The Waterford Mail.

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

WATERFORD MONDAY FEBRUARY 14 1870.

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For the bottoms of Iron, Wood, Coppered, or Zinced Vessels, YACHTS, BARGES, BOATS, BUOYS, BEACON PILES, &c.;
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[illegible]	CARRIAGE	EARRINGS
[illegible]	CHURCH	LOCKETS
[illegible]GRAPH	HALL AND SHOP	NECKLACES

[illegible]BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, [illegible] and embellished with Illustrations [illegible] Watch [illegible] Making, and the other upon Artistic [illegible]. These are sent post free for 2d. each. Persons living in the country or abroad can select the article required and have it forwarded with perfect safety. [illegible] City Steam Works, [illegible] Ludgate Hill, London. (8186)

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
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And see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

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Sold by Grocers throughout Ireland.
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Wholesale Warehouse, 80, Fenchurch-street, London.
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Strong and Economical, 1s. 1s2d, and 1s 4d per lb.
CASSELL'S CHOICE COFFEES.
Finest rich Aroma, 1s 8d and 2s per lb.
CASSELL'S CHOICE COFFEES.
Ask for these Coffees at your Grocer's.
CASSELL'S CHOICE COFFEES.
Supplied, wholesale, by
HUGH MOORE & Co, 37
CASSELL'S CHOICE COFFEES.
Supplied wholesale by G. OLDHAM & Co,
64, Dame Street, Dublin, and
CASSELL, SMITH & CO., 80, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON. (8347)
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57, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD PLASTER
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

STEP by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented [illegible]. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability, while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced. The Porous Plasters have the compactness [illegible] and the flexibility of a silk glove. They are [illegible] appreciated by an intelligent public. They have restored the withered hand, removed the unsightly [illegible], cured varicose veins, and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or [illegible] portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for [illegible] of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak [illegible] nervousness of the bowels, and other nervous affections, and cramps, for heart affections—in all these [illegible] they have been very successfully applied.

WHERE ONE WAS SOLD A FEW YEARS AGO,
A THOUSAND ARE SOLD NOW.

They strengthen, warm, and invigorate the part upon which they are applied, and relieve nervous affections of the bowels, lumbago, pains of the side, and usually all [illegible]. In affections of the kidneys they are of great service.

Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at One Shilling each, or [illegible] to suit. Also sold by GEO. WHITE, Waterford.
[illegible] AGENTS—[illegible] & [illegible], Dublin.

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AND TO BE SOLD BARGAINS,

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED DOUBLE GUN, with Case Complete, Manufactured by Trulock, Dublin—Cost originally £40; the property of an Officer.—A Finely Finished Double Gun, Very Light, and of Superior Quality; Complete with Case; manifacturrd by H. Tatham, of London; Cost originally £35; the property of an Officer.—A Splendid Breech-loading Double Gun, Very Little Used; to be sold for £10; the property of a gentleman giving up shooting.—A Very Superior Breech-loading Snider's Rock Rifle, Scarcely ever Used, and Same as New; a Quantity of Ammunition for its Use; the property of a gentleman who has no further use of it, and will be Sold Cheap.

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And you have countless hoards of wealth?
What though the [illegible]
And you have not that blessing—HEALTH?

HEALTH RESTORED TO THE INVALID WITHOUT MEDICINE and the following annoying ailments EASILY and PERFECTLY CURED:—Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Consumption, Nervousness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Eruptions, Impurities and Poverty of the Blood, Fevers, Irritability, Low Spirits, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Noises in the Head and Ears, Debility, Diabetes, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, &c. PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS post free for One Stamp, by
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Liver Complaints, Bile, and Indigestion Cured without Mercury.

ONLY two Medicines really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is

Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills.

Which act very gently on the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Manufactured by J. ROURKE, 47, Mortimer-street, London. W., and sold all over the world by every respectable Chemist and Medicine Vendor, in boxes, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each.

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Illustrated with many Cases and Testimonials, Gives Advice and Rules for Cure of all diseases by the use of the new Eclectic Remedies.

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THESE HIGHLY IMPROVED INVENTIONS render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, in a mild continuous form, and extremely efficacious, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, reanimating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by various influences. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

Rheumatism	Tic Doloreux	Sluggish Circulation
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Lumbago	Spasms	Epilepsy
Neuralgia	Female Complaints	Nervous Debility
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The effects of the application of PULVERMACHER'S CHAINS in any of the above disorders is *immediately perceptible*—the relief of pain *instantaneous.*

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY signed by the *élite* of the Engish medical faculty has been received:—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in "testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S "recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and "Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of "great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that "he is entitled to the consideration and support of "everyone disposed to further the advancement of "real and useful progress."
"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866."
"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P."
"SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S."
"SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S."
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"DR. G. W. POWELL."
"DR. SANDHAM."

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

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

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

CAUTION.—A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION in CHANCERY, dated 18th August, 1869, was granted to J. L. PULVERMACHER against ALFRED BARROWS, alias C D HAMMOND, alias HENRY JAMES, alias C T RAPHEY, their assistants, agents, and servants, restraining the said person or persons, under a penalty of £5000, from deceitfully advertising Belts, &c., delusively representing them as electric. This decree is printed to accompany PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of Testimonials and Reports of cures, containing likewise numerous extracts from many standard scientific works, viz., Dr. Pereira's "Materia Medica," 4th Edition; Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 8th Edition; and Dr. Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c. Sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee,

J. L. PULVERMACHER
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CURE YOURSELF By the Electric and Magnetic Self-Adjusting Curative.

SUFFERERS from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, &c., &c.

CAN NOW CURE THEMSELVES

By the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected and sanctioned by the Faculty. Details post free for One Stamp, by WALTER JENNER, Esq., Medical Electrician, PERCY HOUSE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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In proof of the WONDROUS CURES effected INVALIDS can have the 'ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC CURATIVE' to be tested, with references to the leading Physicians of the day.

Established 1840 as Surgical Mechanician, &c.

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CAUTION.

N.B.—*This is the only acknowledged Curative appliance as in use in the various Hospitals and recognized by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, and none are genuine unless had direct from Walter Jenner, Esq., who cautions the public against a person using his name, and imitating his discoveries.*

Vide Prize Medal and Hospital Reports. (8578)

SELF-INFLICTED AILMENTS.
(New Life to the Nervous and Exhausted.)

SUFFERERS from SPERMATORRHŒA (Pertes Seminales), Nervous Debility, Wasting Dreams, Decay of Powder, and those attendant evils, can SPEEDILY CURE THEMSELVES, and with privacy, safety, and success, obt in HEALTH, VIGOUR, and VITAL STAMANA, which, by the recent extraordinary discoveries, can be easily imparted to OLD and YOUNG, RICH and POOR

WITHOUT MEDICINE

SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE IS AS CERTAIN as the return of the season, to prove which a TRIAL WILL be SENT FREE of COST.

Chronic Cases cured in from four to six weeks; Incipient cases twelve to twenty days. FAILURE IMPOSSIBLE as each applicant is provid d with the BOOK of CASES, wherein various cases are given, with the MEANS of CURE in EACH, in order that EVERY INVALID can select an identical case, if known, and apply the CURE at a trifling cost, SECRETLY, and without a Doctor.

For privacy and the convenience of applicants, *enclose Two Stamps, and address thus*—

The SECRETARY—
No. 11, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.
(8578)

CITY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—The decision arrived at in relation to the petition presented against the return of Sir Henry Winston Barron, deprives you of that gentleman's services, and will necessitate a new Election for your City. At the suggestion of his friends, and sustained by a connexion justly claiming much local influence, I come forward to seek the honor of representing you in Parliament. I believe that in doing so, I may become the means of reconciling political differences which never should have existed, and that all parties will have an opportunity, in forgetting past causes of disunion, to devote themselves to the paramount interests of the Country.

Should I succeed in obtaining your support, I will continue to act with the party of rational progress, and thus assist in settling those questions, which, so long as they remain unsettled, must shock the public conscience, and perpetuate discontent in Ireland.

Hence it is that I am not insensible to the evils arising from the existing state of the relations between landlord and tenant; and I shall strongly support such a measure as will carry home to the occupier the conviction that justice and equity shall in future govern the dealings between him and the owners of the soil.

