The Waterford Mail.

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26 1870.

LATEST NEWS.

THE SESSION OF 1870.

The *Times* remarks that the next Parliamentary Session will be the first in which the Ministry appear before Parliament as completely the originators of the measures and policy of the year. The recess has been their own. The time has come to realise the effects of the great measure of 1867, and it rests with Mr. Gladstone to show its potency for good In some respects there can be no doubt the Ministry will show to advantage. It is certain that considerable reductions will be announced in the Estimates for the Army and Navy. As to the Irish Land Bill, the Conservatives will come into the two houses perfectly free to accept the Government measure, and if the land question be not a party question as little is the education question.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.

The Queen is unable to leave the house in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia.

THE CABINET DINNER.

Yesterday the Prime Minister gave the Cabinet dinner of the season.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ASAPH.

The *Telegraph* says no appointment has been made to the see of St. Asaph, and some few days may yet pass before the selection can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Gladstone has conferred the living of Wadingham, in Lincolnshire, on the Rev. Dr. Irons, Vicar of Brompton.

The *Telegraph* characterises as absurd the report of the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge.

The *Times* says the upholding in the Court of Queen's Bench of Sir Thomas Henry's convictions of various betting-house-keepers is a gain to national morality, and hails it as an earnest that the Legislature and the judicature agree in the resolution to stamp out a very insidious and dangerous form of gambling.

Three sisters, daughters of Mr. Steedman, merchant, of Kinross, were drowned in Loch Leven. One of them had ventured too far on the ice to rescue a dog, The ice broke, and all perished.

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, TUESDAY.—The Inman Royal mail steamer City of Paris, from New York on the 16th inst., arrived here at nine a.m. She brings 28 cabin passengers. Having landed passengers, &c., she proceeded immediately for Liverpool. All well.

DUBLIN MARKETS—TUESDAY.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Irish wheat steady. The inquiry for barley opened well, but dropped toward the close. Oats much worse. Foreign wheat firmer; advanced prices asked for good American. A fair inquiry for maize. Malt quiet. Flour confined to the supply of immediate wants.

White wheat per barrel		Bkrs' flour	13s 0d to 15s 0d
home-grown	25s 0d to 25s 6d	Average bks flour, per cwt	14s 4d
Red do	...23s 0d to 24s 6d		
Foreign do	...21s 0d to 27s 0d	Indian corn per qr	28s 0d to 36s 0d
Grinding barley	...14s 6d to 15s 9d	Indian meal	7s 3d to 9s 6d
Malting do	...16s 0d to 18s 6d	Malt	32s 0d to 32s 6d
Bere	...13s 0d to 15s 0d	Pollard	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Rape	...26s 0d to 28s 0d	Bran	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Oats	...11s 0d to 14s 6d	Rye	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oatmeal per cwt	10s 0d to 18s 0d	Feeding cake	8s 0d to 9s 0d

CORK CORN MARKET—TUESDAY.

Red wheat, 9s 0d to 9s 4d; barley, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; black oats, 5s 6d to 6s 8d; white oats, 8s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—TUESDAY.

Firsts, 135s.; seconds, 128s.; thirds, 107s.; fourths, 91s.; fifths, 72s.; sixths, 60s. Mild-cured—Firsts, 142s.; seconds, 138s.; thirds, 111s. 200 firkins in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—TUESDAY.

Sugar—Market opens quiet, and supply small; fair trade in refined at former terms. Coffee—Prices full up for plantation Ceylon, and fair demand. Tea—Assam in public sale went with fair spirit; full valuation.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET—TUESDAY.

Tallow—Market quiet, at previous decline.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—TUESDAY.

First Report—Market opens steady. Sales probably 15,000 bales or more.

Second Report—Market closes strong. Sales 15,000 bales; on speculation and for export, 4,000 bales.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT—TUESDAY.

Our market is very strong to-day, at an advance of ¼d per lb. on the quotations of Tuesday last; but this is not very generally paid, either in yarn or cloth, and only a moderate business going on.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—TUESDAY.

Large attendance, but so far not much done in wheat. Last Friday's prices firmly maintained. Flour slow and unchanged. Corn worse to sell; round yellow, 27s 3d. Other articles nominally unaltered. Imports, Ireland, &c.—Wheat, 22; oats, 1,589; beans, 29; flour, 6 sacks; oatmeal, 1,385. Foreign—Wheat, 58,900; oats, 1,826; beans, 5,214; peas, 529; Indian corn, 6,633; flour, 3,011 sacks and 9,402 barrels; oatmeal, 191.

LEEDS CORN MARKET—TUESDAY.

Wheat—Trade quiet, but no change in finest samples. Fine barley steady; other sorts neglected.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET—TUESDAY.

Market quiet, and demand limited for all articles, at Saturday's rate.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET—TUESDAY.

Supply of cattle large. Sheep small. Beef trade heavy. Mutton trade good. Beef, 8s 8d to 8s 9d. Pork, 7s 6d to 9s 6d per stone. Mutton, 6d to 9d. per lb.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET—TUESDAY.

No. 1, 56s 6d to 57s 0d; mixed numbers, warrants, 55s 3d to 55s 4½d; No. 3, 54s 6d to 55s. Shipped this week, 9,990 tons; corresponding week last year, 8,400 tons. Market steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.—Consols for money, 92¼ ⅜; do for account, 92⅜ ½; New Three, 00.

NOON FUNDS.—Consols for money, 92¼ ⅜; do for account, 00; New-Threes, 92⅛

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
Three per Cent Consols	92¾
New Three per Cent Stock	91¼ ⅜
Do for New Account, 3rd Feb.	91½
India Stock, 5 per cent, July 1880 (transferable at the Bank of Ireland)	111½
Do 4 per cent, Oct 1888 do	99¼ ⅜
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL FUNDS.	
U S 5-20 Bonds, 6 per cent, May and November (1865)	—
U S 5-20 Bonds, per cent January and July (1867)	68¼
U S 10-40 Bonds, 5 per cent, March and Sept 1864	—
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland (pd £100)	232
Hibernian (pd £25)	41½
Munster Bank (Limited) (pd £3 10s)	5¼ ⅜
National (pd £30)	00
Do for Account	40⅞ 41
National for Liverpool (Limited) (pd £15)	13 ⅛ 13
Do for Account	13⅛
Royal (pd £10)	28⅞
MINES	
Mining Company of Ireland (pd £7)	—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas, (pd £8)	
Grand Canal [pd £100)	56½
Patriotic Assurance [pd £10]	8¾
Do for Accouut	8¾
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda [pd 100]	100½
Great Southern and Western [pd £100]	99½
Midland Great Western [pd £100]	71½
Waterford and Limerick [pd £50]	75
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin. Wicklow, and Wexford 5 per cent [1864] perpetual [pd £50]	43½
Irish North Western 5 per perpetual Class A [pd 10l.]	2¾

The next account day for shares will be 28th January.—Names to be furnished on or before 27th Jan.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY.—On our Stock Exchange New Three per Cents. were done at 91⅝ ¾, against 61⅞ 92 yesterday. Consols fell 2s 6d, closing heavy. India Five per Cents. were an eighth lower, and dull. The Four per Cents. are quoted at the former rates. The 1865 Bonds of the United States were done at 97⅞, buyers; sellers at 87.

Bank Stock was 20s lower, and weak. Nationals changed hands for account at 40½ 41; buyers at 40¾, sellers 41¼. New Provincials were done at 34¾, buyers.

EMIGRATION

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

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

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

The Company's Steamships leaving Southampton, proceed through to the River Plate, by which arrangement the inconvenience and delay of a transfer at Rio is avoided.

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

First Class Passages to West Indies and Isthmus of Panama for £30 and upwards.

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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,

55, Mroogate-street, London, E.C, (8474)

AN ENGLISH LANDLORD ON THE LAND QUESTION.

BY SIR EDWARD STRACHERY, BART.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

Morality and statesmanship alike require that the law shall be just, and not merely strong; and since there is a large portion of the Irish people—and they belonging to that agricultural class who in other countries, and in the contented parts of Ireland itself, are instinctively conservative and orderly—who declare, by their refusal to assist in asserting the law in this matter, that they believe that England is not their friend, nor England's law, it is surely time for the English people and Parliament to look into these things, and set them right, by extending to Ireland the spirit, and not merely the letter, and often only the harshest part of the letter, of English law. Then we shall at last see realised the words of the wise and generous Sir John Davies, who, more than two centuries and a half ago, and as if in anticipation of the iniquitous misrule which was to prevail in Ireland during that time, wrote that "If from the beginning . . there had been no difference made between the natives in point of justice and protection, but all had been governed by one equal, just, and honourable law, . . . assuredly the Irish countries had long since been reformed and reduced to peace, plenty, and civility, which are the effects of laws and good government: . . . there had been a perfect union betwixt the nations, and consequently a perfect conquest of Ireland." And again, that when made loyal subjects by such a conquest (which indeed he too fondly hoped had been at last effected in his time) they would "gladly continue, without detection, or adhering to any other lord or king, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or impunity on the other. For there is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish; or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law when they do most desire."

When I speak of the "felonieus" landlords, as they have been happily named, and of their doings as the explanation—not justification—of the acts of the "felonious" tenants, I do not say, or think, that this is the fit description of the majority of Irish landlords. I believe that they are a comparatively small minority, and that the greater number, if not all from sense of justice, yet then from prudence, allow their tenants their due share of the profits of their labour and expenditure. Still they are numerous enough to cause by their conduct a general sense of insecurity to the tenants all over Ireland. The traditional "ascendancy" of race and creed explains the frequent absence of either conscience or public opinion as checks on the exercise of extreme legal rights. There is an increasing disposition in our day to look upon land as a mere commercial investment, and an increasing pressure on its owner to get from it the utmost amount of money; and the heir or the purchaser of one estate repudiates (as the law allows) the engagements of his predecessor, on the faith of which the tenants had covered that estate with the fruits of their capital and labour, and confiscates them all; while the landlord of another estate on the back of every receipt for his rent writes a notice to quit, to be used as an instrument for obtaining more rent, as fast as the tenant adds to the value of his farm. I heard lately of an instance in which the rent had thus been raised three times in the last ten years. Other landlords, again, have a mania for consolidating and evict tenants, not because they cannot pay their existing rents, but because the landlord wishes to introduce a system of large farms. And we must remember that seven eighths of these farmers are tenants-at-will, and liable to this treatment. They are not, like English or Scotch farmers, able both to take away with them all the capital they have been employing on the land, and also to find either another farm or some new means of livelihood; they are for the most part small tenants who have sunk their little all in making their few acres yield subsistence for their families and who, if evicted, must leave that little all behind, and go to the workhouse, or fall into the precarious, and to them degrading, condition of labourers, since there are neither vacant farms in a country where consolidation is going on as it is in Ireland, nor great centres of manufacture, trade, or commerce, to which they can turn. These two things, Security of Tenure, and Compensation for Improvements, are prime necessaries of existence to the Irish tenant-farmer; and though it is probable that the greater number are in actual enjoyment of them, there is a general alarm, because no one is safe; and if the blow has of late years not fallen as often, or swept such large districts, as in the terrible days which came after the famine, yet it does fall often enough, and under circumstances varied enough to make every man feel that his turn may be next. The agrarian murders have been very few in comparison with the number of landlords, yet they keep all landlords in anxiety; and so it is with the evictions, which, though few in one sense are many enough to make legislation an absolute necessity, if Ireland is to become peaceful, contented, and loyal

I do not argue with those who deny this necessity for legislation, and demand to be let alone to settle the matter with their tenants. Some of these are bold. bad men, who, like mediæval barons, are ready to venture their lives if they may but plunder,—though the barons did not plunder their own people; some are non-resident landlords, whose tenants did not intimate them by shooting their agents; some are agents, who are willing to risk the shooting if they may wield lordly power over a subject tenantry; and some are good landlords, who fear interference with their paternal government. But these last will no doubt follow the example of those of their number who have already declared themselves willing to surrender powers which they are yet conscious that they do not abuse.

