

# The Waterford Chronicle

AND SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

ESTABLISHED 105 YEARS

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 13 1872

PRICE THREE HALFPENCE

**MONEY TO LEND.**  
IN SUMS OF £100 AND UPWARDS, for a fixed term of years, at an easy rate of interest. Apply by letter only, to Messrs BRYAN 10, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, London.

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MISS WHITE, Organist and Professor of the Piano-Forte and Singing, &c. Terms on Application at the Academy Cathedral Square Waterford.

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By Special Appointment to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Prize Medal—London, Dublin, and Paris. Maker of the Gold Caskets presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir John Lubbock—Chronometers, Chronographs, Key-less, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontal, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

**CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Churches, Churches, Halls, Shops, Parlours, and all other places.**  
JEWELLERY—Specialities in Diamonds, Jewels, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

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WORKS OF ART IN BRASS, by the best Artists.

**PRICES and Descriptions of Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, Chains, &c. see illustrated Pamphlets, Post Free 2/6.**  
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Chains, Plate, &c. sent to all parts of the world.

**STEAM FACTORY and City Show Rooms, LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND-ST., LONDON.**  
WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS

**ADDITIONAL TRAIN TO AND FROM DUBLIN.**  
ON AND AFTER THE 1st MARCH, THE following Extra Passenger Train will run on Week Days, until further Notice:

Waterford, departure	10 10 a.m.
Kilkeny " "	12 0 noon
Maryborough " "	1 16 p.m.
Dublin arrival	3 46 "
DOWN JOURNEY FROM DUBLIN	
Dublin, departure	4 0 p.m.
Maryborough " "	7 40 "
Kilkeny arrival	8 40 "
Waterford, arrival	10 16 "

For further particulars see Time Tables. By Order, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary. Waterford Terminus, February 21, 1871.

**NEW YORK STORE**  
QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD

**CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERY** executed on the premises. Estimates and Packing of Furniture on Reasonable Terms. Every Class of Goods Sold on Commission, Bought, or Exchanged for Other Goods.

**GEORGE DEACON, Proprietor.**  
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Goods. G.L. invites the attention of his friends and the Public to the most EXPENSIVE and SELECT STOCK from the Best Manufacturers (which he has to buy to offer), comprising the following:

No. 1 contains:—A Large Assortment of PAPER MACRE and IRON TEA, of the Newest Designs; Coal Vases, the "Monarch of the Glen," the "Osborn" and many others of beautiful Design.

No. 2 contains:—A Large Assortment of Cutlery and Electro-plated Ware. Pots, Pans, SAUCEPANS and KETTLES; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services of superior quality.

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

A Large and Well selected Stock of BOOTS and SHOES. No. 2 contains:—DRESSES and GLASSES of all Descriptions. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 contain:—A well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, comprising Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Piano-fortes, Loungers, Ottomans, Sideboards, Basin Stands, Dressing Tables, Chimney and Toilet Glasses, &c. No. 4 contains:—BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and other CARPETS.

**PIANO-FORTE, HARMONIUM, AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,** 120, QUAY, NEAR THE TOWER. THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM.

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS!**

**Great Bargains for CASH!**  
Pianofortes expressly for Extreme Climates packed in Tin-lined Cases to order. Second-hand Pianos, Warehouse, Packed, Remounted, &c. &c. New first-class Pianofortes and Harmonium TUNERS sent to all parts of the Country Quarterly.

Pianofortes & Harmoniums Repaired and made equal to New. Musical Instruments of every description Imported, Repaired, Tuned, and Exchanged. Parcels of New Music received Daily. Archery, Croquet, Cricketer, and other Games.

**O. A. JONES**  
EXTENDS to all parts of the South of Ireland and the THREE YEARS System of Hire, after which, and without further payment, the PIANOFORTE or HARMONIUM becomes the Property of the Hirer. Special Terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

**O. A. JONES**  
Burs from the most eminent makers only; as a proof of which, the increasing demand, and the fact that all the Instruments sold by him during the past 12 years have in every instance given satisfaction.

**O. A. JONES**  
just returned from London with a large assortment of Piano-fortes, including Semi-Grand and Grand, Grand Trichord Oblique, Semi-Cottage, and Grand Piano-fortes, with all recent Improvements, by Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c.

**O. A. JONES**  
Has a large assortment of Harmoniums—English and French make; Second-hand Piano-fortes; English and German Conchinas in great variety; Violins, Flutes, Cornets, &c. &c. A Full-toned Organ, with Pedals and modern improvements (New), by Bevington, will be sold, a Bargain.

**O. A. JONES**  
Has just received a large parcel of POPULAR MUSIC, which he is disposing of at ONE-THIRD of the Market Price, for cash only. New Music sent Post Free, on all orders sent on receipt of stamps.

**JOHN C. HORT,**  
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, CABINET FACTORY, JOHN-STREET, NEW ROSS. FUNERALS SUPPLIED. Mr. Hort also continues to carry on the Old-established Bakery, in John-street, at the corner of Bridge-street, New Ross.

**CUPIES'S CONSTITUTION BALLS.**  
THE best and most effectual Medicine for preserving Good Health and Prime Condition in that Noble animal.

**THE HORSE.**  
They are beneficial for Swelled Legs, Cracked Heels, Coughs, Colds, &c. and if given on a Saturday Night, will not interfere with the ensuing week's work. Also for HEAT CATTLE.

They are a most valuable Medicine in cases of Hove or Blows, Hide Brand, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, Distemper, Epidemic, or indigestion. Bullocks fatten much faster by occasionally giving a Ball.

See Testimonials with each Packet. Solely of the Price 3s. 6d. per Dozen. FRANCIS CUPES, M.D., V.O.S. Author of the Price Essay on the Diseases of the Liver of the Horse, Dublin, 1817.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in packets with directions at 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each; or 7 large Packets for One Guinea or 7 small for Half-a-Guinea.

Any Gentleman using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously, either personally or by letter, post paid.

Just Published **GUIDE TO THE SPECIAL TREATMENT OF NEUROSES.** Gives the true Cause and Cure of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Premature Decline, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health in a Few Days.

**WITHOUT THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.** Illustrated with cases, in proof of the wonderful efficacy of the

**NEW SPECIAL MEDICINES.** These medicines are free from mercury, and being pure vegetable extracts are acknowledged to be the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for the cure of Nervous Debility, &c. Sent free on receipt of stamped directed envelope by HENRY SMITH, M.D., of the Royal University of Jena, S. Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

N.B.—This book is printed for Free Circulation. "This is a work which every young man should read. The moral tone which pervades every page with sound advice is invaluable, especially when coming from the pen of a physician whose success has given him ample amongst the eminent specialists of the age."

