Waterford Daily Mail

AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SHEET

VOL XLVII WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 13 1871 PRICE ONE PENNY

Medical

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS AND POCKET BATTERIES

HAVE rendered Electricity perfectly self-applicable in a mild continuous form, and extremely efficacious without shock or unpleasant sensation.

They speedily soothe agonising pains, reanimate torpid limbs, revive the sluggish functions of life, and impart renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause.

The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of an universal remedy.

Amongst many others the following Testimony, signed by the elite of the Medical Faculty, has been received:—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr J L PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866.

"CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart, M.D, F.R.C.P.
"WM. FERGUSSON, Bart, F.R.S.
"EDWD. H SIEVEKING, M D, M.R.C.P.
"HENRY HOLLAND, Bart, F.R.S.
"J RANALD MARTIN, Knt, F.R.C.S.

And Dr C HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P. & F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10th, 1866, in a similar Testimonial as to above, states:—'I am satisfied that he is an honest earnest labourer in the field of Science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession, and from scientific men.'"

Also recommended by

"Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart, M.D, LL.D.
"T H TANNER, M.D, F.L Soc.
"J RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D, F.R.C.P.
"C B RADCLIFFE, M.D, F.R.C.P, F.R.S
"A CLARK, M.D, F.R.C.P, Physician to London Hospital."
&c. &c.

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris; Royal society of London; Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna; and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected—(See Pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a lifetime of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of Mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADAY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:—

Rheumatism	Indigestion	Urinary Disorders
Gout	Deafness	
Sciatica	Spasms	Paralysis
Lumbago	Female Complaints	Epilepsy
Neuralgia	Constipation	Nervous Debility
Head & Toothache	Cramp	Functional Disorders, &c.
Liver Complaints	Sluggish Circulation	
Tic Doloreux		

The effects of the application of PULVERMACHER'S CHAINS in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain generally instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, AND FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

A. Narrow Chain Bands for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power.........18s, 22s, 40s, and upwards

B. Broad Chain Bands or Belts, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, wearable as a belt ....22s to 40s, and 55s

C. Broad Chain Bands for Nervous Deafness, Head, Teeth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head...21s [and upwards

D. Broad Chains for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints...10s 6d, [18s, 22s, and 40s

E. Broad Chain Bands for (Writers) Cramp, Trembling Nervousness, &c. ....22s to 30s, 40s and 60s

F. Combined Bands for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders ...50s to 60s
Complete set with Volta-Electric Belts for restoring Vital Power......................................£5
With Voltaic Flexible Chain Battery..............£8

G. Chain Batteries for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially combined Bands) ....£3 10 to 4 Guineas

H. High-tension Flexible Chain Pocket Batteries, with a complete set of Combined Bands, Belts, and accessories (for cases indicated in the Spinal Pamphlet) ....£10 and upwards

No Galvanic Bands or Belts are Genuine but those bearing the fac simile of J L PULVERMACHER'S signature on the Label.

PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of Testimonials and Reports of cures, containing extensive numerous extracts from many standard scientific works, viz.: Dr Pereira's "Materia Medica," 4th Edition; Dr Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 5th Edition; and Dr Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c, sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
168, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W

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—31, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.

M. B. CAMPION, Agent.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

P A L M E R ' 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.

R F BAGENAL, Esq, Benekerry, 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,

P A L M E R A N D C O M P A N Y,

39, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale and Retail Agent:—Mr. M. SMALL, V.S., Waterford. (9304)

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT TRAIN ALTERATIONS FROM 1st NOVEMBER, 1871.

THE attention of the Public is drawn to the very material alterations in the service on above line. The Departure from, and Arrivals at Terminal Stations are as follows. (For Intermediate Stations see Company's Time Bills):—

UP.

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	S'ndys p.m
Waterford dep....	6.30	—	11.30	3.10	8.30	8.30
Tipperary dep....		8.0	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.
Comm. arr. ...	1.30	1.30	3.2	8.2	2.9	2.9
Limerick arr.....	1.40	9.30	3.0	6.35	1.20	1.20

DOWN.

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	S'ndys p.m
Limerick dep.	—	9.10	11.15	12.55	4.0	10.45	10.45
Tipperary dep.	6.45						
Junction arr.	—	—	p.m.	1.50		a.m	a.m
Dublin arr.	—	3.46	4.46	5.35	9.40	4.33	4.35
Waterford arr.	10.10	—	2.45	—	8.10	3.45	3.40

LIMERICK AND FOYNES LINE.

The *Vandeleur* ceases to ply; the 11.50 a.m Down and 1.45 p.m Up Trains will, consequently, be discontinued.

The 4.5 p.m Down will leave at 3.40 pm.
" 8.45 " " 5.30 "
" 4.15 " Up from Newcastle 3.0 "

(By order) T. AINSWORTH, Supt.

Limerick Terminus, Oct. 18, 1871.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the results 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, Spermatorrhea, 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.

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, Indecis on, 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 most successful treatment and cure.

Address—Dr H Smith, 8, Burton Crescent, London W.C.

CARDIFF AND NEWPORT COAL COMPANY, WATERFORD.

THIS COMPANY HAS OPENED

COAL DEPOTS at TIPPERARY, and at the different other Railway Stations along the Waterford Limerick, and Kilkenny Railway Lines, where orders will be received and promptly attended to.

JAMES DAVIES, Manager,
William-street, Waterford.

2700]

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, Ylannilang, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, for the Ball-room.—A most elegant and useful invention.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE.—An elegant and more efficient preparation for cleansing any 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 GNSNELL & 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, MACASSAR OIL, &c., for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH—AND DENTISTS TOOTH BRUSHES.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA 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. B. 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.

WANTED

As CLERK, or other suitable appointment,

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, and HEADS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE Friends of a respectable, well-educated Youth, 18 years of age, are desirous to obtain for him a respectable Situation; Salary a secondary consideration. Security for £100, if required. Never in a situation before.

Address, "Alpha," Office of this paper.

Sailings.

WATERFORD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, DECEMBER 1871.

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

All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Shipper, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

In order to insure punctual sailings, Shippers will please take Notice that all Goods must be on Board Two Hours, and all Cattle at least One Hour, before the advertised time of sailing; and the Company will not be responsible for the carriage of, or injury or delay to, any Cattle or Goods not so delivered to them on Board their Ships.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL

SIBYL, LARA, or other eligible Vessel, Direct.

FROM WATERFORD TO BRISTOL.

Tuesday DEC 5 ... 3 Morning
Tuesday " 12 ... 9 Morning
Tuesday " 19 ... 11 Morning
Tuesday " 26 ... 5 Afternoon

FROM BRISTOL TO WATERFORD.

Thursday DEC 7 ... 1 Afternoon
Thursday " 14 ... 7 Morning
Thursday " 21 ... 1 Afternoon
Thursday " 28 ... 7 Morning

JUVERNA

FROM WATERFORD TO BRISTOL, Direct.

Friday DEC 1 ... 8 Morning
Friday " 8 ... 2 Afternoon
Friday " 15 ... 8 Morning
Friday " 22 ... 1 Afternoon

FROM BRISTOL TO WATERFORD. Calling at Pembroke Dock.

Tuesday DEC 5 ... 11 Morning
Tuesday " 12 ... 8 Morning
Tuesday " 19 ... 7 Morning

On early Morning Sailings Cabins of the Steamers will be open to receive passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train.

Cabin Fare, 15s; Servants and Children, 10s; Return do, 25s; or with liberty to Return from Dublin, Cork, or Wexford, 31s 6d, Steward's Fee included. Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

LARA and CAMILLA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD.

Friday DEC 1 ... 12 Noon
Tuesday " 5 ... 12 Noon
Friday " 8 ... 3 Morning
Tuesday " 12 ... 12 Noon
Friday " 15 ... 12 Noon
Tuesday " 19 ... 12 Noon
Friday " 22 ... 3 Morning
Tuesday " 26 ... 12 Noon
Friday " 29 ... 12 Noon

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Monday DEC 4 ... 2 Afternoon
Thursday " 7 ... 4 Morning
Monday " 11 ... 12 Afternoon
Thursday " 14 ... 11 Morning
Monday " 18 ... 3 Afternoon
Thursday " 21 ... 11 Morning
Saturday " 23 ... 3 Afternoon
Thursday " 28 ... 11 Morning

Cabin Fare, 15s; Servants and Children, 10s; Deck, 7s 6d; Children, 4s. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Goods received at Clarence Dock.