I pass to the consideration of the various proposals which are now being made for legislating to meet the demand of the Irish tenant-farmer for security from capricious eviction, and for recognition of his right to compensation for his "improvements" if he quits the land. These proposals may be reduced to three: that of making the present tenants and their heirs the proprietors of their holdings, subject to the payment of certain rent-charges to the present landlords and their heirs; that of giving the tenants long leases; and that of legislating the Ulster tenant-right, and extending it over the whole country. There are several variations in the forms in which each of these proposals has been made, but in principle there are only these three.

(To be continued.)

HIGH SHERIFFS—1870.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undernamed gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff of the following counties, and counties of cities and towns in Ireland:—

ARMAGH COUNTY.—Ralph Smtih O'Bre, Esq., [illegible]tillew, Loughgall.

CARLOW COUNTY.—John Cornwall Brady, Esq., [illegible]shall Lodge, Bagnalstown.

CLARE COUNTY.—Francis N. Burton, Esq., Carrigaholt Castle, Kilrush.

CORK COUNTY.—Robert Heard, Esq., Pallastown, Kinsale.

CORK CITY.—Sir William B. Hackett, Glanmire, Cork.

KERRY COUNTY.—Edward Morrogh Bernard, Esq., Shehane, Killarney.

KILKENNY COUNTY.—Michael Sullivan, Esq., Lacken Hall, Kilkenny.

KILKENNY CITY.—John Smithwick, Esq., Drakeland, Kilkenny.

LIMERICK COUNTY.—Stephen De Vere, Monare, Foy nes.

LIMERICK CITY.—John M'Donnell, Esq., Fairy Hill, Limerick.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.—Vincent Scully, jun., Esq., Mantle Hill, Golden.

WATERFORD COUNTY.—The Hon. Dudley Fortescue, Summerville, Waterford.

WATERFORD CITY.—Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq., Roanmore, Waterford.

WEXFORD COUNTY.—John D'Olier George, Esq., Nahore, Gorey.

WICKLOW COUNTY.—O'Neill Segrave, Esq., Kiltimon, Newtownmountkennedy.

STRANDING OF A DUBLIN STEAMER.

GLASGOW, WEDNESDAY.—At one o'clock this morning the steamer Duke of Edinburgh ran ashore on Ailsa Craig, and is likely to be a wreck. She had sailed from Dublin for Glasgow on Tuesday afternoon, with about fifty passengers and a full cargo. The weather was thick when she left, and continued so until the time when the vessel struck. She was going at full speed when she ran on the rock, and the noise of the collision was heard some distance off by the tug Flying Sylph, which found her way to the spot, and took off the passengers. They were landed at Ardrossan about eight o'clock in the morning. Later in the day the Raven, steamer made an effort to get the damaged vessel off the rock, but failed. The was high and dry out of the water. Fortunately, the weather, though thick, was not boisterous, or there might have been a serious loss of life.

At an inquest held by Dr. Lankester, a few days since, on the bodies of two children who died from the effects of poisoning through sucking some lucifer matches, the coroner said, "Had the matches been BRYANT and MAY'S the children would NOT have been poisoned." It cannot be too generally known that BRYANT and MAY'S Patent Safety Matches are NOT poisonous, and tha they light only on the box.—Vide *Islington Gazette*, May

FINEST BLACK TEA.

THOSE who complain that it is impossible to procure really fine Tea at any price are solicited to order our Finest Black Tea, at Three Shillings per pound, which is the choicest and most delicious imported, and unmixed with any other description.

10lb Canisters, carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS and CO.,
2, Parliament-Street,
And 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

TO COUNTRY TEA DEALERS.

TEA DEALERS in the Country, who can pay Cash, will find it much to their advantage to order from
Messrs. STEPHENS and CO.,
As combined with excellence of quality, not to be procured elsewhere, and a liberal discount, they will be supplied with Sugar at Cost price, and upon which no profit whatever is charged.

Samples will be sent free, and post paid, on application to

Messrs. SAMUEL STEPHENS and Co.,
2, Parliament-Street,
And 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA, 2s. PER LB.

STEPHENS & CO. direct particular attention to the above, as combining quality with great strength, at best possible price, and can recommend it as a Tea that will give every satisfaction to consumers, and be equal to that for which they are now paying more money.

To induce a trial, samples will be forwarded to any address gratis and post free on application.

SAMUEL STEPHENS AND CO.,
2, Parliament-Street,
And 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

THE PEOPLE'S PORT,
24s. PER DOZEN.

SAMUEL STEPHEN & CO.

strongly recommend the above as a rich, fruity, genuine Oporto Wine, old in Wood, and are confident will bear favourable comparisons with many Ports selling much higher price.

Two Dosen sent free to any railway station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHEN & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE PEOPLE'S CLARET,
12s. PER DOZEN.

THIS Wine is not a mixture of South of France Red Wine, commonly called Claret, which will neither nor improve in wood nor bottle, but a Genuine Bordeaux Wine, grown in the Gironde district, and we guarantee to improve in bottle.

Three Dozen sent carriage paid to any Station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN.

THE PEOPLE'S SHERRY,
24s. PER DOZEN.

excellent Dinner Wine that will please every one can be had dry, otherwise Pale, Golden, or Brown Sherry, it all palates—a true, unblended Spanish Wine, that requires a trial to ensure success.

Two Dozen sent free to any railway station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
SOUTH GQRAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

(8538)

MONTHLY AUCTIONS
HORSES, CARRIAGES, CARS, SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., at
R. S. BLEE'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
BEAU-STREET, WATERFORD,
The First Monday of each Month (the FAIR DAYS) and on each of the old Fairs.

Horses and other Property to be entered with Mr. BLEE, Auctioneer, up to 10 o'Clock morning of Sale. No for entry.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

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

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

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

The Waterford Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

We again devote a very large share of our space to the report of the proceedings of the Election Petition. The evidence which we print to-day will be read with much astonishment. While the subject is still 'sub judice' we refrain from commenting thereon, but we cannot avoid saying the evidence has created a feeling of astonishment and disgust in our minds, as we believe it will in the minds of all right-thinking persons.

WATERFORD ELECTION PETITION.

TUESDAY.—FIFTH DAY.

At the assembling of the court this morning, the examination of Mr. Nathaniel Allen was proceeded with.

Witness—There was one name, my lord, omitted from the list read yesterday—Ivory Haughton, of Tramore; and there were two or three others to whom I paid £1 each; one of them is named Culleton.

To the Court—I have this pocket-book since 1857; it was presented to me by a friend, Henry Elliott.

His Lordship then directed the witness's attention to the fact that there were nine pages taken out of the book; it was originally bound in 24 pages, but now had but 15.

Witness—They were never taken out by me.

Judge—It is a mutilated book. The pages have been removed, and the paper sewn in with black silk.

Witness—Not by me.

Judge—Be careful; that book has given me an extraordinary impression. If I conclude you are not telling the truth, you will not only have no protection, but will be prosecuted for perjury.

The witness then read the list of names for 1869, forty-six in number:—

Pat Connors,	— Guy,
John Power,	— Young,
Tim Sullivan,	— Reddy,
John Shea,	Michael Rea,
Robert Powell,	John Griffin,
Thomas Brawders,	James Millar,
Thomas Burke,	Joseph O'Neill,
Thomas Power,	Laurence Power,
Thomas Passingham,	Mathew Horne,
John Smith,	John Thompson,
Andrew Cuffe,	Thomas H. Blake,
John Walker,	Andrew Martin,
Laurence Manning,	John Tynan,
John Kavanagh,	— Griffin,
Peter Kavanagh,	J. Evans,
Isaac Veale,	James Roche,
Francis Palmer,	Richard Condon,
Christopher Shaw,	John Gaule,
Robert Howard,	J. Downey,
James Murphy,	John May,
Alexander Lindsay,	William Flannigan,
Mathew Sweeney,	John Ross,
Thomas Jeffares,	John Keenan.

To Mr. Waters—Connors came to me. He was not on one of the slips. Put down no names till after the publicans' meeting. Spoke to Mr. O'Brien about preparing a list, and he told me not to speak so him at all. Also spoke to Mr. Thornton. Refused innumerable voters to put down their names. I believed Mr. Thornton and Mr. O'Brien.

Why did you prepare the list?

Witness—After the publicans' meeting, and when I had pledged myself to get Sir Henry W. Barron returned, every one that came to me, to satisfy them, I put down their names. Did not promise money to anyone, but I said if I got it I would give it to them. Put down names of voters without seeing them. Got them in slips. In one slip I got the names of John Power, Sullivan, Shea, Robert Power, Thomas Brawders, Thomas Burke, and Thomas Power. Also got the following on slips:—Thomas Passingham, John Ross, J. Heeman, and Isaac Veale. They came on slips in envelopes. Put down no names after the polling day. Gaule met me in the street and asked me to put his name down. Had the book in my pocket on the day of the polling. Robert Smith's name was on the list of '68. He did not ask to have his name down.

Counsel drew witness's attention to Smith's evidence, that witness told him his name was already down in the list of '68, and that he was not paid in '68.

Mr. Waters—Did you pay him?—I did.

His Lordship read from his notes to show that Smith said he got the money at Allen's.

Witness (to Mr Heron)—I opened the door and told him to walk in, and if he saw anything to take it. De la Poer Porter's name is not down in 1869. Never promised to pay him. Made no entry of the 10s. I know Pat Kidney. No one came to have his name put down, and it is not down. Harding never, to my knowledge, brought me a message about Kidney's name being put down. Never intimated to any voter nor to any person that £2 would be given.

Did any one tell you that there would be a sum of £2 going in '69 as in '68?

Witness—There did: Eustace Barron. He asked me what I was doing with these men. I said they wanted £5. He smiled and said, "Don't lose them for £2 10s or £3." Asked him would he pay me, as I considered him a man of straw. He would give no cheque, order, or writing, and I would not take his word. He went away displeased. Did not know his name then.

