



WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED SCHEDULE OF SAILING—JAN, 1872

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam Ship Company receive Goods for... The following are the names of the vessels...

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...

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL

From Waterford to Bristol: From Bristol to Waterford. Tuesday Jan 9... Friday Jan 12...

From Waterford to Bristol: From Bristol to Waterford. Friday Jan 12... Monday Jan 15...

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL

Lara, and Camilla.

FROM WATERFORD: Monday 7 Morn. Tuesday 8 Morn. Wednesday 9 Morn. Thursday 10 Morn. Friday 11 Morn. Saturday 12 Morn. Sunday 13 Morn.

FROM LIVERPOOL: Monday 11 Morn. Tuesday 12 Morn. Wednesday 13 Morn. Thursday 14 Morn. Friday 15 Morn. Saturday 16 Morn. Sunday 17 Morn.

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

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH

Aura, Ranger, Aurora or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD: Monday 7 Morn. Tuesday 8 Morn. Wednesday 9 Morn. Thursday 10 Morn. Friday 11 Morn. Saturday 12 Morn. Sunday 13 Morn.

FROM PLYMOUTH: Monday 11 Morn. Tuesday 12 Morn. Wednesday 13 Morn. Thursday 14 Morn. Friday 15 Morn. Saturday 16 Morn. Sunday 17 Morn.

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

COALS.

STEPHENS AND SON have present on hand at their Stores, Conduit Lane, a large assortment of Cardiff, Liverpool, and Scotch Coal... Weight and delivery engaged.

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY.

JANUARY, 1872. STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, CORK, AND WATERFORD. Carrying Goods to Limerick, Tipperary, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny, Abbeyleix, Maryborough, and Newrist (Mon).

AT THROUGH RATES.

THE NEW and Powerful Screw Steamers, George, Clonmel, Sunda, Edgstone, Kinalee, and Toward... or other first-class Vessels, are intended to sail as under—unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstance—with or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels, and to render assistance to Vessels in distress.

FROM GLASGOW TO CORK & WATERFORD: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. ALL p.m.; Rail to Cork on Tuesday, 7 p.m. Note.—The Steamers Sailing on Mondays and Wednesdays call first at Waterford. The Steamer on Fridays goes direct to Cork, and calls at Waterford returning.

FROM WATERFORD TO BELFAST, VIA CORK: Friday, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th Jan. FROM CORK TO BELFAST DIRECT: Mondays, 15th, 22nd, and 29th Jan. BELFAST TO CORK & WATERFORD, VIA GLASGOW: Wednesdays, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st Jan. CORK TO DUBLIN, VIA WATERFORD: Tuesdays, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th Jan. WATERFORD TO DUBLIN DIRECT: Wednesdays, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st Jan. FROM DUBLIN TO CORK & WATERFORD: THURSDAYS, 11th, 18th, and 25th Jan. FROM CORK TO DUBLIN: THURSDAYS, 11th, 18th, and 25th Jan. FROM CORK TO DUBLIN: THURSDAYS, 11th, 18th, and 25th Jan.

Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 9th 1 p.m. Glasgow (direct) 12th 3 p.m. Monday (via Belfast) 15th 6 a.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 16th 9 a.m. Glasgow (direct) 19th 12 p.m. Glasgow (via Belfast) 22nd 12 p.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 23rd 1 p.m. Glasgow (direct) 26th 3 p.m. Glasgow (via Belfast) 29th 4 p.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 30th 6 p.m. FROM WATERFORD TO DUBLIN: Wednesday 10th 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow 10th 1 p.m. Cork Belfast, & Glasgow 12th 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow 15th 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow 15th 1 p.m. Cork Belfast, & Glasgow 17th 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow 19th 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow 24th 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow 24th 1 p.m. Cork Belfast, & Glasgow 26th 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow 31st 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow 31st 1 p.m. FARES: Cabin Deck Glasgow to Waterford or Cork 17s 6d 10s Cork to Belfast .. 17s 6d 10s Cork to Waterford .. 8s 6d 4s Cork Belfast, & Glasgow 10s 10s 6s Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable. Glasgow to Cork or Waterford .. Cabin, 25s Waterford to Cork .. Cabin, 12s 6d For Rates of Freight, &c, apply to MICHAEL HAWNEY, Customhouse Quay, Waterford.

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 and 59, Quay, Waterford.

EVERY Purchaser of a One Shilling Ticket in the AUR UNION of KENT, will have a chance of gaining the £100 Prize, or any other. The Drawing for Prizes will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872. Every Buyer of Ten Tickets is entitled to a Cabinet-sized Photograph of the First Prize, to be obtained only by writing to the Secretary, and stating the numbers of the Ten Tickets purchased, and enclosing stamp for its transmission by post. Lose no time in securing your Tickets. W. WOODLEY, Secretary, Art Union of Kent. Offices, Parson's Hill, Woolwich, London, S.E. Tickets to be had in Waterford at the Office of the CHRONICLE.

Also ready, price 1s, post free, 1s 2d. THE DESIDERATUM, or CURATIVE ELECTRICITY. Electricity the grand instrument of Life. Disorders curable by Electricity 120 remarkable Cures by Electricity. See The Desideratum. London: Lalligore, Tindall and Cox, 20 King William Street, Strand.

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Registered for Transmission Abroad.

THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

A Weekly Illustrated Journal, devoted to all Branches of Horticulture and Agriculture. Published every Friday, Price Fivepence; Post Free, 6d.

The object of the "Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette" is to diffuse the fullest and most authentic information on the subject on which it treats.

It is designed to convey intelligence on all matters connected with Gardening, Farming, Rural Economy, Practical Natural History; to supply the requirements of Country Gentlemen, Landholders, Proprietors, Farmers and Gardeners of all Classes; and to form a Medium of Intercommunication between all persons at home or abroad taking an interest in agricultural pursuits.

The Contributors comprise the majority of the ablest and most trustworthy writers, the most experienced practitioners, and the most eminent scientific men in their several departments.

The Contents of the Journal comprise: Original and other Articles on all subjects connected with the Principles and Practice of Gardening and Farming.

Authentic Descriptions of New or Newly-Introduced Plants, Fruits, &c.; of New or Improved Implements, Machinery, Buildings, &c.