WATERFORD AND LONDON.

AURORA and VESTA, or other eligible Vessels, are intended to sail on or about the dates as under:

FROM WATERFORD. WEEKLY. FROM LONDON. WEEKLY.

Loading Berths:—London—British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.

AURORA and VESTA, or other eligible Vessels, are intended to sail on or about the dates as under:

FROM WATERFORD. WEEKLY. FROM PLYMOUTH. WEEKLY.

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

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.

From WATERFORD—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 3.0 p.m.
From NEW ROSS—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.45 a.m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

From WATERFORD—Daily (Sundays excepted) 3.0 p.m.
From DUNCANNON—Daily (Sundays excepted) 6.15 a.m.

Berths secured and every information given by the Agents at

BRISTOL—The General Steam Packet Office, 28 Prince Street.

LIVERPOOL—Waterford Steam Ship Company, 26 Brunswick Street, Washington Buildings.

PLYMOUTH—Henry J Waring & Co, the Wharf, Millbay.

LONDON—Anthony G Robinson, 20 Mark Lane, British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield; and West Kent Wharf, Southwark; and at

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, MALL, WATERF[illegible]

Dyeing, Cleaning, Crape Dressing [illegible]

MRS. DAWSON begs to acquaint her [illegible] that she has been appointed Agent [illegible]

MR. BROWN'S
NORTH OF ENGLAND STEAM D[illegible]
DEVONSHIRE WALK, [illegible]

And that all Goods entrusted to [illegible] with prompt atte[illegible]

95 Quay, Waterford.

Births, Marriages & Deaths

The authenticity 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.

Dec 7, at Southsea, Hants, the wife of Major G E Leggett, of a son.

Dec 8, at Brocket Hall, Welwyn, the wife of Major Beynon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec 7, at St Philip's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev Edward Green, Capt Arthur L Tickell, 77th Regt, to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of R Green Price, Esq, Newcourt, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

Dec 1s, at 39 Lower Leeson street, John R North, Esq, Secretary Royal Bank of Ireland.

Oct 24, at Buenos Ayres, Mr John Lawler, printer, aged 42.

TRAMORE STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26 & 27.

Run under the Irish National Steeple Chase Rules.

STEWARDS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford,
Joseph O'Neill Power, Esq, J P,
Henry W Briscoe, Esq, J P, M K F H,
John A O'Keeffe, Esq, J P.

Judge and Handicapper ... R J Hunter, Esq
Clerk of the Course ... Mr J Dobbyn, V S
Hon Sec ... Mr M Hewetson
Treasurer ... The National Bank Waterford

No Rider allowed unless in Jockey Costume.

FIRST DAY.

First Race at One o'Clock. About Two-and-a-Half Miles.

Selling Stakes of 25 Sovs.—1 sov entrance, with 1 sov additional to starters, to go to the fund. Weight for age—4 years old, 10st 12lbs; 5 years, 11st 8lbs; six and aged, 12st 4lbs. Winners of 30 sovs, 5lbs; 50 sovs, 7lbs extra. Maiden horses allowed 4lbs, and if entered to be sold for 30*l*, 5lbs; 50*l*, 10lbs; 30*l*, 14lbs; and 25*l*, 21lbs. Winner to be sold by auction after the race, the surplus (if any) to be divided according to rule. Four horses to start, the property of different owners, or no race. Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses. To name and close with the Hon Secretary on or before Saturday, 23rd December, by 8 o'clock at the Great Hotel, Tramore.

Second Race, Two o'Clock. About Three Miles.

Waterford Tradesmen's Handicap, £60.—To close with R J Hunter, Esq, 17 Adelaide-road, Dublin, on or before December 20th, weights to appear on Friday, the 22nd December, in the "Irish Sportsman and Farmer," "Irish Times," and "Freeman." One sov entrance and 5s bookage, to be paid at the time of naming; one sov additional to starters. The winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Four starters or no race, the property of different owners.

Third Race, Three o'Clock. About Two-and-a-Half Miles.

Farmers' Race (open), 30 Sovs.—1 sov entrance; 1 sov additional to starters; weight for age—4 years old, 10st 4lbs; 5 years, 10st 10lbs; 6 and aged, 11st. Thorough-breds, 5lbs—winners, 25*l*, 5lbs; 50*l* and upwards, 10lbs extra. Maiden horses allowed 4lbs. Four starters or no race. Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses, to close same time and place as selling race.

SECOND DAY.

First Race, One o'Clock. About Three Miles.

Handicap, 40 Sovs.—1 sov entrance, and 1 sov additional to starters, to close with the Secretary at 8 o'clock, Great Hotel, Tramore, on the evening of first day's races. Weights to be declared at 10 o'clock same evening. Four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. Winner to pay 2 sovs towards expenses.

Second Race, Two o'Clock. About Two and a half Miles.

Selling Race of 20 Sovs.—Same article and conditions as first race on first day, to close same time and place as 40 sovs handicap.

Third Race, Three o'Clock.

Consolation Plate, 15 Sovs, for Beaten Horses of the Meeting.—1 sov entrance. Entrance to be made and handicapped immediately after selling race.

The Refreshment Room under Stand House to be Let by Proposal, to be addressed to the Secretary. The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

The use of the Course will be given for a private match each day. Notice to be given to the Secretary previous to the meeting.

In all cases Tents must be pre-paid before entering the Course. No Aunt Sallys. All communications on business to be directed to the Secretary, Mr M Hewetson, Great Hotel, Tramore.

Scale of Charges.—Charge to Non-subscribers—For Four Horse Vehicles, 10s; Two Horse ditto, 7s 6d; One Horse ditto, with four wheels, 5s; One Horse ditto, with two wheels, 2s.

Stewards Cards can be had from the Secretary and Stewards only.

An Ordinary at the Hotel each day.

WATERFORD & LIMERICK RAILWAY AND BRANCH LINES.

CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS, 1871.

THE Train Service on Christmas Day, 25th Inst, will be as follows, and no other Trains will run on that day:—

UP.—The 11.30 a.m and 8.30 p.m (Mails) from Waterford, due to arrive at Limerick 8 p.m and 1.20 a.m.

DOWN.—The 11.15 a.m and 10.45 p.m (Mails) from Limerick, due to arrive at Waterford 2.45 p.m and 3.45 a.m.

BRANCH LINES.—There will not be any Trains on the Branch Lines on 25th Inst.

RETURN TICKETS.—Ordinary Return Tickets—First and Second Class—issued on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th December, will be available for Return up to and including 2nd January, 1872.

(By Order)
T AINSWORTH, Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Limerick Terminus, Dec. 1st, 1871.

THE MEGÆRA COMMISSION.

The Megæra Commission met on Saturday.

Edward Brown, engineer, said the loss of the ... might have been owing an omission in survey, ... would not like to charge neglect. Had the ... bottom been cemented the copper rose could ... done no harm. He referred at length to his ... experience of the Megæra.

... chief engineer of the Rosario, con... of iron in the pumps must have ... the time the ship left Sheerness, ... been wear and tear before.

AMUSEMENTS

CITY HALL, WATERFORD.

Sylvester Bennett, Manager.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY!
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

TWO PERFORMANCES,
Afternoon at THREE o'clock;
Evening at EIGHT o'clock.

Doors open at 2 and 7. Tickets may be had at the door.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To afford all an opportunity of seeing the Performances of these CELEBRITIES on this their Farewell Appearance prior to their return to America, the following will be the popular prices:—

ADMISSION ONLY 2s.

First Seats, 1s; Children (under 10) to all parts, 6d.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr and Mrs Chas S Stratton),
COM. NUTT & MISS MINNIE WARREN,

Having just returned from visiting Japan, China, the Straits, Siam, Ceylon, Australia, India, Egypt, and the Continent, will complete their Final Tour of the World by visiting almost every City and Town in Great Britain.

On this their positively Farewell Visit, they will have the honour of appearing in their Interesting and Elegant LILIPUTIAN PERFORMANCES, as given by special command before Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the Royal Families, Nobility and Gentry of Europe, and also at St James's Hall, during their late memorable eight months' engagement there in 1865, consisting of

SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, and
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

Ladies and Children are particularly recommended to attend the afternoon performances, which are specially given that they may avoid the crowd at night.