Judge—How did you know he was a man of straw?—I thought it was Harvey Barron, and I have heard he was a very mean fellow.

To Mr Waters—Did not give my billiard-room as a committee-room, because I was not paid sufficient. Rea's name is on the '69 list.

Mr Heron—Here are four names separately—what do they refer to?

Witness (looking at the book)—We missed them yesterday; they must be '69.

To Serjeant Armstrong—They are Thomas Power, N Condon, Thomas Whelan, and Thomas Cahill.

Mr Waters—Were you offered money for that book?—Not exactly.

Were you offered money for your evidence by the book?—I was.

By whom?—John Wall (sensation).

How much?—£50. Told Clampett distinctly I would not permit him to say I would give £2. Don't recollect putting William Butts' name down. Knows two DeCourceys. Swear they did not call to me at the last election. Did not see James DeGourcey the morning of the last election, nor did I speak to him. Knows Con Ruth, and spoke to him about the election. Did not ask him to vote.

By the Court—He volunteered to do so.

By Mr Heron—Knows Robert Smith, Beresford-street. His name was down in 1868, but he did not ask me to put his name down in 1869.

Will you swear no elector saw you put down his name in this book in 1869?—To the best of my recollection I think not. Might have taken down the names on paper and entered them afterwards. Had no other list. Don't know Evans. Never noticed that the book was not in its original condition. There never was an almanack in it that I ever saw. Began, "Paid, December, '68," because it was then I paid it.

Court—When was the election in '68?

Mr Heron—In November, my lord.

By Court—I began to pay the voters in Dec., 1868. I thought I would have had more names, for I know some were paid at the office.

What office?—Mr. Wall's.

How many?—I don't know; he never told me.

His Lordship directed the attention of the counsel to the fact that the missing pages of the book were out between certain dates, and it looked as if they had been removed just before the present proceedings.

To Mr Waters—Mr Wall had the book, but I don't believe he took out any of the leaves. I know Cahill. Did not say to him, "Didn't you hear of the petition?" He asked me was there any chance, and I said no.

Court—What character do you understand Cahill to bear?—I know nothing about him; he is worth property, and I never saw him under the influence of drink.

To Mr Waters—Gave the book to Wall in '68 to see the names, and I said that I wanted more money. Have no doubt he copied the list while the bribery was going on. Did not show that book to any one but Mr Wall. Edward Power got only £2, and not then. He got £8 to pay George Gibbons himself, and the two Frees; whether he paid it or not I don't know.

To Serjeant Armstrong—Showed the book to Mr Wall in his office in November, '68. He kept it for the night, I think he kept it that time. Did not say to any one connected with Sir Henry that Wall had the book. Mr Wall offered £50 for my evidence. If I said for the book and evidence it was a mistake. He made the offer in the evening, and I took a night to consider, and gave him his answer in the morning.

You declined?

Witness—I told him I would not be a Corydon, that I had nothing to tell.

Did you know the handwriting of any of the names on those slips?—I did not. I could not swear to Sir Henry Barron's handwriting. Have got letters from him. On my oath I believe the handwriting on the envelopes was not Sir Henry's. Have none of them now. Didn't want to keep them to show the list was right. Had Mr Wall's word for the money, and would take it for £1,000.

Serjeant Armstrong—Here is the receipt from George A. Power for the eight pounds. My learned friend got it in the book.

Witness—I am glad it was found.

Serjeant Armstrong—Oh, we are all delighted (laughter).

Judge—This fixes the date of payment to the 24th November, 1868, and the receipt corroborates them, and is useful in many ways.

To Serjeant Armstrong—Was present when Passingham was giving his evidence; heard him swear he never got money.

Serjeant Armstrong (handing witness a paper)—Read that.

Witness (reading):—

"21, Henrietta-street, 11th Nov. 1869.

"DEAR ALLEN—Have you anything to do with the forthcoming election as regards Sir H. W. B.? I would feel much obliged if you would let me know per bearer. Millard told me yesterday that you wished to speak to me on the subject, and I have not had time to call. I have sent a memorandum on paper.—Yours truly, THOS. PASSINGHAM.

"Say if it's best to call.—T.P."

Did not answer that letter. Never told Millard that I wanted to speak to Passingham.

By the Court—Passingham was not paid by me in '68. I understand he was at Mr. Wall's office. I did not know I had that letter of Passingham's. Got but one letter from Sir Henry.

Did you get an envelope from Rea, containing three names, through one of the young ladies, your daughters?—It may be the case. I think it was the nomination day Mr. Eustace Barron came. It was after that I made the first entry of names in the '69 list. Pat Connors was the first name. Never had any conversation or communication with Harvey or Eustace Barron since that day.

Court—Better call up Passingham.

Mr. Allen (to the Court)—I have known Mr. Passingham two and a-half years, but never had many interviews.

Mr. Passingham was recalled.

His Lordship here read Passingham's evidence, in which he denied ever applying for money, or speaking to Allen about election matters.

Court—Is that (letter as above) your handwriting?—It is.

Serjeant Armstrong—I forgot writing that letter. It is marked private.

Court—What is the meaning of it?—I really don't know, my lord.

Serjeant Armstrong—You don't know?—Well, to prevent its being opened.

You put private inside to prevent it being opened outside (laughter)?

Who is Millard?—He was an assistant photographer of mine. Millard did not tell me that Allen wanted me. He is in Dublin now, at 58, Harcourt-street. He left me about three weeks ago. He was only on a visit with me till he went to Dublin.

You said you took no interest in the election, and why did you write? "I heard he was connected with the election and sent to him to know about it—not about money"—Millard took the letter. He brought no answer. I am a clerk in the Paymaster's office of the militia. Voted for Barron in '68 and 69. Got no money from anyone.

Court—Think, now.—No, my lord.

Did you get money from Mr. Wall?—No, my lord.

To Serjeant Armstrong—John Walsh, a sergeant, was in Mr. Wall's during the election of '68. Swear he did not credit me with two pounds on account for my vote. There was an account between us.

Do you swear that? I do.

Court—Now, I will give you this chance of telling the truth. Had you any dealings with Walsh?—I had.

Were you credited with two pounds. I was credited with two pounds.

In regard of your vote. Come, out with it?—I anticipate so, my lord (sensation).

Serjeant Armstrong—Now, you were indignant the other day at the bare idea of money, and you did get the two pounds?—Yes, in that way.

Serjeant Armstrong—That will do.

Andrew French, householder—Voted for Barron in '68 and '69. Was canvassed for Osborne. Mr. Blake was with him. Told Mr. Osborne I had promised Sir Henry, and he pressed me, and I said "I thought worse of having my rent to pay." Said it out of fun. Am not a Conservative voter. Said nothing about the roof being bad. I would consider him a good man that would pay my rent.

John Graham, householder.—Voted in 1868 for Barron, and got two pounds after the election. Found it on a form. Voted last time for Barron. Did not send to Allen, nor did I know my name was sent in.

Otho Hamilton, householder—Voted for Barron in 1868. Got my name on the list. Got two pounds subsequently from Mr. Allen. Voted for Sir Henry last election. Saw Mr. Allen before the election—the day before the election. Supposed he told me to go and do as before. I know William Flanagan. He sent a message to my house to know how I was going to vote. Got no payment in 1869.

To Mr. Waters—The conversation with Allen was not private. Was sent a message when drinking a glass of ale that a gentleman wanted me, and I went to the shop, and it was Mr. Allen. There were other people present. Can't recollect that he said anything more than to vote for Sir Henry. I think I had made up my mind before that. Mr. Pallas said he would give me a bit of money if I gave some information, and Mr. Wall met me on the quay, and held up a big roll of notes, and shoved up a ten pound note.

What did you say?—That's my share of it (laughter); this was before the election. He asked me to his house and tried to get information out of me.

By the Court—This was before the election.

Mr. Waters—Recollect yourself. Was this episode of the ten pound note before you voted? Oh, it was.

To Mr. Hackett—It was about three weeks ago that I was at Mr. Wall's.

Dr. P. White, mus. doc., deposed—I know Mr. Allen and Mrs. Allen. Recollect being at his house prior to the opening of the last election. A young gentleman left.

Did Mrs. Allen say it was Mr. Eustace Barron?

M. Heron objected. Mrs. Allen had been examined and they could have asked her any question.

Serjeant Armstrong—Surely she might have made a mistake.

Judge—After what occurred yesterday I don't think we ought to implicate the parties on unimportant points.

Thomas Jeffaries was next called, and appeared with his hat on.

A Voice—Hats off.

Judge—Oh, leave it on; he looks ill. I don't think I ever saw so many dilapidated witnesses before (laughter).

The witness was examined, and said he voted for Barron but got nothing. He was offended with Osborne.

William Culleton, householder.—Got one pound from Allen after the election of 1868. Heard his name was on the list. Made no efforts in that way before the last election. Was in Allen's house after, but did not speak of the election. Heard of the petition after.

John Shee, householder.—Did not vote in '68, but did in '69. Had no conversation with Allen before the last election. Heard of the list. Don't know who sent my name to him. Was at Allen's with Culleton the day of the election, but had no conversation with Allen.

To the Court—Never asked Allen to put my name down.

Timothy Sullivan, householder.—Voted for Sir H. Barron in '68 and got two pounds in Allen's house. On the Wednesday following the day of polling found two sovereigns on the floor. Denis Dempsey spoke to him, and induced him to vote. He was present when witness got the money, and said, "That's for you; you're all right." Gave no one any authority to give in my name at the last election. Was in Allen's frequently since, but never spoke to him with respect to money. Was not in Allen's till after voting the day of the poll. Allen did not ask witness how he voted. He heard inquiries about whether money would be going in the streets. Didn't expect anything, but would take it if he got it.

James Young—Voted for Sir Henry in '69; plumped for him. Did not vote for him in 1868. Knows nothing of the list at Allen's, and never gave his name. Allen used to cross in our steamer, and knew me, and that might account for his putting down my name. Guy is the chief officer in our ship.

Robert Stewart, householder.—Voted in '68 for Barron and got two pounds at Mr. Allen's. Got them on the floor in a room. Knew my name was on the list of '68. It was not in the one of '69. Had a conversation with Mr. Thornton in the committee rooms before I voted, and he said he would take down my name. Expected to be treated the same as in '68.

To Mr. Heron—Knew Mr Thornton was acting for Sir Henry, and he put my name down, I suppose, for a ward list.

To Mr. Hackett—Went and voted of my own accord.

To Mr. Heron—Mr. Pallas promised me a few pounds if I would give my evidence, but I had none to give.

Mr. Allen was recalled, and, in answer to Serjeant Armstrong, said he was speaking to Captain Aylward on the Friday before the election.

Was it on account of what he said that you put them down?—No. I think I asked him had he two voters on board, and that if anything was going they would get it. Got 11*l*. Gave Culleton 1*l*. Gave one pound to several others at the wind-up. Don't know who they are. Swear that positively.