**SELF CURE FOR INVALIDS,** (AT HOME AND ABROAD). MEDICINE SUPERSEDED. (NEURALGIC AND MAGNETIC). NATURE'S COMBINED RESTORATIVE. HEALTH AND MANHOOD RESTORED (WITHOUT MEDICINE).

**CURE YOURSELF BY THE ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE.** SUFFERERS from Nervous Debility, painful Diseases, Mental and Physical Depression, Indigestion, 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, Loss of Self-reliance, Groundless Fears, &c.

Can now Cure Themselves. By the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected and sanctioned by the Faculty. Details free for one stamp, by WALTER JENNER, Esq., Medical Electrician, &c.

PERCY HOUSE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON. N.B.—Medicines and Fees superadded. In proof of the wonderful cures effected, in valids can have the "ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CURATIVE on Trial," with references to the leading physicians of the day.

Established 1840. Medical Electrician, &c. A Test gratis—Post Free CAUTION. N.B.—This is the only acknowledged Curative Appliance as in use in the various hospitals, and recognised by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, and none are genuine unless had direct from Mr. Walter Jenner, who cautions the public against self-styled Doctor imitations, his discoveries and copying portions of this Advertising matter.

Wide Prize Medal and Hospital Reports. Note—Invalids, before wasting time and swallowing Mineral Poisons, are advised to use NATURE'S COMBINED RESTORATIVE, as recommended by the Faculty and Medical Press.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
**ROYAL HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS,** 181, QUAY—NEAR THE TOWER.

**WILLIAM CULLEN** (Late of Sweeney's, Grafton Street, Dublin) BEGS to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity that he has opened First-class HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS at the above Address, where he will carry on Hair-Dressing in all its Branches. Prices as follows:

Gentlemen's Hair Cut and Brushed	3 s. d.
By Machinery	0 6
Shampooed	0 6
Singed	0 6
Curled	0 6
Washed Hair Cut and Arranged	0 10
Cut	0 6
Cut, Singed, and Shampooed	0 6
Children under 10 years old, Hair Cut	0 4
Hair Restorers, Washes, Pomades, Oils, and Perfumes of the Choicest Quality to be had on the premises.	

Please observe—181, QUAY—NEAR THE TOWER.

**ALTERATION OF PREMISES.**  
**GREAT SALE OF PIANOFORTES,** IMPORTED direct from the Manufacturers, Messrs COLLARD & COLLEAD, KIRKMAN, DALRYMPLE, BRINSFORD, &c. &c. at O. A. JONES'S MUSIC DEPOT, 120, QUAY, WATERFORD.

HARMONIUMS in great variety, English and French make; Violins, Cornets, Conchinas, Drums, Flutes, Banjos, Mosaic Boxes, &c. &c. AT O. A. JONES'S MUSIC LENDING LIBRARY, WATERFORD. 20,000 New Songs and Pieces, at One Third the Market Price for Cash, the entire STOCK now SELLING OFF AT A GREAT REDUCTION, previous to a Removal of Premises.

**O. A. JONES'S** IMPORTER OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c. 120, QUAY, WATERFORD, and BAGWELL STREET, CLONMEL. Bege to call special attention to his extensive STOCK of NEW and REPAIRING business. His Tuners visit all the Southern and Midland Counties of Ireland Quarterly.

Pianofortes and Harmoniums hired by the Month or Year, with option to purchase, and on the Three Years' system. O. A. JONES'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE. Cricketer, Archery, Croquet, and other Games, at unusually Low Prices.

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

**GOLD CHAINS—Alberts (18, 16, and 9 carats fine);** Guards and Necklets; Studs, Links, and Bar-Rings, of best quality; Gold Watches, (18 carat case, none other sold) £3 to £21; Silver, 10, 12, to 48, more expensively made to order. Clocks in good variety; Hall, Gilding Room, and Best Clocks, of English, American, and Swiss Manufacture. Any description of Clock made to Order: Telescopes, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses; Barometers, Sympiesometers, Aneroids, Registering Thermometers, and Hygrometers; Together with a number of useful Scientific Instruments, too numerous for enumeration.

A Good Servicable Silver Watch, suitable for a Working Man, for 41. Crystal backed Watches by Aluminium, at same price.

An Inspection Solicited. At Wholesale given credit all Goods Sold.

**OLD ESTABLISHED CHINA HALL,** 6, MERCHANTS QUAY, WATERFORD.

**C. J. SHARMAN** begs to call attention to his Superior Collection of Goods, comprising Drives, Desserts, Toilet, Breakfast and Tea Services, of the Newest Design. Amongst the Table Glass will be found Water Jugs and Goblets, Glass Juggs, Decanters, Spirit, Square, &c. in great variety.

THE FANCY and ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT contains a superior assortment of Bohemian Glass Vases; Chimney Lustres, Parisian and French Figures; Shades and Stands, of all sizes; Water Filters, and every requisite for Kitchen and Cellar purposes, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

N.B.—Goods hired out to Particulars at the shortest Notice, and on the most Reasonable Terms.

**NATIONAL LINE.** THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE ARE THE Largest Passenger Steamships Afloat. STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FROM QUEENSTOWN EVERY THURSDAY.

**NATIONAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)** The new full-powered British Iron Screw Steamships

Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
Spain, Greece	4000	England, Andrews	3307
Egypt, Greece	3700	East, Lawson	3310
Thames, Greece	4700	Helvetia, Griggs	3315
Holland, Bragg	3480	Groets, Kemp	3500
France, Thomson	3571	Canada, Webster	3500
The Queen, Thomas	3571	Denmark, Sumner	3118

Will be despatched from Liverpool to New York, as follows:—Wednesday, 14th Feb. HOLLAND—Wednesday, 21st Feb. ITALY—Wednesday, 28th Feb. And from Queenstown the following days.

The Saloon accommodation on board these Steamers is unsurpassed, the State rooms being unusually large, and open off the Saloons, which are situated in the poop on deck—the poop being 180 feet long.

Rate of Passage, 12, 15, and 17 Guineas, according to accommodation in Saloon—all having same privilege in Saloon—Return Tickets TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP CO. (LIMITED) 21 and 23, Water-street, Liverpool, To N. and J. CUMMINS and BROS., Queenstown; or to William Forristal, grocer, New Ross; William Munro, Clerk of Sessions, New Ross; John Hincks, Auctioneer, Waterford; Michael Downey, Waterford; Thomas Bishop, Thomastown; James M. Murphy, Carrick-on-Suir.

