The Waterford Mail

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

WATERFORD, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 17 1870.

TO MASONS.

THE Street Committee of the Town Council will receive TENDERS, in Writing, for laying down Flags in Chapel-lane, also in the pathway of Bean-street, and in the rere of the Widows' Apartments, in Apartment Place.

Further particulars and information will be obtained on application to Mr. ROBERT H. RYAN, Superintendent of Corporate Works.

Such Tenders to be lodged on or before TUESDAY, the 1st MARCH.

Town Hall, 16th February, 1870. (8799)

LARCH SLEEPERS.

THE Waterford and Central Ireland Railway Company are prepared to receive Tenders for immediate supply of a quantity of good, sound, well-grown LARCH-SLEEPERS, subject to the approval of their Engineer, delivered at any of their Stations from Waterford to Maryborough.

Dimensions—9 feet long, and not less than 9 inches by 4½ inches measured inside of bark at smaller end; round or rectangular.

Tenders, stating price, quantity, the time at which the Timber has been felled, the place where it was grown, and the station at which it is proposed to deliver, to be addressed to the undersigned.

By Order,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Offices, Waterford Terminus,
February 5, 1870. [8728]

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS, & CO

BELFAST.

POTATO MANURE.	GRASS MANURE.
TURNIP MANURE.	GRAIN MANURE.
BONE COMPOUND.	FLAX MANURE.

GROUND BONES AND BONE MEAL.

PURE LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL.

CORN FEEDING CAKE,

A New Compound Feeding Cake of superior quality, suitable for either Milch or Fatting Stock.

Analyses, Prices, &c., on application.

AGENTS:
A. STEPHENS & SONS.......................WATERFORD
A. STEPHENS...............................DUNCANNON

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

JOHN WIGHT

HAS the pleasure to inform his numerous friends throughout Ireland that he has completed the most satisfactory arrangements for the supply of MANURES during the coming season. He has now at his command the resources of a first-rate and extensive Factory, viz., that of F. C. HILLS & CO., DEPTFORD, and is prepared to execute Orders to any extent for SUPERPHOSPHATES and SPECIAL MANURES.

JOHN WIGHT is able to claim so large a share in extending the knowledge and use of Artificial Manures in Ireland, that he is entitled to ask for the continued and increased support of Irish Agriculturists, and to remind them that in purchasing Manures they will do well to put confidence only in well known and authorised Merchants.

The HIGH PERCENTAGE and FINE CONDITION of the SUPERPHOSPHATE which JOHN WIGHT offers will be found perfectly uniform at all times.

The most ample evidence of the efficiency of F. C. HILLS & Co.'s Manures from all parts of the Kingdom, with Prices and particulars, can be had on application to

PATRICK KENDAL REID,
WATERFORD.

The Chief Manures Manufactured by F C HILLS & Co., are:—

TURNIP MANURE (NITRO-PHOSPHATE).
CORN AND GRASS MANURE.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME (25 to 28 SOLUBLE).

Delivered to Railway or Vessel in Dublin, or in Cargoes to other Ports.

F C HILLS & Co. respectfully refer Agriculturists to
Mr PATRICK KENDAL REID, Waterford; and to
Messrs DRUMMOND & SON, Dublin;
Messrs [illegible] LEET, Enniscorthy;
R. POWER, Limerick;
[illegible] M'CAUSLAND, Belfast;
W. & P. E. M'LAREN, Londonderry;
WILLIAM GOFF PIM, Mountmellick;
WILLIAM MARSH & SONS, Cork;
DANIEL CAHILL, Queenstown;

Dealers wishing to undertake the sale of it in other districts must apply at once to Mr WIGHT. (8724)

CARDIFF & NEWPORT COAL COMPANY
WATERFORD.

THIS COMPANY HAS OPENED

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

JAMES DAVIES, Manager,
William-street, Waterford.
([illegible])

BAKER, SIMPSON, & CO.'S ARROWROOT BISCUIT

IS considered unrivalled for quality, appearance, and its highly nutritious properties; it is exceedingly valuable for invalids and Children—has been specially noticed in the *Lancet*, *London Times*, and by several *Analytical Chemists*—and was supplied to the Refreshment Rooms of the

EXHIBITIONS—LONDON, DUBLIN, CORK, AND PARIS.