John Foy, a freeman—Voted in 1863 for Sir Henry Barron, and got 2*l*. Asked Allen before the '69 election was my name on the list, and asked was it there before. Said, "yes," and he replied, "vote early." I did not consider that a promise.

William Corcoran—Am a voter, and voted in 1868-'69 for Barron. Never was paid. I am a mason. Lives at Ferrybank, and works for Mr. P. Barron. Knows Delany. Saw Sir Henry, and spoke to him about Delany. Did not prepare the bill of 2*l* 10s. Did not see it before the polling. Met Sir Henry on the morning of the polling, and told him Delany would not vote unless he was paid. "Go and pay it," said he, but I had no money to do so. Didn't see a similar bill the election previous, but heard he had it. (Bill produced)—"Sir H. W. Barron, Dr., to oats sold and delivered."

Serjeant Armstrong—Oh, there's a "V" out of that (laughter).—Do you know young Corcoran had writ-

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J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

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

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

The Waterford Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

We again devote a very large share of our space to the report of the proceedings of the Election Petition. The evidence which we read to-day will be read with much astonishment. While the subject is still 'sub judice' we refrain from commenting thereon, but we cannot avoid saying the evidence has created a feeling of astonishment and disgust in our minds, as we believe it will in the minds of all right-thinking persons.

WATERFORD ELECTION PETITION.

TUESDAY.—FIFTH DAY.

At the assembling of the court this morning, the examination of Mr. Nathaniel Allen was proceeded with.

Witness—There was one name, my lord, omitted from the list read yesterday—Ivory Haughton, of Tramore; and there were two or three others to whom I paid £1 each; one of them is named Culleton.

To the Court—I have this pocket-book since 1857; it was presented to me by a friend, Henry Elliott.

His Lordship then directed the witness's attention to the fact that there were nine pages taken out of the book; it was originally bound in 24 pages, but now had but 15.

Witness—They were never taken out by me.

Judge—It is a mutilated book. The pages have been removed, and the paper sewn in with black silk.

Witness—Not by me.

Judge—Be careful; that book has given me an extraordinary impression. If I conclude you are not telling the truth, you will not only have no protection, but will be prosecuted for perjury.

The witness then read the list of names for 1869, forty-six in number:—

Pat Connors,	— Guy,
John Power,	— Young,
Tim Sullivan,	— Reddy,
John Shea,	Michael Rea,
Robert Powell,	John Griffin,
Thomas Brawders,	James Millar,
Thomas Burke,	Joseph O'Neill,
Thomas Power,	Laurence Power,
Thomas Passingham,	Mathew Horne,
John Smith,	John Thompson,
Andrew Cuffe,	Thomas H. Blake,
John Walker,	Andrew Martin,
Laurence Manning,	John Tynan,
John Kavanagh,	— Griffin,
Peter Kavanagh,	J. Evans,
Isaac Veale,	James Roche,
Francis Palmer,	Richard Condon,
Christopher Shaw,	John Gaule,
Robert Howard,	J. Downey,
James Murphy,	John May,
Alexander Lindsay,	William Flannigan,
Mathew Sweeney,	John Ross,
Thomas Jeffares,	John Keenan.

To Mr. Waters—Connors came to me. He was not on one of the slips. Put down no names till after the publicans' meeting. Spoke to Mr. O'Brien about preparing a list, and he told me not to speak so him at all. Also spoke to Mr. Thornton. Refused innumerable voters to put down their names. I believed Mr. Thornton and Mr. O'Brien.

Why did you prepare the list?

Witness—After the publicans' meeting, and when I had pledged myself to get Sir Henry W. Barron returned, every one that came to me, to satisfy them, I put down their names. Did not promise money to anyone, but I said if I got it I would give it to them. Put down names of voters without seeing them. Got them in slips. In one slip I got the names of John Power, Sullivan, Shea, Robert Power, Thomas Brawders, Thomas Burke, and Thomas Power. Also got the following on slips:—Thomas Passingham, John Ross, J. Heeman, and Isaac Veale. They came on slips in envelopes. Put down no names after the polling day. Gaule met me in the street and asked me to put his name down. Had the book in my pocket on the day of the polling. Robert Smith's name was on the list of '68. He did not ask to have his name down.

Counsel drew witness's attention to Smith's evidence, that witness told him his name was already down in the list of '68, and that he was not paid in '68.

Mr. Waters—Did you pay him?—I did.

His Lordship read from his notes to show that Smith said he got the money at Allen's.

Witness (to Mr Heron)—I opened the door and told him to walk in, and if he saw anything to take it. De la Poer Porter's name is not down in 1869. Never promised to pay him. Made no entry of the 10s. I know Pat Kidney. No one came to have his name put down, and it is not down. Harding never, to my knowledge, brought me a message about Kidney's name being put down. Never intimated to any voter nor to any person that £2 would be given.

Did any one tell you that there would be a sum of £2 going in '69 as in '68?

Witness—There did. Eustace Barron. He asked me what I was doing with these men. I said they wanted £5. He smiled and said, "Don't lose them for £2 10s or £3." Asked him would he pay me, as I considered him a man of straw. He would give no cheque, order, or writing, and I would not take his word. He went away displeased. Did not know his name then.

Judge—How did you know he was a man of straw?—I thought it was Harvey Barron, and I have heard he was a very mean fellow.

To Mr Waters—Did not give my billiard-room as a committee-room, because I was not paid sufficient. Rea's name is on the '69 list.

Mr Heron—Here are four names separately—what do they refer to?

Witness (looking at the book)—We missed them yesterday; they must be '69.

To Serjeant Armstrong—They are Thomas Power, N Condon, Thomas Whelan, and Thomas Cahill.

Mr Waters—Were you offered money for that book?—Not exactly.

Were you offered money for your evidence by the book?—I was.

By whom?—John Wall (sensation).

How much?—£50. Told Clampett distinctly I would not permit him to say I would give £2. Don't recollect putting William Butts' name down. Knows two DeCourceys. Swear they did not call to me at the last election. Did not see James DeCourcey the morning of the last election, nor did I speak to him. Knows Con Bath, and spoke to him about the election. Did not ask him to vote.

By the Court—He volunteered to do so.

By Mr Heron—Knows Robert Smith, Beresford-street. His name was down in 1868, but he did not ask me to put his name down in 1869.

Will you swear no elector saw you put down his name in this book in 1869?—To the best of my recollection I think not. Might have taken down the names on paper and entered them afterwards. Had no other list. Don't know Evans. Never noticed that the book was not in its original condition. There never was an almanack in it that I ever saw. Began, "Paid, December, '68," because it was then I paid it.

Court—When was the election in '68?

Mr Heron—In November, my lord.

By Court—I began to pay the voters in Dec., 1868. I thought I would have had more names, for I know some were paid at the office.

What office?—Mr. Wall's.

How many?—I don't know; he never told me.

His Lordship directed the attention of the counsel to the fact that the missing pages of the book were out between certain dates, and it looked as if they had been removed just before the present proceedings.

To Mr Waters—Mr Wall had the book, but I don't believe he took out any of the leaves. I know Cahill. Did not say to him, "Didn't you hear of the petition?" He asked me was there any chance, and I said no.

Court—What character do you understand Cahill to bear?—I know nothing about him; he is worth property, and I never saw him under the influence of drink.

To Mr Waters—Gave the book to Wall in '68 to see the names, and said that I wanted more money. Have no doubt he copied the list while the bribery was going on. Did not show that book to any one but Mr Wall. Edward Power got only £2, and not then. He got £8 to pay George Gibbons himself, and the two Frees; whether he paid it or not I don't know.

To Serjeant Armstrong—Showed the book to Mr Wall in his office in November, '68. He kept it for the night. I think he kept it that time. Did not say to any one connected with Sir Henry that Wall had the book. Mr Wall offered £50 for my evidence. If I said for the book and evidence it was a mistake. He made the offer in the evening, and I took a night to consider, and gave him his answer in the morning.

You declined?

Witness—I told him I would not be a Corydon, that I had nothing to tell.

Did you know the handwriting of any of the names on those slips?—I did not. I could not swear to Sir Henry Barron's handwriting. Have got letters from him. On my oath I believe the handwriting on the envelopes was not Sir Henry's. Have none of them now. Didn't want to keep them to show the list was right. Had Mr Wall's word for the money, and would take it for £1,000.

Serjeant Armstrong—Here is the receipt from George A. Power for the eight pounds. My learned friend got it in the book.

Witness—I am glad it was found.

Serjeant Armstrong—Oh, we are all delighted (laughter).

Judge—This fixes the date of payment to the 24th November, 1868, and the receipt corroborates them, and is useful in many ways.

To Serjeant Armstrong—Was present when Passingham was giving his evidence; heard him swear he never got money.

Serjeant Armstrong (handing witness a paper)—Read that.

Witness (reading):—

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Did you get an envelope from Rea, containing three names, through one of the young ladies, your daughters?—It may be the case. I think it was the nomination day Mr. Eustace Barron came. It was after that I made the first entry of names in the '69 list. Pat Connors was the first name. Never had any conversation or communication with Harvey or Eustace Barron since that day.

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Serjeant Armstrong—You don't know?—Well, to prevent its being opened.

You put private inside to prevent it being opened outside (laughter)?

Who is Millard?—He was an assistant photographer of mine. Millard did not tell me that Allen wanted me. He is in Dublin now, at 58, Harcourt-street. He left me about three weeks ago. He was only on a visit with me till he went to Dublin.

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To Mr. Heron—Knew Mr Thornton was acting for Sir Henry, and he put my name down, I suppose, for a ward list.

To Mr. Hackett—Went and voted of my own accord.

To Mr. Heron—Mr. Pallas promised me a few pounds if I would give my evidence, but I had none to give.

Mr. Allen was recalled, and, in answer to Serjeant Armstrong, said he was speaking to Captain Aylward on the Friday before the election.

Was it on account of what he said that you put them down?—No. I think I asked him had he two voters on board, and that if anything was going they would get it. Got 11*l*. Gave Culleton 1*l*. Gave one pound to several others at the wind-up. Don't know who they are. Swear that positively.

John Foy, a freeman—Voted in 1863 for Sir Henry Barron, and got 2*l*. Asked Allen before the '69 election was my name on the list, and asked was it there before. Said, "yes," and he replied, "vote early." I did not consider that a promise.

William Corcoran—Am a voter, and voted in 1868-'69 for Barron. Never was paid. I am a mason. Lives at Ferrybank, and works for Mr. P. Barron. Knows Delany. Saw Sir Henry, and spoke to him about Delany. Did not prepare the bill of 2*l* 10s. Did not see it before the polling. Met Sir Henry on the morning of the polling, and told him Delany would not vote unless he was paid. "Go and pay it," said he, but I had no money to do so. Didn't see a similar bill the election previous, but heard he had it. (Bill produced)—"Sir H. W. Barron, Dr., to oats sold and delivered."