(9906) NED DAVIS, Agent.

TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

UNDER the Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

MADAME GRANT'S
(*Nee Antoinette Brousil*)
GRAND CONCERT!
AND
OFFENBACH'S OPERETTA,
LISCHEN ET FRITZCHEN,
Assisted by the leading Members of the
BROUSIL FAMILY,

Who have had the honour of appearing three times before Her Most Gracious Majesty and most of the Courts of Europe.

Miss Annie Howard, Soprano,
From the London Operas and Nobility Concerts.
Mr Richard Lansmere, Bass,
From the London Operas and Nobility Concerts.
Mademoiselle Bertha Brousil, Violin.
Mademoiselle Cecilia Brousil, Violin.
Madame Grant Brousil, Pianist.

Admission—Reserved Seats (numbered), 3s; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats and Gallery, 1s.

Plan of the room may be seen, and Tickets secured, at Mr C A Jones' Music Warehouse, 120 Parade Quay, Waterford.

Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at Ten. (9950)

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SOAP CARBONIS DETERGENS
Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—*The British Medical Journal.*

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TO BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, AND PASSAGE to BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

THE Royal Mail Steam Packets leave Southampton on the 9th of each month, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c, for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Vidio, Buenos Ayres (River Plate).

Saloon Passages to Brazil for £30 and upwards, and to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres for £35 and upwards. Second Class Passengers to Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres for £20.

Third Class Passages to Brazil, £13; and to the River Plate, £15.

The Ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company also convey Passengers, &c., on the 2nd and 17th of each month to the West Indies, Mexico, California, British Columbia, &c.

Hand-books, giving full particulars of the route, places of stoppage, length of voyage, &c., can be had on application to J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,
Moorgate-street, London, E.C. (647)

Public Notices

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND.

The Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland hereby give Notice that they will

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At 24 UPPER MERRION-STREET, Dublin,
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1872
(unless previously disposed of otherwise),

Part of the Demesne Lands of the See of Kilmore, being portions of the townlands of Kilmore Upper, Drumoon and Drumilion, and the townland of Cornacrea, comprising 391 acres statute measure or thereabouts.

The lands are situated within three miles of the town of Cavan, and consist of good deep clay soil and boggy lands, suitable for grazing purposes, and are well and substantially fenced.

The lands will be sold in the following lots:—

No. of Lot.	Townland.	Area. A	R	P	Tenement Valuation. £	s	d
1	Part of Kilmore Upper, exclusive of graveyard ...	136	0	39	135	0	0
2	Part of Drumilion ...	67	0	22	50	0	0
3	Part of Drumcon ...	60	3	18	52	0	0
4	Cornacrea, exclusive of graveyard ...	127	2	28	103	0	0
		391	3	27	340	0	0

The Commissioners will receive proposals in writing for any of the above Lots or for the entire up to the 13th January, 1872.

Proposals should be endorsed "Kilmore, See Proposal," and addressed to the Secretary, "Irish Church Temporalities Commission," 24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, where maps can be seen and information obtained respecting the property.

Dated at 24 Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, this 10th day of November, 1871.

(9919) DENIS GODLEY, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS

GREAT SUCCESS!

"*THE COUNTY WEXFORD EXPRESS*,"
AND
Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, & Gorey Mail
A PENNY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

THIS PAPER was started the 14th of July, 1869, with the object of supplying a good and cheap County Wexford Paper. Its success has greatly exceeded the anticipations of the Proprietor. It has been received with gladness by the Gentry, the Clergy of all denominations, the Professional men, the Shopkeepers, Farmers and Traders.

Its circulation has been greater than that of all the other papers in the County Wexford added together. It therefore offers the very best medium for advertising, as it passes into the hands of all classes.

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Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Company.

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PRESIDENT:

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Prospectuses, Rate of Assurance, and every information may be had of

Mr. RICHARD HARRIS, Agent,
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MARINE ASSURANCE.

Cargoes, per Steamer and Sailing Vessel, to any Port in the Irish, Bristol, and English Channel, Insured on most Moderate Terms as well as Coastal Risks. WAR RISKS TAKEN.

The Markets.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL—Dec 11

The hopes inspired by the bulletin on Saturday morning with regard to the Prince of Wales's condition had a universal influence in the city, and the tone of business responded to it. Consols recovered ¼. Railways were strong. In Foreign Securities Mexicans advanced ¼, and Egyptians and Turkish ¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Dec 11.

Consols, Money ...	91¾	2	ex div
Consols, Account	92¼		ex div
New and Reduced	91¼	¾	

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec 11.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per Cent Consols ...		92
New Three per Cent Stock ...		90½
Ditto for Account, 4th January ...	90¼	91

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Munster Bank (Ltd) £3 15s pd (Ac) ...		9
National Bank, £20 paid ...		5¼
Ditto for Account ...		5¼
National of Liverpool (Ltd) £15 pd ...	1¾	1 15
Provincial Bank, £25 paid ...		26½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction, £100 pd ...		54½
Great Southern and Wn £100 paid ...		102½
Irish North Western, £25 paid ...		6
Wa'ford and Central Ireland, £100 pd ...		14
Ditto for Account ...		15
Waterford and Limerick, £50 pd ...		36½
Ditto for Account ...		36½

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Dec 11.

Ordinary: Firsts, 132s; seconds, 120s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 61s. Mild cured:—Firsts, 140s; seconds, 130s; thirds, 110s. In the market, 1,100 firkins.

CORK CORN MARKET—Dec 11.

White wheat, 9s 3d to 12s 6d; red ditto, 8s 6d to 11s 6d; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; black oats, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; tawney do., 0s 0d to 0s 0d; white, 6s 2d to 6s 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—Dec 11.

Market quiet. English and foreign wheat unaltered. Flour unchanged. Barley quiet. Oats fully 6d dearer. Supply—British wheat, 6,941 qrs; barley 1518 qrs; oats 568 qrs; flour 18,674 sacks. Foreign—wheat, 22,031 qrs; barley 2,226 qrs; oats 43,701 qrs; flour 2300 sacks and 421 barrels.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET—Dec 11.

The market was dull for all articles of the trade at unaltered prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Dec 11.

Sugar very quiet; prices however without material change both for raw and refined. Coffee quiet at late values. Cocoa active. Tea at auction passed off dull. Rice dull. Tallow 48s 6d on the spot.

Viscount Templetown, Viscountess Templetown Miss Spalding, have left the Bilton Hotel, for Castle Upton.

The Bishop of Winchester, who is visiting Sir Charles Locock at Burn tead House, near Ryde, has been seriously ill during the past few days, and is now confined to the house.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions 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.

THE WATERFORD MAIL
SINGLE COPY A PENNY

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1871

VICEREGAL COURT.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer, accompanied by Lord George Paget, and attended by Captain Hutton, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge on Monday evening from Abbeyleix.

The Right Hon Sir J. Napier, Bart, has returned to Dublin.

Colonel and Mrs Fetherstonhaugh left Kingstown for England.

Comte De Jarnac has arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

Viscount Bangor and suite have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

The Hon W Hutchinson has arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

MORE REDTAPEISM!

THE Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests have supplied us with another specimen of redtapeism. They are the nominal holders of a sum of nearly £35,000, part of it left by the late James Fanning, partly composed of bequests since made to the Fanning Institution, and partly from the life subscriptions of the governors, which have been invested in the funds, according to one of the bye laws made by the governors with reference to their own funds. These moneys have been invested in Consols, and yield an income of less than £1,000 a year. It was proposed to increase the annual income available for the poor of the city by transferring the funds from Consols to other securities equally solvent, but the redtapeism of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, prompts them to refuse to make the needful change, and the consequence is, that the poor of Waterford are, we shall not say robbed, but deprived of the amount of relief which they would have received but for the redtapeism of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Our supply to-day falls short of our expectations. We suppose it arises from the strike of the operators. There is a very general feeling that they have been too hardly dealt with by the Post-office; and we hope the matter between the heads of the department and those on strike, will be arranged either by mutual concession or by arbitration.

JOSHUA WILLIAM STRANGMAN, Esq.

