAL YARD and PREMISES, between the Old and New Stations at Waterford, at present held by the Glamorgan Coal Company. The Yard is in a good business locality, and close to the River Suir, enabling ships to discharge across Railway Lines Direct into the Yard.
For further particulars, apply to
THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board-room, Waterford, April 6th, 1870.


READ THE WARNING VOICE.
10,000 Copies of which are printed for free Circulation. By HENRY SMITH, M.D., of the Royal University of Jena.
The WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (160 pages), a Special Medical Work for Private Instruction, gives PRESCRIPTIONS and INSTUCTIONS by which many Thousands have been restored to health and vigour who were suffering from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, etc., which, if neglected, end in Consumption and Premature Death. Illustrated with cases and testimonials from grateful patients, with means of cure used in each case. The WARNING VOICE will be sent in an envelope free by post to any address, on receipt of two penny stamps.
Address—Dr H Smith, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.
IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.
CONSULT A LONDON PHYSICIAN BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of persons suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., on receiving a description of their case, send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the successful treatment and cure.
Address—Dr H Smith, 8, Burton Crescent, London W.C.

# Births, Marriages & Deaths

The announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated and paid for at the following rates:—Marriages 2s. 6d.; Births and Deaths 1s., for each announcement.

### BIRTHS.

Oct 18, at Pau, the Hon Mrs Henry Maddocks, of a daughter.

Oct 23, at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Oct 21, at St Mary's Bryanston square, by the Rev F Holland, Charles Stuart Henry, C B, Royal Horse Artillery, to Louisa Harriett, daughter of Kenelm, Baron Somerville.

### DEATHS.

Oct 23, at Drumbar House, Cavan, Alfred Gahan, Esq, son of the late Major Beresford Gahan, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Oct 19, at the residence of her sister, Carrick on Suir, Mrs Catherine Norton.

# Shipping.

## PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Oct 26—Juverna, Bristol; Sands, Glasgow; Constance, Chester; Camilla, Liverpool; Agnes, Cardiff; Sarah, Liverpool; Clodagh, Neath.

SAILED.

Oct 26—Malakoff, Milford; Cumbrae, Glasgow.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

(77 Miles Op n).

Traffic for week ending Oct 26, 1871:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers, Parels, | 789 | 2 | 8 |
| Goods and Cattle | 1244 | 14 | 9 |
| Total | 2033 | 17 | 1 |
| Corresponding week last year | 1949 | 9 | 0 |

### LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.

(26½ Miles Open.)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Oct 20, 1871.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers, Parcels. &c | £115 | 9 | 3 |
| Goods and Cattle | 114 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | 229 | 13 | 9 |
| Corresponding week last year | 250 | 11 | 5 |

### LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY

(24½ Miles Open)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Oct 20, 1871.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers, Parcels, &c | £200 | 17 | 10 |
| Goods and Cattle | 164 | 4 | 9 |
| Total | 365 | 2 | 7 |
| Corresponding week last year | 280 | 15 | 2 |

### WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY

(31 Miles Open.)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Oct 20, 1871.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers, Parcels, &c | £205 | 13 | 1 |
| Goods and Cattle | 362 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 567 | 16 | 5 |
| Corresponding week last year | 554 | 15 | 8 |

### KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY

(28½ Miles Open)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Oct 20, 1871.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers, Parcels, &c | £123 | 5 | 2 |
| Goods and Cattle | 155 | 14 | 2 |
| Total | 278 | 19 | 4 |
| Corresponding week last year | 280 | 14 | 6 |

# The Markets.

## WATERFORD.

### CORN REPORT—Oct 26.

Trade slow, with a downward tendency for all articles.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER.

| | Unprepared. s. d. | s. d. | Prepared & Foreig s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT, White Mill, ℔ 20 stones | 32 6 | 33 0 | — | — |
| do. Red do do. | 30 0 | 31 6 | — | — |
| do. Shipping do. | 26 0 | 28 6 | — | — |
| do. TaganrogGhirka do. | ........ | ........ | 28 0 | 28 6 |
| do. Odessa do | ........ | ........ | 27 6 | 28 6 |
| do. Marianopoli | ........ | ........ | 27 9 | — |
| do. Nicoliaeff do. | ........ | ........ | 31 6 | 31 6 |
| do. American do. | ........ | ........ | 17 0 | — |
| BARLEY, Grinding ℔ 16 stones | 14 6 | 15 6 | 20 0 | — |
| do. Malting do. | 16 6 | 18 0 | 17 6 | — |
| OATS, White ℔ 14 stones | 13 6 | 13 9 | — | — |
| do. Tawney, new do. | 12 0 | 12 3 | 13 3 | — |
| do. Black, new do. | 12 0 | 12 3 | 39 0 | — |
| FLOUR, Extras superfines, ℔ sack | | | 42 6 | 43 0 |
| do. Superfines, do. | | | 33 0 | — |
| do. Fines and Seconds, do. | | | 28 0 | — |
| do. Thirds do. | | | 17 0 | — |
| INDIAN CORN, Odessa and Galatz, ℔ 20 stone | | | 20 0 | 20 6 |
| do. Ibrail and Foxonian, do. | | | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| do. American do. | | | — | — |
| do. French do. | | | — | — |
| INDIAN MEAL, ℔ sack | | | 15 0 | — |
| OATMEAL, ℔ cwt. | | | — | — |
| BRAN AND POLLARD, per ton | | | 126 | 146 |

### BACON AND PIGS.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon Pigs, ℔ cwt | 59 0 | 60 0 | Chandler's Lard | 00 0 | 00 0 |
| Steak Offal, do. | 52 0 | 54 0 | Keg Lard, | 00 0 | 00 |
| Heads, do. | 36 0 | 38 0 | Bladder Lard | 00 0 | 00 0 |
| Feet, do. | 11 0 | 12 0 | | | |

### WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct 26.

Butter—Number of firkins in market, 434. Price per cwt, 124s to 128s.

Hay 65s 0d to 75s 0d; wheaten straw, 50s to 52s; oaten ditto, 45s to 50s per ton.

### CORK BUTTER MARKET—Oct 25.

Ordinary: Firsts, 129s; seconds, 117s; thirds, 106s; fourths, 98s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 66s. Mild cured—Firsts, 131s; seconds, 121s; thirds, 112s. In the market, 2,400 firkins.

### CORK CORN MARKET—Oct 25.

White wheat, 11s 11d to 13s 4d; red ditto, 10s 6d to 11s 11d; barley, 7s 4d to 9s 0; black oats, 6s 4d to 7s 2d; tawney do., 7s 0d to 0s 0d; white, 7s 9d to 8s 6d.

## TIPPERARY MARKETS.

### CLONMEL MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

Butter—There was no butter in market this day.

Corn—White wheat, 31s 6d per brl; red wheat, 30s 0d per do; black oats 11s 10d per do.

Wool—Hogget, 1s 10d per lb; wedder and ewe 1s 8½d per ditto.

Miscellaneous—Flour:—Superfines, 45s 0d per sack; seconds, 40s 0d per do; thirds, 34s 0d do; bran 7*l* 5s per ton; pollard, 7*l* 10s per do; Indian meal, 8*l* 6s per do; oatmeal, 15*l* 0s per do.

### TIPPERARY BUTTER MARKET—Oct 25.

There were 400 firkins in market. Prices 75s to 80s 0d per firkin of 3 qrs, 15lbs tare.

### FETHARD BUTTER MARKET—Tuesday.

The number of firkins in market were 250. Prices from 124s to 127s per cwt.

### CARRICK-ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The number of firkins in our market this day was 300. Price, 122s to 125s per cwt.