It is considered on all hands that the National System of Education has not been a success; on the contrary, there prevails a general feeling of discontent with the mode in which it has been administered. The remedy is obvious. Substitute for it the Denominational System—one that will enable the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Dissenter to educate, each in conformity with his own religious principles, those children for whose benefit grants of public money shall be made. I believe in the efficacy of such an arrangement, and I will unceasingly struggle for its adoption.

For some years I have been mixed up extensively with those practical industries which have undoubtedly promoted the interests of the country, but to which candidates for public favour do no always advert. Much remains to be done in this direction. There are your Docks to be formed, your Harbour to be improved, and your once active manufacturing industry to be revived. To accomplish this patriotic work I offer you my experience and independence as a public man, and the benefits arising from my connexion with the mercantile and moneyed classes.

It is but natural that the fate of the prisoners now under sentence for political offences should excite the sympathies of the Irish people, and, I trust, the peace of the country being assured, that the Government will feel itself warranted in restoring them to liberty.

I have the honour to be
Your faithful Servant,
JOHN ENNIS.

Snow Hill, Feb. 9, 1870.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

GENTLEMEN—A vacancy having again occurred in the representation of your County, I offer myself as a candidate.

My opinions on the National questions affecting the Prosperity of Ireland and the Peace of the Empire have long been public.

The Land Question is the vital question as regards the existence of the Irish Nation.

No Legislation will be successful which will not give to the Irish Tenant the absolute property in his improvement of the land and Fixity of Tenure.

Those measures, with a protection against the capricious increase of rent, will give the Irish Tenant tenant-right, political independence, and security for the fruits of industry.

I have studied the Education Question ever since my boyhood in Trinity College, when the authorities, because I was a Catholic, refused me the University Scholarship which my industry had won. I am of opinion that the education of the People should be Denominational.

Denominational Education exists in almost every country in Europe except Ireland. As regards Ireland, it is a mere question of time.

I feel it is unnecessary for me to say that I consider a complete Amnesty ought to be given to the Political Prisoners.

If I be returned to Parliament I shall always be found in the Party of Progress. For centuries Legislation was directed to the degradation of the Catholic Church in Ireland and the extermination of the Catholic Peasantry of Ireland.

The burthen of Religious Ascendancy has been removed. The statesmen who inaugurated that enlightened policy are bound to complete the work which they have begun.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DENIS CAULFIELD HERON.

February 12, 1870.
7, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

DINTS OF NATURE.—The bills of mortality.—*Punch and Judy.*

THE POETRY OF WINTER.—Rime frost.—*Punch.*

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
CITY OF WATERFORD.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—Not as a stranger, nor as an intruder do I come amongst you, the advocate—and the not untried one—of the national rights of our common country.

The Act disestablishing the Church has removed the one obstacle to union among Irishmen, and already there is a tacit agreement between Irishmen of all creeds and classes that the time has arrived when the existing political relations between Ireland and England must be revised; when Ireland must resume the control of her own affairs, and be no longer subject to the exigencies of English parties.

I claim your support, therefore, as the champion of SELF-GOVERNMENT for Ireland.

My views upon those questions—the Land, Education, &c., which now absorb so large a share of public attention, are well known: they are in entire conformity with those ennunciated by the recognised leaders and guides of the Irish people.

I have given proofs of my deep and abiding interest in the fate of the Political Prisoners.

All matters affecting your local interests shall command my earnest attention.

Citizens of Waterford! Irishmen! Friends! my principles are before you. Are they yours? If they be, the contest is virtually decided. If they be not yours, then cross the Channel to that country whence so many plagues have come upon this land, and import thence a fitting representative for a constituency of slaves.

Your Faithful Friend,
P. J. SMYTH.

[8776]

THE CITY ELECTION.

AT A MEETING of the CONSERVATIVES of the CITY OF WATERFORD, held in the Imperial Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th February, 1870—

Sir ROBERT J. PAUL, Bart., in the chair:

It was proposed by F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.;
Seconded by AMBROSE CONGREVE, Esq.:

"That Mark R. Delandre be requested to act as Secretary to this Meeting."

Proposed by EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq.;
Seconded by JOSEPH FISHER, Esq.:

Resolved—"That, in the event of an eligible Conservative candidate coming forward, this meeting pledges itself to support him."

Proposed by W. G. D. GOFF, Esq.;
Seconded by ST. GEORGE FREEMAN, Esq.:

Resolved—"That the Conservative Electors of the City of Waterford, who are not here present, are requested to remain unpledged until a Conservative candidate comes forward."

R. J. PAUL, Bart., Chairman.

Proposed by JOSEPH CLAMPETT, Esq.;
Seconded by the Rev. Mr. DE RENZI:

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., for his conduct in the chair."

WILLIAM G. D. GOFF,
Chairman.
MARK R. DELANDRE,
Secretary.

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.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

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The conduct of those who organised the attack and thus imperilled the safety of the city cannot be too strongly condemned, and we hope this conspiracy against the peace will be taken up by the Crown Prosecutor, and that Mr. OSBORNE and his committee will be placed upon trial for the offence.

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On Saturday, contrary to expectation, the band paraded the city at the usual hour, and arrived opposite Mr. Smyth's committee rooms about eight. That gentleman had not arrived, and some of his committee went to the hotel to bring him over. In the meantime Redlights entertained the crowd with a speech which created an immensity of amusement. An individual, somewhat in the capacity of lieutenant to Redlights, stood near him during the oration, and each time his superior officer stammered for a word the lieutenant came to the rescue with "Av coorse." The band on reaching its destination struck up "God Save Ireland," and Redlights treated those assembled to a Terpsichorian exhibition, with music. The dance concluded, Redlights called for "a cheer for Mr. Smid all through," A voice here called "orthur," and Redlights began. The burthen of his speech was a tirade against Mr. Bernal Osborne whom he assured his audience was an English invader, sailing under false colors, and he asked "Will ye return the Saxon?" "Av coorse," cheered in the lieutenant, and the crowd roared with laughter. "Let me," continued Redlights, "let me imburthen my bosom to the company (hear, hear). The world knows my baptism was paid for (hear, and laughter), because—because," "Av coorse, William," says the other. Redlights demanded a hearing and proceeded "because I was baptised (hear, hear), but who says Osborne was? (A Voice—No one). Well, now could he don't we all know he's the Wanderin' Jew (laughter)." "Av coorse," (renewed laughter). "If I was goin' to be married (great laughter). Well, sure I am married, but I wouldn't change me name, no if she had goold from that stone up to the top of that mast, I wouldn't deny me father and mother. Would I?" "Av coorse," from the lieutenant, and much merriment. Redlights—"A cheer for our national propensitities (immense laughter and cheering). A Voice—Cut it short, Bill, after that. Redlights shook hands with this individual and proceeded:—"Fellow-countrymen, all, as ye are (hear), what did Osborne say at the stables the other night? Says he, 'All the good ye got was from adventurers,'—all the good we got from English adventurers; and he said, 'A man came to the Tower beyant and married an Irish women, and he was an adventurer. They taught us to raise the rents, to throw down the poor man's house, to starve ourselves, and feed cattle for English adventurers' (immense cheering). Redlights here cut a gyration on the flags representing how he would deal with the adventurers if he had them there, and was proceeding to continue, when the cry was raised, "Here he comes!" and immediately Mr. Smyth was lifted up in the arms of some of the crowd, and literally carried into the committee room.

Mr. Smyth then came forward, and was received with cheers. He said that he was in a position to state that his canvass had been so successful, that beyond all doubt he was now sure of his return to Parliament. He adverted to the promises made him by numerous Conservatives, and said that all creeds and classes were gathering under the flag of national independence which he had raised (a cheer was called for the Conservatives, which was heartily responded to). He spoke of Thomas Francis Meagher, and said he had some mementoes of him, some of his wardrobe and library, and those belonged to the citizens of Waterford, and to them he would present them (cheers). A curious incident occurred to him the other day upon the Quay. Their late representative—now a Fishery Commissioner—accosted him in the usual courteous style, "How do you do, Smyth?" at the same time proffering his hand. He (Mr. Smyth) drew back and said, "Mr. Blake, I decline to take your hand. I am surrounded by the men who, at great sacrifices, made you a Fishery Commissioner, and you come here to insult them by your ostentatious support of them and my enemy. He asked them had he acted right and as became an honest man (cries of "you did, you did"). Then he would dismiss the Fishery Commissioners (hear, hear, and groans for Mr. Blake). In reply to a question from the crowd, Mr. Smyth said he would not hold a meeting on Sunday. He respected and shared in the scruples of a section of their fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, and Sunday should be observed as a day of rest (hear, hear, and "right"). He would address them every other night till the contest was passed. He referred to the disorderly interruption that had taken place the night previous, and censured those who were mixed up in the affair. They had beaten back the enemy, and he would only say if the like was attempted again, let the blow be repeated (cheers). He asked them to be united, to fight the contest fearlessly, stubbornly, and if necessary with severity; to stand by him throughout as they had hitherto done, and before that day fortnight he would be their representative in Parliament (applause).