Reports of Metropolitan and Provincial Exhibitions and Societies, as well as of the Weekly Markets for Corn, Hay, Hops, Oatmeal, Fruit, Timber, &c.

Home, Foreign, and Colonial Correspondence, affording excellent means for the impartial discussion of all topics coming within the scope of the Journal.

Notes of Travel: Reviews of Books, English and Foreign, Literary and Scientific Gossip, &c. Descriptive Notices of remarkable Gardens, Farms, or Estates, at home and abroad.

Weekly Calendar of Garden and Farm Operations. Instructions for Amateurs. Answers to Questions, practical or scientific, furnished by the most competent authorities.

Illustrations of subjects of interest to those engaged in gardening, farming, natural history, or rural pursuits generally.

Addressed to so many classes of readers, and having the largest circulation of any Journal devoted to Horticulture and Agriculture in this Country, on the Continent, in India and the Colonies in general, the "Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette" affords unusual advantages to Advertisers.

Subscriptions payable in advance, including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom: Three Months, 5s 11d; Six Months, 11s 11d; Twelve Months, 21 3s 10d. P. O. O. to be made payable at the King Street Post Office, W.C., to WILLIAM JOHNSONS.

Publishing Office and Office for Advertisements, 41, WELLINGTON STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

"THE NEW ROSS REPORTER," Price One Penny.

Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, is the only Paper published in the important Town of New Ross.

Advertisements are received by all the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, and at the Office, Priory Street, New Ross.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness, and Portmanteau Manufactory,

2, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, WATERFORD.

JOHN F. WARD, PROPRIETOR.

J. W.

begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general that he has opened the above Establishment, and that he is now prepared to receive Orders for the execution of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, of every description, Brass and Silver Mounted, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and the various other Articles connected with the Saddle Business, which shall be executed with

NEATNESS, ELEGANCE, & RAPIDITY.

J. W. begs to direct attention to the fact that he has been for many years a Practical Saddler, having lately worked in the Establishment of Mr. JONES, Quay, and further, that any Work which he may be favored shall be done either by himself or under his Personal Superintendence.

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND RAPIDITY. A Trial respectfully solicited.

Waterford, June, 1871.

WATERFORD HORSE REPOSITORY,

Adjoining the HORSE FAIR, Ballybricken.

MONTHLY AUCTIONS OF HORSES, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, CARS, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.

J. PENDER will hold an Auction at the above Repository, on the First Monday of each Month (Fair Days), and on the Old-Fair Days. Horses and other Property to be entered at Mr. PENDER'S Office, George's Street, up to 11 o'clock morning of Sale. No charge for entry.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

PURCHASE OF HOUSE FURNITURE.

JOHN PENDER is prepared to buy (if preferred) by private treaty, at the highest price, the Furniture of Houses and Property of every kind. Liberal Advances made on all Property sent for absolute Sale, affording the public an opportunity never before offered. Sales of Property of every description negotiated privately, and no charge made unless a sale is effected. Valuations for Probate Duty and other purposes, completed with accuracy and despatch. JOHN PENDER, Auctioneer.

WATERFORD.

IMPORTANT TO DRAPERS.

Stock-in-Trade and Business Premises to be disposed of

J. PENDER will Sell his STOCK-IN-TRADE and BUSINESS PREMISES, 5 & 6, GEORGE'S-STREET, WATERFORD.

The Stock, which is a general one, consists of the usual Goods sold by respectable Houses. This would be a very desirable opening, as Waterford is the most improving city in Ireland, and as the Concern has been a very paying one and has attached to it a very numerous and respectable connection.

Part of the Purchase Money can remain on the hands of the Purchaser, at Interest, if desired. Apply to Mr. J. PENDER, 5 & 6, George's Street, Waterford.

Every Saturday, of any Bookster or News Agent, Price THREEPENCE.

Each Half Yearly Volume complete in itself, with Title Page and Index.

THE ATHENÆUM,

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

CONTAINS:—Reviews of every important New Book, English and Foreign—Reports of the Learned Societies—Authentic Accounts of Scientific Voyages and Expeditions—Criticism on Art, Music, and the Drama—Foreign Correspondence on Subjects relating to Literature, Science, and Art—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men—Original Poems and Papers—Weekly Gossip.

THE ATHENÆUM is so conducted that the reader, however distant, is, in respect to Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama, on an equality in point of information with the best-informed circles of the Metropolis.

NOTICE.—The Enlarged Series of THE ATHENÆUM commenced JANUARY 1, 1870.

Subscription for Twelve Months, 12s; Six Months, 6s 6d. If required to be sent by Post, the Postage extra.

Office for Advertisements—20, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ATHENÆUM for December 51 will contain a series of Articles on the Literatures of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and the United States.

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 and 59, Quay, Waterford.

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TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

READ THE "SECRET FRIEND," THIS WONDERFUL MEDICAL GUIDE, which not only gives the cause, but shows how a permanent cure can be effected in all cases of Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Impaired Sight and Memory, Pains in the Back, Lassitude, Spasmodic, Impediments to Marriage, Stricture, Secondary Symptoms, and all Venereal Diseases, WITHOUT THE USE OF MERCURY. Dr. BARNES'S long experience in the treatment of all Sexual Disorders has enabled him to treat from most inveterate cases with marked success. This valuable Work, "THE SECRET FRIEND," is illustrated with numerous cases and testimonials from Patients expressing their deepest gratitude for having been restored to health and manly vigour. To the MANLY AND SINCERE this book is invaluable. Sent post free secure from observation on receipt of two stamps. Address, Dr. Barnes, 1, Lonsdale Square, Darnsbury, 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 permanent cure. Address, Dr. Barnes, 1, Lonsdale Square, Darnsbury, London, N.

EDWARD WADELL,

Cigar, Tobacco, and Fishing Tackle Warehouse, 58, Quay, Waterford.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The elevation of your Senior Member to the Upper House, consequent upon the lamented death of the Earl of KENMARE, has caused a vacancy in the representation of my native County, for which I beg to offer myself as a Candidate.

Deeply impressed with the evils of over-centralization, I am prepared to advocate Home Rule for Ireland. I believe that no nation can be truly prosperous which is deprived of the right of managing its own affairs. An Irish Parliament should have entire control over the internal affairs of Ireland; the power of legislating on questions which affect the common interests of the Empire being reserved to the Imperial Parliament, in which this country should be duly represented.