# Money.


*LOANS ON DEBENTURES OR DEBENTURE STOCK.*

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of replacing the Instalments of the Government Loan and Bonds falling due, are prepared, until further notice, to accept Loans on Mortgage Bonds, at 4½ per cent., payable upon one year's notice, or for such term of years as may be fixed; and for the Debenture Stock, having equal priority with the Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per Cent. in perpetuity.

They will also accept Loans on Deposit, bearing interest at 4½ per Cent., payable upon One Year's notice; at 4 per cent., payable on six months' notice; at 3½ per cent., payable on three months' notice; and at 3 per cent., payable on one week's notice.

For the year ending the 25th March, 1871, the Traffic Receipts were £31,096 12s. 10d., the Working and other expenses being £15,489 9s. 8d., leaving a Balance of £15,607 3s. 2d. being double the amount required for the Interest on Loans, after the payment of which there is, therefore, a considerable surplus for Dividends to Shareholders; and the Receipts continue steadily to increase, the amount since the 25th of March last being £1,276 5s 9d more than for the corresponding period of last year.

They will, every half-year, send to each creditor a statement shewing the full particulars and amount of the several Loans due by the Company.

Applications to be addressed to the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Waterford Terminus.

(By Order) WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford Terminus, Sept. 16th, 1871.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S BEST FRIEND. Excellence with Economy. Delicious home-made Bread, Pastry, Puddings, Pancakes, &c, saving Eggs and Butter. Sold universally.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER. Delicious and Nutritious Bread made expeditiously, in large or small quantities. Adopted by the War Office and the Navy. Bread made with YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER is highly nutritious (see report made by the Government Chemist, the "Lancet," &c, &c).

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S BEST FRIEND. Used in Her Majesty's Kitchen and by the most prominent families of Great Britain, Clubs, Colleges, &c. Specially adapted for Pastry. Light and wholesome Bread made at home in a few minutes.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER. Sold universally. Excels Baking Powder and German Yeast. Never spoils by keeping. The greatest culinary success of the age. Packets, 1d and 3d: Tins, d, 1s: Family Tins, 2s 6d and 5s.

DEPOT—119 NEW BOND STREET.

Sold by R RYAN, Grocer, 12 Broad street, and 111 Quay, Waterford.

NEW YORK STORE, QUEEN STREET, WATERFORD.

CABINET WORK & UPHOLSTERY executed on the Premises. REMOVAL and PACKING o FURNITURE on reasonable terms. ☞ Every Clas of GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION, BOUGHT OF EXCHANGED for OTHER GOODS.

GEORGE DEACON, PROPRIETOR,

☞ *Wholesale Customers liberally dealt with.*

G D invites the attention of his friends and the public to the most EXTENSIVE and SELECT STOCK from the best Manufacturers (which he humbly begs to offer), comprising the following:—

No 1 contains:—A Large Assortment of PAPIER MACHE and IRON TRAYS, of the Newest Designs; Coal Vases, the "Monarch of the Glen," the "Osborne," and many others of beautiful design.

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS in great variety; Cutlery and Electro-plated Ware.

POTS, PANS, SAUCEPANS, and KETTLES; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services of Superiorquality.

FANCY GOODS in great variety, including Workboxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Clocks, The New Patent Lamp Clock (quite new); Jewellery, Stationery, Perfumery, Combs, Meerschaum and other Pipes; Lustres and Vases in variety; Travelling Bags, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Trunks and Portmanteaus.

A Large and Well Selected Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.

No 2 contains:—DELPH and GLASS of Description.

Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Contain.—A well assorted stock of FURNITURE, comprising Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Pianofortes, Loungers, Ottomans, Sideboards, Basin Stands, Dressing Tables, Chimney & Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c.

No 4 contains:—BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and other CARPETS.

The above being all purchased for "READY CASH," I am therefore able to offer them at Prices which will defy Competition!


# Comercial.


COATBRIDGE PARAFFIN OIL COMPANY, COATBRIDGE.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Agent for Ireland, 3, WINTON AVENUE, Rathgar.

LONDON HYDRO-CARN OIL CO LONDON.

Patentees of Cazaline Oil, to burn in paraffin and mineral oil lamps; a pure white oil giving a clear brilliant flame.

Sole Agent and Contractor for Ireland: MR. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 3, Winton Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, are, by very simple and inexpensive means, quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send free to all applicants full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a directed envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimised. Address, Mons. A Duval, 13 Newmarket-street, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR. A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY; Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

THE BELTED TRAVELLING COAT, MADE OF THE BEST IRISH FRIEZE, IN ALL COLOURS,

WIND and RAIN-PROOF. Invaluable to Gentlemen who travel, or are much exposed to the weather, and are peculiarly adapted for CLERGYMEN who reside in the Country.

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

☞ PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-Measurement, free by post.

P TOBIN & SONS, 58 & 59, QUAY, WATERFORD.

MADAME MEYER, (Late of 40, DAWSON STREET) SUCCESSOR TO MRS. RUSSELL,

BEGS leave to apprize her Customers that she has opened her

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

AT No. 2, STEPHEN'S GREEN, NORTH,

And hopes for a continuance of the patronage so long bestowed on her at her late address.

October 23, 1871. (9885)

THE MUNSTER EXPRESS (GREATLY ENLARGED)

Of Saturday, 28th October, contains:

THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

WATERFORD IMPROVEMENTS.

THE LAMP TAX.

DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES—THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH.

SANITARY STATE OF TRAMORE.

PROBABLE PROCEEDING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*POLITICAL PRISONERS.*

THE QUARTER DECK SPECTRE—A STORY.

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

THE TIPPERARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

A LEOPARD EATING A CHILD NEAR TIPPERARY.

CARRICK REPORTS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.


### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—Oct 25.

All the markets were again very firm yesterday, although Consols remained unaltered at $92\frac{7}{8}$ to 93. Railways continued buoyant, further purchases having been made in nearly all descriptions. In Foreign Securities, Turkish advanced $\frac{3}{8}$, and Russian $\frac{1}{4}$. United States receded $\frac{1}{8}$.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET—Oct 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consols, Money | $92\frac{7}{8}$ | 3 |
| Consols, Account | $92\frac{7}{8}$ | 3 |
| New and Reduced | $91\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

THURSDAY—(By Telegraph).—Consols $92\frac{7}{8}$

### DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | | |
| Three per Cent Consols | 92 | |
| New Three per Cent Stock | $91\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto for Account, 3rd November | $91\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| JOINT-STOCK BANKS. | | |
| Munster Bank (Ltd) £3 10s pd (Ac) | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| National Bank, £30 paid | $50\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto for Account | $50\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| National of Liverpool (Ltd) £15 pd | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Provincial Bank, £25 paid | 93 | |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| Dub in and Belfast Junction, £100 pd | $90\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Great Southern and Wn £100 paid | $106\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Irish North-Western, £20 paid | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Wa'ford and Central Ireland, £100 pd | 20 | |
| Ditto for Account | 12 | |
| Waterford and Limerick, £50 pd | $33\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| D tto for Account | $33\frac{1}{4}$ | |

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

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

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

## WATERFORD, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1871.

### HER MAJESTY, &c.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.—Divine service was performed in the Castle yesterday by the Rev Donald M'Leod, of Glasgow, in the presence of the Queen Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Royal household.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left Dublin for England.

The Earl of Charleville has arrived at Morrison's Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have left Dublin for England.

Sir Robert Paul, Bart, has arrived at Morrison's Hotel.

### THE CIVIC MAGISTRATES.

WE devote a good deal of our space to-day to a report of the admirable charge delivered by the Lord Chief Justice to the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, in which in allusion to the late attack upon the police, he discusses the duties of the Civic Magistrates. These gentlemen too often forget that the primary object of their appointment is to preserve the peace, and appear to wish to delegate the functions of their office to the Resident Magistrates, who are, at best, only a sort of superior policemen, and who ought therefore, to be restricted by law from acting on such occasions. The magistrates authority is a "Commission of the Peace," the preservation of which is the best incentive to the safety of person and property, and therefore the highest functions of his office. We hope this charge, of so eminent a lawyer, will lead all magistrates to consider their privileges and duties; and had the ideas he expounded been acted upon in Waterford, the scenes at the late election would not have taken place, and the city would have been saved the expenditure of upwards of three thousand pounds. This loss arose from the apathy, we may say, the culpable apathy, of the magistrates.

### WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

We are promised, says the *Freeman*, a lively discussion in the early part of next month. Having driven every modest man from their section of the Social Science Congress by their lively diatribes on the Contagious Diseases Acts, the women have organised a meeting in Liverpool whereat the ins and outs of seduction shall be discussed. Everybody knows that the law in this matter is defective; for, strictly speaking, there is no such offence known to the law as seduction. The woman who is of no direct value to her parents has no appeal whatsoever against her seducer, which is generally admitted to be unjust. The women at the head of this latest indecency desire to have every man imprisoned and fined in heavy sums of money, which last is to be given to the woman for her child. We don't care to inquire how far women are sometimes, perhaps often, to blame for the miseries that befall them. In almost all instances the worst of men shrink from the rebuke of an honest woman; but when they find encouragement—although their wickedness be none the less—the woman's claim to sympathy is certainly diminished. But passing from this wide question, let us glance at another phase of the business in which women are wholly to blame. Few men manage to hide this particular sin from the world; no woman can possibly succeed. The woman is scouted from society by women; the man is received and even caressed in society by women. She is unspeakable; he is—naughty! Thus women do that which directly encourages villainy and inflicts a cruelty on their sex. That this is true is notorious. Take up the fashionable journals. There you will find the names of noblemen who but yesterday were the disgrace of their order, the violaters of the sacred tie of hospitality, the blasters of a house and home. To-day they are sojourning at this Castle and that, and if you look to the host and hostess you will find that the lady is wholly devoted to some religious institute or other. It is the same in every rank of society. The ill-deeds of men are condoned by women with invariable charity, and it is no hindrance to a young man to have it known that "he is a little wild." So long as ladies continue to tolerate these men we can hardly listen to jeremiads about the injustice of law. They are far more unjust themselves.

### WATERFORD WATER WORKS.

The committee of the Council held a meeting this week. There were present—The Mayor, Capt Johnson, J.P; Ald Power, Dr Scott, Ald Jacob, Mr Purcell, Mr T F Kelly.

Mr Kelly proposed that Captain Johnson should be elected as the chairman. He was a gentleman of high attainments, good business habits, and who took a warm interest in the subject.

Mr Purcell thought they ought not to pass over the Mayor, and he proposed they should elect him.

Ald Jacob, endorsed what Mr Purcell had said, and seconded the motion.

The Mayor, who was in the chair, somewhat hastily put the motion, and declared himself duly elected chairman.

### THE CHICAGO FUND.

A meeting of the committee was held at the Mayor's Office on Thursday. Present—The Mayor, Thomas Wilson, Esq, J P, Dr Scott, St George Freeman, Esq, Joseph Fisher, Esq, R Gamble, Esq and Mr E S Kenny, Secretary.

The Mayor reported that the subscriptions received amounted to about 450*l*. Circulars had been forwarded to all the nobility and gentry living adjacent to this city, and to all gentlemen likely to subscribe. He expected some further subscriptions. He had telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago to draw upon him for 150*l*, and he would have about L300 in hand. He had written to know whether the funds in hands would be more useful in money or in goods.

Mr Fisher said unless the other Irish committees united with Waterford in sending goods, it might be as well to remit money. He saw much advantage in sending goods, and thought this committee might correspond with other Irish committees, and organise a movement to send an Irish gift of clothing.

Mr Freeman thought it would be better to send money.

The Mayor said there would be no harm in acting on Mr Fisher's suggestion.

After some further conversation, the committee adjourned until next Thursday.

### NEW ROSS HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS—MONDAY.

E A BYRNE, Esq, J.P, in the chair.

Other members present—Messrs J E Galavan, J.P., Col Carr, J B Cullen, P J Roche, S F M'Cormick, W Cherry.

The meeting was called specially to appoint a returning officer in place of the chairman, Colonel Tottenham, who will not be at home at the time to preside at the annual election for Monday, the 6th November next, to elect four commissioners in place of Messrs P J Roche, J E Galavan, W Jeffares, and W W Carr, who go out by rotation.

Proposed by W Cherry, seconded by W Galavan—That Colonel Carr be appointed to act as relieving officer for the purpose of electing four Harbour Commissioners in place of the four members who go out by rotation—the election to be held on the 6th November, 1871, and the election to commence at nine o'clock, a.m.

Passed unanimously.

### THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Since the reduction of the police force in North Tipperary, nothing has arisen to show that the reduction is injudicious or likely to be attended with inconvenience to the public service. Already owing to the withdrawal of a number of the elderly men of the force, a few young men have been appointed to Nenagh, Borrisoleigh, &c.

Sub-constable Wm Davis who has been stationed at Toomevara for upwards of 18 years been promoted to the rank and pay of Acting Constable from 1st October, on the recommendation of W B Richards, Esq, County Inspector, North Tipperary. The promotion has given general satisfaction as the Constable is esteemed by all classes.

Head Constable Ranson, of Union Quay station, Cork, has been promoted from second to first class.

THE WATERFORD MAIL, OCTOBER 27, 1871.

## COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER, DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY.

The Right Hon the Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Right Hon the Lord Mayor opened the commission for the county and city of Dublin, in the Court-house, Green-street, at eleven o'clock. The Lord Mayor was attended as usual by the civic officers.

IMPORTANT CHARGE—POWER OF THE LORD MAYOR AND CIVIL MAGISTRATES TO REPRESS RIOTS.