This gentleman, whose connection with the Fanning Institution dates long before the fund was rescued from those who sought to divert it from the benevolent purpose of the donor; who took part in the lengthened litigation to recover the fund, and who has since been one of the administrators thereof, felt it necessary from the increasing feebleness of old age, to resign the post of Treasurer to that institution, which he has filled for sixteen years. Mr Strangman possesses a singularly amiable and benevolent disposition, and from his early manhood he has taken share in almost every object of a benevolent character in his native city, and has invariably attracted the esteem and affection of all with whom he has been brought into contact. We venture to think that the governors of the Fanning Institution owe him something more than the resolution which was passed at their meeting on Tuesday; and we believe we only express the wish of a very large number of his fellow-citizens, in saying, that we should be glad to see a portrait of this good and benevolent gentleman adorning the board-room of the Fanning Institution, over whose interests he has for many years watched with a paternal affection.

WHO KILLED THE PRINCE?

"'Twas I," said Dean Hoare,
And my curate the *Rose*,
"'Twas we killed the Prince."
(*See Sermons of Sunday.*)

CARRYING ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR.—Will you kindly allow me, through your valuable paper, to call the attention of those in authority to the way gun licenses to carry arms are given. A young fellow wishes to get one; he pretend to be a carpenter of a fox covert, which place that he mentions is not in existence! He so deceives the magistrate. Another makes out some other story; but the object of both is to get the liberty of carrying arms, in order to destroy the game; and it is very hard for us, having paid our money to the Revenue, to be driven off the country as we are, and be obliged to remain at home, well knowing that is no use for us to go out when poachers are before us! There ought to be some protection for us. I hope some change for the better shall be made.—I am, dear sir,

A SUFFERER.

WATERFORD POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.
(Before the Mayor.)

Catherine Flure was charged with disorderly conduct, and abusing her son-in-law in the street.

When the case was called on she commenced pouring volleys of abuse on her son-in-law and the constable who arrested her, and the Mayor sent her to gaol for a week to cool her temper.

There were two cases of drunkenness disposed of and the court adjourned.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ILLNESS OF THE Prince of Wales.

London, Tuesday, 2 a.m

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is passing a very restless night, without signs of improvement. The breathing is very difficult.

It is expected that in the event of a fatal termination to the illness, the Queen will immediately return to Windsor with the Princess of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the other members of the Royal family. The Prince took all the nourishment offered to him. On Monday he partook of an egg, for which he asked himself, and milk was also given to him.

Private accounts from Sandringham state that the Royal family were not without hope, though the Prince suffered greatly from spasms, which almost suffocated him at times. His constant attendants are still the Princess of Wales and the Princess Alice, but the former is said to be suffering very severely from anxiety and fatigue. It is believed that the arrival of the Crown Princess of Prussia may be anticipated in a few days. Orders have been given to prepare the Royal yacht to proceed to Ostend to convey her to this country.

Some anxiety has been caused in India by the Prince's illness, and the drawing-room at Calcutta has been postponed in consequence.

A meeting of the Liberal party at Rochester has been adjourned in consequence of the Prince's illness.

The official bulletin issued from Sandringham at 7.30 a.m on Tuesday morning, says the Prince passed a restless night, almost without sleep. The pulse continues good.

Sandringham, 12.50.

The Prince has passed a restless morning. In all respects his general condition remains unchanged.

An unofficial telegram says there is constant delirium, and no signs of improvement.

3 o'clock.

The "Times" says the danger of suffocation from paroxysms has not passed away but is successfully averted from time to time. The Prince showed wonderful vital powers, and the circulation does not fail.

Sandringham, 5 o'Clock.

The Prince passed a somewhat less restless afternoon. General condition unchanged.

STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

At Dublin the telegraph clerks have resolved to return to duty if the clerks suspended are reinstated.

At Cork two suspended clerks have, it is stated, been allowed to return.

The telegraph clerks on strike at Edinburgh, numbering forty-five, have resolved to remain out on strike.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The steamer Black Diamond ran ashore in Sunderland harbour on Tuesday and parted amidships. The crew were saved.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY.

On Tuesday a slight accident happily unattended with any serious injury, occurred on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway, a line which has lately enjoyed a complete immunity from accidents. The engine of the mail train ran off the line some distance above Kilkenny, and a waggon attached to it was thrown down, some pigs in it being killed. After an hour or two the train was able to come on to Waterford.

TRAMORE PETTY SESSIONS.

At these sessions, on Monday before Congreve Rogers, Esq, James Power, Esq, and Captain Maunsell, there were but three cases on the books. The same gratifying absence of crime in this peaceable district was again observable, not even a charge of drunkenness being preferred. A man named Keoghan was fined one penny and costs, for drawing sand from near the storm wall.—The case against Martin Keoghan for taking stones from the new road was dismissed, as was also one against James Power, Esq, for balance of price of sand.

THE MEGÆRA COMMISSION.

Mr Bradley, navigating lieutenant; Lieutenant Evans, supernumerary; and Alexander Brown, stoker, were examined. Captain Thrupp also gave additional evidence. Some difference of opinion existed between himself and Mr Mills as to the position of the leak, but he thought he was right. Witness thought that the storm which broke up the Megæra would have broken up any ship.

In consequence of the critical condition of the Prince of Wales, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham Committees of the Nonconformist Conference have undertaken the responsibility of postponing the meeting which was to have been held this week in Manchester. No date has been fixed upon for the adjourned meeting, but it will probably take place on the 16th of January.

PULLING UP A WINNER.—Admiral Rous has written another letter to 'Bell's Life' respecting what recently happened in the race for the Wrekin Nursery at Shrewsbury. He alleges that orders to pull up a winning horse are illegitimate, that no steward could punish Loates for riding honestly to win according to any law or to public decency. 'It is a frightful order,' he says, 'for a man of honor to give to a respectable jockey not to win when it is in his power to do so, and I repeat that the custom, which Mr Chaplin calls unrepealed, has never been sanctioned by law. The notorious precedent of Maroon was condoned because the predominant members of the Jockey Club won largely by the transaction, and the non-betting members, knowing they were in the minority, declined to move.'

It is understood that the International Telegraphic Conference, now meeting at Rome, will settle the principle upon which international telegraphic intercourse shall be regulated in times of peace and war. The conference is of the utmost importance.

Preparations are being made at Windsor for the return of the Queen and all the Royal family now at Sandringham, in the event of a fatal termination of the Prince's illness.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening Mr Dunford, clerk to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, met with a very serious accident at Polebeggy. He was riding on a spirited pony at the time, which shied as the Tramore train passed and threw him out of the saddle. His foot catching in the stirrup he was pulled along by the animal which started off at a tremendous pace, and went a quarter of a mile before it was stopped. Mr Dunford's head all the time bumped against the ground, and when released it was found he had also received a heavy kick in the chest from the pony. He was insensible during the night, but rallied something on Tuesday morning; and though he has received some very bad contusions on the head, and is very weak, it is thought he will recover.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

On Saturday last Mr Kehoe, railway carrier, bought a horse for £5 from a Dungarvan carrier, who informed him after the purchase had been made that the animal was stubborn, and he had given him a blow of a loaded stick on the nostrils. On Monday morning the horse's head swelled enormously, and Mr Dobbyn, V.S, gave it as his opinion that the animal could not live, and had better be destroyed. Mr Palles, Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had the horse shot the same evening, and has summoned the original owner, whose brutal treatment it is supposed caused the swelling.

FANNING INSTITUTION.

The monthly meeting of the governors was held on Tuesday.

HENRY WHITE, Esq, presiding.

Also present—The Dean of Waterford, the Archdeacon of Lismore, Rev Mr Kelly, Alderman Slaney, Alderman Redmond, Messrs A Denny (hon sec), J Ambrose, W Kelly, Joseph Fisher, George Walpole, Captain Brenan, Joshua Strangman, Ald Reid, Councillor Walsh, T S Harvey, Very Rev Dr Flynn, A P Maher, James Leamy, S White, Joseph Strangman, Rev Thomas Gamlette, J. Clampett.

CONTRACTS.

The committee reported having accepted the following as contractors:—Mr William Thomson, bread at 5½d per four pound loaf; Mr William Cherry, Indian meal at 21s.