Mr. Call next addressed the meeting, and then the crowd began to separate. It was only then discovered that the band had disappeared. The fact was, as soon as they had the crowd collected opposite the committee rooms, they quietly took their departure for home.

The night was extremely cold, and ten minutes after the speaking was over, the Quay was as deserted-looking as ever it was at ten o'clock of a Saturday night.

THE ROW ON FRIDAY NIGHT—FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIGHT—STATE OF THE CITY—STOPPAGE OF THE BANDS.

At the police court on Saturday morning a pig drover, named Patrick Aylward, was charged with having committed an assault in the presence of the police the night before.

The magistrates on the bench were—Alderman P. K. Reid, and Mr. Goold, R.M.

Head-Constable Robinson prosecuted the prisoner, and on being sworn deposed that about eight o'clock on the previous night he heard a band passing King-street station, down the Quay; this was Mr. Smyth's band, with a large crowd of Mr Smyth's followers after it. In a short time another band followed them, and he went out with some constables and met this band on the Quay. They proceeded as far as Mr. Commins's hotel and cheered for Mr Osborne. The crowd with this band numbered about one hundred, and about fifteen or twenty of them were armed with formidable bludgeons (stick produced, about two feet long and two inches diameter). They were very demonstrative with those sticks. The party, having cheered for Mr. Osborne, proceeded along the Quay after Mr. Smyth's band. He was aware that Mr. Smyth's band was opposite his committee-rooms on the Parade, and he went ahead of Mr. Osborne's band. When the Osborne band party had arrived to where the Smyths were, they shouted, waved the sticks, and immediately both parties rushed at each other. The prisoner was very prominent, and was brandishing his stick. He was disarmed and arrested, but resisted the police for a while, and was finally got away. Some of his party followed the police up the back streets, and they feared an attack, but it did not take place, and the prisoner was safely removed in custody.

Alderman Reid—How many had he with him?

Head-Constable Robinson—About one hundred persons. They cheered loudly on reaching Smyth's party, and waved their sticks. At one time the state of affairs looked so serious that I was in doubt that it would be prudent to interfere with the small force I had at hand. I did not think the matter would have ended so easily, and I do not think now that it would but that the arresting of this man caused a diversion, and drew the attention of his party off the others. I understand that the second band was from Kilmacow.

Alderman Reid—To which party does the prisoner belong?

Witness—I could not say which. When I saw him he was brandishing the stick, and did not appear to belong to any party.

Mr. Goold—Where is he from?

A Constable—Francis-street, sir.

Constable John Ryan was next sworn, and deposed that about nine o'clock the evening previous the prisoner was one of the mob in the second band. When they got near the other crowd the parties came into collision, and the prisoner struck a man.

Mr. Goold—Which side did he belong to?

Witness—To Mr. Osborne's, sir.

Where were they from?—They came down from Ballybricken apparently.

Alderman Reid—I was waited upon by Mr. Grubb and Mr. W. Cummins last night, who asked me to see that this man would not be locked up, saying they would become security; and they did so, and he was released, I believe.

Mr. Goold—There was no security entered into, and he was kept in custody by my order.

Ald. Reid—I thought he was let out.

Mr. Murphy, Sub-inspector—No; he was in custody all night.

Mr. Goold—By my directions he remained in till security would be perfected. It was no hour to perfect a security.

Ald. Reid—Was he ever here before?

Constable—Not that I'm aware of, sir.

Ald. Reid—What is his character?

Constable—Generally speaking, a very quiet man.

Mr. Murphy—I heard this morning that there is a man in Ballybricken who was very badly beaten on that occasion last night.

Ald. Reid—Yes, Caulfield. I heard it also. He was of this party, I believe.

Head Constable Robinson—I saw Caulfield afterwards last night, and he was bleeding very much, and appeared to have been beaten, but I did not see the assault committed upon him.

Ald. Reid—Were they drunk?

Head-Constable—Not to say drunk, sir, but under the influence of drink.

Mr. Goold—[illegible] The town was getting into a state of disorder that [illegible] stop to. If quiet people go on this way, [illegible] expect when the roughs get primed with [illegible] such sticks as those in their hands?

Prisoner—I was only passing along the quay.

Mr. Goold—With that stick?

CITY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—The decision arrived at in relation to the petition presented against the return of Sir Henry Winston Barron, deprives you of that gentleman's services, and will necessitate a new Election for your City. At the suggestion of his friends, and sustained by a connexion justly claiming much local influence, I come forward to seek the honor of representing you in Parliament. I believe that in doing so, I may become the means of reconciling political differences which never should have existed, and that all parties will have an opportunity, in forgetting past causes of disunion, to devote themselves to the paramount interests of the Country.

Should I succeed in obtaining your support, I will continue to act with the party of rational progress, and thus assist in settling those questions, which, so long as they remain unsettled, must shock the public conscience, and perpetuate discontent in Ireland.

Hence it is that I am not insensible to the evils arising from the existing state of the relations between landlord and tenant; and I shall strongly support such a measure as will carry home to the occupier the conviction that justice and equity shall in future govern the dealings between him and the owners of the soil.

It is considered on all hands that the National System of Education has not been a success; on the contrary, there prevails a general feeling of discontent with the mode in which it has been administered. The remedy is obvious. Substitute for it the Denominational System—one that will enable the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Dissenter to educate, each in conformity with his own religious principles, those children for whose benefit grants of public money shall be made. I believe in the efficacy of such an arrangement, and I will unceasingly struggle for its adoption.

For some years I have been mixed up extensively with those practical industries which have undoubtedly promoted the interests of the country, but to which candidates for public favour do no always advert. Much remains to be done in this direction. There are your Docks to be formed, your Harbour to be improved, and your once active manufacturing industry to be revived. To accomplish this patriotic work I offer you my experience and independence as a public man, and the benefits arising from my connexion with the mercantile and moneyed classes.

It is but natural that the fate of the prisoners now under sentence for political offences should excite the sympathies of the Irish people, and, I trust, the peace of the country being assured, that the Government will feel itself warranted in restoring them to liberty.

I have the honour to be
Your faithful Servant,
JOHN ENNIS.

Snow Hill, Feb. 9, 1870.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

GENTLEMEN—A vacancy having again occurred in the representation of your County, I offer myself as a candidate.

My opinions on the National questions affecting the Prosperity of Ireland and the Peace of the Empire have long been public.

The Land Question is the vital question as regards the existence of the Irish Nation.

No Legislation will be successful which will not give to the Irish Tenant the absolute property in his improvement of the land and Fixity of Tenure.

Those measures, with a protection against the capricious increase of rent, will give the Irish Tenant tenant-right, political independence, and security for the fruits of industry.

I have studied the Education Question ever since my boyhood in Trinity College, when the authorities, because I was a Catholic, refused me the University Scholarship which my industry had won. I am of opinion that the education of the People should be Denominational.

Denominational Education exists in almost every country in Europe except Ireland. As regards Ireland, it is a mere question of time.

I feel it is unnecessary for me to say that I consider a complete Amnesty ought to be given to the Political Prisoners.

If I be returned to Parliament I shall always be found in the Party of Progress. For centuries Legislation was directed to the degradation of the Catholic Church in Ireland and the extermination of the Catholic Peasantry of Ireland.

The burthen of Religious Ascendancy has been removed. The statesmen who inaugurated that enlightened policy are bound to complete the work which they have begun.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DENIS CAULFIELD HERON.