My political opinions are thoroughly Liberal. I cordially approve of the two great measures brought in by the present Government. The Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Land Act.

I regard a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Education Question as a matter of the utmost importance.—I am in favour of the Denominational system.

I shall support the Ballot as a valuable safeguard of Freedom of Election.

I approve of Union Rating. I am of opinion that the Grand Jury Laws require reform.

I shall endeavour to improve and increase our Railway Communication, and to encourage the development of Irish Fisheries, and other National Industries.

Bound to our country by every tie of birth, of property, and of affection, I shall ever pay the most earnest attention to all questions of local interest and to every measure which may tend to develop the resources of the country, and to promote the prosperity of the people.

I have the honour to remain, Your most obedient Servant, ROWLAND POSNORD BLENNEHARSET, Kells Lodge, Chahircree, January 2nd, 1872.

ALFRED PARKER,

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

GOLD CHAINS.—Albion (18, 15, and 9 cents fine); Guards and Necklets; Studs, Links, and Ear-rings, of best quality; Gold Watches, (18 carat cases, none other sold) 2s to 52s; Silver do., 2s to 28s; more expensive made to order; Clocks in good variety; Hall, Sitting Room, and Bed Room Clocks, of English, American, and Swiss Manufacture. Any description of Clock made to order. Telescope Spectacles, and Eye Glasses; Barometers, Sphygmometers, Aneroids, Registering Thermometers, and Hygrometers; Together with a number of useful Scientific Instruments, too numerous for an Advertisement.

A Good Servicable Silver Watch, suitable for Working Men, for 21s. Crystal backed Watches in Aluminum, at same price.

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

Just Published, Post Free for Two Stamps. WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, SHOWING THE TRUE CAUSES OF NERVOUS, MENTAL, AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, INDIGESTION, WANT OF ENERGY, PREATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOR IN A FEW DAYS. The most important fact that these cases complain may easily be removed. WITHOUT MEDICINE. Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as given by the Author, fully explained in a manner which EVERY ONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF. perfectly, and at the least possible cost. Sent free on receipt of two stamps. By W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South Crescent, Russell Square, London, W.C. THESE CURATIVE MEANS ARE SO EASY AND SIMPLE IN APPLICATION, THAT ALL CAN CURE THEMSELVES INSTANTLY, SUCCESSFULLY, and at the SMALLEST COST, IN A FEW DAYS.

The object of this extraordinary publication is to prove how Nervousness and concomitant Maladies can be effectually and successfully treated, and the most convincing proof of the efficacy of this, the greatest of human discoveries, is testified by the numerous cases of cures recorded.—Medical Record.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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WRECK SALE AT BAGENBUN HEAD, NEAR FETHARD, COUNTY WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, January 22nd, 1872, at One o'Clock (for account of whom it may concern), the HULL and MATERIALS, with part of Cargo of Cement, of the fine Iron-hull Register "ROCKINGHAM," of Liverpool, 711 Tons Register (Wm. McWhinnie, Master), as they will then be. Terms at Sale. ABRAHAM STEPHENS & SONS, Lloyd's Agents, Waterford. WALSH & SON, Auctioneers, Wexford, Waterford, 17th January, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of the Union of Secular and Separate Religious Instruction, as opposed to the Denominational System, will be held (D.V.) in the PROTESTANT HALL, Waterford, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th Inst. Chair to be taken at half-past Seven o'Clock, by F. G. DLOOZELLE, Esq., J.P. Several Gentlemen are expected to Address the Meeting. Attendance of Friends earnestly requested.

The Waterford Chronicle

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Dog and Poultry Show at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, was opened to the public at two o'clock yesterday. The attendance of visitors was moderately large, but not very full. The noise was almost intolerable, from the howling of nearly 400 dogs and about 1,000 birds, of every variety. As to the quality both of the dogs and fowl, many of the finest specimens that could be seen anywhere were on view; others were in every respect inferior even to the average classes which may be seen through the country.

A very large meeting, under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen, was held in the Catholic Cathedral, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Wednesday last. The object of the meeting was to protest against any but the Denominational System of Education for Ireland. Numerous resolutions to this effect were passed by the meeting, and several speeches were delivered with the same end. Representatives of all classes were present, including one peer, a number of baronets, J.P.'s, Q.C.'s, and junior barristers. The spacious body of the Cathedral was crowded, and general unanimity seemed to prevail as to the objects of the meeting. The Cardinal, in the course of the opening speech, said that the Catholics were entitled, not only to have primary and middle-class schools, but a university of their own; and the meeting pledged itself not to be content with less. A memorial on the subject to the Premier was adopted.

At the hearing of the Tichborne case, yesterday, the Attorney-General again referred to the Australian evidence, and said, in proof of the assertion that the claimant was Arthur Orton, that, according to the plaintiff's first assertion, he came out in the Jessie Miller, in which vessel Orton sailed to England in 1851. Then there was the name of Lewis Owen. No such man was on board the Bella—but there was a seaman of that name on board the Middleton, which took Arthur Orton to Hobart Town.

At a place in Wales, which it is no use to name since no reader could pronounce it, a pig last Saturday dined off twins—the children of Ap-Some-thing, a collier. The father was at work in the mine; the mother lay drunk at a neighbour's. The animal entered the open door, and overturning the cradle in which the poor children were, made a horrible repast. The brute will be killed no doubt. There was a time, not so long ago, and it would probably have been put upon trial for the deed. In a case which occurred in France two centuries and a half ago, a wild boar which had killed a friar was cited before a special tribunal to answer for the crime. The traveller did not appear, except through his advocate, Charivane, afterwards a famous jurist. On application by counsel the trial was postponed, but at next hearing, notwithstanding an eloquent defence, a conviction was obtained, and the boar, which had not in the interval surrendered as the law required, was solemnly sentenced. There is another question. Drunkenness is greatly increasing among women. In our great grandfathers' time female intemperance was punished by the "cucking stool." This treatment had, it is said, the best effects. Verbum sap.

A conservative banquet took place at Leeds last night in honor of Mr. Denison and Mr. Fielding, the Conservative members for the eastern division of the West Riding. About 900 guests were present, including the leading gentry and peers of the district. Both gentlemen expressed their confidence that the triumph of their party was at hand.