The Lord Chief Justice, in addressing the City Grand Jury, referred to the fact that no return of the offences committed in Dublin since the last assizes was laid before the Judges; this was done in every other county. He alluded to the riot of Sunday, Sept. 3, and remarked that no prosecution had been instituted therefor, and laid down the law as follows:—He said—'If any persons riotously assembled together'—if this reaches the ears of any persons engaged in such affairs it may be useful to them—'if any persons riotously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace shall unlawfully and with force demolish or pull down or destroy any house or building, he shall be guilty'—of what?'—'of felony—and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned.' That is a modern statute, dealing with this gross outrage of attacking the house of a citizen, destroying his property and naturally terrifying him and his family. But possibly these rioters might say 'We do not intend to demolish his house or pull down the fabric; we merely damaged it, and, therefore, we are not within that section of the statute.' But, gentlemen, those who framed that modern statute—and I happen to know some of them—were quite alive to these subtle distinctions that are sometimes made, and, therefore, there is another section enacting that those who riotously assemble together to the disturbance of the public peace, and who don't destroy or demolish but who do any damage to a house, are guilty of a misdemeanour, and on being convicted, shall be liable at the discretion of the court to the mitigated penalty of imprisonment or penal servitude for five years. You see therefore gentlemen the care which the legislature in modern times has taken to preserve the peace of cities. The Chief Baron reminds me that for the offence last mentioned the offenders may get seven years penal servitude. If we had them here we would consider whether they should get five or seven years (laughter), but we have got none to deal with. Gentlemen, you observe that for this outrageous riot no person, as far as I can learn, has been made amenable. In justice to the police force, whose conduct seems to have been on that occasion all that could be desired, that they retook—that is the phrase used—this house, but whether they took any person or not *in flagrante delicto* I am not able to say. As I said before, an assault upon a particular policeman is one thing, a riotous disturbance of the public peace is another; and here I have a question to ask which I think the Chief Baron will concur with me in holding is a pertinent question—namely, whether any magistrate was in command of this limited force during this engagement—whether there was any magistrate either at the beginning, during the continuance, or towards the conclusion of that riot. That is, gentlemen, a question which I think is a very reasonable question to put. The presence of a magistrate, a known and recognised authority, might in itself produce a very wholesome effect, even upon the rioters, and furthermore it might have an excellent effect in encouraging or moderating the police force, for it is a very questionable thing whether bodies of men armed and disciplined ought to be allowed on such occasions to assemble and be ready for action without the presence of the civil magistrate to direct or control their movements. The civil magistrate is a person who, if he sees the civil force of the city in danger from an overwhelming multitude, has the power to call for the whole civil and military force of the city to sustain the peace officers in the execution of their duty. But there is another reason, one which, I trust will commend itself to your good sense, why it is manifestly useful to have a magistrate on such occasions present, and it is this—that when afterwards a trial takes place, or an inquiry is instituted, it is of great importance to have a clear-headed educated, intelligent man present who was not heated by being engaged in actual manual conflict with the rioters, and who can give an impartial and truthful account of the facts, which are sometimes, I regret to say, detailed in a very confused and unsatisfactory manner. Gentlemen, I have asked the question, but there is no one to answer me. I believe I may answer it myself—that no magistrate was present at any period during the existence of this shameful riot. And that leads me to another matter of some importance, which is this. We are engaged in considering a subject of great practical importance, that of the independent authority of this civil magistrates of your county and city. You gentlemen, are not in the pitiable condition of those living in a French province, where all authority is centralised in the hands of a prefect, who has the absolute mastery of the situation. You, gentlemen, on the contrary, live under laws which breathe the principles of liberty and order—liberty and order are by those laws equally regarded, because those who framed them centuries ago, and those who have expounded them faithfully since, well know that without order liberty perishes. Gentlemen, to preserve both liberty and order an independent magistracy was established ages ago with authority adequate to the purpose designed, and at the same time in the wisdom of the law subject to a responsibility equal to the extent to the authority reposed in them. Gentlemen, of the magistracy of the city, two are of paramount importance, the Lord Mayor, and High Sheriff. The Lord Mayor, you see, partakes here in the administration of criminal justice. He holds an office of great dignity and importance, and the power vested in him is large. He is elected by his fellow citizens, and, therefore, they have confidence in him. He is, as I say, the chief magistrate of the city, and while no one more than the present Lord Mayor discharges beneficially all those duties of benevolence and hospitality, and public utility, that belong to the office, yet, gentlemen, I have to say paramount among the duties of the chief magistrate is the preservation of the public peace of the city. Gentlemen, your High Sheriff is not appointed by the Government of the day. The individual who holds the position I have the honour to fill, for a long time past—I cannot say exactly why—has the exclusive right of nominating the High Sheriffs for the city and county. When I say that, I mean he nominates a list to his brother judges, and if they approve the list is sent to the Government, and they have the power, and the only power according to the constitution, to select from the list three gentlemen who, in the opinion of the Government, are thought most fitted to fill the high office of sheriff. Gentlemen, he, is also an independent magistrate, with full powers as an officer of the law. I have just looked back to what is said in this book a good while ago—I could not tell you how long ago; it is in the days of Edward the Sixth—as to the powers of sheriffs in reference to riots. At that time, it is stated in this book, authority was given to sheriffs, justices, mayors, &c, to raise forces and array them in manner of war against rioters, and if the rioters did not depart upon proclamation, but continue to gather, it should be lawful for the sheriff, after such command, to kill the rioters, and if, after such command, any of the rioters be killed by such, the sheriff and those acting under him shall be discharged. Then follows, according to the old law, the punishment of those who refuse to assist the sheriff, mayor, or justices, in the repression of riots, because all the good subjects of the Queen are bound to assist those officers in the repression of riots. Another question with propriety I think I may put now, and that is—was the Lord Mayor or the High Sheriff fully informed of the dangerous riot that was raging in your city, is he, considering the dignity and importance of his office, not to be made aware of such a riot until the rioters approach the Mansion House itself. What are the powers vested in such high dignitaries for the suppression of riots is also stated in the book I have referred to. It is clear, says Hawkins, every sheriff, mayor, and peace officer may do all that in them lies to suppress a riot, and command all other persons whatsoever to assist them. The high sheriff, in the old books, is called the principal conservator of the peace—peace which Lord Coke, one of the great lights of the law, describes to be the life of the Commonwealth—*vita reipublica pax*. Some gentlemen have supposed, erroneously, with reference to an extract I have read, that the magistrate, in dispersing a riot, should read the riot act, and then wait an hour before he could act. That has been explained at a special commission in 1870 in London. No such meaning was in the view of the legislature. The civil magistrates are left in possession of those powers the law gives them. If before the expiration of an hour after the reading of the Riot Act the parties begin to perpetrate an outrage begin to pull down a house, for instance, it is the magistrate's duty to endeavour to stop the mischief and arrest the offenders. His lordship next alluded to the exposition of the law given by the Lord Chief Justice of England in the case of the Bristol riots. There was one observation from that charge which might be repeated now with public advantage. It has been well said, he said, that the use of the law consists first in preserving men's persons from death and violence, and next in securing to them the free enjoyment of their property, and although every single act of violence or individual breach of the law tends to endanger this property and liberty all tumultuous meetings of the people, in a more special and particular manner, produce those effects, in not only removing all security from the persons and property of men, but, for the time, putting down the law itself, and daring to usurp its place. The Lord Chief Justice set forth, accurately, and with the precision of a consummate lawyer, what might be done to repress riots. The latest exposition of the law occurred on the occasion of a matter they might have heard of, and which was eminently instructive, as showing from what a little and trifling matter a great disturbance may arise. It appeared the Recorder of Bristol, like their own Recorder, was capable of making a very good speech. During the discussions about Parliamentary reform Sir Charles Wetherall made a speech against the measure. Being Recorder of Bristol he then proceeded to transact his business, and a certain number of persons thought it right to catch him while he was on the bench and break his head. Accordingly they commenced their operations. At the trial it was stated distinctly there were not more than 50 persons engaged. The Recorder was a brave old gentleman and escaped over the roof of the house, and then began the riots which, not having been repressed at first, lasted three days. During that time 40 dwelling houses, and many churches, chapels, &c., were destroyed, 500 lives lost, and an incalculable amount of property was damaged. The same law that gave great authority to those in office as magistrates also imposed upon them a very serious responsibility. In those transactions that occurred in Bristol the government of the day had thought fit to indict the mayor. The indictment set out the things that occurred, that such a house was attacked and destroyed and such a life sacrificed and proceeded to allege that the mayor, who had the power, had not arrested—that was secured the repression of—the riot. Mr (afterwards Lord) Denman was then attorney-general, stated the case which was tried at the bar in the Queen's Bench. He said the charge against the Mayor of Bristol was that he did not in any degree exercise the power of the office he was appointed to, as conservator of the peace. When the peace was threatened or infringed, it was the magistrate's duty to interfere and preserve it, and by their officers, or otherwise to endeavour to prevent those crimes and secure the restoration of the public peace. That was the duty and power imposed on the magistrates, and the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff in the present case were by their charter, invested with similar authority. He made no imputation whatever either on the Lord Mayor or the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, or any person else. He had no right or intention so to do, for he had no facts before him that would warrant to do so; but these remarks might be useful on some future occasions. He held it to be his duty, holding the office he held, to repeat the words of Chief Justice Tyndal on that trial. He said if the excitement and lighter offences at the earlier part of the day had never existed, the weightier crimes would not have taken place. The beginning of a tumult was like the letting out of water. If not stopped at first it became difficult to do so afterwards—they rose and increased till they overwhelmed in a vast mass the valuable works of man. His lordship having further alluded to the Bristol trials, and the acquittal of the mayor, who proved that the fault was not his, but of the military officers who neglected to carry out his orders and authority, alluded to the Gordon riots in London, and quoted from Lord Denman's charge on that occasion. He proceeded to say that all magistrates are emphatically conservators of the peace, and when that peace was threatened their duty was to interfere and preserve it, a principal reason for which was the authority they were invested with by the law of compelling the attendance of every man within sound of their voice to take up arms if necessary to assist in the repression of disorder. Such was the known duty of every magistrate, it was performed by every justice in his county, and it was imposed upon corporate magistrates, who by their charter were invested with similar authority. What he and the Lord Chief Baron were afraid of was that in these modern times that such independent magistrates as he had been referring to might consider it their better course to leave anything of this nature to the authorities at the Castle. Now, no one ever held the office of Viceroy in this country who was animated with a more sincere desire to discharge its duties than the noble person who now represented her Majesty in Ireland. But he, like others, ought have a holiday; the second person in authority might also be absent. For aught they knew the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff had a more complete and perfect knowledge of the condition of things in the city than the head of the Executive authority; and, therefore, possibly the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff might be more competent to instruct him than he them. But there was no right and no privilege in one to interfere more than in another. All gentlemen should act in harmony and concord. He was not aware that it was the privilege or the prerogative of the Crown to act solely in such cases. He was now pointing out what ought be done in order that they might rest quiet in their beds, and that the Sabbath day might be kept in the old fashion. On that day certain persons assembled to express their opinions, but he was not at all inclined to think the quiet, orderly, and well-disposed members of this community were not in a majority. It was not those who made most noise that were most numerous and important, just as it was said that the grass-hopper in the field made more noise than the peaceful and laborious ox. Those were in the majority to whom were dear their rights, the preservation of the property and the sanctity of their dwellings, and who should be perfectly at liberty to pursue their avocations without being the victims of the caprice of persons who might think fit to molest them or exhibit ill-feeling towards them. If the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff was not aware of these things they were not censurable; but their powers as magistrates remained unaltered. The civil and military powers must obey them in the exercise of their lawful authority. Such being the authority of the magistrate he incurred the responsibility of his office by neglecting to exercise it. Now, that those unhappy scenes might never occur again they all, he was sure, heartily wished, but if they should occur, he would, he had no doubt, have no reason to complain of the absence of any magistrate, but that the magisterial functions would be promptly and sufficiently discharged on the receipt of notice to act in the repression of a riot. The magistrates, he had no doubt, would be supported in the just exercise of their most ancient authority by the executive and judicial authorities in the country; and they would, moreover, enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