February 12, 1870.
7, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

DEATH OF NATURE.—The bills of mortality.—*Punch and Judy.*

THE POINT OF WINTER.—[illegible].—*Punch*

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—Not as a stranger, nor as an intruder do I come amongst you, the advocate—and the not untried one—of the national rights of our common country.

The Act disestablishing the Church has removed the one obstacle to union among Irishmen, and already there is a tacit agreement between Irishmen of all creeds and classes that the time has arrived when the existing political relations between Ireland and England must be revised; when Ireland must resume the control of her own affairs, and be no longer subject to the exigencies of English parties.

I claim your support, therefore, as the champion of SELF-GOVERNMENT for Ireland.

My views upon those questions—the Land, Education, &c., which now absorb so large a share of public attention, are well known: they are in entire conformity with those enunciated by the recognised leaders and guides of the Irish people.

I have given proofs of my deep and abiding interest in the fate of the Political Prisoners.

All matters affecting your local interests shall command my earnest attention.

Citizens of Waterford! Irishmen! Friends! my principles are before you. Are they yours? If they be, the contest is virtually decided. If they be not yours, then cross the Channel to that country whence so many plagues have come upon this land, and import thence a fitting representative for a constituency of slaves.

Your Faithful Friend,
P. J. SMYTH.

[8776]

THE CITY ELECTION.

AT A MEETING of the CONSERVATIVES of the CITY OF WATERFORD, held in the Imperial Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th February, 1870—

Sir ROBERT J. PAUL, Bart., in the chair:

It was proposed by F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.; Seconded by AMBROSE CONGREVE, Esq.:

"That Mark R. Delandre be requested to act as Secretary to this Meeting."

Proposed by EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq.;
Seconded by JOSEPH FISHER, Esq.:

Resolved—"That, in the event of an eligible Conservative candidate coming forward, this meeting pledges itself to support him."

Proposed by W. G. D. GOFF, Esq.;
Seconded by ST. GEORGE FREEMAN, Esq.;

Resolved—"That the Conservative Electors of the City of Waterford, who are not here present, are requested to remain unpledged until a Conservative candidate comes forward."

R. J. PAUL, Bart., Chairman.

Proposed by JOSEPH CLAMPETT, Esq.;
Seconded by the Rev. MR. DE RENZI:

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., for his conduct in the chair."

WILLIAM G. D. GOFF,
Chairman.
MARK R. DELANDRE,
Secretary.

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

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

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

The Waterford Mail.

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Head-Constable Robinson prosecuted the prisoner, and on being sworn deposed that about eight o'clock on the previous night he heard a band passing King-street station, down the Quay; this was Mr. Smyth's band, with a large crowd of Mr Smyth's followers after it. In a short time another band followed them, and he went out with some constables and met this band on the Quay. They proceeded as far as Mr. Commins's hotel and cheered for Mr Osborne. The crowd with this band numbered about one hundred, and about fifteen or twenty of them were armed with formidable bludgeons (stick produced, about two feet long and two inches diameter). They were very demonstrative with those sticks. The party, having cheered for Mr. Osborne, proceeded along the Quay after Mr. Smyth's band. He was aware that Mr. Smyth's band was opposite his committee rooms on the Parade, and he sent ahead of Mr. Osborne's band. When the Osborne band party had arrived to where the Smyth's were, they shouted, waved the sticks, and immediately both parties rushed at each other. The prisoner was very prominent, and was brandishing his stick. He was disarmed and arrested, but resisted the police for a while, and was finally got away. Some of his party followed the police up the back streets, and they feared an attack, but it did not take place, and the prisoner was safely removed in custody.

Alderman Reid—How many had he with him?

Head-Constable Robinson—About one hundred persons. They cheered loudly on reaching Smyth's party, and waved their sticks. At one time the state of affairs looked so serious that I was in doubt that it would be prudent to interfere with the small force I had at hand. I did not think the matter would have ended so easily, and I do not think now that it would but that the arresting of this man caused a diversion and drew the attention of his party off the others. I understand that the second band was from Kilmacow.

Alderman Reid—To which party does the prisoner belong?

Witness—I could not say which. When I saw him he was brandishing the stick, and did not appear to belong to any party.

Mr. Goold—Where is he from?

A Constable—From [illegible], sir.

Constable [illegible], having been sworn, and deposed that about nine o'clock in the evening [illegible] the [illegible] When [illegible] one of the men in the [illegible] band. When they got near the other crowd the parties [illegible] and the prisoner struck a [illegible].

Mr. Goold—Which side did he belong to?

Witness—To Mr. Osborne's, sir.

Where were they from?—They came down from Ballybricken apparently.

Alderman Reid—I was waited upon by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. W. Gaussune last night, who asked me to see that this man would not be locked up, saying they would become security, and they did so, and he was released, I believe.

Mr. Goold—There was no security entered into, and he was kept in custody by my orders.

Ald. Reid—I thought he was let out.

Mr. Murphy, Sub-Inspector—No; he was in custody all night.

Mr. Goold—By my directions he remained in custody until security would be perfected. It was an hour to perfect security.

[illegible]

Ald. Reid—Was he ever before [illegible]?

Constable—Not that I'm aware of.

Ald. Reid—What is his character?

Constable—Generally speaking, a very quiet man.

Mr. Murphy—I heard this morning that he was a Ballybricken man, who [illegible] that occasion last night.

Ald. Reid—Yes, [illegible].

[illegible] was of this party, I believe.

Head-Constable Robinson—I saw [illegible] when last night, and he was bleeding [illegible] and appeared to have been [illegible] himself [illegible].

Ald. Reid—[illegible]?

Head-Constable—Not to say drunk, sir, but [illegible] drink.

[illegible]

Mr. Goold—With this stick!

PULVERMACHER'S [illegible] SYSTEM is [illegible]

200, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(2558)

[illegible] Also sold by Geo. White, Waterford. [illegible] BOILEAU & BOYD, Dublin.

Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Prisoner.—Only for it I was killed, sir.

Mr. Goold—What right had you with a stick like that at that hour of the night? I took it from another, [illegible]

Mr. Goold—Oh, I dare say. You must enter into bail to appear on Friday next at the petty sessions.

Alderman Reid—Charged with assault?

Mr. Goold—He was engaged in a notorious mob in the street. He should be sent before the judge of assize. Something must be done to put a stop to the state the city is drifting into.

The prisoner was bound in recognizance, himself in £5, and two sureties of £2 10s each, to appear on Friday.

Mr. Goold (addressing Mr. Murphy)—Will you give instructions to the constables with respect to these bands. If they parade the town again they must take the consequences. They promised Captain Johnson, who was acting for the Mayor, that they would not leave their rooms, and they have broken that engagement, and they must take the consequences if they parade the streets again.

Mr. Murphy promised to do so, and the bail bonds were proceeded with.

There were one or two cases of no public importance disposed of, and two others adjourned for a few hours, as the prisoners were still drunk. The court then adjourned.

PATRICK'S HALL PETTY SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.

These sessions were held on Saturday in the County Court House.

The magistrates present were—G. I. Goold, R.M. (in the chair); Congreve Rogers, James Kearney, and S. T. Grubb, Esqrs.

Richard Hennessy summoned John Doherty, of Raheen, for destroying two shovels, his property. One of Hennessy's men proved that he was on the road gathering two loads of stuff, when Doherty came up and asked him for the shovel and broke it on the cart and threw it into the ditch. He then made the witness throw the stuff out of the cart again. Doherty went lower down the road, and did the same thing to another man of Hennessy's. Fined 1s. and costs. The plaintiff asked for remuneration for his men's time but Mr. Goold refused, as he said no one had a right to interfere with a road but a contractor.

There was no other case before the court.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The correspondent of the *London Standard* forwards the following analysis of the number of Bishops attending the Council, and comments upon the disproportionate national representation:—

I have before me four separate statements of the numbers and composition of the Council. They are all more or less official; they are all made in good faith, but they all four somewhat differ. One account says that the Fathers of the Council are 750 in number, and of these 680 are bishops. Another makes the former 744, and the latter 634. A third counts 754 fathers. The fourth is the one whose figures I will lay before you, because it seems to me to be the most complete, and because it counts all those who are, or who have been, sitting in the Council.