Serjeant Armstrong—Oh, there's a "V." out of this (laughter).—Do you know young Corcoran had writ-

ing?—I don't know it. Was not sent by Sir Henry for the bill. Heard young Corcoran say he would write the bill for Delany. Don't know how young Corcoran learned about the bill. Told Mr. P. M. Barron about the bill, and he shook his head. Heard that Delany voted in '68 without being paid this bill. It was I first put it to him to get a written bill. Had heard of the petition. He said the bill was twenty-six years due.

To Mr. Heron—Mr. Grubb met me and told me Sir Henry was "bet" out of the petition, and I said I thought both would be flung out, because there were parties to prove bribery against Mr. Osborne. Gave him the name of Mr. Brophy, but would not tell him any more.

William Foy, a freeman—Voted for Barron in '68. Was told to pick up what he would get on the floor. He gave his name to Allen in '68, and got 2*l.*, which was the sum promised. Voted for Barron in '69. Understood his brother gave his name to Allen in '69, and thought he would be paid. He expected if anything was going he would get his share of it.

Samuel Frizelle, a freeman, said he voted for Barron in '61. Then he called to Allen, who asked him his name. Allen then took out a book (Allen's list book handed to witness). It was not at this book he looked. I am certain of it. It was not a book, but like this (large sheets). Then he said, "Your name is here," and directed me to go upstairs, and I was paid. I didn't go there in reference to last election. I couldn't swear I didn't authorise anyone to get my name on the list of '69. I told Robert Walsh I would be voting for Sir Henry. I think it was on the morning of the polling day I was going to my breakfast when I met him. Mr. Grubb came to me for my vote. I said I would vote for Sir Henry. Says he, "Are you going to vote for a damned old ruffian, that is only a nuisance in the country" (roars of laughter—Sir Henry stands up from his corner and bows to the witness, who appears very much startled). Witness continued—Mr. Grubb canvassed me for Mr. Osborne. I didn't tell Mr. Grubb I wouldn't vote without money. If the money was going last time it would be hard to refuse. I told Mr. Grubb I would vote for the best man, and I meant the man that paid best.

To Mr. Waters—Mr. Grubb asked me was it money I meant. "Whatever you like," says I. He told me he'd see me in the morning. I thought he would offer me money, but I wouldn't do it. He never called or wrote to me after. I was determined to vote for Sir Henry.

George Gibbons—Am a freeman, and voted for Barron in '68. Got no recompense for my loss of time. Didn't find any money, or go to Allen's house. Gave no one authority to put my name on Allen's list. Voted for Sir Henry in '69, and got nothing.

William Hill—Am a freeman. Voted for Sir Henry in '68, and so did my son John, and we only got three pounds between us. Didn't send to Allen, or know there was such a man in existence before I voted in '68, but Mr. Allen sent me a bit of a note after the election, and I called on him and got paid. Last election I called on him the polling day. He appeared to know me, and asked me who was I going to vote for, and where was my son. I told him I was to vote for Sir Henry. "Never went back to him.

This witness (a shoemaker) got 3s. a day for five days.

John Haughton (blacksmith), a freeman—Voted for Sir Henry in 1868. Mr. Allen had previously taken down his name on a piece of paper. It was not in the little book. Had no connection with Allen last election, and was paid nothing.

James M'Loughlin—Am a freeman since 1832. Voted for Sir Henry in 1868. Got money in 1868, and would take it in 1869. My name was down in 1868. It would be great impudence in any one to put my name down in 1869. Went into Allen's the morning of the polling, and had a half glass.

Robert Hayes—Voted for Sir Henry in 1868, and got £2 at Mr. Allen's. Knew his name was on the list in 1868, but not in 1869. No one told him it would be all right.

At the conclusion of this evidence,

His Lordship asked what state the case was in for the petition. He did not think the Serjeant would call all the names on the lists of 1868 and 1869.

Serjeant Armstrong said not; but mentioned the case of Mr. Brophy and Mr. Blake, who would be declared. He thought he would close in an hour and a half on next day, but that he would wish to examine George Alexander Power and the two M'Daniels.

Mr. Heron said he would have to examine Sir Henry Barron first, which would take some time. He promised to take up Mr. Brophy and Mr. Blake on Thursday.

His Lordship, remarking on the evidence of Power and the M'Daniel's, said he was not satisfied with the way they gave it; he would not refer to what they had sworn, but would look entirely to what their evidence would be the next day. If they satisfied him they were telling the truth he had power to protect them; if the contrary, he had authority to order a prosecution.

The Court then adjourned.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of Saturday I am represented as having received 1*l.* from the Rev. George Cummins for giving information relative to the election petition. Now, sir, that is not the fact. I was offered 1*l.* to give information, but I would not, even if it was in my power, be an *informer* for 1,000*l.* I voted for Sir Henry Barron, having known him to be a tried man, in preference to a stranger, who I considered was pitchforked into Waterford by a clique, headed by an individual of *fishy capabilities*. I considered, with many other electors, that it was not the aforesaid *fishy* gentleman's place to force his successor on the people of Waterford, as they were fully competent to choose a member themselves.—I remain, sir, *very* respectfully,

THOMAS CAHILL.

Alexander-street, Jan. 25, 1870.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In 1601 lines were spoken at the Old Globe Theatre in London, the following lines, which occurred in an epilogue, delivered by Richard Burbage:—

"A Scot our king; the limping state
That day must need a crutch.
What next?—in time a Scot will prate
As primate of our church.
When such shall be, why then you'll see
That day it will be found,
The Saxon down through London town,
Shall burrow under ground."

The end of 1868 saw the idea expressed in the epilogue an accomplished fact. Dr. Tait, late Bishop of London, and a native of Edinburgh, has been elevated to the primacy, and the Metropolitan Railway has supplied us all with the means of "burrowing under ground."—*Court Journal.*

SECOND EDITION.

MAIL OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

THIS DAY.

The Hon. Baron Hughes entered court this morning at eleven o'clock, when the trial of the Election Petition was proceeded with.

Robert Smith came on the table, and said that Mr. Allen's statement that he (witness) had called often to him for money was false; he never asked for money in reference to the election of 1869.

By the Court—Went in several times to see how things were going.

Sergeant John Ross then came forward, and requested to clear his character with regard to Mr. N. Allen's evidence. He never authorised anyone to put his name on that list, and never knew it was there; got no money in 1868 or 1869; I wish to clear myself as a citizen.

Judge—As a soldier and a citizen you owe it to yourself and me to come here and tell me what you know.

Mr. Allen was then called by Serjeant Armstrong, and said he got Sergeant Ross's name on a slip; he got the names of three other sergeants; John Ross, John Heenan, Thomas Passingham, and Isaac Veale were given to him.

To the Court—I don't think they were put down to satisfy them.

George Gibbons was then called, and said he knew George A. Power, and got 2*l.* from him after '68; denied it yesterday.

By the Court—When I swore yesterday that I got no money, I forgot the circumstance of Power giving it to me in 1868.

Edward M'Daniel, (to Serjeant Armstrong)—My son's name is Edward; recollect saying on Friday that I got no money after 1868; I did get 2*l.* from a woman; suppose she was sent; got it at Allen's door.

His Lordship read the witness's evidence, to show that he totally denied being paid in 1868.

Witness—I thought that had nothing to do with the last election.

George A. Power recalled—Swore I got but 3*l.* in a note from Allen; I got 8*l.*; gave 4*l.* to Free; he came up for it; told him there were two for his son, and two for himself; gave Allen a receipt.

Why didn't you tell the truth the other day?—Well, I didn't like to implicate Free when I heard what he swore.

Baron Hughes—Then you preferred getting yourself into a hobble. Did you wilfully intend to keep back the truth from the court on Friday? I was confused, my lord.

Do you swear now, on your solemn oath, that your answers that day arose from confusion, and not from the wilful determination to withhold the truth?

Witness—Certainly.

Judge—I do not believe you now (sensation). Do you remember making a long statement when examined?—I do, my lord.

Was that statement made from confusion, or was it not an intention to deliberately lead the counsel from the question he was asking?

Witness—Yes, my lord.

Judge—That's the first honest answer I have heard you make.

To Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money or promise for any one in respect to 1869. Did not speak to any one about it. Promised Mr. Osborne to vote for him. Changed my mind after he made the speech he did in reference to the church. Knows Hayden. Don't remember telling him I would not vote for any man that would not pay me. I might have said it.

Richard Free—I swore here distinctly I got £4. I never got money for a vote; it was due to me. I got the money from Geo. A. Power. He did not tell me that £2 was for my son. My son never knew I got the money.

To Mr. Heron—If my son would vote with my other son, Mr. Wall said he would give me five pound. He promised it before the election. Wall was the first person who spoke about money; he introduced it. Told Wall that I and my son would vote. Did not say anything about Annesley.

Did you state here when examined that you got four pounds from Power?—That is what I said. If I was asked I would say so.

Judge—As a matter of fact he did not mention a word about the four pounds at all, only an order from Mr. Barron.

Judge—Had you and Power any agreement about the suppression of this four pounds before you were examined?—I had a conversation with Power.

Power was re-called.

Judge—Now, for the last time, I ask you to tell the truth. Did you and Free agree to suppress the fact of the four pounds?—We had a conversation about it.

Mr. Heron—Did you agree with Free to suppress it?

Witness (hesitating)—No.

Why did you hesitate. Did you agree to tell the court about it?—No.

Then what did you speak about? Did you tell Free?—I did not like to implicate him.

You would not implicate him?—No, sir.

Mr. Free—What, sir (laughter)?

Did he say he would not implicate you?

Mr. Free—Oh, no, no, no, sir (laughter); oh, nothing that way (laughter).

George A. Power (to Mr. Heron)—Asked Free how he got on after he was examined. He didn't say he said nothing about it. He asked me wasn't it I gave it to him. I am not quite sure I read Free's evidence before I was examined?

Judge—Well, I am quite positive of it.

Mr. Free—I do not want to conceal anything (laughter).

Judge—Have you any truth to tell (roars of laughter)? Go down.

Edward M'Daniel, jun. (about 50 years of age), to Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money.

Serjeant Armstrong—Well, did your dada get it (great laughter), my fine little boy (renewed laughter)?

Witness—I was sick; I suppose my wife got it.

Is she here?—I don't know; I suppose so.

Do you know your wife (roars of laughter)?—I do, sir. I don't know whether she got the money. Didn't see her, for I was in bed (laughter). I heard her tell my father she got it.

Judge—You swore you never got or heard of any body getting money for you.

Witness—I was sick in bed, my lord.

Serjeant Armstrong—Did you get physic (laughter)?

Mr. Waters—Whiskey and water (laughter).

James Murphy, a freeman—Voted for Sir Henry in '68. Is in the Fanning's Institute. Never was paid. Heard of Allen's list in '68, but did not hear of it in '69. A man in the Fanning's, John Smith, said he would get my name down in '69.