**JOSEPH CLAMPETT,** HOUSE AND LAND AGENT. Office at Butter Stores, Thomas-street.

**TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.** READ THE "SECRET FRIEND."

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICAL GUIDE, which not only gives the cause, but shows how a person may be cured, is offered in all cases of Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Impaired Sight and Memory, Pains in the Back, Lassitude, Spermatorrhoea, 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 Diseases has led him to the discovery of a most valuable medicine 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 MARRIED and SINGLE this book is invaluable. Sent post free on receipt of observation 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 permanent cure.

Address, Dr. Barnes, 1, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

**HAIR DESTROYER—24s.** High Holborn removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 6d. stamps. Had of all Chemists.

New Volume, 1s. sent for 1d. Stamp by the Editor of ALLEX. ROSS'S TOILET MAGAZINE. Papers on the Nose, and the treatment of Carriage in improving shape; the Eye, the Mouth and Skin, with devices for improvement. Received for all Facial Imperfections, &c.; Nearly 200 pages, elegantly printed. Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn London (opposite Day and Martin's).

**ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER** has no equal. Restores grey hair in a few days. Produces a beautiful gloss, without containing oil. Cleanses the hair and has the property of making the hair grow, and is by far the best hair restorer extant. In large bottles, 3s. 6d. Can be had through all Chemists, or of the maker, Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London. Sent for stamps

**MESSRS W. J. KRATINGE & CO.,** BORDEAUX, FRANCE. BEG to thank their numerous Customers for their kind Patronage, and also to inform them and the Public in general that through the very great extension of business, and to insure prompt delivery of goods ordered, they have appointed

**M. B. CAMPION** their sole agent for WATERFORD AND DISTRICT, through whom their celebrated WINES AND BRANDIES can be had direct from their Chateau at most Moderate Prices.

Samples and Price Lists may be had always at No. 81, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

**B. HYAM'S** LIST OF PRICES FOR WINTER OVERCOATS.

**THE GRANVILLE OVERCOATS**  
20s. In Brown Beavers £3s  
22s. In Blue Beavers £2s  
24s. In Fancy Elysians £2s  
26s. In Devon Flats Lined with Tweed 50s

**THE SANDRINGHAM OVERCOATS**  
20s. In Fancy Beavers 30s  
22s. In Blue Beavers 40s  
24s. In Napped Elysians 40s  
26s. In Brown Beavers 50s  
28s. In all New Materials 60s

**THE REEFER OVERCOATS**  
20s. In Blue Elysians 30s  
22s. In Heavy Flats 30s  
24s. In Blue Beavers 30s  
26s. With Woollen Linings Bound or Stitched Edges 32s

**THE LOTHAIR OVERCOATS**  
35s. Banded Travelling Coats 35s  
to Irish Friezes to  
to With Velvet Collars 25s  
to Warmly Lined 25s

**THE WESTEND OVERCOATS**  
20s. In Brown Beavers 38s  
22s. In Olive Mixtures 42s  
24s. In Blue Beavers 42s  
26s. In New Materials 50s

**BOYS AND YOUTHS OVERCOATS**  
Boys' In Brown Beavers 10s 6d  
In Blue Flats 12s 6d  
In Fancy Mixtures 12s 6d  
In All Shapes 20s  
Youths' In Brown Beavers 10s 6d  
In Blue Flats 12s 6d  
In Serviceable Materials 20s

The several Garments specified above are made from the newest Materials introduced this season. They are cut in the most Fashionable Styles, have all the latest improvements and combine Fit, Fashion, Durability, and complete resistance to rain.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION** of all classes is respectfully directed to B. Hyam's Twenty Shilling Walking Coats. Fourteen Shilling Trousers, Shilling Vests, and Forty Shilling Suits. They are made in all the leading Styles, from a great variety of Fashionable Materials, and are unequalled in the United Kingdom for Excellence and Value.

Gentlemen's Frock Coats .. 25s to 50s  
Gentlemen's Trousers .. 10s to 21s  
Gentlemen's Vests .. 6s to 12s  
Boys' Knicker Suits .. 6s to 30s  
Boys' Osborne Suits .. 15s to 30s  
Youths Harrow Suits .. 18s 6d to 35s

Parcels of the value of Two Pounds and upwards will be forwarded Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in Ireland. Engraved Illustrations, detailed Price List, and directions for Self-Measurement will be forwarded post free on application.

**B. HYAM,** TAILOR, CLOTHIER, HATTER, and OUTFITTER, 20, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Invalids and those victimised by Quackery, Old and Young, Rich and Poor, Male and Female, Married and Single, Healthy and Sick, should all read

**Advice and Instructions to Invalids,** On all cases of Nervousness, Palpitations, Bleeding, Timidity, Lassitude, Weakness of Sight and Body, Spasms, Tremor, Stammering, Secondary Symptoms, Female Complaints, Irregularity of Menstruation, Skin Diseases, &c. by V. P. MULVANY, M.D., L.R.S., and General Medical Practitioner, MANOZ, HALL, 4, OXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN. "I am the only legally qualified Medical Man in Ireland who makes these a Special Study." Treatise sent, post free, to any address for Two Stamps.

**ROSBERCON FOUNDRY.** J. PENDELL, Auctioneer, Waterford, has been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the County Waterford, by Messrs. T. SHARLE ROUGH BROTHERS for their COMBINED REAPING and MOWING MACHINES, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, &c. &c. Agents on commission.

**The Lion Hotel** 21 BAILY'S NEW STREET WATERFORD. MARIANNE SHOOT, PROPRIETRESS. VISITORS may rely on the utmost attention and attentiveness, with Moderate Charges. Dine and Drink, 2s. 6d.

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

**SHORTEST ROUTE, And Reduced Fares.** EXPRESS TRAINS AND NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS EVERY WEEK DAY.

UP—Leave Waterford at 4 p.m. on arrival of 11.15 a.m. Train from Limerick, and 10.50 a.m. Train from Maryborough, arriving in London at 11.16 following morning.

DOWN—Leave London (Paddington) at 4.50 p.m. and arrive at Waterford about 9.30 a.m. since for the Train on the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Lines.