The Lord Mayor said the High Sheriff and himself were deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice for the very learned and authoritative charge which they had just heard. He now knew a great deal more about the duties pertaining to his office than he ever did before. On the particular occasion referred to by the Lord Chief Justice, he was not made aware of what had occurred, and only became acquainted with the circumstances by reading of them in the newspapers the next morning. The Phœnix Park was not within his jurisdiction; but even of the occurrence there he had no knowledge until late at night. He thought he might say the same on the part of the High Sheriff. He was sure the magistrates of the city would attend to the advice of the Lord Chief Justice for preservation of the public peace. In another view—a financial one—it was the bounden duty of all in authority to assist, by all means within their power, in the prevention of such deplorable scenes, were it only to save the pockets of the ratepayers on whom large claims would be made at the next presentment term for those occurrences.

## CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS.—THURSDAY.

Before Capt Slacke, R M, Carbery Scully, Thos Lalor, Clement Sadlier, and T B Wilson, Esqrs.

Mr McLaughlin, S I, also occupied a seat on the bench.

ASSAULTS.

Catherine Learry summoned Bridget Noonan, Mary Noonan, and Bridget Manusell for assaulting her on Saturday evening.

The complaint deposed she was in her house when the three defendants came in and pulled her by the hair and knocked her against the wall.

Ellen Goggin deposed she was in the house when the defendant came in and assaulted complainant without any provocation.

Bridget Maunsell said the plaintiff was beating Bridget Noonan (who is blind) with a stool and they only protected her.

They were bound to keep the peace in their own recognizances of £2.

Bridget Noonan declined being bound, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Patrick Kennedy was charged with attempting to break into the house of Julia Higgins, at Clarina, to assault her.

She said he came nine or ten times to her house armed with stones trying to break in; he gave her all sorts of scandal; never had any quarrel with him before.

Kennedy said he never could pass the plaintiff's door without receiving abuse from her.

He was ordered to find two sureties of 50s each for his future good behaviour.

Mary Keogh summoned Thomas Walsh for breaking her windows on the 16th September.

She said there were six of them broken by boys playing cricket outside her door.

Fined 1s compensation and costs.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Thomas Kane, chimney sweep, summoned Patrick Hogan for 1*l* 5s, balance of wages. He said he had agreed with defendant for £6 a year, but got a month's notice from him before the year had expired though he was allowed to remain twelve days after the notice was up. The 25s was the balance of the wages for the year.

Hogan said plaintiff had but his finger, and it was out of charity he allowed him to remain a few days after the notice. He had paid him in full.

The case was dismissed.

James Byrne, baker, summoned Thomas Shea, an apprentice of his for leaving his service before the time of apprenticeship had expired.

The plaintiff said Shea, when he got him in Tramore, ran away.

In answer to Mr Walsh (sol), he said he took up a hatchet to him once, but it was only to frighten him as he had maliciously destroyed a batch of bread.

Mr Walsh submitted that the indenture was illegal, as the act required a stamp of 2s 6d on every indenture in which there was no fee.

The case was dismissed.

Damer, who had filled the indenture, said there was no such stamp in existence. He had tried for it and could find no one who knew anything about it.

John Power summoned Richard Comerford, of Newtown, for 4*l* 7s 6d balance of wages.

Comerford had been summoned for last court day but did not appear, and a warrant was issued against him. He entered into his own recognisances of 5*l* to appear, but up to a few minutes before the rising of the court did not come in. His recognisances were about to be estreated when he entered court, and their worships, after some deliberation, agreed to hear the case.

They gave a decree for 4*l* 7s 6d.

The court then adjourned.

## BAZAAR IN CARRICK.

A bazaar in aid of the funds for the erection of a new front to the Roman Catholic Chapel took place in Carrick on Tuesday and Wednesday. Both days it was very well attended, and a most profitable business was the result. The principal prizes were gold watches, statuary, antique vases, cases of brandy, &c. Nearly four hundred pounds were realised. The contract for the contemplated additions amounts to £2,500.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has triumphed over every obstacle with which time, prejudice, and vested interest have opposed it, and it at length stands forth victorious as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will induce the liver and kidneys greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alterstives, aperients, and tonics these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon conferring both ease and strength.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

An explosion has occurred at Seaton Colliery, Seaham, near Sunderland, by which at least twenty lives have been lost.

THE BANK RATE.

No change in the bank rate.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Oct 25.

Sugar very firm. Coffee very strong, with upward tendency. Tea very quiet. Tallow 46s 9d on the spot.

## Sporting.

WEXFORD HUNT.

Oct. 23—Monday, Arcandrisk.
Oct. 25—Wednesday, Ballysep.
Oct. 27—Friday, Rosegarland.
Oct. 30—Monday, Ballinahallin, near Scara.
Nov. 1—Wednesday, Ballygarvan Village.
„ 3—Friday, Oulart.
„ 6—Monday, Galbally.
„ 8—Wednesday, Cool Hill, Co. Kilkenny.
„ 10—Friday, Wilton.
At 11 o'clock.

KILKENNY HOUNDS.

Oct. 30—Monday, Club House.
Nov 1—Wednesday, Newmarket.
„ 3—Friday, Freshford.
„ 6—Monday, Kilfera.
„ 8—Wednesday, Gowran.
„ 10—Friday, Ballyragget.
„ 13—Monday, Fox and Goose, Dublin-road.
„ 15—Wednesday, Windgap.
„ 17—Friday, Inistiogue.
At 11 o'clock.