SUMMARY, by NATIONS and STATES, of all the FATHERS taking or having taken part, or who have sat, in the First Œcumenical Council of the Vatican:—

EUROPE.	
Austro-Hungarian:—	
Austria and the Tyrol ...	10
Bohemia and Moravia ...	5
Illyria and Dalmatia ...	13
Hungary and Galicia ...	20—48
Belgium ...	6
France ...	84
Germany:	
North ...	10
South ...	9—19
Great Britain:—	
England ...	13
Ireland ...	20
Scotland ...	2—35
Greece ...	5
Italy:—	
Lombardy ...	3
Naples ...	65
Sardinia ...	25
Sicily and Malta ...	13
Pontificial States ...	146
Tuscany and Modena ...	19
Venetia ...	5—276
Holland ...	4
Portugal ...	3
Russia ...	1
Spain ...	41
Switzerland ...	8
Turkey in Europe ...	12
ASIA.	
China and Japan ...	15
Hindostan and Indo-China ...	18
Persia ...	1
Turkey in Asia ...	49
AFRICA.	
Algiers ...	3
Canary and Azore Islands ...	3
Egypt and Tunis ...	3
Southern Provinces ...	5
AMERICA.	
[illegible] ...	5
Argentine Republic ...	5
[illegible] ...	2
[illegible] ...	6
[illegible] ...	3
[illegible] ...	4
Guatemala ...	4
[illegible] ...	1
Mexico ...	10
British America ...	18
New Granada ...	4
Peru ...	3
United States ...	48
[illegible] ...	2
OCEANICA.	
Australia and the Manilla Islands ...	18
	764

The *Dublin Gazette* of Friday night published a [illegible] Lord Grafton.

At an arbitration, held at Darlington on Friday, [illegible] to give three months [illegible] addressed the [illegible] employed, congre[illegible]

An adjourned [illegible] was held on Friday at [illegible] shopkeepers' depart[illegible] all clerks to leave.

LATEST NEWS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, SATURDAY EVENING.

PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, 12TH FEB. (Evening).—The *France* of this evening states that the motives which induced the authorities to make several of the recent arrests was the discovery of a plot against the life of the Emperor. It is rumoured that very compromising letters from M. Rochefort were found on some of the individuals arrested.

The *Patrie* also announces the seizure of important papers of a compromising character, which will serve as a basis of minute judicial investigation as to the recent disturbances. The *Patrie* adds that a public hearing of the case which will follow will enable every one to see the legal correctness of the indispensable repressive measures to which the authorities have resorted.

Thirty-five fresh arrests, arising out of the riots, have been made in Paris.

Rochefort has written a letter to Schneider, proposing that the Ministry should be impeached for inciting a civil war.

The departure of General Castellan for St. Petersburg is denied.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, General Bazam introduced resolutions for establishing, *ad valorem*, duty on wine. M. Ordinaire commenced reading letters from Rochefort, beginning with the word "considering." The hon. member was interrupted by the President, who objected to the letter being read. M. Ordinaire maintained a right to read it. The President put the question to the House, which decided that it should not be proceeded with. M. Ordinaire wished to deliver the letter to the President, but M. Schneider refused to accept it.

PARIS, FEB. 11TH (Evening).—To-day, in the Legislative Body, on the reading of the minutes of the previous sitting,

M. Estamelin again brought on the discussion on the course of proceedings at the agricultural inquiry.

M. Benoist and others replied, and after a desultory discussion the matter dropped.

M. Thiers then ascended the tribune to make known his intention of refusing to sit, if duly elected, as a member of the committee of inquiry into the treaties of commerce. He expressed an opinion that the members must not be judged by the votes on the interpellation relative to those treaties, and he proceeded to remind the house that he himself had not advocated the withdrawal therefrom, but that a very moderate increase should be made in the tariffs. He believed that the results of the vote would have been different had the question been put as he now put it. M. Thiers reiterated his warning that the prosperity of France would suffer if the Government persisted in the present trade policy; and with regard to the Committee of Inquiry he declared that he did not anticipate a desirable result to the issue from its deliberation.

M. Brame also said that he should refuse to sit on the committee, and he advised the house not to elect any members who already entertained too decided opinions on the question at issue. He concluded with an urgent appeal in favour of an impartial composition of the committee.

M. Estamelin considered it necessary that the proposed enquiry should go to the root of the question, and he begged the house not to place upon the committee names having a significance. The remark called forth loud protestations, and the Chamber resolved to proceed to the order of the day, namely, the election of the Committee of Enquiry.

PARIS, 11TH FEB.—This morning an agent de suretie was killed by a revolver shot, fired by a machinist whom he was about to arrest for supposed complicity in a plot against the Government. The murderer was arrested and conducted to the conciergerie.

Bourse less firm. Rentes closed at ten cents lower than yesterday.

Tranquillity undisturbed throughout Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, THURSDAY.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, Admiral Topete, the avowed supporter of the Duke Montpensier, in Cabinet said, by way of repelling an insinuation by General Queseda, that vessels of war would never be employed by him as a means for serving the interests of the candidate whom he preferred.

MADRID, 11TH FEB.—The Government has received no official intelligence respecting the disturbances in Havannah. It is therefore presumed that the riots were not serious, as telegrams from New York had reported.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 11TH FEB.—In the Chamber of Deputies a motion of committee not to sanction the item of 20,000 thalers, in payment of interest on a railway loan issued contrary to a resolution of the Chamber, was carried by a large majority. It was then proposed to instruct the Committee on Public Debt to ascertain and report on the attitude of the Public Debt Department. This was adopted by 166 votes against 155.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that many Greek officers have solicited employment in the army of Egypt, but permission was declined.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH FEB.—The affair of [illegible] is now completely settled, the Porte under[illegible] taking to take the place of the Khedive towards the contractor, for the delivery of the frigate constructed on his account.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 12.—The rumour of warlike preparations on the part of the Khedive are emphatically contradicted. On the contrary, the standing army has been reduced to an effective force of 15,000 men. The relations of the Porte with the Khedive are most satisfactory.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 10TH FEB.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Mr. Morton made a speech in favor of recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The House of Representatives, by a strict party vote, has given the seat of General Foster, a Democrat, to Mr. John Covode, who had been candidate in the Radical interest. The House also adopted a resolution, calling upon Government for information concerning the recent murder of American citizens by Spanish volunteers at Havannah.

EXECUTION OF SALNAVE.

The charges against Salnave were cruelty and bloodshed, commencing from the fall of President Geffard, and for attempting to destroy the town and to upset the constitution. His trial lasted three hours. He was sentenced to death after 20 minutes. Salnave was taken to the ruins of a place destroyed by bombardment, and placed for execution on the steps leading to it. General Cornal said—"There is Salnave, a solemn warning against attempts to overthrow the constitution of Hayti." The soldiers fired, and he was struck with 12 shots, which he survived. He was finally killed by a shot through the brain. Salnave's minister of finance was captured by the Cacos, and shot outside the city at Guaydibiquer.

THE WEATHER IN LONDON.

There was a heavy fall of snow in London on Saturday.

WRECK OF THE HENRY.

By the total wreck of the Henry, of Christiana, off the Orkneys, seven men have been drowned.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Bishop Temple, in convocation, explained that he withdrew his contribution to *Essays and Reviews*. A bishop being no longer a private person. He still thought the work had done good, by making men speak out.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General is recovering from the accident he met with, but is not able to walk.

WORKHOUSE INQUIRY AT BRISTOL.

An inquiry has been ordered into the conduct of the Master of the Bristol Workhouse. He is charged with making false entries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, FEB. 10.—The City of Brooklyn arrived from Liverpool, and sailed for New York.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 11.—The Syria arrived at 2.30 p.m. Mails left for London.

GREENCASTLE, FEB. 11. The Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived in Lough Foyle, and proceeded on her voyage at 5.30 p.m.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

A rumoured agrarian outrage is reported from Kerry. It is stated that a magistrate, residing in North Kerry, has been fired at through his parlour window, but the shot did not take effect, but broke a lamp in the room. It is said the gentleman raised his rents recently.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The *Daily News* says the feeling of the House evidently was, that the whole question of election expenses must soon come up for final settlement. The construction of our whole method of election is one of the questions of the present session, and thanks Mr. Odger and the High Bailiff of Southwark.

THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.