Mr. Horsman, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Liskeard last night said the Government had been successful in dealing with Irish matters, because they understood them, but they had meddled with English questions that were not ripe for solution.

A special telegram in the "Times," dated Calcutta, (Thursday) morning, says there has been a serious outbreak of Kookas near Loodiana. Some Poonjab mutineers attacked the Malod forts and killed two men. 100 Kookas were killed, and many made prisoners. The outbreak is now entirely suppressed. The Loodiana expedition is progressing satisfactorily.

A general meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held yesterday, at the Langham Hall, London; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed approving of the general course pursued by the general committee, and the necessity of the society with all the necessary powers for promoting the movement, and urging upon all local committees the necessity of increased effort to promote the object which the society has kept so steadily in view.

At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr. Mundella, M.P., expressed his confidence that all the details of the Alabama difficulty would be amicably settled. He thought the American people were far more grieved at the manifestation of British opinion than by the actual damage done. In the evening Mr. Hooback addressed a political gathering in the same town.

Mr. Parson Dancy

THE KERRY ELECTION.

The Kerry election, as well as its attendant circumstances, is watched with the utmost interest by all classes of the community. As our readers are aware, the candidates are Mr. Rowland Blennerhasset, a resident county landlord, and Mr. Deane, an eminent barrister. The former bases his platform on Home Rule, pure and simple, although he does not very clearly define its meaning, in his address, whilst the latter is all but an avowed Government candidate. The peculiar interest attaching to this contest is that it is the only occasion on which the avowed advocates of Home Rule, and their opponents, have been fairly arrayed against each other, for neither in Longford or in Westmeath could there be properly said to have been a contest, whilst Limerick was a walk over. In Kerry, however, the kind of O'Connell—of which, by the way, Mr. Blennerhasset, a Protestant, and of a Conservative family, boasts, the people are evidently enthusiastically in favor of Home Rule. Bishop Moriarty, on the other hand, is clearly opposed to the Home Rule agitation, being of opinion that it is only the stalking horse of adventurers, and that other matters, of more pressing moment, require more serious attention. Notwithstanding this the Home Ruler meets with a perfect ovation wherever he goes, his canvass, whilst the Imperialist is hooted and insulted by the populace. The O'Donoghue, who is a firm supporter of Mr. Deane, has incurred the violent indignation of the people of Tralee, who, it is said, are about to call upon him to resign his seat for that borough, he having forfeited the confidence of the electors. Some of the Dublin weeklies have deposited him from the Chiefship. The result of this election, whatever it may be, will exercise an important influence on the Home Rule agitation.

MEETING ON EDUCATION.

We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in another column, from which it will be seen that a meeting, at which F. G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P., will preside,—will be held in the Waterford Protestant Hall on Thursday evening next. Its object is to express opposition to the Denominational System of Education, or to any grants for that purpose, and to pass resolutions in favour of the United Secular and Separate Religious System of Education. The campaign on this vital question appears likely to be very active and warm.

THE O'DONOGHUE ON HOME RULE.

The O'Donoghue has addressed another letter to Cork Examiner on the Home Rule question. It is mainly a continuation of his arguments in the previous letter. The document is too long for transfer to our columns, but the following are the principal passages:—"I expected you to say what you supposed would be the effects of Home Rule upon Ireland as opposed to the existing system, and to illustrate your meaning by contrasting the Parliamentary performances of the English members who may be designated Home Rulers, with those of their English and Scotch colleagues. The answer you vouchsafe is to refer me to a passage in an article you wrote some months ago, no doubt a very eloquent passage, but one carefully which avoids the slightest reference to facts, and leaves everything to the imagination. To those who say, Surely you have a Church Act, a Land Act and the promise of an Education Act, and what more do you want? You reply, everything that is comprised in the two words—National Life. Now, I ask you, do you mean to affirm seriously and solemnly, in the face of the country, that Home Rule, under the federal arrangements you advocate, will have the effect of investing Ireland with any of the attributes which constitute the national life of a nation? What are those attributes? Are they not universally recognised as being the power of levying war, of contracting alliances, concluding peace, of establishing treaties of commerce, and doing all the other acts incident to the exercise of such power. Look to the United States, your federal model. Does Rhode is said, taken individually, possess national life? Is it not perfectly plain that it does not? What is it then Ireland would under Home Rule? What is it then to say that Home Rule would endow Ireland with an additional life? Is it not at the very best a mischievous rhetorical flourish, the merest banalities, the most hollow clap-net? Is it not to place a false issue before the country? When you declare that what is sought by this agitation is everything that is comprised in the two words national life, you use language that would be perfectly applicable in a struggle for separate national existence, but only such a struggle. I believe I am justified in maintaining that the great aim of O'Connell's life was to secure for Ireland the blessings of good government. This was his aim as the Emancipator, it is that which induced him to raise the banner of R. P. If at the close of his glorious career he used language almost identical with that employed at its commencement, it was because he was forced by the events of his day to do so. In the Imperial Parliament, after the Emancipation he held the Whigs to carry the Reform Bill of 1832, on the understanding that they were to disband and disestablish the Irish Protestant Church, and carry certain other measures he deemed of vital importance to Ireland. The Whigs violated their pledges, and O'Connell raised the cry of 'Repeal.' How often did he for a period give up the Repeal agitation, and for what purpose? In an address to the Irish people prefixed to the reports of the Precursor Association, and bearing the date of February 18, 1839, I find the following from the pen of O'Connell:—"I venture to commend it to the consideration of all Kerry men,—if justice shall be done as now, we of the present generation are bound to submit to the Union. If justice shall be refused, the Irish people would be the basest of slaves if they did not exert every energy in their power by legal, peaceable, and constitutional means to obtain the Repeal of the Union. Justice or Repeal. We offer the alternative—we may be mocked and derided for the offer—it is made in good faith, and we entertain no doubt, under the blessing of God, that Ireland will be able, without a crime and without a stain, to right herself, unless the British Parliament will do her justice!"

was the deliberate declaration of O'Connell in 1839, Sir, the Imperial Parliament has done justice, and is prepared to do us justice, and I cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt that I am walking in the footsteps of O'Connell in recommending my fellow-countrymen—for the sake of their country, for the sake of all who are dear to them on earth, in the name of Him who presides over the destinies of nations—to rest satisfied with justice."

THE GERMAN NAVY.