**FARES—WATERFORD AND LONDON:** Single (available 4 days) 1st Class and 2nd Class and 3rd Class and 4th Class and 5th Class and 6th Class and 7th Class and 8th Class and 9th Class and 10th Class and 11th Class and 12th Class and 13th Class and 14th Class and 15th Class and 16th Class and 17th Class and 18th Class and 19th Class and 20th Class and 21st Class and 22nd Class and 23rd Class and 24th Class and 25th Class and 26th Class and 27th Class and 28th Class and 29th Class and 30th Class and 31st Class and 32nd Class and 33rd Class and 34th Class and 35th Class and 36th Class and 37th Class and 38th Class and 39th Class and 40th Class and 41st Class and 42nd Class and 43rd Class and 44th Class and 45th Class and 46th Class and 47th Class and 48th Class and 49th Class and 50th Class and 51st Class and 52nd Class and 53rd Class and 54th Class and 55th Class and 56th Class and 57th Class and 58th Class and 59th Class and 60th Class and 61st Class and 62nd Class and 63rd Class and 64th 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129th Class and 130th Class and 131st Class and 132nd Class and 133rd Class and 134th Class and 135th Class and 136th Class and 137th Class and 138th Class and 139th Class and 140th Class and 141st Class and 142nd Class and 143rd Class and 144th Class and 145th Class and 146th Class and 147th Class and 148th Class and 149th Class and 150th Class and 151st Class and 152nd Class and 153rd Class and 154th Class and 155th Class and 156th Class and 157th Class and 158th Class and 159th Class and 160th Class and 161st Class and 162nd Class and 163rd Class and 164th Class and 165th Class and 166th Class and 167th Class and 168th Class and 169th Class and 170th Class and 171st Class and 172nd Class and 173rd Class and 174th Class and 175th Class and 176th Class and 177th Class and 178th Class and 179th Class and 180th Class and 181st Class and 182nd Class and 183rd Class and 184th Class and 185th Class and 186th Class and 187th Class and 188th Class and 189th Class and 190th Class and 191st 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and 254th Class and 255th Class and 256th Class and 257th Class and 258th Class and 259th Class and 260th Class and 261st Class and 262nd Class and 263rd Class and 264th Class and 265th Class and 266th Class and 267th Class and 268th Class and 269th Class and 270th Class and 271st Class and 272nd Class and 273rd Class and 274th Class and 275th Class and 276th Class and 277th Class and 278th Class and 279th Class and 280th Class and 281st Class and 282nd Class and 283rd Class and 284th Class and 285th Class and 286th Class and 287th Class and 288th Class and 289th Class and 290th Class and 291st Class and 292nd Class and 293rd Class and 294th Class and 295th Class and 296th Class and 297th Class and 298th Class and 299th Class and 300th Class and 301st Class and 302nd Class and 303rd Class and 304th Class and 305th Class and 306th Class and 307th Class and 308th Class and 309th Class and 310th Class and 311th Class and 312th Class and 313th Class and 314th Class and 315th Class and 316th Class and 317th Class and 318th Class and 319th Class and 320th Class and 321st Class and 322nd Class and 323rd Class and 324th Class and 325th Class and 326th Class and 327th Class and 328th Class and 329th Class and 330th Class and 331st Class and 332nd Class and 333rd Class and 334th Class and 335th Class and 336th Class and 337th Class and 338th Class and 339th Class and 340th Class and 341st Class and 342nd Class and 343rd Class and 344th Class and 345th Class and 346th Class and 347th Class and 348th Class and 349th Class and 350th Class and 351st Class and 352nd Class and 353rd Class

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms...

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL Gipsy direct. From Waterford to Bristol: From Bristol to Waterford...

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL Lara, and Camilla. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

WATERFORD AND DUNKANNON. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

WATERFORD AND LONDON. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

WATERFORD AND BIRMINGHAM. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

WATERFORD AND SOUTHAMPTON. FROM WATERFORD: Friday 12, 12 Noon...

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POSTPONEMENT OF THE CURRACHMOOR HUNT ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASES.

The above Races will come off ON FRIDAY, 16th MARCH, Instead of Thursday the 14th, in consequence of the Assizes taking place in Waterford on the latter day. Entries remain unchanged.

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The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1872. ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

A telegram received at the India Office states that Lord Mayo, while engaged on Saturday in inspecting a convict prison, was stabbed in two places by a Mahomedan prisoner under sentences of death, and fell dead on the spot. The prisoner, it is stated, was at Port Blair, Andaman Islands. The deceased was the sixth earl. He was born 21st February, 1822, was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1852 and in 1858-59; M.P. for Kildare, 1847-52; for Coleraine, 1852-57; and for Cockeremouth, 1857 to 1867. He succeeded his father in the latter year, and in the following year was appointed Governor-Gen. of India. He was eldest son of Robert, fifth earl, and Charlotte, only child of the Hon. John Jocelyn, granddaught. of the late Earl of Roden. He married, 31st October, 1848, the Hon. Blanche Julia Wyndham, daughter of Lord Leonfield, and has issue surviving four sons and two daughters. He will be succeeded by his eldest son, Dermot Robert Wyndham, Lord Naas, born 3rd July, 1851.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. THE "New York Herald's" Washington correspondent says that if England withdraws from the negotiations, the United States cannot agree with her to new negotiations. The "Herald" protests against any offer of money from England. The "World" considers the simplest solution would be for England to make a frank offer to pay a gross sum for damages. The "Herald" argues that, after accepting an apology as a covering for the moral offence, the American case is still fair as regards damages. The House of Representatives yesterday rejected, by 69 to 69, a motion of General Butler to suspend the rules of the House, in order that the President might be asked for information "regarding the intention of England to withdraw from the Treaty."

THE KERRY ELECTION. THE brief telegram published in our issue of Friday last, informed our readers of the result of the Election of a Member of Parliament for the County of Kerry, held that same day, viz: that Mr Rowland Blennerhasset headed the poll by a majority of over seven hundred. Though the numbers were furnished to us in the midst of all the hurry and turmoil of the contest, the information was substantially correct; and, although Mr Dease's friends—as is usual in such cases with the beaten party—talk determinedly and hopefully of a Petition, we should indeed be slow to think that an appeal to a legal tribunal is likely to have any effect in rendering the Election null and void.