Sold by most respectable Tea Dealers, Confectioners, and Italian Warehousemen.

BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S BISCUITS RECEIVED BOTH "PRIZE MEDAL" & "HONOURABLE MENTION"

For "Great Excellence" and "Superior Quality."

OFFICES—LONDON, DUBLIN, CORK, AND PARIS. (8024)

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 keep nor improve in wood nor bottle, but a Genuine Bordeaux Wine, grown in the Gironde district, and we guarantee it 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
87, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN.

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 lowest 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 pow 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.

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

Two Dozen sent free to any railway station in Ireland.

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

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

AN excellent Dinner Wine that will please every one can be had dry, otherwise Pale, Golden, or Brown Sherry, to suit all palates—a true, unblended Spanish Wine, that only 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
87, SOUTH GQRAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.
([illegible])

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.

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, & MUSIC
WAREHOUSE,
☞ 120, *PARADE QUAY.* ☜

Musical Instruments of every description Imported, Repaired, Tuned, and Exchanged.

☞ PARCELS OF NEW MUSIC received weekly.
Archery, Croquet, Cricketing, and other Games

C. A. JONES

EXTENDS to all parts of the South of Ireland the THREE YEARS' System of Hire, after which, and without further payment, the PIANOFORTE OR HARMONIUM becomes the Property of the Hirer.

Special Terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

C. A. JONES

Buys from the most eminent Makers only; as a proof of which, the increasing demand, and the fact that all the Instruments sold by him during the past nine years have in every instance given satisfaction.

C. A. JONES

Has just returned from London with a large assortment of Pianofortes, including Semi-grand, Grand Squares' Grand Trichord Obliques, Semi-Cottage and Piccolo Piano fortes, with all recent improvements, by Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c.

C. A. JONES

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

New Music at Half marked Price.

MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 120, QUAY.

RUPTURE.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

REQUIRING no steel spring round the body, is recommended by the following peculiarities and advantages;—1st, facility or application; 2nd, perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, it may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by day or night; 4th, it admits of every kind of exercise, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Gallaway, Esq., Senior Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Eramus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., and many others.

A descriptive circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post on sending the circumference of the body two inches below the hips, to the manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage, 1s.
Double „ 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6.
Postage, 1s. 8d.
Umbilical „ 42s. and 52s. 6d., Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly ELASTIC and COMPRESSIBLE, and THE BEST INVENTION for giving efficient and permanent support in all classes of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking. Price from 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. to 16s. each. Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, PICCADILLY LONDON.

Specimens may be seen at the Crystal Palace. [8785]

THE FAVOURITE MUSTARDS

CHERRY'S IRISH BROWN and D.S.F.

Sold by every respectable Grocer and Druggist.

Manufactory—

SEVILLE STEAM WORKS, DUBLIN.

Agents for the South of Ireland:

J. NEWSOM & SON, CORK.

PEACOCK AND BUCKAN'S
IMPROVED
COMPOSITIONS AND PAINTS,

For the bottoms of Iron, Wood, Coppered, or Zinced
VESSELS, YACHTS, BARGES, BOATS,
BUOYS, BEACON PILES, &c.;
HOUSES and all kinds of Wood-work, &c.
Also for preserving RAILWAY SLEEPERS and FENCE POSTS.

HENRY AUDLEY & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, OILMEN, GROCERS, &c.,

HAVE great pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public that they have been appointed Sole Agents, in Waterford for the above, and that they keep the various kinds of PAINTS always in Stock.

27, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, WATERFORD.

HENRY AUDLEY & CO.,
27, BARRONSTRAND STREET,
DRUGGISTS, OILMEN, GROCERS, &c., &c

THE above Establishmaut is NOW OPENED, where every article in the Trade can be had on the best terms.

H. A. & Co. assure the Public that their Stock has been selected personally, and they can therefore guarantee the quality of the Goods sold in their Establishment.

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ching and healing properties are known and recognise throughout the world.

THE number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers its effect is marvellous. For ringworm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed with warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Bronchitis, Mumps, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day upon the neck, chest, and back. It acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands ness all the new matter required for the bodies reparation med all old particles detrimental to its preservation The Ointpant, use jointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchanly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost insupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease ma, be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humours require expulsion from the system; it is, therefore, necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operations of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and safe means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharges.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin discases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief Two or three of Holloway's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of this ungeant

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipple
Burns	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bunions	Fistulas	Skin Disease
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
Corns (Soft)		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 533, OXFORD-STREET, W C, London; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the following prices: 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving in taking the large sizes.