There is no definite information about the prosecution in the case of the Welsh fasting girl. A correspondence has past between the Treasury Officer, the Coroner, and Magistrates' Clerk for the district. The coroner furnished the solicitor with a copy of the deposition's, letter at the inquest, and these have been returned to the magistrates' clerk.

GENERAL NEWS.

A further reduction in the number of clerks employed in the dockyard is to be made.

200 hands employed by the Bessbrook Spinning Company, Newry, are on strike for an increase of wages. Mill closed. Great excitement prevails.

By the report of the Bridgwater Election Commissioners published they find that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last election, and every preceding election they have inquired into since 1831.

Lieutenant-General Bloomfield died suddenly last night, causing a vacant colonelcy in the 6th Regiment of foot.

Mr. Heron has issued an address for Tipperary. He advocates fixity of tenure, denominational education, and amnesty to Fenian prisoners.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Disraeli has been suffering from rather a severe cold for the last few days, and consequently unable to take his seat in the House of Commons. He is somewhat better, and it is hoped that to-day or to-morrow he will be sufficiently recovered to resume partly his duties.

A telegram from [illegible] states that the docks [illegible]

Serapeum, in Suez Canal, has been entirely removed. The largest vessel can now pass from sea to sea.

A correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Canon has declined the Deanery of Rochester.

It is stated that the Bank of England, desirous to assist Barnett and Co. in the recovery of the stolen notes, have printed a new series of notes of 1000*l*., fresh issued, dated 1870, whereas the date of the old notes was 1868. It is believed by this means that in a few days the stolen notes will be the only ones out bearing that date.

Nearly 400*l*. has been subscribed to defray the expenses at Southwark.

The *Times* says, it is obviously impossible that any returning officer should be at trusted with the discretionary power claimed by the High Sheriff of Southwark. The true solution of the difficulty is undoubtedly to be found in the adoption of Mr. Fawcett's bill, throwing the expenses on the constituency. The constituency would take care that these expenses were on the lowest scale.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

The billiard match for the championship between Roberts and Cook concluded at twenty minutes to two this morning, Cook winning by one seven points. The Prince of Wales was present.

Bell's Life, in speaking of the match for the championship of billards says, when the game stood Roberts 1041, Cooke 1037, excitement knew no bounds. The company scarcely diminished in numbers being almost spellbound at every stroke.

The *Telegraph* says Cooke was enthusiastically cheered on all sides, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of admirers who warmly congratulated him on the brilliant success he achieved. During the rapid scoring of his rival in last break, Roberts had remained seated apparently unable to believe that the game was being so admirably won.

MURDER IN FRANCE.

An agent who went with one of the Paris police yesterday to arrest a man, suspected of plotting against the government, was shot dead by him.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH.

The *Times* says, it is expected Mr. Bright will return to his official duties by Easter.

TELEGRAPH TO BRITISH INDIA.

The British Indian Telegraph Expedition has commenced work successfully. The shore end of the cable has been landed at Bombay.

MANCHESTER BETTING.—SATURDAY.

WATERLOO.

8 to 1 agst. Lurgan offered.
20 to 1 agst. Goodlake, taken.

LINCOLN.

9 to 2 agst. Rake.
9 to 2 agst. Queen of Hearts.
10 to 1 agst. Benbow.
12 to 1 agst. Amburgh.
12 to 1 agst. Grasshopper.
20 to 1 agst. Ellergi, taken.

NATIONAL.

8 to 1 agst. Colonel.
100 to 7 agst. Doctor, taken.
100 to 7 agst. Tathwell.
100 to 1 agst. Honolulu.
100 to 6 agst. Sunney, offered.
30 to 1 agst. Cinna.
100 to 8 agst. Brick, taken.

SUBURBAN.

40 to 1 agst. Douglas, taken.

CHESTER.

20 to 1 agst. Morna, offered.
25 to 1 agst. Starteur, taken.

Finding that Thursday would clash with Bahill, the committee have set Friday, the 18th, for Carlisle steeple-chases.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DELEGATES.

It is intended to hold a preliminary meeting of delegates on to-day (Monday), in the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, to protest against the shortness of the time given to the Convention to consider the Draught Constitution.

1st. Because on account of the meeting of Parliament, and the near approach of the season, it will be impossible that the Convention can sit long enough, or be sufficiently attended by lay delegates, to ensure mature deliberation on matters of such vast importance.

2. Because the Draught Constitution completely revokes and nullifies the scheme of representation agreed upon at the Lay Conference.

3. Because it is now necessary to reconsider the whole question of voting [illegible] the delegates having been induced to [illegible] Lay Conference under the impression that [illegible] were intended, and not three, as proposed in the Draught Constitution.

4. Because the just influence of the laity in the appointment of Bishops and in the filling of vacancies in the incumbencies of parishes, has been completely ignored.

[illegible]

prevailed at the said election.

"Given under my hand, at Dublin, the 2nd day of February, 1870. HENRY GEORGE HUGHES, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and one

Poetry.

"WE'LL BE HAPPY YET."

The ocean waves are roaring,
My love, 'tween you and me ;
But, high above them soaring,
In spirit I'm with thee.
And fate, with stern endeavour,
Would keep us far apart,
But ne'er can banish—never—
Thine image from my heart.
Love in the end will conquer,
Howe'er the odds be set ;
Be true to me,
As I to thee,
And we'll be happy yet.

The world, with all its treasures,
Before thy feet is spread ;
But these, dear, bring no pleasures
Unto the heart that's dead.
Then grieve not at resigning
Those treasures, dear, to-day ;
Far better so than pining
A loveless life away.
Love in the end will conquer,
Howe'er the odds be set ;
Be true to me,
As I to thee,
And we'll be happy yet.

February, 1870. E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

The debate on the Tipperary election (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was eminently creditable to the Irish members who took part in it. With but a single exception of Mr. Johnston, they resisted the temptation of making the return of a Fenian the text of a dissertation on Fenianism. Mr. Moore's good humour deprived his criticisms of any political savour, and Mr. Henry Matthews contented himself with arguing the question of law with a closeness and ingenuity which gained him deserved praise from the Solicitor-General. It is easy when a danger is past to forget that it has ever existed, but a very little reflection will show how seriously the Irish policy of the Government might have been hampered if the representatives of Irish constituencies had been so wanting in good sense and patriotism as to turn a simple question of law into an occasion for incendiary declamation. That the action of the House of Commons last night will meet with universal acceptance in Ireland is more than can be expected ; but we may at least hope that the attitude of the Irish members on both sides of the House, and the resolution with which they confined themselves to the legal aspect of the subject, may not be without good effect.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The *Standard* thinks that nothing can be fairer in principle than that those who seek the honour of representing any portion of the people in Parliament should contribute towards the necessary expenses of the process of election. There can be no good reason why the country at large or even the any electoral division should be burdened with the charge of promoting the indivividual interests of every man who may seek a place in Parliament. The interests of the individual candidates are by no means necessarily identical with those of the electors themselves. Some of the candidates may be men of no claims whatever upon the constituency ; men who have not the smallest chance of being elected ; and it would be monstrous, therefore, to expect the constituency to defray their expenses. These election expenses are, in fact, the only protection which a constituency has against the candidature of worthless persons who do not mean or expect to be elected, and whose interest are sufficiently promoted by being brought forward publicly before the world in a contested election.

THE WATERFORD ELECTION.

The following is Mr. Baron Hughes' report to the Speaker, which was ordered to be entered on the journals of the House of Commons on Tuesday night :—

"In the matter of an election petition for the Borough of Waterford, between John Slattery and Daniel Carrigan petitioners, and Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., respondent. I do hereby certify to the Right Honorable the Speaker, that the election petition above mentioned was tried before me at Waterford, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st of January, 1870 ; and that, on the conclusion of the said trial, I did, on the said 31st of January, determine that the said Sir Henry Winston Barron was not duly elected or returned to serve in Parliament as member for the said place in [illegible], and that the said election was [illegible], and that the said Sir Henry Winston Barron [illegible] guilty of bribery at the said election. That no corrupt practice was [illegible] to have been committed at the said election [illegible] with the knowledge of either of the [illegible], and I further determined that Ralph [illegible] for whom the seat was claimed by the [illegible] was not duly elected as member for [illegible], as he had not a majority of [illegible] at the election ; and I certify that the [illegible] for voting at the said [illegible] were John Gaule, Michael Ro[illegible], [illegible] Power, and John Tynan, and that the persons who were guilty of corrupt practices [illegible] Robert [illegible] William [illegible] Power, [illegible] in the said election [illegible] committed at [illegible] that I did not [illegible] reason to believe by [illegible] prevailed at the said election.