The Election, it is needless to say, was one both interesting and momentous in its issue; and now that it is over, we honestly declare that we feel admiration for the conduct of the people in the matter, and pleasure at the success of the gentleman whom the Electors of Kerry have chosen as their representative in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

We must, however, make clear the motives which actuate our conduct in the matter: It would be mere affectation to deny "in any way the fact that Mr. Blennerhasset, M.P., owes his newly-acquired position to his support of Home Rule. On the Home Rule movement, and its relative merits and demerits, we shall present give no opinion. We rejoice at the election of Mr. Blennerhasset for Kerry for the simple and obvious reason that he is the people's free and indisputable choice. It is a patent fact that the landlords of the County, Protestant and Catholic, strained every nerve to procure, by lawful—or unlawful—means, the return of Mr. Dease; and yet, in spite of this influence, and how powerful it must necessarily be, we are all aware, backed by the support, more or less warm of a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy, Mr. Blennerhasset has distanced his opponent by a majority scarcely ever exceeded in the annals of Kerry elections! The election has proved one thing at all events—that the Land Act passed by the Gladstone Ministry has made the tenant, to a considerable extent, independent of the landlords' influence when unduly exercised, and that the people can, if they are but resolute, carry the election in spite of all hostile influences.

This is itself an important fact when taken into consideration in conjunction with the Home Rule movement; but it is more important still as proving, at least in a degree, that the power of the landlord to tyrannize over the tenant has been practically annihilated, and is for the future to be numbered among those dead and gone evils, the rectification of which the present day has witnessed.

CORPORATE ACCOUNTS. The Corporation of Waterford has, we think, made a move in the right direction at their last quarterly meeting by adopting the resolution of Alderman Jacob to publish the corporate statement of accounts in the local papers at a fixed charge. The public take a deep interest in these annual accounts, and they should therefore obtain as much publicity as possible. Our other public bodies would do well to adopt the example of the Corporation, and we have no doubt that it would inspire confidence and give general satisfaction. The Harbour Board, we believe, does so in one or two papers; but, to be effectual the accounts should be published in every local journal. The same may be said of the Lunatic Asylum and the Jail; for, although the accounts are laid before the Grand Jury, they are not accessible to the general public. For their own sakes, the governors of these institutions should let it be extensively known how their large funds are managed.

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 Saddlery 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. Waterford, June, 1871.

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THE ATHENÆUM for December 31 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.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir—As you have so kindly signified your intention of opening the columns of your influential journal to correspondents, for the purpose of discussing the all-important subject of Education, which occupies so much attention, I trust you will permit me to offer a few remarks in reply to the letter of Mr. Edmund L. Hogan which appeared in the CHRONICLE of the 9th instant. I shall certainly not be as diffuse as that gentleman has been; but his letter is so plausible, and written in such a scholarly style, that those who may not take time to study his specious arguments might be misled by the polished surface matter. Permit me first to observe that your spirit of fair play and desire to ventilate every subject of importance is a great boon to the city, where the papers in general are rather one-sided and addicted occasionally to suppress matter not palatable to them. Truth can never be injured by discussion; and therefore, by letting both sides speak for themselves, you are materially aiding the elucidation of truth.

In the first place, then, to adopt somewhat the arrangement of your correspondent's letter, Mr. Hogan, by announcing himself a scholar of the Catholic University, has proclaimed himself a partisan, and therefore his arguments must be received with the more caution. As a graduate of the Catholic University, which is at the pinnacle of the purely Denominational system of Education in this country, all his feelings must be enlisted in its favour, and his opinions biased by the principles of which it is the exponent.

I will not dwell on the character of the meeting, to which Mr. Hogan takes exception. As one who was present as a mere listener, all I will say is that the meeting was large and most respectable, and that at no "monster" demonstration could sounder arguments, or more logical deductions, be adduced. Indeed, the speakers were all "gentlemen" in the true acceptance of the term, and had no recourse to clap-trap or declamation to excite ephemeral sympathy with their views. Their speeches were, from first to last, argumentative, and had nothing of the glamour of the platform about them. The Protestant Episcopal Church was represented on the platform by its second dignitary in this diocese, and it is hardly in good taste to say that those Episcopal gentlemen who were absent "had little relish for the company in which they would have found themselves." The clergy and professional gentlemen who did attend could not have been objected to as courteous gentlemen or finished scholars, although they may not have graduated in Stephen's Green. Mr. Hogan asserts, in his "first point," that "it is the Nonconformists who are most active in their opposition to the Catholic demand." This proposition is not proved. On the contrary, it contains two errors on the very face of it. First, it almost entirely ignores the efforts of every denomination, including Roman Catholics who are independent of a certain party, are opposed to any system of purely denominational education. Secondly, the demands are not Catholic but Ultramontane—a grave difference indeed, as transpiring events illustrate. Those Catholic gentlemen who are not dependent on the will of the Cardinal for seats or situations, enjoy of prospective, are in favour of mixed education. Nor can all the pressure of his Eminence and his following, prevail on them to countenance by their presence meetings in favour of the contrary movement. This statement is fully borne out by the published names of those present at such meetings, the support of a few really independent gentlemen only proving the rule. Again, the most Catholic countries on the Continent have repudiated the demands of the Ultramontane, who are opposed by the most learned and zealous Catholic doctors. The number of Protestants in the country, alluded to by your correspondent, is no argument. Right and truth do not depend on numbers, otherwise would Polytheism be the true religion. Thus, the statement, which I have no present means of verifying, that there are only 600 Presbyterians as compared to 40,000 Catholics attending National schools in Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare, goes for nothing.

But this assertion I cannot call it argument—is contradicted point blank in the very next paragraph of Mr. Hogan's letter, where he states that in 430 schools the Protestant minority is one in 376, two in 280, and in 12 schools the Catholic minority is just the same. I take Mr. Hogan's figures as given by himself, and they are utterly valueless in bearing out his assertion of denominationalism. He conveniently omits the circumstances which cause the Catholic or the Protestant minority, or even render certain schools of one denomination. What is the cause of this? Locality has something to do with it, but the extreme clergy of both parties are the chief cause. Let me remind Mr. Hogan that the National School is denominational in the sense in which Cardinal Cullen wants them all to be. Mr. Hogan appears to confound denominational with sectarian, the very principle against which those who are with me protest. No child attending a National School is taught a religion different from that of his parents, and if he is not instructed in the principles of his own faith, lies, not in the system, but in their own clergy who stubbornly refuse to impart such instruction in the schools. Do these clergy weigh the responsibility they have incurred in thus neglecting the souls of their flock whilst they may have free access to them. The fact is that Cardinal Cullen simply wants to get the entire educational machinery of the country into the hands of the clergy. As to manner in which such a system wrought on the national welfare, and the intellectual life of the people in countries where it was adopted, I refer Mr. Hogan to the statistics adduced at the meeting which he treats so cavalierly. The fact is that the sectarian system would only tend to perpetuate the animosities of Irishmen, and teach them to regard each other as enemies, whilst their principles and sentiments would be totally misrepresented. It is time that bigotry should cease, and that the youth of the country should, by free intercourse, learn to appreciate each other better. Sectarian education must ever tend to intolerance, and even to the cramping of some of the intellectual powers, all of which should have full development. Why should men be taught to hate each other for the love of God, and why should not the clergy bring up the youth in the principles of their religion because they may happen to be learning classics or arithmetic in the same room with those of a different religious persuasion.