William Corcoran said that old Delaney asked him to draw up the bill for the money alluded to be due 26 years. He did not see any of the Barron family about it. He looked upon the whole affair (of the bill) as a humbug.

Serjeant Armstrong said he had the notices ordered by the court for the attendance of Pierse Marcus Barron and Eustace Harvey Barron served on Mr O'Brien, conducting agent at the other side, and copies served at Belmont, the residence of the head of the family. He would now ask that they be called.

These three gentlemen were then called, but did not appear.

Mr. Pat. Myers appeared on the table and asked the court to allow him expenses. He was a schoolmaster, and had been the seventh day in attendance.

His Lordship said this application bore on what he had been told with respect to some other poor men who had been subpœnaed, and he thought some arrangements should be made to pay them.

Serjeant Armstrong—Certainly, my lord.

His Lordship made an order for £1 for Myers.

Patrick Connors, a carman, whose horse has been idle, was ordered 5*s.* a day.

To Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money in '68. Plumped for Delahunty. Did not ask Allen to put my name down for 1869, and never knew it was down. Never authorised anybody to put it down. Often went into Allen's for a pint of beer about the election. Was on the stand at the time. Was in Mr. Commins' employment, and left it before the election. Joseph O'Neill, householder, promised Mr. Godbey to vote for Osborne, but voted for Sir Henry. Told Godbey not to ask me the reason.

Tell us—My landlord asked me how I would vote, and I said I would do as he did. I was at Allen's the morning of the poll. Went in with William Smith. Did not speak to him about my vote. Don't know whether he knew my name or not. William Smith said my name was Joseph O'Neill. Didn't know my name would go down. Paid for the whiskey we drank. Didn't hear of a list up to that time. Never heard there was money going in 1868. When Smith gave my name I saw Allen write my name in a small pocket-book. Suspected he was an agent, but could not say for what.

Court—Did Smith say he would give your name to Allen?—No.

Serjeant Armstrong—Then why was it put down? What do you think?—I don't know.

Did you ever torment him to put down your name?—Not I; I'd scorn to do it (laughter); was at Allen's after voting; did not tell Allen I had voted.

At the request of Serjeant Armstrong, his lordship made an order for the attendance of John Smith, an inmate of Fanning's, who had left ostensibly to attend court this morning, but had not come.

Mr. Allen recalled—Gibbons did not authorise me to put down his name; I sent him 2*l.* in '68; heard O'Neill's evidence; Smith said "this is O'Neill, and he is going to vote for Sir Henry;" Pat Connors came in for a pint of beer; he was pretty well "corned" (laughter); he said, "if there is anything going you won't forget me;" "Indeed I will not," said I.

Does the list of '68 represent those paid?—Except Connors, Cuffe, and O'Reilly; heard Murphy swear he got nothing in 1868; would not swear I paid him; don't think he asked me to put his name on the list in '68 or '69; must have paid some one for him; never saw the man before; I think a woman came to me for the money; I think it was John Smith who gave me Murphy's name.

To Mr. Waters—Could not tell who put the ticks before the names in the list.

Serjeant Armstrong here announced that, subject to his lordship's permission to examine necessary witnesses when they came up, and any other matters that might come up, the case for the petitioners had closed.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., then proceeded to open the case for the defence.

NEW ROSS.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—SATURDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The chair was taken by JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., and subsequently by E. R. O'FARRELL, Esq., V.C.

Also present—Messrs. R. Tyndall, J.P.; J. Walsh. L. Moran, T. Whelan, R. Wallace, J. E. Galavan, D.V.C.; L. Fitzhenry, Edward Kavanagh.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners referring to a resolution of the board held on the 15th inst., requesting the commissioners to sanction the reduction of the number of relieving officers in the union, the commissioners desire to state that they have no reason to alter the decision come to by them in regard to the number of relieving officers in the union.

Proposed by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. O'Farrell, and passed unanimously—

Resolved—"That the guardians consider they are the best judges of the requirements of the union, and beg leave to point out to the commissioners that, in their constant refusals to meet the wishes of the guardians in dispensing with the services of a relieving officer, the commissioners have not given any reason of usefulness for the continuance of the office, which only adds to the expense of the ratepayers already sufficiently taxed, and request the sanction of the commissioners for its reduction."

Mr. Whelan handed in a notice of motion on the Land Question. A long discussion took place whether it was a proper subject for a Board of Guardians. A poll was called for as to whether the notice of motion would be served or not, when the following appeared—*For* (the notice of motion being served)—Messrs. Fitzhenry, Walsh, Whelan, Kavanagh, Moran—5. *Against*—Messrs. Robinson, Galavan, and the chairman—3.

Mr. Tyndall had left, and Mr. Wallace had been temporarily outside the board-room, when the poll was taken.

The notices of motion were ordered to be sent to the guardians.

A woman named Margaret M'Intosh was ordered to be prosecuted for using obscene language.

A lettter was received from the Hon. Secretary, Templedigan Dispensary district, stating that Dr. Stock had been appointed at a salary of 2*l.* 2*s.* per week for discharging the duties of Dr. Long, who was incapacitated by illness.

The committee recommended that the remuneration given to Dr. Stock be 1*l.* 10*s.* per week.

A poll was taken, when there appeared for 2*l.* per week—Messrs. Walsh, Kavanagh, and Whelan—3. For 1*l.* 10*s.* per week—Messrs. Robinson, Galavan, Fitzhenry, Wallace, Moran, and the Chairman—6.

It was then resolved that the appointment of Dr. Stock be approved during Dr. Lang's illness, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per week.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—FRIDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Friday last. The chair was taken by

PATRICK J. ROCHE, Esq.

Also present—Messrs. N. Murphy, W. Forristal, O. B. Cullen, J. Browne, P. Carthy, P. Kelly, and M. Power.

On the Inspector's report, it was ordered—That ten boat loads of best limestones be advertised for, each load to contain not less than eighteen tons. Proposals to be received at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

In reference to an application from Mr. Robinson at previous meeting, with reference to the surrender of possession of some houses at Fair-gate, the rent of which he considered too high, it was ordered that the collector accept of the possession.

The circular from the Town Clerk, Dublin, asking the co-operation of the New Ross Commissioners in obtaining an extension of the Local Government (England) Act, to Ireland, and also the report of a special committee of the Municipal Council, Dublin, on the subject, was conversed on, after which it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Municipal Council of Dublin in obtaining the extension of the act to Ireland.

A letter was read from the master of the Endowed School.

After some conversation, the consideration of the communication was referred to the Endowed School Committee.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The following communications were read from Mr. Cullen, solicitor, Dublin:—

The first, dated 15th January, 1870, saying—"I have just received a draft scheme, which I prepared on the part of the Commissioners, and submitted to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General for his approval. All the suggestions of the Commissioners have been acceded to save as to the mode of re-electing a representative to the heirs of Gregory. I hope to send you a copy of the draft scheme as approved on Monday next."

Another, dated 19th January, stating—"I send you the draft scheme which I submitted to the Attorney-General, and as approved by him on the part of the Town Commissioners."

The draft scheme received was read at the meeting, and the clerk was directed to remind Mr. Cullen that the Commissioners would wish to see the mode of re-appointing an heir to Gregory stated in the scheme.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

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

BIRTHS.

Edwards—Jan. 21, at Glenburne, Rockcorry, the wife of the Rev. Henry St. George Edwards, of a son.

Mitchell—Jan. 21, at the Provincial Bank, Carrick-on-Shannon, the wife of Michael Mitchell, Manager, of a daughter.

Molony—Jan. 22, at 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of Major William Mills Molony, D.L., of Kiltanon, county Clare, of a daughter.

Townsend—Jan. 21, at 3, Alta-terrace, Monkstown, county Cork, the wife of Wm. Uniacke Townsend, Esq., Spa Hill, Kilfinane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hoadley and Banks—Jan. 18, at the parish church, Fulham, by the Rev. T. J. Secker, M.A., Robert Hoadley, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., to Mary Anna, second daughter of the late Percival Weldon Banks, M.A., Gray's-inn, and niece of Daniel Maclise, R.A.

Wigram and Eyre—Jan. 19, at Bramshaw Church, by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, rector of St. Mary's, assisted by the Rev. Alan Broderick, vicar of the parish, Henry James Wigram, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of J. R. Wigram, Esq., of Northlands, Langford, Wilts, to Penelope Emily, second daughter of George E. Eyre, Esq., of Warren, Wilts.

DEATHS.

De Renzy—Jan. 22, at 4, Cullenswood-place, Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas S. De Renzy, Esq., Croneyhorn, county Wicklow.

Edmundson—Jan. 21, at No. 9, Tivoli-terrace, East, Kingstown, Jane Edmundson, aged about 57 years.

Farmer—Jan. 21, in Wexford, of inflammation of the lungs, Richard Leared, second and dearly beloved son of John and Sarah Farmer, aged two years and five months.

Grey—Jan. 21, at Greyfort House, county Tipperary, of effusion of the brain, Georgina Frances, the beloved daughter of Thomas R. Grey, Esq., aged 20 years.

Litton—Jan. 22, at 32, Merrion-square, South, the Right Hon. Edward Litton, Master in Chancery, aged 82 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 14—Reliance, Boggan, Ayre, coals.
Kate, Bell, Galatz, wheat.
Jan. 16—Brothers, Morris, do, Indian corn.
Rapid, Kelly, do., do.
Jan. 18—Express, Barlow, Ross, barley.
Jan. 19—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, *e.e.*
Handy, Carty, Ross, barley.
Jan. 20—Intrepid, Roch, Port Talbot, coal.
Mite, Moran, Newport, do.
Charles Walker, Busher, do. do.
Sker, Reilly, Plymouth, superphosphate.
Henry, Butler, Dublin, wheat.
Alicia, Dempsy, do., do.
Gem, Keams, Port Talbot coal.
Alma, Sinnott, Cardiff, do., do.
Catherine, French, do., do.

SAILED.

Jan. 14—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, *e.e.*
Jan. 21—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, do.

WEXFORD HUNT.

The Wexford Hunt will meet the following days in January:—Wednesday 26, Aldertoe; Friday 28, Castleboro'—10.45; Thursday 27, Ballybrennan; Monday 31, Tenacre, at 11 o'clock.

FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WEDNESDAY 26.—Borris[illegible]
THURSDAY 27.—Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary; [illegible] Wexford.
FRIDAY 28.—Mulranken, Wexford.
MONDAY 31.—Fethard, Wexford; [illegible] Tipperary; Tullaroan, Kilkenny.

ing?—I don't know it. Was not sent by Sir Henry for the bill. Heard young Corcoran say he would write the bill for Delany. Don't know how young Corcoran learned about the bill. Told Mr. P. M. Barron about the bill, and he shook his head. Heard that Delany voted in '68 without being paid this bill. It was I first put it to him to get a written bill. Had heard of the petition. He said the bill was twenty-six years due.