KIEL, THURSDAY.—The Admiralty have ordered the men-of-war which were being equipped for service to be paid off. The Aviso Albatross will remain at Danzig. The fitting out of a squadron, consisting of several corvettes, is, therefore, for the present abandoned.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Times again criticises the matter and manner of the document presented to the General Commission by America, and earnestly deprecates, for the sake of both countries, the adoption of a similar course in the British counter case. The greater our confidence in the strength of our position the more scrupulously ought our counsel to abstain from angry reiterations inconsistent with self-respect, and efficacious only for the evil purpose of marring the unfinished work of international reconciliation.

A DISABLED VESSEL.—The fine brig, Sir Robert Hodgson, of Llanelli, Angus, M. Donald, master, encountered terrific weather in the Atlantic and in the Channel during the recent gales, of which she sustained the full force, not, however, without sustaining considerable damage. On the second evening of the gale her mainmast sprang, nearly all her sails were blown away or torn to ribbons, and her bulwarks were considerably injured, a portion of them having been stove in and washed away. When the storm abated it was found that she had sprung a leak, and the men had to be kept constantly at the pumps. She came from Rio Janeiro with a cargo of box ashes, and was bound for Liverpool, but had to put into Passage this morning. A portion of the cargo has been damaged.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a man named Kirwin was found yesterday morning near this city. When discovered there was a deep wound on the temple. It transpired at the subsequent investigation that he was much the worse of drink the previous night in the house of a man named Power. He was a carter, and was married. The verdict was an open one.

SUPPOSED MALICIOUS BURNERS.—On Wednesday morning last, some time before day break, a farmer, named James Curran, of Glenmore, was aroused by a bright blaze in the farm-yard. On looking out, he perceived that a large rick of hay was on fire, the flames raging furiously in the strong wind. The neighbours were hastily summoned, and quickly arrived, and by great exertions the fire was extinguished. A considerable portion of the hay was, however, consumed. From the detached position of the rick, the fire is supposed to have been malicious.

THE CASTING OFF A VESSEL.—On Wednesday last the Liverpool steam-tug, Vigilance took in tow a fine barge for Liverpool, but the gale was so strong that she had to cast her off at Amore Head, when she returned to Waterford. The gale was so strong outside the harbour yesterday, that the Milford boat did not arrive at Waterford till three o'clock.

ROBBERY NEAR WATERFORD.—On Tuesday night last a robbery was committed on a farmer named White, who resides between Waterford and Tramore. It appears that in the evening a woman with a child came to the door and begged a night's lodging, as she felt too weak to proceed into Waterford. Mr. White took compassion on her, and told her she might remain in the kitchen, where he had a straw bed prepared for her. The woman was profuse in her thanks, but evinced her gratitude by decamping, some time during the night, with a quantity of wearing apparel. She has not since been heard of, although she is "wanted."

LECTURE.—A lecture, in connexion with the Waterford Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered in the Protestant Hall on Tuesday evening next, by John L. Conn, Esq., P.L.G. of Mount Ida, county Kilkenny. The subject will be "The Battle of Life," and it is certainly one which, from its range and general interest, must be peculiarly interesting when treated by a gentleman of the ability and varied powers of Mr. Conn. His eloquence is well known, and we are sure he will invest the lecture with a charm peculiarly his own. The Rev. A. Burrows, A.B., will preside. A large attendance is anticipated.

In the London Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, Mr. T. H. Masterman, a trainer of race-horses at Middleham, in Yorkshire, brought an action against a jockey named Cameron, to recover the balance of an account in connexion with the Turf. One of the defendant's pleas was a set-off, and the jury, after listening to some interesting revelations of the racecourse, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

MARRIAGES.

Allen and Gerrard.—Jan. 18, at Rathfarham Church, by the Rev. Robert D. Allen, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Laurence Dowdall, rector of Rathfarham, Charles D. Allen, M.D., &c., to Lillie, eldest daughter of Samuel Gerrard, of Bachelor Hall, Rathfarham. Holmes and Chute.—Jan. 17, at Market Drayton, Salop, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. L. Butler, vicar of Christ Church, Wellington, the Rev. John Gordon Holmes, eldest son of the late Rev. James Paul Holmes, rector of Gallon, King's County, to Marianne, fourth daughter of the Rev. George Chute, vicar of Drayton in Hanles, Salop. Spence and Naylor.—Jan. 17, at Ballybunnion, James D. Spence, Dublin, J. Naylor, second daughter of B. Naylor, Esq.; Bishopscourt, county Kerry.

DEATHS.

Moore.—On Tuesday last, in Dublin, after a short illness, Mrs. Moore, daughter of Thomas B. Prosser, Esq., J.P., of Waterford. The remains were brought to Waterford, by train, on Wednesday, and were this (Friday) afternoon interred in the Abbey Churchyard. The funeral cortege was large and highly respectable, the family of the lamented deceased lady being much esteemed in the city. La Touche.—Jan. 18, at 44, Wellington-road, Miss E. Louisa Digges La Touche, third daughter of the late Peter D. La Touche, of Portlinton.

WATERFORD UNION—WEDNESDAY.

Capt. Power, D.V.O. in the chair, and Mr. O'Shea, Major O'Gorman, J.P.; Messrs. Congreve, Bogra, J.P.; Joseph Clappett, Michael O'Shea, James Lanny, and Walter Hall.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining last week, 932; admitted since, 77; born, 9; died, 3; discharged, 85; remaining, 973. In infirmary, 385; in fever hospital, 19. On out-door relief, 172, at a cost of £41 18s 11d, which is 4s 6d more than the corresponding week last year.

PLANTING BALLYANESHA.

Mr. Clappett said there was a rumour abroad that the committee did not accept the lowest tender for planting Ballyaneshah cemetery.

THE DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Commissioners enclosed two letters they had received from Major O'Gorman relative to the discharge of a portion of the duties of the clerk, and requested to be furnished with the clerk's observations on the subject.

THE FIRST ONE, DATED 4TH JANUARY, ASKED TO BE INFORMED WHETHER THE COMMISSIONERS APPROVED OF THE PRACTICE ADOPTED BY THE CLERK OF THE WATERFORD UNION OF DELEGATING TO A PAUPER BOY IN THE INSTITUTION IN MANY INSTANCES THE VERY IMPORTANT DUTY OF SIGNING THE BOARD'S DOCUMENTS.