CURRAGHMORE FOX-HOUNDS.

Oct. 31—Tuesday, Waterford Club House.
Nov 2—Thursday, Gregg House.
„ 3—Friday, Templeorum.
At 11 o'clock.

MAZE RACES—WEDNESDAY.

The Brownlow Cup—Curragh Ranger 1; Rufus 2; Hybla 3. Five ran.

The Maze Handicap—Woodranger walked over.

Hurdle Race of 50 Sovs—Nicholas Mulhall 1; Dunsane 2; Blossom 3. Four ran.

NEWMARKET RACES—WEDNESDAY.

All-aged Stakes—Queen's Messenger 1; Eole II 2; Agility 3. Four ran.

Optional Selling Stakes—Vintner 1; Marquis Steyne 2; Tabernacle 3. Six ran.

Maiden Plate—Sister to Geoffrey 1; Curtius 2; Reive 3. Nine ran.

£50 Plate—Badsworth walked over.

Handicap Plate—Rose of Eltham 1; Rapid Rhone colt 2; Par Excellence 3. Eighteen ran.

Subscription Plate—Knight 1; Wilberforce 2; Valentine Vox 3. Five ran.

Match—Allbrook receives forfeit.

Match—Vex receives forfeit.

Sussex Stakes—Peak walked over.

Newmarket Sweepstakes—Our Tom 1; Queen of the Chase 2; Green Riband 3. Six ran.

QUEEN'S COUNTY RACES (HEATH COURSE)—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Plate—Chassepot 1; Green Gown 2; Camo. Six ran.

Queen's County Stakes—Knight of St Patrick 1; Penitent 2; Mitrailleuse 3. Ten ran.

The Ballymanus Plate—Pleasure bolt 1; Gatling 2; Hopeful 3. Nine ran.

THOMASTOWN UNION—Oct. 20.

Col. the Right Hon. W F Tighe, in the chair.

Others present—P Connellan, J P, D L, V C; E Hunt, D V C; J S Blake, J P; Capt. Blackburne, J P; Alexander Hamilton, J P; Martin Walsh, and Michael Hogan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commissioners wrote with reference to the additional duties which devolve on clerks of unions and poor-rate collectors under the provisions of the Juries (Ireland) Act, 1871, and furnishing extracts from the Act for the information of the board, relative to the duties of these officers and the remuneration allowed for same. They also wrote desiring to be informed (1) of the number admitted during the year ended 30th Sept., 1871, distinguishing those who were sick at the time of admission; (2) the number of births and deaths within the same year; (3) the number of sick treated in the hospitals—the return to be carefully filled and signed by the medical officer and clerk.

There was also a letter asking for a return of all the persons vaccinated during the year ended 30th September, 1871. Also one enclosing a copy of resignation of Mr John Cronyn, rate collector.

It was ordered that the following articles be condemned, taken off the books, and sold, except such as may be useful for floorcloths, &c:—26 ticks, 5 bolsters, 32 sheets, 31 blankets, 13 rugs, 14 coats, 10 waistcoats, 11 trousers, 64 shirts, 52 pairs of shoes, 100 pairs of stockings, 39 hats, 91 gowns, 47 petticoats, 93 shifts, 118 aprons, 62 handkerchiefs, 38 caps, and 24 towels.

The resignation of Mr J Cronyn was accepted.

Ordered—That an advertisement be issued for a person to fill the office of rate collector at a remuneration of 6d in the pound if the rates be collected and lodged on the 1st April next; or of 5d in the pound if the rates are not collected and lodged by that day. The election to take place on Friday, Nov 3.

Mr M Walsh's proposal to make six small tables and a press for the infirmary for £1 18s was accepted.

Ordered—That clothing, the cost not to exceed £1, be given to a school girl named Colleton, who is going to service to Mr Andrew Walsh, Kilmoganny.

Ordered—That the requirements of the master be provided.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

No in house on Saturday last night, 206; admitted during the week, 17; born 1; discharged, 13; died, 2; remaining on Saturday last, 209; cost of provisions for week, 31*l* 9s 8½d; general average cost, 2s 5½d; do in infirmary, 4s 4d; do in fever hospital, 7s 4d.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'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., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, maker of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

OCTOBER BREWINGS.—WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co's Edinburgh, India Pale, and Dinner Ales, sparkling, refreshing, nourishing, and economical, to be had of the principal Retailers. Observe signature and trade mark as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries, Edinburgh; WATERFORD STORES, 61, Custom-house Quay.

## THE LATE DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT EMLY.

### A CHILD MUTILATED BY A LEOPARD.

Additional particulars have come to hand with reference to the dreadful occurrence which took place at a menagerie belongs to a man named Whittington, and the attendance at Thursday night's performance was large. The details with reference to the way in which the accident took place are, we may state at the outset, contradictory in the extreme. The people of the village, who profess to have seen the occurrence, state that the little girl Fleming who had her brother in her arms was driven against the leopard's lair by a sudden crush of spectators; that the brute at once caught hold of the child's dress, and then of his arm, and crunched it off. Mr Whittington, and some other parties connected with the menagerie, tell a very different story. They say the spectators behaved in a rough manner towards them—that they refused, when cautioned, to keep away from the cages in which the animals were kept—that the child Fleming, whose arm was torn off, was permitted by his sister, and other people who at the time were standing by, to put his hand in through the bars to stroke the leopard, which at the time was very much enraged in consequence of people having cruelly 'prodded' him with sticks with nails fastened on the ends of them.

The scene that took place when the little fellow's hand was seized by the leopard was dreadful. Such of the spectators as had witnessed the occurrence became horrified and screamed, and it was at once thought that one of the animals had broken loose. There was accordingly a dreadful rush made for the door and many in the moment of excitement were knocked down and trampled under foot, but none were badly hurt. The child in the meantime was dangling from the cage, the leopard still having a hold of his arm, but it was only for a moment. Mr Whittington states that his brother was the first to perceive the mishap, and that he at once rushed to the cage, and continued beating the brute till he relinquished his hold of the child's arm. He further states that immediately after he had done so he received from a bystander a box in the eye. This statement is, however, contradicted by parties present. They say it was through the interference of a man named Toomey that the child was saved from being devoured piecemeal by the leopard, and they attribute the accident to incautiousness on the part of some of the menagerie people. The latter admit that they had no rope placed round the bars, but they state that they were continually cautioning the people to keep out from the cages, and that in many instances they were roughly treated for their interferrence.

The name of the injured child is James Fleming, aged about eight years. The little fellow was regarded as the village pet, and the accident which befel him is universally regretted. The menagerie closed immediately after the occurrence took place, and the child was conveyed home. Great excitement prevailed in the village throughout the night, and threats of revenge were made against the menagerie people. It must, however, be stated that Mr Fleming, father to the injured child, endeavoured by every possible means to pacify the inhabitants, and prevent them from attacking the menagerie, but, unfortunately, without success. At about half-past one o'clock same night a large crowd, very many of whom are said to have been provided with guns, repaired to the menagerie, broke open the door, and shot the leopard. They then drew the body outside, dissected it, and took from the stomach such portions of the arm as they could find, for the purpose, it is supposed, of interment!

The crowd, having revenged themselves on the brute, determined next to wreak their fury on the people connected with the menagerie. They proceeded in large force to the van in which Mr Whittington, his family, and the entire of his employees had taken refuge, and at once commenced to assail it with stones and missiles of every description. Those inside crouched down as near as they could to the bottom of the van, and in this manner saved their lives, in all probability, for the assilants did not desist from their attack until near morning. They also attempted on one or two occasions to upturn the van, and threatened to fire, but fortunately the threat was not put into execution. The menagerie people state that, in addition to the stone throwing, several shots were fired into the van; but the constabulary, who examined it next day, say there are no bullet or shot marks on the timber, and the statement is believed to be an exaggeration. Mr Whittington, however, received a severe blow of a stone or other missile direct in the left eye, which disfigured that organ in a most frightful manner. One of the keepers also got a bad cut on the crown of the head, but no other parties, so far as we could ascertain, were injured.