Alderman Redmond said two or three of the inmates spoke to him about the beef. One poor person told him he could not manage to eat it—it was so tough; and one of them went so far as to show him his teeth. They appeared to be very bad teeth, indeed, and he said if he was expected to eat the beef the governors should provide him with a new set. That was before the present contractor was appointed. Mr Fleming was a very good contractor, but he (Alderman Redmond) did not think any contractor could supply it at 6d per pound. A worse thing to eat than tough beef could not be found, and it would be far better to give a penny, or two pence extra, for good tender beef, than 6d for an article which could not be eaten.

Mr J W Strangman said the superintendent informed him the present contractor gave general satisfaction to the inmates.

THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION—THEIR ALLOCATION AND INVESTMENT.

The following letter from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests was read:—

"Dublin, Nov. 17, 1871.

"SIR—The Commissioners at their meeting yesterday carefully considered the three resolutions adopted by the governors of the Fanning Institution, and forwarded in your letter of the 12th July, and with every desire to meet the views expressed by the governors, the Commissioners regret that they do not feel themselves at liberty to accede to or sanction any of the proposals made. They are of opinion that the rescinding of the tenth bye law, though it might for the present have the effect of enlarging the usefulness of the institution, would eventually operate injuriously on its interests. As regards resolution number 2 the board is of opinion that the bequests and donations from all sources in favor of the Fanning Institution have in a manner become incorporated into one fund, and that the same principle is, and ought to be, applicable to all. The Commissioners have already decided the question directly, that it is not competent for the governors of the Fanning Institution to provide superannuation for officers out of the charity, and they cannot now be parties to an arrangement, the effect of which might be indirectly to set aside that decision. As regards the suggestion to change the sum now in the hands of the board from government consols to securities providing a larger rate of interest, the Commissioners have uniformly declined to take this step in reference to funds under their own immediate control. It is a totally different thing their consenting to accept funds which had been invested in other securities before being transferred to them, and which it was altogether optional on the part of the persons transferring to give or withhold. The ninth section of the 30th and 31st Vic, c 94, authorises the Commissioners to accept transfer of stocks of almost any description, and even of shares in public companies; but it does not authorise them to vary investments already standing in their names in the government funds. It is right to add that the uniform experience of the Commissioners has led them to the conclusion that though the income towards the support of charitable institutions derivable from government securities is smaller in amount than can be procured from other sources, it has an advantage over all others from the certainty and punctuality with which it is paid.—I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Mr Fisher said he supposed the letter of the Commissioners would be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and he would like to know if the Board would consider it necessary to reply to it. The matter seemed to have got into his hands rather unintentionally, for the original idea he put forward only sought for a change in the investing of their own money, which now amounted to about £2,000. With regard to the original fund of the Institution, he did not contemplate any change being made in it, and it was at the suggestion of their very worthy treasurer, Mr Joshua Strangman, the whole of the funds were referred to the arguments given by the commissioners would not properly apply to the money they had accumulated. They had done so under a bye-law passed by themselves, deciding that the money received from life governors, and other donations should be founded. Among the bye-laws approved of by the commissioners was, however, another which gave the Board of Governors the power of changing them by giving a month's notice. He did not wish that any change made in the mode of investing their funds should be carried by a mere majority. He thought they should be unanimous on it, for the security of the principal fund was a matter of the utmost importance. He was glad, therefore, to find his proposition, when first brought forward, was adopted unanimously, and the same was done with regard to the alteration of bye law No. 10. He felt at the time the Commissioners had no legal power of dissenting from it, inasmuch as the scheme of the bye laws contained one allowing bye laws to be changed on a notice being posted up in the board-room for a month, and notice being sent to the governors. It was unanimously resolved to alter the bye law, but some of the governors thought it well to get the approval of the Commissioners. Having asked, and got it, all they could now do was to submit to it. Many of those whose subscriptions made up the £2,000 were still living, and if it was thought well to make that sum more profitable the Commissioners might be again written to, asking them to reconsider the matter. Under the view that the salaries of their officers were being increased by £40 a year, it would be well to make some move to gain that sum, and if the £2,000—which was no part of the bequest to the institution, and which they had lodged by a bye law of their own—was invested at five per cent., instead of three, it would give the additional £40 a year. He had no resolution prepared on the matter, but he would suggest that they should consider whether it was not a letter that ought be replied to, and if it was the wish of the governors, the committee to whom it might be referred could reply. Some of the governors took exception to the alteration of the disposition of the original fund, thinking no increase of interest would compensate for the alteration of the security; and though he did not agree with that, he was perfectly satisfied that until they came to an unanimous conclusion it was better stay as they were. He had no personal interest in the matter whatever, and his only reason for moving in it was that he desired the funds of the institution should be made more available. As he had shown, if they changed their mode of investment they would get one equally secure, and the dividends just as regularly paid, while they would have £500 a year more for the institution, which would enable them to give far more relief to the poor of the city if the redtapeism of the Commissioners did not interfere (hear, hear.) If they wanted to change the investment of the £2,000 only, which was a perfectly legitimate object, the committee might be instructed to ask the Commissioners; though they might decline altering the investment of the original bequest of £33,000 left by James Fanning, they might allow the reinvestment of the accumulated fund. He (Mr Fisher) would ask if the governors wished the committee to reply that some gentleman would move it. If not the matter would pass *sub silentio*, and terminate for the present. Relative to bye-law No. 10, he thought they had full power of altering it themselves, and as he differed with the Commissioners, he would ask the governors at some future time to rescind a portion of the bye-law, and apply the money that came in from the governors as a portion of the income of the institution. They had provided £2,000 in addition to the original bequest, and it would be now far better to treat any money coming in as a portion of the annual income of the institution.

The Chairman said the tenth bye-law was—"That all legacies and donations of 10*l* and upwards, and all subscriptions shall be funded, and only the interest therefrom applied to the maintenance of the institution." Would Mr Fisher's proposition be to alter it so that these legacies and donations should be used for the current expenditure of the year?

Mr Fisher—The alteration would only relate to life subscriptions. I would let the rest stand.

Ald Redmond said though Mr Fisher deserved much credit for his exertions to benefit the institution, he thought from the tone of the letter from the commissioners there was no use in going any further with it, for they would not allow any portion of the funds to be changed from their present investment. As regards investing money in railways it might bring in more money than at present, but it might occur that a bad accident would diminish the profits of the line, and cause an enormous expenditure. If such happened they would have to turn out the poor inmates. On the whole he thought it better to let things remain as they were.

Mr Denny said there were two questions to be considered—if governors' subscriptions should be spent during the year, or if they were to be invested in railways or other securities more profitable than consols.

The Chairman said the answer of the Commissioners with respect to the present investment of the funds was final. If Mr Fisher wished to alter the bye law, of course he could give notice of motion.

Mr Fisher said unless the governors were unanimous in thinking there should be a change he would not take up their time.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

Dean Hussey said he wished to propose Mr J W Strangman for re-election as their treasurer, but he was sorry he declined to be put in nomination.

Mr Strangman said for the last two or three years he had expressed a desire to be released from the office of treasurer. His health was giving way, and in addition his sight was failing—so much so that he was scarcely able to write his name; so that the position of treasurer was not at all suitable to him. He had acted as treasurer for the last 16 years, and had been coming to that house for upwards of 50 years. There was another gentleman he hoped would be proposed who would be equally efficient.

Mr Harvey said their valued treasurer as they would all see had come to a time of life when he ought to have perfect rest. He had been all his life most attentive to the interests of the Institution (hear, hear).

The Very Rev. Dr. Flynn said the Strangman family had great claims, not only on that charity, but on every one in Waterford. They had always devoted their time, and money to the managing of that Institution. One of the family, the late Mr Richardson, bequeathed a donation of 1,000*l* to the Fanning; and his general charities were not confined to it, but extended over the whole city without any distinction of sect or class. The name was entitled to the grateful recognition and reciprocal feeling on the part of that board, and the citizens at large. He was of opinion then that it would afford the citizens the greatest satisfaction to have one of the name continue in the distinguished and honorary position of treasurer, and he would propose Mr Joseph Strangman for election.

Ald. Redmond seconded the nomination. They should always feel the greatest indebtedness to their late treasurer for his long, zealous, and anxious services in the cause. He had done more than any living man in Waterford for that charity and for others. He deserved the warmest thanks, not only of that board, but of the entire citizens.