At the clerk was asked whether such previous duty was really his. His answer being evasive, Mr. O'Gorman said that the question was repeated, when he was forced to admit the signature was not his. On a former occasion he (the Major) had reason to complain of the difficulty the present clerk experienced in reading for the board the minutes of foregoing proceedings, and discovered that it arose from his not inscribing them in his own handwriting. The clerk thereupon received strict orders from the commissioners not to delegate that duty to another. The Major could scarcely believe the Commissioners would abstain from at the very least repeating similar directions in the present instance.

The second letter, dated 6th January, stated the writer had been in error in saying the clerk had delegated the duty of signing his name to a pauper boy. The facts were that the clerk being asked whether such writing as that were not, but were inscribed by a pauper boy.

Capt. Power said no guardian took exception to the thing but Major O'Gorman.

Major O'Gorman said he would take exception to anything he liked.

Captain Power.—The board will not endorse your exceptions.

Major O'Gorman.—Whenever I see anything irregular I shall bring it forward.

The clerk read a long statement in reply to the letters of the Major. He stated the signing his name was not performed by any one but himself, and any document copied by another he carefully perused before signing. He admitted the accuracy of the statement in the second letter, where an assistant had transferred the amount of a bill to the finance book. He brought under the notice of the commissioners how far he was aided by the pressure of business, to delegate to an assistant a portion of the most important work of the office. He believed he was not giving expression to an extravagant idea when he said he was discharging personally as much duty as he could in a similar position in Ireland. Since his appointment his office hours had been rarely under ten per day, and sometimes thirteen. He gave a list of all the duties imposed upon him, and asked was it reasonable or possible he could discharge in person all the details arising from the multifarious nature of his duties. At one time in the union the clerk had five or six assistants, and no objection was made by any guardian, as they were aware of the amount of work, and the good arising from the mercantile training of the boys. There was an instance of a boy so trained now earning £100 per annum. In conclusion, he said that if interfered with he could not possibly get on. If there was at any time anything erroneous in his books or returns, he was ready and willing to abide by any action in reference thereto, but he did not think it fair to take advantage of trivial incidents (to which he submitted there was nothing improper) for the purpose of duty. He had ascertained his mistake in Major O'Gorman's period as two days, when no board day intervened.

Major O'Gorman said he discovered the error when he came into Waterford.

Captain Power.—It is a pity the clerk should be required to give such an extended explanation on a letter without foundation.

Major O'Gorman.—There is a perfect foundation; and more, we had it on Monday, on the oath of the clerk, he delegated the writing of cheques to a pauper boy.

Captain Power.—So he will in future.

Major O'Gorman.—Not if I can help it. There is no business man who would not keep his cheque book under lock and key, and here we have our book in the hands of a pauper boy.

Clerk.—I qualified it by stating he did it under my own eyes.

Captain Power.—As a board of guardians, we are bound to bear out the clerk in his assertions. He should not have been called on to prepare such a document on a trivial matter. There was never an objection to a former clerk having assistance.

Major O'Gorman.—The figures were entered in the finance book by a pauper boy. The finance book should be kept closed to all except the committee and the clerk himself.

The clerk said it was not a pauper boy. It was a person who had formerly been a pauper boy.

Major O'Gorman said that was a distinction without a difference, like the explanation of the fever clothes affair in the Garrick union.

The chairman said there was a great satisfaction to him to see boys who had been in the house getting on well.

Major O'Gorman said there was plenty for them to do without writing in such important books.

Mr. O'Shea.—The end of the matter will be that I will have to resign my situation if I have too much to do.

CLOSED GRAVEYARDS.

Mr. Edward J. Barron wrote in reference to the statement of the board that the churchyard of Saint John's was not under the care of the Waterford Board of Guardians, that see 40 of the Burial Act gave ample means to burial boards to repair and keep in order churchyards that had been closed by an order in Council.

The guardians having no power to take action in the matter the letter was only marked read.

THE TRAMWAY DISPENSARY.

The thirty-four pounds expended in Tramore dispensary for medicine six months ago having again come on the table.

Aid Jacob said there was only fifty shillings worth on hand.

Mr. Hall said he had got the committee thirty shillings for the same.

ADMISSIONS OF THE PRESS TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

There was a letter from Dr. P. MacCabe, Medical Superintendent of the County Asylum, acknowledging the receipt of copy of resolution of the board. In reply he was directed by his board of governors to state that they saw no objection to alter their former decision on the subject to which the resolution referred.

Mr. Clappett said when £4,000 out of the ratepayers' pockets were about to be expended, the board had no right to exclude the Press from their meetings. He believed that in every board of an institution where the inmates were supported by taxation, the public should be made aware of how it acted. Unless there was something rotten, or something they were ashamed to have go before the public, the governors of the lunatic asylum or gaol would never prohibit the Press from attending their meetings (hear, hear). In the board of guardians, they had derived incalculable benefits from the publicity given to their proceedings. In many instances things which involved a very serious responsibility were remedied, on account of being brought before the public by the Press.

Chairman.—Do you think this question is really before the board?

Mr. Clappett.—We are discussing the letter. If there is any one to appeal to besides the few gentlemen who meet there, I hope Aid Redmond will press his case until he carries it. A fact lately brought to light in Dublin—the detention of an unfortunate man in the asylum for years. If the asylum was open to the Press he could not have been (hear, hear). The parties who kept him there were publicly reprimanded by the present Lord Chancellor. If there is any superior power to which appeal can be made, I trust Aid Redmond will not only get this board to move, but get a memorial signed by the ratepayers in favour of the admission of the Press.

The Chairman said he had stated at the meeting of the governors of the asylum exactly what he had said at the board of guardians—that personally he had no objection to the admission of the press; but neither he nor the board of guardians could control the board of governors.

Mr. Clappett.—Public opinion will do it. I hope the Chairman—A statement of the accounts of the asylum are laid before the grand jury, where they can be inspected.

Mr. Clappett.—And who appoints the grand jury of the ratepayers?

Chairman.—The ratepayers are proper subjects to bring before the Legislature, and I believe they are engaging its attention; but I cannot see the use of our going into them now.

Mr. Hall.—It is no harm to stir up the dust, and get the press admitted.

The letter was marked read.

THE DISPENSARY DOCTOR'S BOOK.