Dr Ryan, Tipperary, attended the child the same night, and at once saw it was necessary to amputate a portion of the arm. The little sufferer implored his father not to allow any more of his arm to be taken away, but he was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the operation safely performed. Great sympathy is felt for Mr Fleming, who is much respected in the village; and his conduct on the night of the occurrence, when vindictive proceedings were about being resorted to, deservrs every commendation.

Precautions were at an early hour in the night adopted in order to prevent the police from hearing of the occurrence, but about seven o'clock on Friday morning Mrs Whittington represented that her husband had received such severe injuries his life was in danger, and at her request she was permitted to go for the priest. On getting outside the village she at once hastened to Glenbane (the nearest police barracks)—a distance of three miles—and gave informations of what happened to the constabulary there. Constable Diffley, Sub constables Hoey, Breen, and Carrigan, at once hastened to Emly, and on their arrival there they had to use the greatest possible exertions to protect the menagerie people from further violence. Head-constable Timothy, Tipperary, and some of the Mooreefort constabulary, arrived on the scene soon after, and a search for the arms supposed to be in possession of the crowd on the previous night, was at once instituted, but none of any description were found. Mr Fleming—father to the injured child—had license for a double-barrelled gun, which was taken possession of, but it was, however, found on examination that no shot had been discharged from it for weeks past. The following parties were taken into custody by the police—Michael Fleming, brother to the child who injured, Daniel Regan, Patrick Creed, Michael Ryan, Daniel Quinn, John Grady, William Dwyer, and a man named Kellier. The parties were all brought into Tipperary, on Friday, and on Saturday the details connected with the sad affair were gone into at considerable length at the Tipperary bridewell, before Captain Stokes, R.M, and Mr Blake, Sub-inspector.—Some of those arrested have been identified and returned for further examination.—'Clonmel Chronicle.'

We are gratified to learn that the little boy James Fleming, whose hand was mutilated and partially torn off by the leopard, at Emly, on Thursday night last, is progressing favourably since his arm was amputated. He was able to get out of bed on yesterday and walk about, and no fears of his death are now entertained.

We understand that Mr Whittington intends applying for £140 compensation for the animal destroyed upon him; and the usual notice with reference to the application was on this day served on Mr Edwin Sadlier, secretary of the grand jury.

## TIPPERARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

### THURSDAY.

The learned chairman entered court soon after 10 o'clock, and after hearing a few unimportant cases, proceeded with the undefended civil bills, which occupied the most part of the day.

### FRIDAY.

Thomas Ryan processed James Friday, Dundrum, for the sum of £1, which he said he overpaid him in the buying of a bull.

Mr Pennefather for complainant. Mr Rice for defendant.

Ryan, on being sworn, stated that on the 22nd June last he bought a bull from Mr Friday for £9 6s 9d, giving him at the time £1 earnest, and in the course of the day, when he was paying for the bull, he paid the full amount, £9 6s 9d, and forgot to deduct the £1 earnest.

Dan Friday, sworn—Recollects the day in question; Ryan bought a bull, but he gave no earnest; never gave £1 earnest; the bull was my father's; was paid £9 6s 9d for him by Ryan.

James Friday corroborated this witness's statement.

The case was dismissed with costs.

### Daly v. Greene.

This was an action for £10, brought by complainant, who keeps a lodging-house on the Spittal, Tipperary, against William Greene, a barber and hair-cutter, who lives in the next house, for allowing nuisance to be thrown out of his back window on the roof of complainant's house.

Messrs Rice and J Hayes for complainant; Mr O'Meara for defendant.

This case came before the magistrates at petty sessions a short time ago, but was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

It appeared that Green's house is higher than Daly's on the end of which there is a back window, and through which window all the slops and nuisances of Green's house were thrown and falling down on the roof of Daly's ooned through it, destroying beds, &c, and otherwise annoying them.

After hearing the evidence on both sides—his worship gave a decree for 5s and costs.

The remainder of the cases were of no public interest.

## TIPPERARY TOWN COMMISSIONERS

A special meeting of the Commissioners was held on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing an auctioneer for the sale of the manure.

The following members were present:—Mr John Ryan, in the chair; Messrs. Robert Gubbins, Bartholomew M'Carthy, Thomas Ryan, John Anderson, James Lanigan, and Timothy O'Meara.

It was proposed by Mr Thomas Ryan, seconded by Mr John Anderson, 'That Mr Robert Gubbins be appointed auctioneer to the Commissioners,' which was passed unanimously.

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, a man named Philip Ryan was proceeding from the Limerick Junction home, where he had been at work, and was walking on the Great Southern and Western line of railway. It was near six o'clock, and the train to Dublin overtook him, knocked him down, and from the injuries he received died at 10 o'clock the same evening. The deceased was a labouring man, and over sixty years of age. An inquest was held on the remains by the coroner, Dr Morrissey, on Wednesday, and the verdict returned was—'That deceased came by his death from a shock to the nervous system, caused by being struck by the train.'

## TIPPERARY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Tuesday.

JOHN MASSY, Esq, in the chair.

Also present—Colonel E B Purefoy, D.L; Captain Massy Dawson, D.L; Richard M S Mapsergh, J.P; R Condon, D.V.C; John Dwyer, Michael Fahey, William Donovan, Michael Moloney, John Hogan, Jeremiah Ryan, Patrick Hayes, John Cleary (Cullen), and Morgan Burke.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read and confirmed.

The applications for in-door and out-door relief were then disposed of. They elicited little discussion.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commissioners requested to be furnished with a return of the number of persons vaccinated in the workhouse during the year ending 30th Sept., 1871.

They also asked to be informed of the number of people admitted to the union during the year ending 29th September last, distinguishing from the others those sick at the time of their admission.

The Clerk stated that he would be able to have the required return made out within the week.

The Commissioners forwarded a sealed order sanctioning the proposed expenditure of £10, to assist in the emigration to New York of Ellen English, aged 24 years.

They also sanctioned the expenditure of £10, granted for a like purpose by the board to Catherine O'Donnell and her six children, and £1 to Mary Powell, aged fifty years, who is also emigrating to New York.

Some discussion took place with reference to the financial condition of the union.

The clerk, in reply to Captain Dawson, said the board had to their credit a balance of 1,468l 18s 3d, while the outstanding rates throughout all the electoral divisions only amounted to £21.

Captain Dawson—What are our liabilities at present.

Clerk—When all the liabilities are cleared off there will still be a balance to our credit of nearly £1,000. The estimate for the new rate will be made out at about the 1st of January next.

The subject then dropped.

Mr Condon, before the board separated, moved to have the relieving officers in future requested to furnish once in each month a list of the parties in receipt of out-door relief to the guardians of the different electoral divisions. His object for wishing to have this done was in order to give guardians who resided too far away from the union to be able to attend constantly, an opportunity of seeing the names of those getting relief, and if they consider them undeserving of it they could attend and have it discontinued.

Mr Ryan seconded the proposition, and in doing so, asked how the information in question was to be furnished.

Mr Condon, in reply, said by post.

Mr Hogan—If every guardian within the union gets notices the expense will be very considerable.

Mr Condon—It will only cost 6d per year for each guardian.

Mr Ryan thought the notices should only be sent to the elected guardians.

The Chairman concurred with Mr Ryan, and at the same time observed that if members did not think it worth while to attend the board meetings, and look after the interests of the divisions they represented, they were not deserving of having information with reference thereto forwarded to them in the way proposed by Mr Condon.