Mr Joseph Strangman was unanimously elected treasurer.

On the motion of Mr Fisher, seconded by Mr Clampett, it was resolved—'That this meeting cannot accept the resignation of the late treasurer, Mr J W. Strangman, without recording its deepest sense of the value of his services during the long period in which he has acted as treasurer, from which he now retires in consequence of the state of his health.'

ELECTION OF SECRETARY AND COMMITTEE.

Mr A Denny was re-elected secretary, and the following were elected on the committee for the following year:—Very Rev Dean of Waterford, Very Rev Dr Flynn, Ven Archdeacon of Waterford, Messrs. J W Strangman, P K Reid, J.P., P P Brenan, J.P., George Walpole, Matthew Slaney, and J L Hickey. The only change from last year's committee was the substitution of Mr J W Strangman's name for that of Mr Joseph Strangman.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

It was announced that the Lord Bishop of Cashel had offered to pay, as heretofore, for a Christmas dinner of roast beef and plum pudding for the inmates.

On the motion of Mr J Strangman, seconded by Mr Fisher, a warm vote of thanks was passed to his lordship, and the meeting separated.

Sporting.

WEXFORD HUNT DESIGNS.

11th—Monday, Ballinahallen, near Scarawalsh.
13th—Wednesday, Ballygarvan.
15th—Friday, Bucketstown.
18th—Monday, Wilton.
20th—Wednesday, Stokestown House.
22nd—Friday, Foulkesmills.
At 10·45.

CURRAGHMORE FOX-HOUNDS.

DECEMBER.

12th—Tuesday, Dangan Bridge.
14th—Thursday, Cappagh.
15th—Friday, Coolnamuck.
At 11 o'clock.

In consequence of the alarming accounts of the illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—should the worst occur—the hounds will not go out for the present.

Curraghmore, 11th December, 1871.

Shipping.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

ARRIVED.

Dec 3—Britos, Seavill, Bristol, general; Dart, Neill, Newport, coal; Erin, Bent, Ross, wheat; Sker, Knish, Dublin, ditto; Virtue, Jones, Bangor, slates.

Dec 4—Unity, Summer, Dundalk, barley; Forth, Dillon, Llanelly, coal.

Dec 5—Mice, Morris, Newport, coal; Express, Barlow, Ayr, ditto; Jonah, Meany, Dublin, ballast; Joseph Codd, Ayr, coal.

Dec 6—John Williams, Jones, Ipswich, manure; Charlie, Marlow, Newport, coal; Ranger, Lambert, Dublin, wheat.

SAILED.

Dec 3—Tempest, Lambert, Cardiff, ballast; Charles Walker, Dunbar, Newport, ditto; Gem, Neill, Gloucester, oats.

Dec 4—Number Two, Hart, Pool, ballast; Carrywinch, Webb, Bridgwater, ditto.

Dec 5—Britos, Seavill, Bristol, general.

Dec 6—Sibyl, Byrne, Newport, ballast; Clara and Jessie Morris, Dublin, malt.

Dec 8—Montague, Speakman, Liverpool, general.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Dec 12—Victory, Newcastle; Great Western, Milford.

SAILED.

Dec 12—Camilla, Liverpool; Vulture, Milford; Gipsy, Bristol.

THE BUTT BANQUET.

It is now stated on reliable authority that the Butt banquet, which was expected to take place a month or six weeks ago, will now come off about the 10th of January next. The members of the committee state that the subscription lists have been well filled by the advocates of Home Rule throughout the province, and that there is no doubt the event will be a highly important one. Should it fail in proving a success this cannot certainly be attributed to a want of time for the completion of the usual arrangements.—'Limerick Chronicle.'

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.

This show opened on Wednesday, for the second day, but the attendance, though exceeding that of the previous day, was yet not so large as the merit of the exhibits gave fair reason to expect, and as the attractive manner in which the arrangements carried out under the direction of the zealous superintendent Mr Andrew Corrigan, seemed likely to induce. The Constabulary band was in attendance, as on the previous day, and played a selection of choice music. The promenade in the evening was very pretty, the building being brilliantly lighted up and kept open until ten o'clock. This latter step has been adopted with the special object of giving the artisan classes an opportunity, at very much reduced rates, of spending a few hours, with profit and amusement, in inspecting the splendid products of national industry in that branch of it which forms the leading feature of Irish prosperity—agriculture. Special facilities have been offered whereby large employers may send in 100 of their men for £2, and we trust that while the show continues these privileges will be more largely taken advantage of than they have been

ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—On Monday, December 18th, 1871, will be the last day of issue to our subscribers of 10,000 Circulars at 1s each, which will contain selections for the following GREAT EVENTS:—The Epsom Derby and the Chester Cup, of 1872, which are now being backed by the right party at 100 to 1 each. As there will be over £400 profit on these Circulars, we intend to give that sum as a bonus amongst the purchasers of the Circulars in various sums from £100 to 5s on December 18th, 1871, therefore all will participate in the most genuine advice ever offered.—Address H. WILSON & DIXON, "Turf Herald" Office, Hull.

Subscriptions up to the Derby of 1872, £1 1s.

Look out for our Grand Christmas Circular, which will be ready for sale in a few days. It will contain immense information. Last day of sale of 3000 Two Shilling and Sixpenny Circulars will be December 23rd, 1871, which will contain the Winner of the Epsom Derby, Chester Cup, Grand National Steeple Chase, Waterloo Cup, and likewise our selection for the TWO SHEFFIELD HANDICAPS, now at 80 to 1 each. All will likewise participate in the profits of the sale of Circulars. Remember the last day of sale of our Christmas Circular will positively be December 23rd, 1871.

The Megæra report is to be ready by the opening of the Parliamentary Commission, which will meet on Thursday.

HIRE'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation*, in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine où la préparation du Cacao emploie un matérial et un personnel aussi considérables que ceux que nous avons dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

"C'est une véritable curiosité dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."

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

HOLLOWAY'S 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 alteratives, 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 priceless boon, conferring health, ease and strength.

THE LIBERAL PLEA FOR PERSECUTION.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')

The controversy raised by Professor Huxley at the London School Board has brought to the front advocates of his pronounced odium anti-theologicum in quarters where it might have been least expected. Both the general question of toleration, and the particular question about denominational school fees which has elicited discussion, are so important that we need make no apology for returning to the subject. It is an old proverb that extremes meet, and there is evidently a school of Liberals who agree heart and soul with Ultramontanes in the principle of persecution, though they would, of course, differ in its application. We cannot help being reminded of a reported conversation between the present Pope and an English convert who was supposed to have some influence with the Russian government. His Holiness was exhorting him to do what he could to put an end to the persecution of Catholics in that country. But, replied his interlocuter, I think the State is quite right to put down what it considers a pernicious error, and we, Holy Father, should do the same if the conditions were reversed. Certainly, replied the Pope; but then we are right, and they are wrong, and that makes all the difference. There does not seem to be much to choose in principle between the doctrine of Pius IX and the doctrine of Locke as enunciated the other day by Professor Huxley in the 'Fortnightly Review.' The gist of his contention lies in the following significant passage, which a subsequent writer in the same periodical has quoted in order to expose the fallacy it contains:—

'Has the State no right to put a stop to gross and open violation of common decency? And if the State has, as I believe it has, a perfect right to do all things, are we not bound to admit with Locke, that it may have a right to interfere with 'Popery,' and 'atheism,' if it be really true that the practical consequences of such beliefs can be proved to be injurious to civil society?'