THIS BOOK IS GIVEN AWAY.

A GUIDE TO THE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS. By HENRY SMITH, M.D. of the University of Jena, author of the "Volunteer's Manual," &c.

A new Medical Work on the wonderful power of the New Medicines for the Cure of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrhœa, Impediments to Marriage, and Premature Decline, resulting from indiscretion; with Instructions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour without the painful shocks of Galvanism or the use of Electric Belts, &c.

THE WARNING VOICE.

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

Dr. SMITH invites all who have tried the falsely called remedy Galvanism or Electricity, to send a stamped directed envelope for his new pamphlet, which will be sent under seal by return of post.

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

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 not 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.

THE "WATERFORD MAIL,"
(Published Daily)
SOLD BY
MR. D. GODWIN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER, NEW ROSS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

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]

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.

December 15, at Nagasaki, Japan, the wife of the Rev. George Ensor, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

February 13, at 22, Belmont-park, Lee, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Charles Few, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

February 14, at Rathfarnham Church, by the Rev. Edward Metcalf, A.M., assisted by the Rev. Launcelot Dowall, rector of the parish, Robert Arthur Blane, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, only surviving son of the late Archd. Wm. Blane, Esq., to Frances Smith Lawe, daughter of the late Alexander Wrightson Lawe, J.P., D.L., of Glanmire, county Cork.

February 15, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. Loftus T. Shire, Dr. George Fearon, to Sarah Charlton, only daughter of John M. Mathews, Esq., M.D., Moate, county Westmeath.

February 15, at Abbeyleix, by the Rev. Thomas U. Townsend, rector of Innistiogue, Charles R. Galwey, son of the Archdeacon of Derry, to Janet Mary, third daughter of Horace Uniacke Townsend, Esq., of Rathmoyle, Queen's County.

DEATHS.

February 15, in Dublin, of rapid decline, in her 15th year, Fanny Henrietta, fourth surviving child of the Rev. R. G. Cumming (temporary rector of Drumsonrath), deeply lamented by her bereaved parents.

February 14, at Wilton Lodge, county Dublin, in the 83rd year of her age, Sarah Mahony, widow of the late Alderman D. F. G. Mahony, of Limerick, much and deservedly regretted.

February 13, at Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, the Rev George Smith. D.D., aged 66 years.

February 14th, at the Manse, Hyde Park, the Rev. James Alexander Wilson, aged 27 years.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 16—Kinsale, Glasgow, g.c.
Sands, Cork, g.c.
South of Ireland, Milford, g.c.

SAILED.

Feb. 16—Nancy, maize, Dungarvan.
William, pitwood, Swansea.

Wind—E.N.E.

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.

VINCIT VERITAS

The Waterford Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

THE Duke of Wellington often gave the sensible advice, "Never raise your hand if you do not mean to strike." The city magistrates have, unfortunately, raised their hand when they cannot, or dare not, strike. They have issued a proclamation which could not be legally sustained, and they have seen it trampled upon, and been powerless to vindicate their assertions. It would have been much wiser to have withheld the document, which has too much the aspect of an electioneering move.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly report, which we publish today, is a very gratifying document. It shows the continued improvement in this very fine property. The shareholders will be glad to find that the loss from the late accident has been cleared off, and that a dividend, though small, will be paid.

MR. SMYTH'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Certain calumnious statements, which have appeared in one or two prints of this city, notoriously in the interest of Mr. Osborne, will be refuted by me upon the hustings to the satisfaction, I have reason to believe, of every right-minded man, Catholic, Protestant, and Dissenter, in this community.—I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. J. SMYTH.

We are requested to state that Mr. Smith's conducting agents are Messrs Brereton and Coll, of 13, Harcourt-steeet, Dublin.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT BY BURNING.—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of the little girl Collins, who was burned to death on Monday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

The Mayor, Captain Johnson, Mr. Denny, Mr. S. T. Grubb, Mr. T. B. Prosser, Mr. Spencer, and Dr. Mackesy, were the magistrates present. Mr. Lock, County Inspector, and Mr. Murphy, Sub-inspector, were also present.