The Chairman said he had seen by the report of the poor law investigation on Monday that it was stated that the committee never examined the medical officer's report books. He had been several years a member of the Dispensary Committee, and he never heard of a book for medical reports; but invariably as soon as the examination of the tickets was over, the medical officers were asked if they had any report.

Mr. Clappett.—The doctors on oath stated that the books were always on the table that day, in the shape of the books I saw on the table that day. I must say I have seen similar books at dispensary meetings.

Chairman.—The doctors are called on for a verbal report every day.

Mr. O'Shea.—I have seen reports in the medical officers' books for 1870.

The matter then dropped.

THE UNION BOOKS.

Capt. Power advised the clerk not to allow any individual guardian to look over the books.

Mr. O'Shea said if he was refused he would report to the Board and inform the commissioners of it.

CONTRACTS.

Mr. William Thomson was declared contractor for white bread at 6d, and brown bread at 5 1/2d per 4lb loaf. Adjourned.—"Waterford Mail."

SINGULAR LOVE LETTERS.

During the trial of the Rev. Mr. Watson for the murder of his wife at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, the following letters, written by the prisoner to his victims prior to their marriage, were read. Their style is peculiar.—12, New Park-road, Stockwell, Surrey, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Madame,—I must entreat you to pardon the liberty which I take in addressing to you this note. You have known me only from having seen me some years ago at Mrs. Carran's in Marlborough-street, when I was attending the college; you may, perhaps, have forgotten me, but I still recollect you. I am now in orders, and head master of the Proprietary Grammar School here. When I know that you have received this, I should wish to say something more, if you will allow me to write to you a second time. I need not beg of you to favour me with an immediate reply, for I am sure you will have the kindness and politeness to do so.—I have the honour to be, madam, with the highest esteem and respect, your very obedient servant.

J. S. WATSON.

To Miss Armstrong.

DECEMBER 9.

Madam,—I have to thank you for your obliging letter, which I received this morning. I know nothing of you when I saw you at Mrs. Carran's, but that you were a lady who had lost her fortune. That you have since been doing what you mention I was aware. You were always regarded by me as a lady of great excellence. Had I been able soon after leaving college to establish myself as I wished, I had it in my mind to make you a proposal of marriage. It may now be too late. Nor should I, however you may receive this intimation, wish you to consider that I have done so until we have again met. In the meantime, I may give you some little notion how I am situated here. Though I have the title of head master, I cannot say that I have all the enjoyment which I could desire attendant on it. My income is something more than £300 a year, but without a house. I may perhaps in time find some means of increasing it a little. I am not allowed at present to take any more than a restriction which I may possibly get removed at length. The neighbourhood of London I like, and there are greater facilities for adding to income near town than in the country. I am of very humble birth, and have been obliged to make my way in the world by my own efforts. I have a few relatives living in a humble station, but none that would interfere with my domestic affairs. This is sufficient for me to say at present. I have to beg your indulgence for having said so much. Whatever you think of this, you will, I am sure, oblige me at once with the straightforward answer of a woman of sense.—Believe me to be, madam, with the most perfect esteem, your very obedient servant.

J. S. WATSON.

Madam,—I had the pleasure of receiving your very sensible letter just now. I have only time to write a few lines in reply. As you do not discourage me, I will say that I think it possible that I may cross over to Dublin about Christmas for a few days. I should have but a fortnight at my disposal, and should not be able to leave this place before to-morrow week. Will you have the kindness to write on the receipt of this, and say whether, in the event of my coming, I might be allowed to see you where you are now residing? I am certain that I can have but little personal attraction in your eyes, and perhaps you will think that any alterations which may have taken place in my appearance since you saw me have not been for the better. You do not appear dissatisfied with my proposals; if you would I would

that there is nothing—or very little—but prospect (for I have not been settled here long enough to lay by anything, having received my appointment only last July), and almost afraid to venture into a living in apartments because I cannot afford to take a house; and I cannot but think that, with a person of your (as I judge) staid, and domestic habits, there would be no fear. Believe me to be, madam, very faithfully and obediently yours,

J. S. WATSON.

Madam—I have just received your second (that is, third), letter. Pray write to me as often as you please, without entreating my pardon for doing so. To what I said yesterday I would just add that I write to you as if you were pretty much your own mistress, as at your age, and with the travels which you have experienced through the world, it may be expected that you are. I believe that you are residing with a relation, but whether you have any relations in England, especially in London, with whom it would be any purpose for me to communicate, I have not the least notion. I think it may be said that my mother is alive, and (with my sister) will probably for some time look me for a little assistance. I have also two brothers in "the valleys of life," but, having been early separated from my parents, and brought up by a grandfather, and put into quite a different track in the world, I maintain but little connection with my relatives except by occasional letters. All that I should deduct from my own income would not be more than fifty pounds a year, which would still leave, if the school continues to flourish, more than £300 for a consort and myself. My fixed salary is £800, with four guineas a year on every boy above 71, and there have been 90 in the school this quarter. It is a very populous and increasing neighbourhood, and a school of the kind is very much wanted in it, so that I trust all will go well. They are all at present day boys. My hours of work are from nine till twelve, and from two till five, with one or two half-holidays in the week and a month of freedom at midsummer. This Christmas I hoped to get three weeks, but I can only get one conception what a knowledge whether you have any conception what a proprietary grammar school is; but the management of the funds, and so on, is in the hands of a committee of proprietors, who have a control over me, so far as to see that I do not break the rules. I should conceive that your parents are both dead, and that you have no brothers or sisters, or that, if you have any, they are at a distance from you. I have not forgotten the game at draughts in which you did me the honour of beating me.—Believe me to be, very faithfully and obediently yours,

JOHN SELBY WATSON.

Saturday.

Dear Madam,—I have just had the pleasure of receiving your letter of Monday. I have written so much in the last note which I sent, but which you had not probably received when you wrote, that I need only, I think, be brief at present. I do not know Dr. Connor, nor would it, perhaps, be of any use for me to say anything to him until we have met, after which I may be happy to make his acquaintance. Do not think that you need to say much about your family to me, as I am of no family. I hope to be in Dublin by Sunday or Monday next, but a fortnight's absence from home is the utmost that I can command. What you say concerning your taking lodgings makes me believe that you must have much of that independence of spirit which I always supposed you to possess. You have told me that your hand shook, but not why. Trusting that I shall find you well when I have the pleasure of seeing you, yours most sincerely,

JOHN SELBY WATSON.