Colonel Purefoy—It may be the means of preventing many undeserving parties from getting relief.

The resolution, after some further discussion, passed. The routine business of the day was then disposed of, and the board adjourned.

## CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

### BOARD OF GUARDIANS—SATURDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Saturday. Present—CLEMENT SADLEIR, Esq. J.P, V.C, in the chair; Messrs Francis Hogan, D.V.C, John Richardson, James Hickey, Wm Britton, John Shea, Carberry Scully, J.P; Thomas Lalor, D.L; Thos B Wilson, J.P. Dr O'Ryan was in attendance.

### STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining at last report 276; admitted during the week, born, do, 0; Discharged, do, 22; died, do, 1; no. in infirmary, 75; no. in fever hospital, 10; remaining on above date, 278; do. corresponding week last year, 311; decrease, 33; cost of provisions and necessaries received, £43 4s 3d; do consumed £42 5s 0d; general average cost 2s 11d; do in infirmary 3s 6d; do. in fever hospital 6s 8d; amount received by treasurer £419 11s 1d; do paid £31 5s 0d; balance in favour of the guardians £32 5s 2d; no. on out door relief 167; cost £9 14 0.

The minutes of last meeting were read and signed by the chairman.

### ADMISSIONS.

The number of applicants for admission was small, and included amongst them a journeyman baker named Magrath, who stated he had tramped to and from Ballinasloe in search of employment, and could procure none.

Mr Richardson and others opposed his admission; but after some discussion, Magrath was allowed into the house. Catherine Gee, from Portlaw, was admitted, and ordered to swear an information against her husband, who had deserted her.

The following extract from the report of the District Inspector of National Schools was forwarded from the Education Office, Dublin, for the information of the board:—The course of instruction is suited to the character and ages of the children. In the male department the proficiency is fair, and there has been moderate progress since last inspection; but I cannot say there has been any progress in the female department—none of the second class girls could do an easy sum in simple addition."

It was ordered that Miss Mulcahy be furnished with a copy of the report.

The Commissioners requested to be furnished with of the number of the persons vaccinated in the workhouse during the year ended 30th Sept. '71. The Clerk was ordered to supply the information.

### CHOLERA.

The Commissioners, adverting to their circular letters on the subject of the apprehended approach of cholera to the shores of the United Kingdom, desired to acquaint the board that they had received a communication from the Chief Secretary, stating that their Excellencies the Lords Chief Justices had received a notification that the cholera had entirely disappeared from the town and territory of Hamburg.

### SANITARY.

The relieving officers reported their respective districts in a satisfactory state and free from epidemic disease.

WORKMEN IN THE HOUSE—WAGES.—Mr. Wilson called the attention of the board to the system of paying carpenters, painters &c., by the week. He considered the regulation a very injudicious one, and moved that all work to be done in the house, except the tailoring, be contracted for, or done by order of the board in future.

Mr Shea seconded the above, which passed unanimously.

HOURS OF LABOUR.—Mr Lalor did not approve of the custom practised in the workhouse of allowing tradesmen to leave off work at 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturdays. It was an unusual system and should be discontinued.

Mr Dunne said the arrangement in question was in operation since he became master and was so before his appointment.

Mr Richardson—It is never too late to mend.

Mr Shea—Let it be discontinued for the future.

It was then ordered that the tradesmen should work the full day on Saturdays.

There was a discussion as to the propriety of paying full wages on weeks in which a holiday occurred, but there was no order made by the board, which soon after adjourned.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the workhouse on Tuesday last, touching the death of James Murphy, better known by the cognomen of Jim the Piper. It appeared that he died in forty minute after his admission to the workhouse. Verdict—'Death from natural causes.'

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.—It is rumoured in Carrick that a meeting will be held some day of the week for the purpose of subscribing funds to relieve the distress of the inhabitants of Chicago, which was caused by the great fire in that town.

## NEW ROSS.

### ENDOWED SCHOOL.

On Monday a meeting of the Town Commissioners, acting as trustees and Governors of the Endowed School, was held to consider proposals for the office of schoolmaster for the Endowed School.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, Esq, in the chair.

Members present—Messrs M. Hearne, W Forristal, J B Cullen, J Browne, P Carty, P Kelly, P J Roche, M Power.

As the Rev Mr Burke was not present, the copy of the letter sent inviting the rev gentlemen to attend the meeting was read from the the letter book.

After some conversation, the proposals were read.

The first was from Mr R F Earley. He had testimonials from the Rev F Phelan, C.C, Kilkenny, and J Going, Roscrea.

A proposal of with very good testimonials were read from Mr Brogan.

The following was read from Mr Green:—"In accordance with your advertisement, I beg to offer myself as candidate for the schoolmastership of the Endowed School. I enclose testimonials from persons of different religious persuasions, which I hope will be sufficient to show that I am competent to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the trustees, the parents and friends of the pupils who may be placed under my instruction.

Amongst the testimonials ore was from the Rev Mr Lane, Protestant clergyman, Rathgormock, Carrick-on-Suir, saying he knew Mr Green to be a steady, sober minded, well conducted man, and as a teacher competent to impart classical and English literature.

One from H James, principal, Tramore boarding-school, saying he had known Mr Green in Tramore for some years; he had acted as extern assistant teacher in that school, and discharged his duties with great patience, care, and ability. I have always known Mr Green to act as becomes a gentleman. I entertain a high opinion of his integrity, veracity, and moral rectitude.

One from T H W Briscoe, saying Mr Green had been instructing his children in writing, mathematics, and classics, for some time, and has done so to my entire satisfaction. I beg also to add, that he is an extremely moral, well conducted person, and exceedingly mild and quiet.

One from Henry Pope, Cliff Cottage, Tramore, saying he had known Mr Green as a highly respectable and well conducted person, who he begged to introduce to the notice of any gentleman who had a family to be educated; that any person who will further Mr Green's views will confer a favour on the subscriber.

One from Mr Bradshaw, Green Hill, Carrick-on-Suir, in favour of Mr Green's competency to teach Greek and Latin, and also that he was a good writing master.

One from Dr Delaney, of St John's College, Waterford, saying, in reply to Mr Green, 'I have known you for the past 14 years, and it now affords me sincere pleasure to be able to certify that during that time your steady, good conduct and attention to the discharge of your duties were worthy of all praise. I am also well aware of the respect and esteem entertained for you in Tramore, where your labours were so successful.—Wishing you every blessing, I remain, my dear Mr Green, yours truly,

P. DELANY.'

The following was read from the Rev. W Cantwell, P.P, Tramore—'I have known Mr Patrick Greene upwards of five years, and find much pleasure in bearing testimony to his very excellent conduct during that time. As teacher of classics and English, in its various departments, he attended the children of the most respectable families in this parish to their entire satisfaction. He is sober and trustworthy.

From Mr J H Manderville, Ballygurteen—Mr Patrick Greene has been employed for the last 18 months by Mrs Manderville as private tutor, during which period his quiet and inoffensive manner, his kindness, and attention to his pupils, and his gentlemanlike deportment gained him the respect of all with whom came in contact.

After some conversation Mr Power proposed and Mr Murphy seconded—That Mr Greene be elected schoolmaster for the endowed school, John-street, New Ross.

It was passed unanimously.

Mr Greene was called before the meeting and informed of his election, after which he returned thanks.

In reply Mr Greene said he would be able to commence the school at the end of a week.

The present state of the school building was conversed on, and the advisability of having legal proceedings instituted for the purpose of having the school kept in proper repair.

It was agreed that the meeting be adjourned to eleven o'clock on Tuesday, 30th October, to consider on the best means of having the school properly repaired, after which the meeting adjourned.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—"La Situation," (the Imperialist organ), in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says: "Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un material et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps. C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique." Each cake of chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."