"Given under my hand, at Dublin, the 2nd day of February, 1870. HENRY GEORGE HUGHES, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and one of the Judges for the time being on the rota for the trial of election petitions in Ireland, pursuant to the Parliamentary Election Act.

DISMISSAL OF FIVE POLICEMEN !

Five of the police force, stationed at Mooresfort Barracks, situated about two miles from Tipperary, were dismissed on Saturday last by an order from the Castle, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of about thirty rounds of ammunition from the powder store of which no account could be given. The ammunition was first missed by the constable in charge of the barracks, who reported the occurrence to the authorities. A search was at once instituted, when twenty rounds of the missing powder were found in the water-closet. An investigation into the circumstances connected with the transaction was held at Mooresfort some time since by Sub-Inspectors Greer, Clonmel, and Maher, Bansha. Mr. Blake, Sub-Inspector, Tipperary, was also present, but the affair not having occurred in the district in which he is in charge, he was merely there as a spectator. The evidence adduced at the inquiry, which was strictly private, was transmitted to the Castle, and resulted in the dismissal of the entire force at the barrack with the exception of the sergeant. No trace has up to the present been found of the remaining ten rounds which have been missing. The affair, as might be expected, has given rise to considerable discussion and comment.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(77 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb 11, 1870:—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, etc	59[illegible]	2	7
Goods and cattle	1211	5	6
Total	1802	8	1
Corresponding week for last year	1049	2	5

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY.
(31 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870 :—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, &c,	145	15	0
Goods and cattle	330	15	6
Total	476	10	6
Corresponding week last year	488	15	8

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.
(28½ MILES OPEN.)

	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, &c.,	82	10	3
Goods and Cattle,	77	12	4
Total,	162	2	7
Corresponding week last year,	149	13	7

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.
(24½ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870 :—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, &c	96	11	6
Goods and cattle	84	9	0
Total	181	0	6
Corresponding week last yea	200	18	1

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.
(26½ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870:—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, &c	62	17	0
Goods and cattle	36	18	1
Total	99	15	11
Corresponding week last year	120	0	11

A FAT MAN'S SKATING PARTY.—There seems to have been great activity lately in America, and much deliberation amongst fat men. The *Springfield Journal* gives an interesting account of a "Fat man's skating party," no man being allowed to appear on the ice unless he weighed 200lb. Seventeen fat skaters were weighed for the performance, Major Edwards, of the *Charlesville Democrat* being the heaviest—his weight being 387½lb. This was, however, unfortunately, 2½lb. more than the regulations admitted, and the managers of the rink declining to be responsible for the ice if the major was permitted to put on the skates, the spectators were denied the pleasure of witnessing the graceful evolutions he was prepared to favour them with. Otherwise the exhibition was a success, the skaters cutting the "spread eagle," and practising the "grape vine" and "long roll," besides placing their portraits upon the ice after various designs, to the great enjoyment of all who were present. It is mentioned as a gratifying fact that the services of the surgeons were not required. The *Portland Argus* also informs its readers that the fat men of Maine held a convention at Lewiston on the 21st ult. All would have passed off pleasantly but for the sudden appearance of Miss Emma Hardy, the Maine giantess. This lady stands six feet eight inches high and weighs 376lb, and was taller and heavier than any man in the crowd. The fat men, being unprepared for her visit, were naturally rather disturbed at first, but ultimately recovered their spirits, and treated her with the courtesy due to her size and sex.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.—An inquest was held before Mr. Clarke, Aspinall, Liverpool, borough coroner, on Tuesday, touching the death of James Johnson M'Dowall, 20 years of age, a clerk, who resided at the Alexandra Hotel, Hall-road, Edge-hill. It appears that on Tuesday night the deceased rubbed his body with a lotion taken from a bottle produced, and which he told Joseph James Hewson, who slept in the same bed-room, was for the purpose of stopping perspiration. After using the lotion the deceased became restless, and complained of a burning feeling, which increased to such an alarming extent as to induce those in the house to send for Dr. Rowe. The symptoms referred to however increased, and eventually resulted in death on Sunday. It was now stated by Dr. Rowe that he found the deceased suffering from violent cramp of the stomach and legs. There was extensive inflammation and partial destruction of the skin of a large portion of the body. The deceased told witness that he had been rubbing himself with the solution produced, which was a concentrated solution of the perchloride of mercury. It was a foreign preparation, made in Paris, and correctly labelled in French. It ought to be used very largely diluted with water for bathing purposes. The deceased had died from the poisonous effects of the absorption of this poison into the system. The jury found the deceased died from the effects of a poisonous mixture absorbed into the system, ignorantly applied to the body as an external lotion by the deceased himself.

CITY ELECTION—HOW TO MANUFACTURE A REQUISITION.

Mr. Osborne's "friends" are active and zealous ; but it has often happened that over-zealous people spoiled the cause they intended to serve. It would appear as if something like that had occurred in the present instance. No sooner was the seat declared vacant than "my friends" held a meeting, and a requisition was the bright idea that struck them. Of course Mr Osborne would not think of a requisition—No, not he ! He never intended it when himself and his solicitor were working the petition. And the signers "resolved themselves into a working committee," of course to secure his election. Now, that "list" contains just eighty-eight names out of a constituency of nearly 1,400 electors ! We have looked through the list and can find no new supporters, except that of the famous John Gaule, who, we suppose, is he whom Barron Hughes adjudged as guilty of receiving a bribe at the last election, and which appears printed after the name of Ald. P. K. Reid, J.P. And worse than all, we are in a position to state there are names on the list of persons who never signed the requisition, nor authorised their names to be put down, and will not only vote against Mr. Osborne, but are busily and effectively engaged in canvassing against him ! "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book !"—*Waterford News.*

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian *Invalid* publishes an accounts of the present state of affairs on the north-western frontier of China. "The insurrection of the Dungan tribe in China," it says, "which broke out in 1862, and has since then been gradually approaching our frontiers, caused steps to be taken by the Russian authorities for securing our territory in that quarter and for keeping order among the Kirghiz nomad hordes. At the request of Major General Kolpakoffsky, commandant of the troops in the district of Semipalatinsk, several detachments were posted in 1865 on the western frontier of China. They only remained there, however, during the summer months. Since the formation of the military district of Turkestan, the duty of guarding the frontier was transferred to the commandant of the troops in the district of Semiretchensk, to which post the same General Kolpakoffsky was appointed. . . . Fortified barracks were built for the troops, who were thus protected by a chain of forts. In the year 1869 Fort Bachtinskoye was ready for occupation, and Fort Borochudsirskoye will shortly be completed, together with Forts Tiaushanskoye and Tchundtchinsky. All these forts were at first used as barracks only ; but colonists have since settled in their vicinity, and the fertile ground and excellent climate richly repay them for their labour. In the territory of Semiretchensk there are already some villages of 3,000 inhabitants. These are posted on the road which has been used by the Russians in their advance into Central Asia. It passes through Copal, Viernoye, Castek, and Tokmak. The above villages will in course of time become the centres of commerce and industry, and act as the introducers of Russian civilization in Central Asia."

The attempts made by the Russian Government of late to convert the nomad tribes in its territory into peaceful settlers, and which caused the Kirghiz insurrection of last year, are now being extended to the Kalmoucks. A market has been established at Churul on the Don, where there is a temple dedicated to the Great Llama. Several wide roads are being made round this spot, and boundaries have been established for the proposed native settlements. Any Kalmouck who wishes to accept the new organization may take possession of one of these settlements and build a hut on it. It is said that the Kalmoucks are not absolutely hostile to the new arrangements, though they do not show much sympathy for them.