Pat Kearney was charged with stealing a pewter half pint from the public-house of Mr. Nathaniel Allen the night previous. He went into the shop, and Mrs. Allen saw him leaving with the measure in his hand. The police were brought, and arrested him in the street, and Miss Allen and her servant girl found the measure when he was arrested.

The prisoner was sent to jail for 14 days.

Pat Healy and Jeffry Brit were charged with breaking gas lamps in the streets last night. Michael Hearn, a carman, identified the prisoners as belonging to a party of six who broke lamps in Symes' lane. He went at once, and gave information to Mr. Donaldson, who followed the fellows, and got them arrested. He saw them break three lamps. Mr. Donaldson said he saw them attempt to break a lamp, but they failed they threw stones at them. Hearn said there was a boy named Daly with them that frequently broke a lamp near his (Hearn's) house, and when he was following them up Hardy's-road, one of them cried out, "Knock off his head, this is the fellow with the grey horse following us." After a patient hearing, the accused were ordered to pay the costs of the lamp, and a fine of 10s. and costs or a fortnight's imprisonment.

James Neville, Thomas Neville, and Edward Sullivan were placed at the bar, and charged under the following circumstances:—Head-Constable Robinson stated that the captain of a vessel, lying at the Market House, complained that a meat cask had been broken open on board his ship, and one cwt. of salt meat stolen. The Head-Constable searched some lighters near the vessel, and in one of them, belonging to the prisoners, he found a piece of salt meat. Old Neville gave a contradictory statement, and on searching they found a lot of the meat concealed. The case was sent to petty sessions.

The court here adjourned for half an hour, and the magistrates proceeded to the Mayor's Office to hold a meeting on some subject unknown.

On the Mayor returning to the court, a few unimportant cases were disposed of, and the court rose.

WATERFORD UNION.

The weekly meeting of the guardians was held on Wednesday.

T. W. JACOB, J.P., V.C., in the chair.

The others present were—Captain Power, D.V.C.; Congreve Rogers, J.P.; Captain Dillon, J.P.; Joseph Clampett, Garret Meade, John L. Conn, Major O'Gorman, Thomas Murphy, W. Hally, F. Kent, W. Kelly. Mr. Hamilton, inspector, was also present.

The minutes were read, and confirmed.

CRADLES.

The master requested an order for cradles.

Mr. Conn—What do they cost?

Master—About 2s a piece.

Mr. Conn—That's not dear for a man that wants one (laughter).

Captain Power—I know men who would give a pound for one, if they had a use for it (roars of laughter)

THE INFIRMARY.

A letter was read from the Commissioners with respect to the changes in the dietary of the infirm and hospital inmates, and their letter contained several suggestions.

It was referred to the committee appointed last week.

PUTATIVE FATHERS.

The Commissioners wrote wishing to know what was the issue of the seven cases out of the eleven prosecuted in June last, to make the parents pay for the support of their children, and which nothing had been said about them. With regard to the number of children in the house, the Commissioners said that the law was principally evaded in Mr. Rooney's district. They did not consider his report a satisfactory one, and they considered the matter was treated in a tone of levity by Mr. Rooney. The subject was too important a one for the way in which it was treated, and they suggested the propriety of the board superceding Mr. Rooney, and appointing a younger and more energetic man in his place.

At Mr. Rooney's request his report was read.

Captain Power considered the report most satisfactory, and the complaint of the Commissioners most unwarrantable.

The Chairman said he could not see any levity in it whatever (hear, hear).

Major O'Gorman said it was too much the habit to treat matters with levity by the officers of the house. He believed the part complained of was "they will be prosecuted as soon as I find them out."

In reply, Mr. Hennessy said the report was written to the board and not to the Commissioners.

Mr. Conn thought the letter was not the kind of one that should have been written under the circumstances, but he did not think Mr. Rooney intended any levity, and the board did not think so when they read the letter last day, therefore he would suggest that they express their satisfaction with Rooney as an officer, at the same time to say they had reprimanded him for the manner in which the subject had been treated.

Mr. Rooney said he only wished to show his willingness to discharge his duty, and had no intention to write or say anything disrespectful or with levity.