The assertion that the piece of poetry read by the Rev Mr. Donald from one of the text books of the National school was a Methodist composition, proves that Mr. Hogan has descended to something very like an appeal to religious prejudice to support his cause. The poem was no more Methodist than one of David's psalms. It simply set forth the beauty of the Saviour's character, and as such was Christian—not sectarian. If your correspondent objects to directing the youthful mind to the embracing love of Christ for all men, I give him the privilege of sending me the poem which reminds me that I must conclude, not for want of matter.

WATERFORD UNION.

[The following was held over from our last for want of space].

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

Ald Redmond moved a series of resolutions on this which appeared in our last publication. He supported the resolutions, in a long and able speech, in the course of which he said the last day his resolutions had been objected to as political, but he denied the question was a political one at all. It was a question of £s, which concerned every taxpayer in the country, and he did not know anything of more importance. Seventeen years ago there were expended under the Grand Jury system in Ireland but £275,000 while in 1871 it had risen to £1,187,000 and would still continue to increase. The ratepayers were obliged to pay the whole of that enormous tax without a shadow of representation. That was a state of things which could not exist in any other country in the world—could not exist where there was a particle of freedom.

Major O'Gorman—They are very generous with other people's money. Ald Redmond—It was never known that one rotten institution would reform another. It is only by representative institutions reform is effected; and I am happy to tell you we are on the eve of change. This board was instrumental in improving the Royal Military Military School, and depend upon it we will get an improvement in the grand jury system. The Belfast association, which has the same objects as my resolution, lately sent a deputation to Lord Hartington. They want to do away with road sessions, they complain of want of representation, and demand a division of the rates. The present laws were never made for the people—they were made for those who never pay a penny rates. The grand jury are appointed by a sheriff, who is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, who generally knows very little of Ireland. The way they manage their business may be seen from the fact that they pay a shilling in the pound for the collecting of their rates to the very man who collects rates for himself. The representative system will do away with that anomaly. The sheriff puts on a majority of one or two servants always on the grand jury to some the scale when it suits their convenience. Some of them are intelligent men, and others very great noodies, but none of them can do the business properly, when they meet only once every half year, coming in not knowing what they have to do more than the man in the moon. Then, as for the exclusion of the Press. If the funds were applied by individuals, it would be all very well to exclude the Press from the Gaol or Lunatic Asylum. Dr Parker, a leading member of the Corporation in Limerick, made a most remarkable speech in the other day. He showed the enormous increase in the cost of the Lunatic Asylum, and said the doctors were paid according to the number of lunatics they kept in the hospital. All other and much attention is being called to the question, and an effort will be made to get what we want. Ald Redmond referred to the number of idiots in asylums, and compared their cost in them to the lower figures for which they were maintained in poorhouses, although the dietary was much the same. He showed that the union cottages were at lower prices than those of the local Gaol and Asylum, and referred to the enlargement of the Waterford Asylum, at no one knew what expense.

The Chairman said the enlargement would be of great advantage. Mr. Hally—The rates will soon be 1s 3d in the pound in any barony. Ald Redmond—Public opinion will bring about a change. "Opinion is the high and mighty dame who rules the world," and we'll soon have a radical change in the whole system. Major O'Gorman said he had always considered it a hard case that county cess should be levied by persons who did not represent anyone. The Sheriff was bound to get a Grand Jury from each barony, and he had generally one of his own kidney, and they all played into another's hands. Many of the jurors were absentees who came from Paris or Vienna half yearly to the Assizes, and then went back. He had got a bill for £5 8s each morning, and all he knew about it was that it was levied by some one in Kilkenny in a hole and corner meeting, and he had no alternative but to pay. There was an accessory Grand Jury which was the greatest possible disgrace to the country. He alluded to the road sessions. He was present at one in Roscommon at one time and heard a magistrate vehemently opposing a man for a new line of road or something of the kind, but when a brother magistrate whispered that So-and-So's road he subsidised and the presentment were passed.

Alderman Redmond—A little job. Major O'Gorman—It was not a little job. It was a devil of a big job. Again look at the Lunatic Asylum. A scheme was lately put forward to pay teachers by results, and the doctors of the Asylums are paid the same way; but with them the greater the misfortune of the country the better they are paid. I cannot understand why they are better paid the more idiots they produce. It reminds me of the story of the lady who went to visit the wife of a coroner, and asked her how God he was just put up his hundred. That is the maximum for which the coroner can get paid. But the system works are differently situated, for they get paid for all their patients. Was there ever anything more absurd? The reason of it all is the want of representation. No man should be asked to pay a shilling unless properly represented at the place where the tax was levied. Neither I nor the 31 other ex-officio guardians have any right to be here at all. I maintain we have no business here because we are not elected. We are placed here for the purpose of counteracting the good that may be effected by the men who are severely taxed by their constituents who have sent them to look after the rates. When we come in, perhaps once a year, do a job, we are under the strictures of individuality. If there is a favourite to be put in a situation they will crowd in here until there is not a bit of room.