What should a clergyman preach about ?—About fifteen minutes.—*Judy.*

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF SERPENTS.—The largest importations of serpents which has ever taken place in Liverpool occurred on Tuesday, when no less than 60 serpents of the largest and most extraordinary species were landed. Two boa constrictors, whilst in a dormant condition, measured eight feet and ten feet in length ; and one of the pythonesses whilst on the voyage from the West Indies to Liverpool gave "birth" to no less than 35 pythons, all of which, notwithstanding they were enclosed in a box not larger than an ordinary Foyle salmon case, were in good condition on being sent ashore. There were also two blue-faced gorillas of the largest kind, a buffalo, a macaw, a griffin vulture, and a porcupine rat. Mr. Cross, the well-known naturalist, is in communication, we understand, with the Zoological Society as to the disposal of this rare and valuable collection of birds, beasts, and reptiles.

STONE ON A RAILWAY TRACK.—On Friday as the 11.20 train was proceeding to Limerick, the engine driver when about a quarter of a mile from the town of Tipperary, observed a stone of considerable size placed on the centre of the line. The proximity of the engine to the stone at the time it was observed, precluded the possibility of having the train stopped to avert any mishap which might arise, but in consequence of the height of the wheels, the entire carriages passed safely over without coming into collision with it. The circumstance was reported by the engine driver at the Tipperary station, and two men were at once despatched to the place and removed the obstruction. Had such not been done a luggage train which was following must inevitably have come in collision with it, as the wheels thereof are considerably lower than those of passenger carriages. There is a probability that in consequence of the thaw occurring in the cutting by the heat of the sun, the stone may have become loosened in its hold and rolled down on the line, otherwise it must have been the act of a miscreant.

The Markets.

WATERFORD.
(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER.)

Waterford, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat and Indian Corn held for an advance of 6d per barrel, with more demand.

			Unprepared. s. d.	s. d.	Prepared & Foreign. s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT,	White Mill, ₩ 20 stones		24 0	—	—	—
do.	Red	do.	23 0	23 6	—	—
do.	Shipping	do.	—	to	—	—
do.	Taganrog Ghirka	do.	....		27 0	—
do.	Polish Odessa	do.	....		28 0	[illegible]
do.	Marianopoli	do	....		28 0	
do.	Odessa	do.	....		—	
do.	American	do.	....		—	[illegible]
BARLEY,	Grinding	₩ 16 stones	13 0	14 0	15 0	—
do.	Malting	do.	16 6	17 6	17 0	17
OATS,	White	₩ 14 stones	12 0	12 6	—	—
do.	Tawney, new	do.	12 6	13 0	14 0	14 3
do.	Black, new	do.	10 0	10 6	11 0	11 3
FLOUR,	Extras superfines, ₩ sack				38 0	
do.	Superfines,	do.			32 0	
do.	Fines and Seconds,	do.			33 3	33 0
do.	Thirds	do.			—	
INDIAN CORN,	Odessa and Galatz, ₩ 20 stone				—	16 6
do.	Ibrail and Foxosian,	do.			—	16 3
do.	American	do.			—	16 3
do.	French	do.			—	
INDIAN MEAL,	₩ sack				—	
OATMEAL,	₩ cwt.				16 0	
BRAN AND POLLARD, per ton					86 0	0

There were 90 firkins in market on Saturday. Price, 115s to 120s 0d.

BACON AND PIGS.

		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bacon Pigs, ₩ cwt		57 0	58 0	Chandler Lard,	44 0	45 0
Steak Offal,	do.	54 0	56 0	Keg Lard,	70 0	76 0
Heads,	do.	40 0	42 0	Bladder Lard	84 0	86 0
Feet,	do.	14 0	15 0			

RETAIL MARKET.

POTATOES, ₩ stone.—Wholesale, 5d. to 6d. ; by retail, 7d.

WHISKEY.—Dublin, 18s. 0d. ₩ gallon ; do. Cork, puncheon, [illegible] ; old, 17s. ; new, 16s. gallon.

SALT FISH.—Newfoundland, ₩ cwt., 18s to 00s ; Herrings, ₩ barrel, 14s. to 22s.

BREAD.—White, ₩ 4lb, 5½d. ; Household, ₩ 4lb, 6d.

FOWL, ₩ pair, 4s. 0d. ; Ducks, ₩ do., 0s. 0d.

EGGS, ₩ doz., 1s. 3d. to 0s. 0d ; do. ₩ 120, 8s 0d. to 0s, 0d

FODDER.—Hay, per ton, new, 60s. 0d. to 65s. 0d, Wheaten Straw, 42s. 0d. to 45s 0d. Oaten do., 40s, 0d. to 55s. 0d.

GREEN CROPS.—Turnips, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. ; Mangolds, 15s. 0d. to 17s 0d. ; Carrots, 30s 0d. to 35s. 0d.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Irish wheat in small supply, but met an improved demand ; late rate rates readily made.

Malting barley quiet ; second-class easier ; grinding barley rather cheaper.

Medium oats lower ; inferior lots neglected.

A good inquiry for foreign wheat, which sold fully at last day's rates.

Maize stiffer.

Maize in buyers, favour.

Flour moving merely in retail, at Tuesday's rates.

White wheat per barrel home-grown	24s 0d to 26 0d	Bkrs' flour	18s 0d to 18s 0d
Red do	...23s 0d to 24s 0d	Average bks flour per cwt	14s 4d
Foreign do	...20s 6d to 27s 6d	Indian corn per qr	27s 0d to 35s 0d
Grinding barley	...1s5 6d to 18s 0d	Indian meal	7s 3d to 9s 6d
Malting do	...16s 0d to 18s 6d	Malt	33s 0d to 38s 0d
Bere	...13s 0d to 15s 0d	Pollard	6s 0d to 7s 3d
Rape	...26s 0d to 23s 0d	Bran	6s 9d to 7s 6d
Oats	...10s 0d to 12s 0d	Rye	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oatmeal per cwt	9s 0d to 18s 0d	Feeding cake	8s 0d to 9s 0d

CLONMEL—FEB 11.

Weather fine and cold.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Butter	112	0	116	0	Thirds	26	0	26	6
Wheat barrel	24	0	24	6	Fourths	23	0	0	0
Do red	22	0	23	6	Bran per ton	26	5	—	—
Oats white bl	10	6	—	—	Pollard do	26	0	27	0
Do black	10	0	—	—	Ind. meal ton	26	15	27	0
First flour sk	34	6	35	0	Oatmeal	41	0	—	
Seconds	33	6	—	—					

LIMERICK—FEB 11.

Grain—Fair supply in market.

	s	d.	s	d		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat stone	1	3	1	3½	Straw per ton	30	0	48	0
Do red	1	2	1	3½	Reed per dozen	50	0	60	0
Barley per do	0	11	1	0	Hay per do	30	0	45	0
Oats per do	0	10	1	0½	Bacon pigs cwt	55	0	—	0
Do black	0	9½	0	10	Scalded heads	35	0	—	0
Bran, per ton	105	0	140	0	Middles, green	[illegible]	0	—	0
					Butter	76	0	—	0

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

We have a large supply of fat cattle, quite equal to the demand ; and a large number, being in Irish jobbers' hands lowered the prices.—Best beef, 75s ; second, 70s. ; and to make sales Irishmen sold under price.—Owing to the low price given in the foreign market, wether mutton sold at 8d to 9d per lb. ; ewes 8d.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Cattle Salesman,
Charlton House, Hotwell Bristol.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART STUDIO.

5 & 6, GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

JOHN PENDER,

HAVING placed the management of his Photographic Studio in the hands of a First-Class London Artist, begs to draw the attention of his Patrons to his NEWLY-INTRODUCED PORTRAITS.

Very suitable as Family Pictures, finished in the highest style of Miniature Painting in Oil, Crayon, [illegible], and Mezzotinte. As all Portraits are painted on the Premises, he is enabled to offer fidelity of Portraiture [illegible] pose, with the highest artistic finish.

☞ Cartes de Visite and plain Photographs can be taken in the darkest weather. J. P. solicits an inspection of his specimens.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Waterford.

[illegible]

Printed and Published [illegible] Waterford [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL AGENTS.

Carrick-on-Suir	[illegible]
Clonmel	[illegible]
Cappoquin	Mrs. [illegible]
Dungarvan	[illegible]
Dungarvan	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Passage	Mrs. [illegible]
Portlaw	Mrs. Armstrong
Tramore	Miss [illegible]
Waterford	Mrs. Dawson
	Mr. W. Kelly
Railway Station	[illegible]