We may just observe in passing that, however strong may be Professor Huxley's convictions of the injurious consequences of Popery most thinking persons will regard the results of an open profession and promulgation of atheism—and the question here is of what is publicly taught, not of what is privately believed—as at least equally dangerous. And so we may at once assume that Popery and atheism ought to be put down with a strong hand, as the Spanish Inquisition put down heresy, though not necessarily with the same excess of cruelty. On this startling theory Miss Taylor observes very pertinently, that the quiet assumption of certain religions being 'demonstrated to be against the welfare of society' comes rather oddly from an advanced Liberal and a distinguished man of science, who must be aware of his own failure to establish a simple physical fact, to himself most evident, to the general satisfaction even of scientific men; while the difficulty of overthrowing a cherished belief in religion, which to most men is far dearer than any scientific theories, would be indefinitely greater. While in the ordinary relations of daily life the teaching of experience has gradually enforced the lesson of toleration, the craving for a sense of certainty of inward peace in religious matters is apt to make men less tolerant of differences of belief. But here, too, the accumulation of experience has produced effect; heretics have dwindled in men's imaginations from monsters into men, and most people have become less confident as to their carrying out in practice the alarming logical consequences of their creed. It is, however, on the plea of the 'proved' mischief of these logical consequences that Professor Huxley would have the State inflict religious disabilities on Roman Catholics, if not on atheists, just as it is entitled to put down gross violations of common decency. As to the alleged analogy, it seems to us wholly beside the mark. No doubt we should put down the public worship of Priapus or Cotytto, though a cult equally outrageous has been tolerated, if not more than tolerated, by the British Government in India. No doubt also, to adopt Mr Huxley's own illustration, we should put down Thuggee. But we should do so, not because the logical consequences of such forms of religion were demonstrably injurious to the public weal, but because their existing practice was a gross outrage on the safety or the moral sense of the community; just as, according to Dr Arnold—we are not now discussing the historical accuracy of his statement—the early Christians were persecuted, not because their teaching would ultimately prove subversive of the Empire, but because they disobeyed its laws. In the mouth of Mr Murphy, or the ingenuous compilers of the Confessional Unmasked, the analogy of Phallic and Roman Catholic worship would be very much to the point; but violations of common decency are wholly distinct from the supposed practical consequences of an erroneous belief. We are aware that Mr Huxley is speaking of demonstrated consequences, and we may be told, as indeed we have been told by one of the ablest and most candid of his supporters, that the tendency of reliance on an infallible authority to fetter the intellect and enslave the will is as obvious as the injury such a system must entail on civil society; while, on the other hand, we are somewhat inconsistently reminded that he does not advocate persecution of Catholics, but only the refusal to give them any State assistance in propagating their belief. Certainly the Professor's reasoning, if it is worth anything, goes much further than this. A religion which made murder and obscenity part of its programme would deserve far sharper handling than a mere refusal to assist its schools; and we are strongly inclined to suspect that our modern advocates of intolerance are only withheld by the hopelessness of any practical result from pushing their argument to its legitimate conclusion. Waiving that point, however, let us assume for argument's sake, what we do not care to discuss here, that their estimate of the logical effects of Roman Catholic, or if they prefer to put it so, Ultramontane, teaching is correct. So, very likely, is Professor Huxley's view of the 'Hippocampus major' which nevertheless, as his critic in the 'Fortnightly' observes, is disputed by many scientific men of high repute. The number is vastly greater of men, not at all his inferiors in moral and religious earnestness, who would quite as vehemently reject his indictment against what was once the creed of the whole of Europe, and is still the creed of a large majority of professing Christians; and it looks rather like an assumption of infallibility to lay down as a demonstrated certainty that they are wrong. Let us take a parallel case. The practical consequences of Lutheranism have been shown by keen reasoners to be of the most shockingly immoral kind, and there are passages in the Reformer's own writings which would go far to 'demonstrate' the justice of the criticism. Yet what would be thought of a proposal to suppress Lutheran teaching or at least to put it under exceptional disabilities, because Luther maintains that a man who is justified by faith may commit murder or fornication a thousand times a day with impunity? To say that Lutherans, like other people, are influenced by various motives quite independent of the logical consequences of their professed opinions, is no reply; for neither do Ultramontane Catholics attempt to murder their heretical neighbours or to dethrone the Queen; nor do they even teach that it would be an act of piety to do. If they did we should know what to do with them; and certainly should not be wasting our time in disputes about the payment of their school fees. There is no need to enter here on any discussion of the principle of religious endowments. If the State is to endow at all, it must obviously either select, according to the old theory, the religion which it holds to be the truest, or support, according to modern practice, the Church of the majority, or aid all sects equally in proportion to their numerical claims. And in neither of the last two cases can it take any notice of the truth or error of their creeds. But to treat Mr Huxley's objection to Roman Catholic school fees as a refusal of religious endowment is to put the matter on a false issue. The question is not one of endowments, but of disabilities. The payment in any case, is given solely for the secular instruction; but it is contended that it should not be given to those teachers, otherwise well qualified, who propose to add gratuitously religious instruction, which is regarded by their critics as no better than a mass of pernicious error. To refuse that aid, is not simply to leave Denominational schools 'slightly handicapped in the race,' but, so far as the operation of the Education Act goes, to throw them out of the running altogether. And accordingly Mr Huxley very consistently avowed his desire to close all Roman Catholic schools, if he could. The suggestion that 'Denominational' parents may pay out of their own pockets for the separate schooling of their children, while yet they are taxed equally with their neighbours for the schools to which they cannot conscientiously send them, is a very strange application of the principle of religious liberty. It is to put an embargo on religion—for religious teaching cannot help being denominational—not to refuse to support it. And when this is defended on the ground that such teaching is demonstrably injurious to the best interests of the individual or the State, the question necessarily obtrudes itself, who is to judge what is demonstrated and what is not? There are a number of persons, neither knaves nor fools, who would object quite as strongly to have their children educated in Mr Huxley's principles as he can possibly object to Roman Catholic education. Or, to put the matter in another way, there are a number of parents who very decidedly demur to having their children brought up without any dogmatic, or, in modern phrase, denominational, teaching. And conspicuous among these last are Roman Catholic parents, who for the most part are very poor, and who would therefore be compelled, if Mr Huxley's advice were acted upon, either to leave their children in the gutter, or have them trained up in schools where they would be taught nothing of what, as they believe, is of all knowledge the most vitally important. We do not call this a refusal of complicity in error, or even an infliction of disabilities. It is a form, and a very vexatious form, of petty persecution. And it is not the less persecution because it is advocated not in the interests of religious orthodoxy against the "fautors of heretical pravity," as the old inquisitors expressed it, but in the name of civil expediency. There is no persecution, great or small, that has not been excused by the supposed interests of the State. Protestants were burnt in Spain, and Catholics hung in Tyburn, chiefly because their doctrines were held, and from the point of view of their persecutors reasonably held, to be exceedingly "injurious to civil society." But experience has abundantly illustrated the fabled contest of the sun and the wind in inducing the traveller to lay aside his cloak. Persecuted sectaries are sure to prove bad subjects, and are not unlikely to qualify themselves for their punishment after the fact. The Ultramontane press may denounce the fundamental principles of modern society if it pleases, and, sooth to say, Professor Huxley and his friends are doing very much the same when they denounce "the pet doctrine of modern Liberalism, that the toleration of error is a good thing in itself." But Ultramontane schoolmasters will not teach their pupils to rebel against a constitution under which they receive just and kindly treatment. No doubt it would be easy to give practical point to the most pernicious doctrines of the Syllabus. And the surest way to do so is to let it be practically understood that a Protestant State like England "has a right to interfere with Popery and atheism, and intends, as against the first and more mischievous error of the two, to exercise its right.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM EXPOSURE

On Friday, we are informed, an inquest was held at the workhouse of Tipperary, before Tobias J Morrissey, Esq., M.D., upon the body of a young man named Lawrence Burke, who had been removed to the hospital of that establishment on Tuesday morning last, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the deceased lived at a place called Knockshanebrittas, in the North Riding about twenty miles from Tipperary. Having been unwell for some time with fever, a relative of his procured a red ticket from the nearest dispensary medical officer who had visited the man, and at one o'clock that night the patent was placed upon a cart on a bed of straw with some covering over him. He was thus conveyed to Tipperary, where he arrived at seven o'clock the following morning. That night Burke died, every medical aid having in the meantime then rendered by the workhouse officers. The night of the patient's removal was so cold that the two young men who had brought him in stated that they were obliged to get off the cart and run along the road to keep themselves warm. Dr Dowling gave it as his opinion that the man had died from exposure to the cold while suffering from fever. The jury found that deceased had come by his death from the combined effects of illness and exposure to cold, and expressed their regret that the deceased should have been removed at such an hour.—'Clonmel Chronicle.'

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CONDITION OF THE LUNGS.

London, Monday.