Alderman Redmond—We will have them all in one of those days to elect a collector. Major O'Gorman—We must be represented now more than ever. We were told last week at a public meeting by an ex-officio member of this board, that the thin end of the wedge was shored into us at last. Three hundred years they have been trying to shove in the thin end of the wedge. If they shove in the thin end, before the Lord we will shove the thick and the Gladstone get out of the wedge into them. The last rap they got was the one which was so strong we have lost the wedge—it has gone right through. Let anybody take up the list of appointments throughout the whole of the country, and you will find every situation filled by Protestants. They are but eleven per cent of the population. Should they get more than 11 per cent of the appointments? Nine-tenths of the High Sheriffs are Protestants. Of course they take care twenty-two out of twenty-three of the grand jury are Protestants, and they take care all the situations are given to Protestants. But we are awakening. There is 78 per cent of Catholics in this country, it will soon be 88, and please God, the day will come when the Catholics will be a hundred per cent. He said he longed to see the extinction of Catholicity in this country. Well, I can only say if he lives to see that, Methusalem was only a joke to him, and I hope he will enjoy good health the whole time. There can be no doubt the Press ought to be admitted to these institutions, the gaol and the asylum. The gentlemen of the press of this board were always anxious to meet

us in every way. We are indebted to the press for making us acquainted with the Carrick affair. There should be no such thing as star-chambers, nor should we have any single gentleman constituting 23 or 24 others our representatives by his simple *ipse dixit*. Captain Power said they had three powers to dislodge from their entrenchments—the Lunatic Asylum, the Gaol, and the Grand Jury. The press was the public opinion. They were not afraid of the press; it was a powerful weapon if it were to be wielded with impunity, and cut like a two-edged sword. He could not conceive how it was that the governor of the Gaol and Lunatic Asylum should get more pay than the master of the workhouse. Grand juries should have power only to find bills or no bills. Not long ago they had a treasurer paid a large salary—but now they had superannuated him. Lately a gentleman lost a horse, and he put in a claim for £100, so it might be on the county at large. If it was a farmer lost the horse he would get only £10, but the gentleman got £100.

Mr. Clappett, while agreeing with the resolution, thought there should be no matters introduced which had occurred at another public meeting by another body. Major O'Gorman made a statement in reference to a number of Catholics in Ireland. He did not see how that was in keeping with the resolution, or what it had to do with the question before the board. As regarded the boast of Major O'Gorman—and he did not know what he might wish to apply it to—the would ask were the Protestants to be exterminated or not?

Major O'Gorman—No, no. Mr. Clappett—I hope that is not your object, and I trust you are mistaken in your views. As regards the disestablishment of the Quakers, I believe it was one of the happiest days for the Church of Ireland that this money was taken from it. It will be more prosperous now and more than ever it was. Major O'Gorman must have forgotten when he spoke of Protestants filling those places that they can fill them with as much justice as Roman Catholics. I do not go for monopoly. The Major must have forgotten that in 1782 the Protestants were the best friends of Ireland—that Grattan and Fitzgerald, and in 1872, Butt and Blennerhasset, and such men, were taken up by the country, while the clergy in a public meeting, denounced men fighting for Home Rule as demagogues. This was to men who were endeavouring to liberate the country, and with whom I fully agree. When the matter was brought before a meeting yesterday by a gentleman who, as a Home Ruler, went to give his reasons for joining in a vote of condolence with Her Majesty, he was denounced, and he went away I suppose with disgust. This resolution should have been discussed to-day wholly apart from religion.

The Chairman said Mr. Clappett should have acted on his own suggestion, and not have referred to any other meeting. Mr. Clappett—There is a resolution on our books excluding religious or political questions. I was inclined to rescind it, but after to day I will vote for letting it stand. Major O'Gorman—It has been broken through half a dozen times. Chairman—I don't believe there would be any great reduction in the cost of Lunatic Asylums if brought under representative government. The governors have not now power even to increase the salaries of domestic servants in the institution, which are now only £8 or £7 a year. They are a great blot on the poor law system of Ireland. They cannot be cared for properly in the workhouses. I was speaking lately to Mr. Pim, M.P., on the subject, and my idea was to have erected in each province an asylum for idiots, to be supported by the ratepayers. They are a class that is greatly neglected. Ald Redmond—The governors of the Lunatic asylum cannot see how lunatics are treated. They walk straight to the board-room and out again. Chairman—I agree with Ald Redmond that it is a monstrous thing that grand jury cess should be collected in the manner it is instead of being divided between the landlord and tenant. I do not think the observations about the composition of grand juries refer to our local one. They are composed of an equal number of Roman Catholics and Protestants. I do not believe that there is anything like an illiberal feeling.

Ald Redmond—It is the whole system I object to. Chairman—I have no objection to the presence of the press in the Lunatic asylum, but many of the other governors have, and as a general change will take place at no distant date, it would not be desirable for me to get into a sort of quarrel with them. Ald Redmond—Indeed it would. You could use a little palaver. There is no man in the kingdom can use the soft soap so effectually as yourself (laughter). Chairman—If you intend that as a compliment, Alderman, it is a very doubtful one. The resolutions passed unanimously, and the board adjourned.—"Waterford Mail."

The body of a man named Thomas McGrath, missing since the 28th December, was found yesterday, in the Snr. An inquest was held, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned. CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY.—On Saturday morning last another splendid new steamer, belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, arrived in this port, and is to be plied permanently between Waterford and Glasgow. She is named the Toward, is commanded by Captain Stirling, and her saloons and cabins are fitted up in the most sumptuous, yet tasteful, manner. She is 800 tons burden, 220 feet in length, 20 feet broad, and 40 feet deep. She has two condensing engines, and made the trip from Glasgow to this port in 38 hours. She went 17 knots an hour on her trial trip.

ILLNESS OF THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF CASHEL.—We regret to learn that the Protestant Bishop of Cashel lies seriously ill at his residence, the Palace, Waterford, and that but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained. The aged prelate has long passed the allotted course of three score years and ten, as he is now verging on his ninetieth year, and up to the present in the possession of all his faculties. WATERFORD MARKETS.—No. of firkins of butter in market on Saturday, 15; price per cwt, 100s to 126s; Monday, 1; price, 155s. Hay per ton, 70s to 80s; wheat straw, 50s to 55s; oats, 40s to 50s; turkeys, 14s to 16s; man-golds, 16s to 17s; carrots, 30s to 35s. Wheat—white, per barrel, 31s to 31s 6d; red, 29s to 29s 6d; oats—black, 11s 9d to 12s; Galatz and Odessa Indian corn, 19s 3d to 20s; Foxonian, 17s 6d to 19s. Bacon, 48s to 48s 6d; hams, 31s to 32s; oil, 64s to 66s; feet, 10s to 11s.

Our reports of the Waterford Harbour Board, two inquiries, literary notices, &c., are held over till our next.

MARRIAGE. Lees and Floyd—Feb. 8, at Kildare Cathedral, by the Rev James Floyd LL.D., rector of Monasterovan, brother of the late, Lewis Mountain, Esq., H.M.'s Inland Revenue, to Doida, only surviving daughter of the late James Floyd, Esq., of Gorey, county Wickford.

URBS IN TACTA!