Mr. Hennessy said there was not the slightest use in prosecuting putative fathers; in most cases they could not get evidence enough, and when decrees were obtained the parties were, generally speaking, paupers, and they could not be levied.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Captain Dillion, seconded by Mr. Rogers:—"That the board have taken into consideration the Commissioners' letter relative to J. Rooney, the city relieving officer. They think that his letter might have been more explanatory, and recommend that in future communications he should attend to this. We feel, however, he has paid considerable attention to this subject, in which he has so much difficulty to contend with, and we wish him to continue his care. The board considers Rooney a good and attentive relieving officer, and do not think a change would be beneficial. He has a large amount of duty to discharge, and we have no cause to complain of him."

A committee was then appointed to inquire and report upon the subject of the illegitimate children.

DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.

A report was read from the Waterford Dispensary Committee. Mr. Jacob in the chair. Dr. Jackman illness was reported to them, and they agreed to recommend him four weeks' leave of absence. It was then resolved to appoint Dr. Murphy, of Carrick, to do his duty, at a salary of three guineas per week, to date from the 8th inst.—Adopted.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL RANGE.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the necessity and cost of a range for the fever hospital kitchen. They got two tenders, one at £9 10s., and another for £8 15s.; but the extras in this latter would bring it up to perhaps beyond the other. It was agreed to accept the former. Messrs. Clampett, Kelly, and Murphy were the committee.

VISITOR'S REPORT.

A visiting report was read from Mr. Walter Hally. He was much gratified with the order and cleanliness pervading the establishment. He saw some men usefully employed on the farm preparing crops. He also visited the fever hospital and found everything in a most satisfactory state.

Chairman—A most satisfactory report (hear).

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

The Commissioners forwarded £556 13s. 5d., the half-year's grant from the Treasury, for medical and educational purposes.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining in house this day, 1,043; this day week, 1,036; this day 12 months, 1,043.

FINANCE.

Cost of provisions received, £105 9s. 7d.; do. consumed, £127 13s. 0d.; average cost, 2s. 4½d.; infirmary, 2s. 11d.; fever hospital, 5s.; hall, 1s. 11d.; balance in favour of guardians, £1,080.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The governors and subscribers to this valuable institution held their annual meeting on Saturday, in the Protestant Hall, at two o'clock.

The Venerable Rev. JOHN RYLAND, Archdeacon of Lismore, presided.

Amongst those present were—The Dean of Waterford, Rev. Thos. Gimlette, Rev. Dr. Dalton, Rev. John DeRenzy, Rev. J. F. Parker, Rev. S. Phare, C. N. Belton, J.P.; J. L. Hickey, Esq.; V. R. Delandre, Esq.

The meeting having been opened by prayer,

The Rev. John De Renzy read the annual report, which showed that the society is in a very flourishing state.

The report was adopted.

The Rev. Thomas Gimlette (treasurer) then read the abstract of accounts, which showed the receipts to be 221*l.* 2s. 7d.; the expenditure, 225*l.* 8s. 2d.; the balance on 1st January, 1869, 242*l.* 7s. 3d.

The Archdeacon was then elected a trustee and a guardian of the society; the Rev. R. Fletcher, secretary; the Rev. W. Godfrey and the Rev. Francis Whitfield committee men.

A number of other resolutions having been adopted, the meeting terminated with the making of arrangements for a public meeting at Lismore.

EXCITEMENT IN DERRY.—COLLISION OF MOBS—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

DERRY, MONDAY NIGHT.—Considerable excitement prevails in Derry. An armed "Dowseite" mob is parading the streets.

A collision has taken place, and several men have been badly wounded.

The Roman Catholics have been ordered by their clergy to vote for Dowse.

Both candidates addressed meetings. Each is sanguine of success.

The nomination takes place to-morrow.

Professor Smyth, Moderator of General Assembly, is to propose Mr. Dowse; Mr. Thomson Mackey, J.P., will propose the Conservative candidate, Mr. Baxter.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY.—The nomination is over. Great excitement prevails. The Dowse mob, armed, took possession of the court, and would not allow the speakers to be heard. Mr. Dowse was proposed by the Moderator of the General Assembly. The show of hands was pronounced to be in his favour. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Baxter, and the polling is fixed for Thursday. There is a large force of military and police in the town. The Dowse mob are intimidating the electors.