The 'Daily News' correspondent says:—The condition of the lungs is that calling for most concern from the medical men. Although exaggerations, ludicrous in their palpable absurdity, have been printed regarding both the pulmonary and the intestine symptoms, it cannot unfortunately admit of doubt that pneumonic symptoms of a very grave character had manifested themselves. No sanguine augury can be drawn from the tone of the bulletins. Looking at the slower decisiveness of the pneumonic complications, the popular belief that the usual remedies had ceased to be efficacious may be gathered from a rumour which had gained currency that the Prince's butcher was in readiness all Friday and throughout the night to kill and skin a sheep, that the reeking skin might be utilised for wrapping the Prince's form in it, in the dreaded event of coldness from a collapse setting in and refusing to yield to other treatment.

A "Times" telegram dated Sandringham Sunday, 9 p m, says:—

All the worst features have been renewed, and at times so distressing and so grave have been the oppression of the chest, and so complete the prostration of the strength, that the position has seemed almost without hope and to threaten instant danger. The most pressing emergency has more than once aroused fears of the worst, and the members of the Royal family have been assembled, with the fear of a suddenly fatal termination.

SCENE IN SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

Sandringham, Sunday.

The morning service at Sandringham church was touching and impressive, and marked by more than one incident which strongly aroused the feelings of the worshippers. The small congregation assembled, early as it was, understood that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales would attend the service, and it was felt that it would be right to respect the privacy of her sorrow. There were no loungers in the narrow churchyard through which she had to pass or along the short path connecting the church with the private grounds of Sandringham House. The Princess had written in the morning to the Rev Luke Onslow, the Vicar of Sandringham and Chaplain to his Royal Highness, saying in a few and simple words, 'My husband is better, and I am coming to church. I must watch with my husband, and therefore must leave before the end of the service. Can not you say a few words for him in prayers early in the service, that I may join with you in prayer for him?' These earnest, simple, and Christian words, this most womanly and wifely request was of course acceded to. The Chaplain, who was deeply affected more than once during the service offered up a short prayer before reading the collects of the day, in which he begged the whole congregation earnestly to join on behalf of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was seriously ill. The Princess attended the service, reaching the Church by the private path from Sandringham grounds. She was attended by Lady Macclesfield and General Sir William Knollys at the time of her entrance. The Princess occupied the Royal pew. As the prayer was read with deep feelings and in accents of fervent sympathy by the minister who prayed for a kind and well-loved friend, no less than for the Royal Prince round whom so many hopes and strong affections clustered, there was a deep and reverend emotion through the small congregation, consisting chiefly of the household and dependants of the house, among whom their Royal master is deeply beloved. All joined fervently in the prayer which reflected their heartfelt trust. The Princess rose shortly after, and noiselessly quitted the church by the side door through which she had entered, and which adjoins the Royal pew. The Duke of Cambridge and Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold were present.

Mr W. G. Brett.—Mr Wilford George Brett, chief secretary to Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, expired at Westfield Lodge, Surbiton, on the 1st of December, at the age of fifty-seven. He was the eldest son of the late Rev Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh House, Chelsea (who died in 1852), by his wife Dora, second daughter of the late James Best, Esq, of Chalston Park, Kent. He was an elder brother of Sir William Balliol Brett, one of the puisne judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Another of his brothers is Major Sir Wilford Brett, K.C.M.G, who received his knighthood for his services as military secretary to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, while Governor of Malta. Mr W G Brett was born in 1814, and received his early education at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in April 1840, and for some years practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. In 1851 he became chief secretary to Lord (then Sir John) Romilly, who was in that year appointed Master of the Rolls, having previously filled the office of Attorney-General. Mr Brett was a justice of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.—'Solicitors' Journal.'

At Woolwich an incipient crack was discovered in the steel lining of a 35-ton, gun, about four inches along one of the grooves. The firing will continue.

In the Probate Court a petition by the eldest son of Earl Poulet to establish his legitimacy was ordered to stand over, the earl having acknowledged his son.

A gathering of Freemasons in London passed resolutions expressing regret at the illness of the Prince of Wales. The Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, presided.

NEW ROSS.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS—THURSDAY.

A E Graves, Esq, in the chair.

Other members present—Messrs W Cherry, P J Roche, Lieut-Col G Carr, E A Byrne, J.P; J B Cullen, S F M'Cormick.

Messrs Roche and Cherry were appointed on behalf of the Harbour Commissioners to meet in reference to the lighting of the lamps on the footway of the Quay.

Another communication was read from the Town Commissioners conveying the following resolution—'That the small room be given to the Harbour Commissioners until such time as the Town Commissioners may require it for their own use, the Town Commissioners to have free access to the upper part of the building through the door of the room for regulating the town clock, repairs of the roof, or for any other purpose they may consider necessary.'

Proposed by Mr Byrne, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Carr—That the Harbour Commissioners return thanks for the obliging manner in which the Town Commissioners have acceded to the request for the use of the small room formerly used as a telegraph office.'

Passed unanimously.

The Harbour Master applied for a desk, two chairs, and a press for the office.

Ordered that the application be referred to the quay committee, who will receive proposals for doing the work.

The harbour master reported that he served notice on the owners of flags, on November last, to have all flags removed from that part of the Quay called the Bridge Recess, and a promise was made that they would be shipped on the first opportunity. In a conversation it appeared that the Town Commissioners had some limestones on another part of the Quay, to be broken for repairs of the streets.

Proposed by Mr Roche, seconded by Col. Carr—That the clerk be directed to write to the clerk of the Town Commissioners informing him that several complaints have been received, relative to the great interference with the proper traffic on the public quay: owing to the large quantity of limestones which are stored there by the Town Commissioners; and that they be requested to have them removed and stored in some yard or other place. Passed unanimously.

The board then adjourned.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—FRIDAY.

P Kelly, Esq., in the chair.

Other members present—Messrs N Murphy, P Carty, S M'Cormick, M Power.

After some conversation, it was ordered that the limestones be removed off the quay within a week.

Ordered—That our inspector be requested to see the quay committee of the Harbour Board and the Harbour Master, with the object of making a report as to the cost of keeping the part of the quay owned by the Harbour Commissioners in repair, and report on same this day week.

Ordered—That the main sewer be made from Mr Deane's to Miss Mullins' houses in Barrack-lane.

Ordered—That a certificate be got from Dr Rossiter to enable the inspector to compel the persons on High Hill, mentioned in his report, to allow their houses to be disinfected.

It was ordered that the inspector be requested to see that the fish cars move through the streets, and not stand to impede the traffic, and if they do not comply that they be summoned before the Town Commissioners' Court.

The Inspector of Nuisance read a report on a case which he had brought before the Petty Sessions Court, under the Sanitary Act, 1866. The circumstances were—That on the 14th November, Mr James E Magee, complained that nuisance flowed into his yard, and sometimes into his dwelling-house from an adjoining yard, in consequence of a large heap of manure being piled against the pantry wall, and the sewer of the adjoining yard being stopped. That Inspector served a notice on the occupier of the adjoining premises to have the nuisance abated. That he summoned her before the petty sessions held on the 17th November, when the court adjourned the case on the ground that the time given was too short for the abatement of the nuisance. On the 24th November the case was again heard before the petty sessions court, when the court ruled that six or seven days be given for the abatement of the nuisance. On the 1st December the inspector appeared before the court, and stated that the nuisance had been abated the previous day, and claimed the costs of the case—summons and costs of a solicitor appearing to represent the commissioners which was considered necessary, as the defendant had a solicitor also. That the court directed him (inspector) to summon the defendant for the costs.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—SATURDAY.

J Hutchinson, Esq, presiding.

James Hines was charged with being drunk on the night of the 8th inst, at 12 o'clock. He was fined 2s 6d.

Nicholas Fitzhenry, a farmer, who was found lying helplessly drunk on the public street was fined 2s 6d.

His worship cautioned the parties against being again brought up for the same offence, as if so, the law would be more stringently enforced against them.

Robbery of Bullion.—We read in the 'Shanghai Courier' of the 25th October:—It is reported that on her last down trip S S N Co's steamer Shanse received at Chefoo, and signed for, two boxes of gold bullion, the value of which were stated at something over Tls 15,000. On the steamer's arrival here these two boxes were missing, and no clue could be found to the time or manner of their abstraction. We understand that 1,000 dollars reward have been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

Four thousand clothworkers locked out at Leeds have resolved to remain out till the hours' limit is conceded.

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