[The taking of Waterford by the Normans, 23rd October, 1172].

(Written for the Waterford Chronicle). From out the sky the darkness, Fades suddenly away, As now the Autumn morning, Is rising cold and gray; And 'gins the sunlight glimmer With watery gleam and poor, On tower and spire in Waterford, The "City by the Sea." The clouds at last are vaniahad, The town—hills now so still— With battle, and with tumult, Begats at once to fill. With hum of many voices, And tread of many feet, From opened doors comes pouring The throng into the street. Bat cast your eyes around you— And, in the dull gray light, You see the women's faces All blanched and pale with fright, See that young mother yonder— Her baby at her breast, While round she looks fear-stricken— Is crying unceasing. And here and there assembling In stern and silent bands, The men draw close together, Their weapons in their hands. While on the women by them They gaze with tear-dimmed eyes, As men will on their loved ones When danger's hour is nigh. Alas! this day with reason Beholds those faces pale, And women's sobs, deep-laboured, And children's fearful wail. An hour hath dawned for Eria, (Why, who but God can know?) To hand her, chained and bleeding, A captive to the foe. But 'tis no time for weeping— 'Tis time that all come more late— Arise, O trembling City, The foe is at thy gate. The mail-clad Norman cometh, To spoil thee as his prey— Arise, then, and defend thy, O Waterford, to-day!

But, hark! upon the startled ear, The alarm-bell shrills its sound of fear, And as the herald notes, ring out, Beneath the laden sky, With spear in hand, and warlike shout, And eye that speaks not fear or doubt, A warrior-crowd goes by. The bees that from the hive take flight, Swarm scarce more densely to the light. And see, while shoutings rend the air— Pass, mid' gallant train, The chieftains, Micic, lithic and spare, O'Felan, with the golden hair, And Reginald the Dane, Meanwhile, without the City's walls, Are heard the Norman bugle call; The sunbeams on the armour glance, As o'er the waves at play, Reflected back from helm and lance, The white with swift and stern advance, Sweeps on the dense array. Along the line see Raymond ride, And Strongbow with him, side by side, Meanwhile with hopeful voice and bold, "My merry men," he cries, "Ye'z ranson, treasure, arms, and gold— Fight well for such a price." The word is given, the trampets sound, The horses' tramping shakes the ground; And, as an avalanche's crash Adown tall mountain falls, With warcry loud, and pennon dash, The Norman host its ranks doth dash Against the frowning walls. Great Heav'n! how awful is the sight; To them that gaze on such a fight! The war-cry pealing on the ear, As grapes fall with the foe, The stroke of sword, the thrust of spear, The curse of rage, the shriek of fear, The groan of him laid low. With foot to foot, and breast to breast, Like beasts amid the forest shade, Impelled by maddening rage, Till blood flows thick from lance and blade, And Death a harvest fall hath made, The combat still they wage. Thrice, like the wintry ocean's flow, The battle tide ebbs to and fro; And Victory still her favours light, Inclines to either side; Alas! alas! that in the fight The might so oft o'ercomes the Right, When thus their cause is tried! Still sweeps 'gainst battlement and tower, The Norman tide, with wave like power; And new the fury of the fray Is spent at last and done; A shriek of horror and dismay— Totters the wall—the breach gives way— And Waterford is won!

The o'er—and now the City, Is filled with shapes of woe, The Haven and the Sunburst On men's ill deeds doth wait, And falls not in its coming, 'Till the perchance come late. His Justice fast abated, And he shall yet repay, The deeds done by the Norman In Waterford that day.

NEW ROSS. (From our own Reporter). NEW ROSS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Saturday last, in the board-room of the workhouse. The chair was occupied by M. F. SWEETMAN, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Board. The other guardians present were—E. E. O'Farrell, V.C.; Col. Tottenham, J.P.; William Cherry, D.V.C.; John Walsh, Laurence Moran, &c. RESIGNATION. A letter was received from Mr. John Doyle, in which he resigned the office of schoolmaster in the house. Mr. Doyle's resignation was received, after which a discussion ensued as to whether it would be advisable to advertise for a first-class teacher at an increased salary. The chairman thought it would be advisable to do so. Mr. O'Farrell was opposed to appointing young men to this office. They had seen the result of their doing so upon former occasions. He would be for giving a good salary to a duly-qualified person. Col. Tottenham—Do you think the difference in salary will effect the steadiness of the officer you appoint (laughter)? Mr. Cherry—A large salary might be a greater inducement to a man to get drunk than a smaller one. Mr. Moran would be for making the salary £40 a year, which, with rations and apartments, he considered to be fair remuneration enough. The Clerk considered that, if the board made the salary £45 a year, and appointed a duly-qualified person, they would be better pleased in the end. Colonel Tottenham asked if there had been an application from outside for an increase in the salary. The Clerk replied affirmatively. Several parties would apply if the salary were increased. Colonel Tottenham said it was a bad principle. When they had union rating they would do the same. Mr. Walsh considered that £36 a year, with rations and apartments, would amply pay the master that would be required for the school. Clerk—Have you your ploughman for that? Mr. Walsh—Well, I suppose I have not. Clerk—And won't you pay a schoolmaster even as well as your ploughman (laughter)? Make it £45 a year. Mr. Frizelle said that a good second-class teacher could discharge the duties efficiently. Clerk—Shall we say £40 a year, and not specify the classes? Mr. O'Farrell thought it was according to what class of teacher they required they should settle the question of salary. Chairman—Would you get a first-class teacher for £45 a year? Mr. O'Farrell—No; but you would get a second-class man for that sum. Mr. Frizelle, J.P., said he was acquainted with a qualified teacher who at present holds an appointment under the National Board, and he thought he would accept the situation if the union if the salary were £45. He was a married man, and Father Kenny had said that he never knew a man who was better able to teach children. Colonel Tottenham—Say a first or second class man. If you make the salary £45 a year, you can say first or second class. We do not always choose the best man. Clerk—Well, shall I say £45 for a first or second class teacher? Colonel Tottenham—I think so. It would be a great comfort not to be always changing. Mr. O'Farrell thought it would be well to say in the advertisement that a married man would be preferred. Mr. Walsh—But we don't want a family (laughter). We had a man here before, and his family became a burden on the rates. Chairman—But the poor man died, and that was not his fault. It was then decided to advertise for a teacher for the school, at a salary of £45 a year, with rations and apartments, the advertisement to be inserted in the New Ross Reporter, the Kilkenny Moderator, the General Advertiser, and the Wexford Independent.

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