To Mr. Heron—Mr. Grubb met me and told me Sir Henry was "bet" out of the petition, and I said I thought both would be flung out, because there were parties to prove bribery against Mr. Osborne. Gave him the name of Mr. Brophy, but would not tell him any more.

William Foy, a freeman—Voted for Barron in '68. Was told to pick up what he would get on the floor. He gave his name to Allen in '68, and got 2*l.*, which was the sum promised. Voted for Barron in '69. Understood his brother gave his name to Allen in '69, and thought he would be paid. He expected if anything was going he would get his share of it.

Samuel Frizelle, a freeman, said he voted for Barron in '61. Then he called to Allen, who asked him his name. Allen then took out a book (Allen's list book handed to witness). It was not at this book he looked. I am certain of it. It was not a book, but like this (large sheets). Then he said, "Your name is here," and directed me to go upstairs, and I was paid. I didn't go there in reference to last election. I couldn't swear I didn't authorise anyone to get my name on the list of '69. I told Robert Walsh I would be voting for Sir Henry. I think it was on the morning of the polling day I was going to my breakfast when I met him. Mr. Grubb came to me for my vote. I said I would vote for Sir Henry. Says he, "Are you going to vote for a damned old ruffian, that is only a nuisance in the country"? (roars of laughter—Sir Henry stands up from his corner and bows to the witness, who appears very much startled). Witness continued—Mr. Grubb canvassed me for Mr. Osborne. I didn't tell Mr. Grubb I wouldn't vote without money. If the money was going last time it would be hard to refuse. I told Mr. Grubb I would vote for the best man, and I meant the man that paid best.

To Mr. Waters—Mr. Grubb asked me was it money I meant. "Whatever you like," says I. He told me he'd see me in the morning. I thought he would offer me money, but I wouldn't do it. He never called or wrote to me after. I was determined to vote for Sir Henry.

George Gibbons—Am a freeman, and voted for Barron in '68. Got no recompense for my loss of time. Didn't find any money, or go to Allen's house. Gave no one authority to put my name on Allen's list. Voted for Sir Henry in '69, and got nothing.

William Hill—Am a freeman. Voted for Sir Henry in '68, and so did my son John, and we only got three pounds between us. Didn't send to Allen, or know there was such a man in existence before I voted in '68, but Mr. Allen sent me a bit of a note after the election, and I called on him and got paid. Last election I called on him the polling day. He appeared to know me, and asked me who was I going to vote for, and where was my son. I told him I was to vote for Sir Henry. Never went back to him.

This witness (a shoemaker) got 3s. a day for five days.

John Haughton (blacksmith), a freeman—Voted for Sir Henry in 1868. Mr. Allen had previously taken down his name on a piece of paper. It was not in the little book. Had no connection with Allen last election, and was paid nothing.

James M'Loughlin—Am a freeman since 1832. Voted for Sir Henry in 1868. Got money in 1868, and would take it in 1869. My name was down in 1868. It would be great impudence in any one to put my name down in 1869. Went into Allen's the morning of the polling, and had a half glass.

Robert Hayes—Voted for Sir Henry in 1868, and got £2 at Mr. Allen's. Knew his name was on the list in 1868, but not in 1869. No one told him it would be all right.

At the conclusion of this evidence,

His Lordship asked what state the case was in for the petition. He did not think the Serjeant would call all the names on the lists of 1868 and 1869.

Serjeant Armstrong said not; but mentioned the case of Mr. Brophy and Mr. Blake, who would be declared. He thought he would close in an hour and a-half on next day, but that he would wish to examine George Alexander Power and the two M'Daniels.

Mr. Heron said he would have to examine Sir Henry Barron first, which would take some time. He promised to take up Mr. Brophy and Mr. Blake on Thursday.

His Lordship, remarking on the evidence of Power and the M'Daniel's, said he was not satisfied with the way they gave it; he would not refer to what they had sworn, but would look entirely to what their evidence would be the next day. If they satisfied him they were telling the truth he had power to protect them; if the contrary, he had authority to order a prosecution.

The Court then adjourned.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of Saturday I am represented as having received 1*l.* from the Rev. George Commins for giving information relative to the election petition. Now, sir, that is not the fact. I was offered 1*l.* to give information, but I would not, even if it was in my power, be an *informer* for 1,000*l.* I voted for Sir Henry Barron, having known him to be a tried man, in preference to a stranger, who I considered was pitchforked into Waterford by a clique, headed by an individual of *fishy capabilities*. I considered, with many other electors, that it was not the aforesaid *fishy* gentleman's place to force his successor on the people of Waterford, as they were fully competent to choose a member themselves.—I remain, sir, very respectfully,

THOMAS CAHILL.

Alexander-street, Jan. 25, 1870.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In 1601 there were spoken at the Old Globe Theatre in London, the following lines, which occurred in an epilogue, delivered by Richard Burbage!—

"A Scot our king; the limping state
That day must need a crutch.
What next?—in time a Scot will prate
As primate of our church.
When such shall be, why then you'll see
That day it will be found,
The Saxon down through London town,
Shall burrow under ground."

The end of 1868 saw the idea expressed in the epilogue an accomplished fact. Dr. Tait, late Bishop of London, and a native of Edinburgh, has been elevated to the primacy, and the Metropolitan Railway has supplied us all with the means of "burrowing under ground."—*Court Journal.*

SECOND EDITION.

MAIL OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

THIS DAY.

The Hon. Baron Hughes entered court this morning at eleven o'clock, when the trial of the Election Petition was proceeded with.

Robert Smith came on the table, and said that Mr. Allen's statement that he (witness) had called often to him for money was false; he never asked for money in reference to the election of 1869.

By the Court—Went in several times to see how things were going.

Sergeant John Ross then came forward, and requested to clear his character with regard to Mr. N. Allen's evidence. He never authorised anyone to put his name on that list, and never knew it was there; got no money in 1868 or 1869; I wish to clear myself as a citizen.

Judge—As a soldier and a citizen you owe it to yourself and me to come here and tell me what you know.

Mr. Allen was then called by Serjeant Armstrong, and said he got Sergeant Ross's name on a slip; he got the names of three other sergeants; John Ross, John Heenan, Thomas Passingham, and Isaac Veale were given to him.

To the Court—I don't think they were put down to satisfy them.

George Gibbons was then called, and said he knew George A. Power, and got 2*l.* from him after '68; denied it yesterday.

By the Court—When I swore yesterday that I got no money, I forgot the circumstance of Power giving it to me in 1868.

Edward M'Daniel, (to Serjeant Armstrong)—My son's name is Edward; recollect saying on Friday that I got no money after 1868; I did get 2*l.* from a woman; suppose she was sent; got it at Allen's door.

His Lordship read the witness's evidence, to show that he totally denied being paid in 1868.

Witness—I thought that had nothing to do with the last election.

George A. Power recalled—Swore I got but 3*l.* in a note from Allen; I got 8*l.*; gave 4*l.* to Free; he came up for it; told him there were two for his son, and two for himself; gave Allen a receipt.

Why didn't you tell the truth the other day?—Well, I didn't like to implicate Free when I heard what he swore.

Baron Hughes—Then you preferred getting yourself into a hobble. Did you wilfully intend to keep back the truth from the court on Friday? I was confused, my lord.

Do you swear now, on your solemn oath, that your answers that day arose from confusion, and not from the wilful determination to withhold the truth?

Witness—Certainly.

Judge—I do not believe you now (sensation). Do you remember making a long statement when examined?—I do, my lord.

Was that statement made from confusion, or was it not an intention to deliberately lead the counsel from the question he was asking?

Witness—Yes, my lord.

Judge—That's the first honest answer I have heard you make.

To Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money or promise for any one in respect to 1869. Did not speak to any one about it. Promised Mr. Osborne to vote for him. Changed my mind after he made the speech he did in reference to the church. Knows Hayden. Don't remember telling him I would not vote for any man that would not pay me. I might have said it.

Richard Free—I swore here distinctly I got £4. I never got money for a vote; it was due to me. I got the money from Geo. A. Power. He did not tell me that £2 was for my son. My son never knew I got the money.

To Mr. Heron—If my son would vote with my other son, Mr. Wall said he would give me five pound. He promised it before the election. Wall was the first person who spoke about money; he introduced it. Told Wall that I and my son would vote. Did not say anything about Annesley.

Did you state here when examined that you got four pounds from Power?—That is what I said. If I was asked I would say so.

Judge—As a matter of fact he did not mention a word about the four pounds at all, only an order from Mr. Barron.

Judge—Had you and Power any agreement about the suppression of this four pounds before you were examined?—I had a conversation with Power.

Power was re-called.

Judge—Now, for the last time, I ask you to tell the truth. Did you and Free agree to suppress the fact of the four pounds?—We had a conversation about it.

Mr. Heron—Did you agree with Free to suppress it?

Witness (hesitating)—No.

Why did you hesitate. Did you agree to tell the court about it?—No.

Then what did you speak about? Did you tell Free?—I did not like to implicate him.

You would not implicate him?—No, sir.

Mr. Free—What, sir (laughter)?

Did he say he would not implicate you?

Mr. Free—Oh, no, no, no, sir (laughter); oh, nothing that way (laughter).

George A. Power (to Mr. Heron)—Asked Free how he got on after he was examined. He didn't say he said nothing about it. He asked me wasn't it I gave it to him. I am not quite sure I read Free's evidence before I was examined?

Judge—Well, I am quite positive of it.

Mr. Free—I do not want to conceal anything (laughter).

Judge—Have you any truth to tell (roars of laughter)? Go down.

Edward M'Daniel, jun. (about 50 years of age), to Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money.

Serjeant Armstrong—Well, did your dada get it (great laughter), my fine little boy (renewed laughter)?

Witness—I was sick; I suppose my wife got it.

Is she here?—I don't know; I suppose so.

Do you know your wife (roars of laughter)?—I do, sir. I don't know whether she got the money. Didn't see her, for I was in bed (laughter). I heard her tell my father she got it.

Judge—You swore you never got or heard of any body getting money for you.

Witness—I was sick in bed, my lord.

Serjeant Armstrong—Did you get physic (laughter)?

Mr. Waters—Whiskey and water (laughter).

James Murphy, a freeman—Voted for Sir Henry in '68. Is in the Fanning's Institute. Never was paid. Heard of Allen's list in '68, but did not hear of it in '69. A man in the Fanning's, John Smith, said he would get my name down in '69.

William Corcoran said that old Delaney asked him to draw up the bill for the money alluded to be due 26 years. He did not see any of the Barron family about it. He looked upon the whole affair (of the bill) as a humbug.

Serjeant Armstrong said he had the notices ordered by the court for the attendance of Pierse Marcus Barron and Eustace Harvey Barron served on Mr O'Brien, conducting agent at the other side, and copies served at Belmont, the residence of the head of the family. He would now ask that they be called.

These three gentlemen were then called, but did not appear.

Mr. Pat. Myers appeared on the table and asked the court to allow him expenses. He was a schoolmaster, and had been the seventh day in attendance.