Dear Madam,—As to being "angry," with you, as your humour is to express it, that, I trust, can never happen. I am very glad that you have written so often. I do not see what purpose it would serve to write to your cousin, until I said before, with respect to your cousin, until I have seen each person, and so personally more fully than you think proper to write, and it had struck me that in your last letter—to say nothing of what you have expressed before—you speak with much emphasis of having had much to annoy you, and of being in great anxiety of mind. Now, I earnestly beg of you, that if you have had anything more particularly than mere labour for a subsistence to trouble you—if anything happened to you to lie heavy upon your mind—if anything has been either done by yourself, or said or done by others, to cause you vexation and throw you into depondency, you will, when we meet, tell me honestly and fully what it is. It is long since I saw you, certainly more than seven years, and I know not—at least know but imperfectly—how, during that period, your time has been passed. It will be difficult to make me believe that it has been spent otherwise than honourably to yourself, and I should have hoped that the result would have been self-satisfaction and cheerfulness of mind. Forgive me, dear Miss Armstrong, that I write this; you have allowed to burn it, and give me an answer when I have the happiness of meeting you, for it will be a happiness to me, whatever you say to me, to see one more that dear face which I once so much admired, and which I thought—and think now—far above anything to which I had or have any personal pretensions to aspire. I have no right, in the present stage of our acquaintance, to write this freely to you, but you must pardon me. I know something of the world, and I know what unpleasant things you, as you have been living, may have been exposed to; but I again say to you, that I entreat you not to conceal anything from me, but to tell me anything which you have to tell as freely and fully as you would tell the friend in whom you most trust, of which you may have to tell you will find me most lenient judge, for I have too many faults of my own to not be an easy censor of those of others. I am sure that I should not be ungrateful to your image in my memory. I will tell you when we see each other. This will be another thing which you will have to forgive. "From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step." A fool of a headstronger has cut my hair too short. You must guess why I care about this. Believe me that all the liberties which I have taken in writing thus to you have been taken with the warmest regard to yourself, a regard which I hope will never be diminished, but that I shall still be always yours sincerely,

J. S.

Will you accept my second offer, dearest? With love. The ribbon is in exchange for the other.—J.

New Metal Pocket Vesta Box with Patent Spring Cover.—Bryant and May have recently introduced a very useful little Pocket Vestal Box with a most ingenious and simple spring cover; it is a novelty in every way, and will soon come into very general use, being of metal instead of card, and supplied with vestal, at one penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler will supply it.

A fine of £100 was yesterday imposed by the Lord Mayor of London, for the offence of smuggling 21lbs of foreign manufactured tobacco.

A conductor lately in the service of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company was yesterday convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of a course of systematic embezzlement. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

that there is nothing—or very little—but prospect (for I have not been settled here long enough to lay by anything, having received my appointment only last July), and almost afraid to venture into a living in apartments because I cannot afford to take a house; and I cannot but think that, with a person of your (as I judge) staid, and domestic habits, there would be no fear. Believe me to be, madam, very faithfully and obediently yours,

J. S. WATSON.

Madam—I have just received your second (that is, third), letter. Pray write to me as often as you please, without entreating my pardon for doing so. To what I said yesterday I would just add that I write to you as if you were pretty much your own mistress, as at your age, and with the travels which you have experienced through the world, it may be expected that you are. I believe that you are residing with a relation, but whether you have any relations in England, especially in London, with whom it would be any purpose for me to communicate, I have not the least notion. I think it may be said that my mother is alive, and (with my sister) will probably for some time look me for a little assistance. I have also two brothers in "the valleys of life," but, having been early separated from my parents, and brought up by a grandfather, and put into quite a different track in the world, I maintain but little connection with my relatives except by occasional letters. All that I should deduct from my own income would not be more than fifty pounds a year, which would still leave, if the school continues to flourish, more than £300 for a consort and myself. My fixed salary is £800, with four guineas a year on every boy above 71, and there have been 90 in the school this quarter. It is a very populous and increasing neighbourhood, and a school of the kind is very much wanted in it, so that I trust all will go well. They are all at present day boys. My hours of work are from nine till twelve, and from two till five, with one or two half-holidays in the week and a month of freedom at midsummer. This Christmas I hoped to get three weeks, but I can only get one conception what a knowledge whether you have any conception what a proprietary grammar school is; but the management of the funds, and so on, is in the hands of a committee of proprietors, who have a control over me, so far as to see that I do not break the rules. I should conceive that your parents are both dead, and that you have no brothers or sisters, or that, if you have any, they are at a distance from you. I have not forgotten the game at draughts in which you did me the honour of beating me.—Believe me to be, very faithfully and obediently yours,

JOHN SELBY WATSON.

Saturday.

Dear Madam,—I have just had the pleasure of receiving your letter of Monday. I have written so much in the last note which I sent, but which you had not probably received when you wrote, that I need only, I think, be brief at present. I do not know Dr. Connor, nor would it, perhaps, be of any use for me to say anything to him until we have met, after which I may be happy to make his acquaintance. Do not think that you need to say much about your family to me, as I am of no family. I hope to be in Dublin by Sunday or Monday next, but a fortnight's absence from home is the utmost that I can command. What you say concerning your taking lodgings makes me believe that you must have much of that independence of spirit which I always supposed you to possess. You have told me that your hand shook, but not why. Trusting that I shall find you well when I have the pleasure of seeing you, yours most sincerely,

JOHN SELBY WATSON.

Dear Madam,—As to being "angry," with you, as your humour is to express it, that, I trust, can never happen. I am very glad that you have written so often. I do not see what purpose it would serve to write to your cousin, until I said before, with respect to your cousin, until I have seen each person, and so personally more fully than you think proper to write, and it had struck me that in your last letter—to say nothing of what you have expressed before—you speak with much emphasis of having had much to annoy you, and of being in great anxiety of mind. Now, I earnestly beg of you, that if you have had anything more particularly than mere labour for a subsistence to trouble you—if anything happened to you to lie heavy upon your mind—if anything has been either done by yourself, or said or done by others, to cause you vexation and throw you into depondency, you will, when we meet, tell me honestly and fully what it is. It is long since I saw