His Lordship said this application bore on what he had been told with respect to some other poor men who had been subpœnaed, and he thought some arrangements should be made to pay them.

Serjeant Armstrong—Certainly, my lord.

His Lordship made an order for £1 for Myers.

Patrick Connors, a carman, whose horse has been idle, was ordered 5s. a day.

To Serjeant Armstrong—I got no money in '68. Plumped for Delahunty. Did not ask Allen to put my name down for 1869, and never knew it was down. Never authorised anybody to put it down. Often went into Allen's for a pint of beer about the election. Was on the stand at the time. Was in Mr. Commins' employment, and left it before the election. Joseph O'Neill, householder, promised Mr. Godbey to vote for Osborne, but voted for Sir Henry. Told Godbey not to ask me the reason.

Tell us—My landlord asked me how I would vote, and I said I would do as he did. I was at Allen's the morning of the poll. Went in with William Smith. Did not speak to him about my vote. Don't know whether he knew my name or not. William Smith said my name was Joseph O'Neill. Didn't know my name would go down. Paid for the whiskey we drank. Didn't hear of a list up to that time. Never heard there was money going in 1868. When Smith gave my name I saw Allen write my name in a small pocket-book. Suspected he was an agent, but could not say for what.

Court—Did Smith say he would give your name to Allen?—No.

Serjeant Armstrong—Then why was it put down? What do you think?—I don't know.

Did you ever torment him to put down your name?—Not I; I'd scorn to do it (laughter); was at Allen's after voting; did not tell Allen I had voted.

At the request of Serjeant Armstrong, his lordship made an order for the attendance of John Smith, an inmate of Fanning's, who had left ostensibly to attend court this morning, but had not come.

Mr. Allen recalled—Gibbons did not authorise me to put down his name; I sent him 2*l.* in '68; heard O'Neill's evidence; Smith said "this is O'Neill, and he is going to vote for Sir Henry;" Pat Connors came in for a pint of beer; he was pretty well "corned" (laughter); he said, "if there is anything going you won't forget me;" "Indeed I will not," said I.

Does the list of '68 represent those paid?—Except Connors, Cuffe, and O'Reilly; heard Murphy swear he got nothing in 1868; would not swear I paid him; don't think he asked me to put his name on the list in '68 or '69; must have paid some one for him; never saw the man before; I think a woman came to me for the money; I think it was John Smith who gave me Murphy's name,

To Mr. Waters—Could not tell who put the ticks before the names in the list.

Serjeant Armstrong here announced that, subject to his lordship's permission to examine necessary witnesses when they came up, and any other matters that might come up, the case for the petitioners had closed.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., then proceeded to open the case for the defence.

NEW ROSS.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—SATURDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The chair was taken by JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., and subsequently by E. R. O'FARRELL, Esq., V.C.

Also present—Messrs. R. Tyndall, J.P.; J. Walsh. L. Moran, T. Whelan, R. Wallace, J. E. Galavan, D.V.C.; L. Fitzhenry, Edward Kavanagh.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners referring to a resolution of the board held on the 15th inst., requesting the commissioners to sanction the reduction of the number of relieving officers in the union, the commissioners desire to state that they have no reason to alter the decision come to by them in regard to the number of relieving officers in the union.

Proposed by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. O'Farrell, and passed unanimously—

Resolved—"That the guardians consider they are the best judges of the requirements of the union, and beg leave to point out to the commissioners that, in their constant refusals to meet the wishes of the guardians in dispensing with the services of a relieving officer, the commissioners have not given any reason of usefulness for the continuance of the office, which only adds to the expense of the ratepayers already sufficiently taxed, and request the sanction of the commissioners for its reduction."

Mr. Whelan handed in a notice of motion on the Land Question. A long discussion took place whether it was a proper subject for a Board of Guardians. A poll was called for as to whether the notice of motion would be served or not, when the following appeared—*For* (the notice of motion being served)—Messrs. Fitzhenry, Walsh, Whelan, Kavanagh, Moran—5. *Against*—Messrs. Robinson, Galavan, and the chairman—3.

Mr. Tyndall had left, and Mr. Wallace had been temporarily outside the board-room, when the poll was taken.

The notices of motion were ordered to be sent to the guardians.

A woman named Margaret M'Intosh was ordered to be prosecuted for using obscene language.

A letttter was received from the Hon. Secretary, Templedigan Dispensary district, stating that Dr. Stock had been appointed at a salary of 2*l.* 2s. per week for discharging the duties of Dr. Long, who was incapacitated by illness.

The committee recommended that the remuneration given to Dr. Stock be 1*l.* 10s. per week.

A poll was taken, when there appeared for 2*l.* per week—Messrs. Walsh, Kavanagh, and Whelan—3. For 1*l.* 10s. per week—Messrs. Robinson, Galavan, Fitzhenry, Wallace, Moran, and the Chairman—6.

It was then resolved that the appointment of Dr. Stock be approved during Dr. Lang's illness, at 1*l.* 10s. per week.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—FRIDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Friday last. The chair was taken by

PATRICK J. ROCHE, Esq.

Also present—Messrs. N. Murphy, W. Forristal, O. B. Cullen, J. Browne, P. Carthy, P. Kelly, and M. Power.

On the Inspector's report, it was ordered—That ten boat loads of best limestones be advertised for, each load to contain not less than eighteen tons. Proposals to be received at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

In reference to an application from Mr. Robinson, at previous meeting, with reference to the surrender of possession of some houses at Fair-gate, the rent of which he considered too high, it was ordered that the collector accept of the possession.

The circular from the Town Clerk, Dublin, asking the co-operation of the New Ross Commissioners in obtaining an extension of the Local Government (England) Act, to Ireland, and also the report of a special committee of the Municipal Council, Dublin, on the subject, was conversed on, after which it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Municipal Council of Dublin in obtaining the extension of the act to Ireland.

A letter was read from the master of the Endowed School.

After some conversation, the consideration of the communication was referred to the Endowed School Committee.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The following communications were read from Mr. Cullen, solicitor, Dublin:—

The first, dated 15th January, 1870, saying—"I have just received a draft scheme, which I prepared on the part of the Commissioners, and submitted to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General for his approval. All the suggestions of the Commissioners have been acceded to save as to the mode of re-electing a representative to the heirs of Gregory. I hope to send you a copy of the draft scheme as approved on Monday next."

Another, dated 19th January, stating—"I send you the draft scheme which I submitted to the Attorney-General, and as approved by him on the part of the Town Commissioners."

The draft scheme received was read at the meeting, and the clerk was directed to remind Mr. Cullen that the Commissioners would wish to see the mode of re-appointing an heir to Gregory stated in the scheme.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

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

BIRTHS.

Edwards—Jan. 21, at Glenburne, Rockcorry, the wife of the Rev. Henry St. George Edwards, of a son.

Mitchell—Jan. 21, at the Provincial Bank, Carrick-on-Shannon, the wife of Michael Mitchell, Manager, of a daughter.

Molony—Jan. 22, at 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of Major William Mills Molony, D.L., of Kiltanon, county Clare, of a daughter.

Townsend—Jan. 21, at 3, Alta-terrace, Monkstown, county Cork, the wife of Wm. Uniacke Townsend, Esq., Spa Hill, Kilfinane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hoadley and Banks—Jan. 18, at the parish church, Fulham, by the Rev. T. J. Secker, M.A., Robert Hoadley, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., to Mary Anna, second daughter of the late Percival Weldon Banks, M.A., Gray's-inn, and niece of Daniel Maclise, R.A.

Wigram and Eyre—Jan. 19, at Bramshaw Church, by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, rector of St. Marylebone, assisted by the Rev. Alan Broderick, vicar of the parish, Henry James Wigram, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of J. R. Wigram, Esq., of Northlands, Langford, Wilts, to Penelope Emily, second daughter of George E. Eyre, Esq., of Warena, Wilts.

DEATHS.

De Renzy—Jan. 22, at 4, Cullenswood-place, Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas S. De Renzy, Esq., Croneyhorn, county Wicklow.

Edmundson—Jan. 21, at No. 9, Tivoli-terrace, East, Kingstown, Jane Edmundson, aged about 57 years.

Farmer—Jan. 21, in Wexford, of inflammation of the lungs, Richard Leared, second and dearly beloved son of John and Sarah Farmer, aged two years and five months.

Grey—Jan. 21, at Greyfort House, county Tipperary, of effusion of the brain, Georgina Frances, the beloved daughter of Thomas R. Grey, Esq., aged 20 years.

Litton—Jan. 22, at 32, Merrion-square, South, the Right Hon. Edward Litton, Master in Chancery, aged 82 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 14—Reliance, Boggan, Ayre, coals.
Kate, Bell, Galatz, wheat.
Jan. 16—Brothers, Morris, do, Indian corn.
Rapid, Kelly, do., do.
Jan. 18—Express, Barlow, Ross, barley.
Jan. 19—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, g.c.
Handy, Carty, Ross, barley.
Jan. 20—Intrepid, Roch, Port Talbot, coal.
Mite, Moran, Newport, do.
Charles Walker, Busher, do. do.
Sker, Reilly, Plymouth, superphosphate.
Henry, Butler, Dublin, wheat.
Alicia, Dempsy, do., do.
Gem, Keams, Port Talbot coal.
Alma, Sinnott, Cardiff, do., do.
Catherine, French, do., do.

SAILED.

Jan. 14—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, g.c.
Jan. 21—Montagu, Speakman, Liverpool, do.

WEXFORD HUNT.

The Wexford Hunt will meet the following days in January:—Wednesday 26, Alderton; Friday 28, Castleboro'—10.45; Thursday 27, Ballybrennan; Monay 31, Tenacre, at 11 o'clock.

FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WEDNESDAY 26.—Borrisokane, Tipperary.
THURSDAY 27.—Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary; Gusic, Wexford.
FRIDAY 28.—Mulrankan, Wexford.
MONDAY 31.—Fethard, Wexford; Templetuohey, Tipperary; Tullaroan, Kilkenny.

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E POWER, Limerick;
S M'CAUSLAND, Belfast;
W. & R. B. M'LAREN, Londonderry;
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[illegible] WATERFORD.

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These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

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The fame of these Pills is partly based puon te beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

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Tuesday „ 18 ... 7½ Morn	Friday „ 21 ... 9 Mor
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Friday „ 21 ... 11 Morn	Tuesday „ 18 ... 6½ Morn
Friday „ 28 ... 3 Aft'n	Tuesday „ 25 ... 12 Noon

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Monday Jan 3 1870 ... 3½ Aft'n	Thursday „ 6 ... 12 Noon
Friday „ 7 ... 12 Noon	Monday „ 10 ... 4 Aft'n
Monday „ 10 ... 3½ Aft'n	Thursday „ 13 ... 7 Morn
Friday „ 14 ... 8 Morn	Monday „ 17 ... 10 Night
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Friday „ 21 ... 12 Noon	Monday „ 24 ... 3 Aft'n
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