THE STRIKE AT BESSBROOK

NEWRY, TUESDAY.—The accounts just received from Bessbrook Mills do not favourably. The "roughers" are still on strike. A house of Owen O'Callaghan, carter for the Bessbrook Company, has been attacked by an armed party and the windows broken. Shots were fired by the assailants. The object is to intimidate. O'Callaghan had forwarded to Portadown, for the Company, tow to be "roughed" there. No arrests have yet been made, but suspicion is afoot.—*Evening Standard.*

RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Hale, near Liverpool.—Sir,—I write to inform you of the great benefit I have received from taking Locock's Wafers. I was so much oppressed at my chest, that when I lay down a coughing-fit came on with such violence that I have often thought I should not live to see the morning; but now I can sleep a whole night without bouching, after having taken only two boxes of Wafers.—J. HAYNES. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath, throat, and lungs. To singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 2½d and 2s 9d per Box. Sold by all Chemists.

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE NEW STAR CHAMBER.

Considerable curiosity was aroused after the disposal of the police business, when several gentlemen, who add J.P. to their names, but who never appear upon the Bench, were seen hovering about the Court House yesterday, and thus curiosity was increased, when it was seen that a large majority of them were the friends of the non-popular candidate, and this curiosity was further excited when it was discovered that the notice convening the magistrates was not issued in regular course by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, but were convened in some other way. Amongst those who assembled were—Mr. S. T. Grubb, Mr. T. C. Spencer, Mr. Abraham Denny, Mr. T. B. Prossor, Dr. Mackesy, and Captain Johnson. While the conclave was sitting, the conversation outside was very amusing. "What's up" said one. "Oh, 'tis an Osborne plot," said another. "Yes," replied a third, "The Osborneites are after sending Aylward down to attack Smyth's party; they want to make up a bench to relieve them." So went on the chaff. At last one bright fellow said, "You're all wrong; 'tis about that pane of glass that one of Osborne's men broke in Pat Commins's window." "No," replied a fourth, "it is to get up a requisition for sodgers to slaughter us." These and other surmises swayed the crowd of idlers, and at length the conclave broke up. Later in the day a proclamation was issued, and it is believed that the meeting of magistrates was engaged thereon. It sets forth that information on oath, and in writing, had been made to the justices of the borough that large bodies, accompanied by bands of music, and moving in an organised manner, had paraded the streets for some time past "to the great terror of the quiet and orderly disposed inhabitants, and to the danger of the public peace." The proclamation then proceeds to caution "all such parties from so assembling and disturbing the public thoroughfares at any time or times whatever;" the penalty of such disobedience being that they "will be forthwith proceeded against with the utmost rigour that the law allows." This document is signed by the Mayor on behalf of his brother magistrates. Much displeasure was evinced by the Smyth party on the appearance of the proclamation, and some of them openly stated their belief that the man who threw the stone did not belong to them, but was sent into the crowd to do it, for the purpose of giving a plausible pretext for stopping the nightly perambulations of the crowd.

MR. SMYTH'S MEETING.

A large crowd assembled on the Quay, outside Mr. Smyth's committee-rooms. The band was there, with its instruments. It did not play to the rooms, but played some Irish tunes opposite them, and then went into the house.

Mr Smyth appeared at the window and addressed the crowd. He said that he spoke to them under circumstances of some responsibility that night. A proclamation had been issued on the strength of an information sworn by some person or persons unnamed. This proclamation goes on to prohibit the orderly walking of citizens through their own streets; and it is based on the information of somebody, sworn before the magistrates, that our walks—quiet, orderly, and peaceful—were calculated to terrify quiet citizens, and soforth. Is there any truth, then, in that information (no, no) ? Has any citizen been molested or insulted (no) ? Then this informer, whoever he may be, has sworn that which is untrue, and it will be my business to have him indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury (cheers). I pronounce this proclamation to be illegal, unconstitutional, and an outrage. The rights of the citizens I will maintain. This is the city of the Lawsons, the Tandys, the Dobbyns, the Thorntons, and the Delandres, and I ask these eminent gentlemen to support me in the stand I intend to make in defence of the civic rights of the citizens (cheers). I will place myself at your head, and if arrested I will submit. Let there be no violence, no disorder; but I will in due legal form test the legality of this wanton act of the authorities. Mr. Crean, I am told, referred to me to-night. Well, the day after my arrival, he met me, in the presence of several gentlemen, at my hotel, and he said—"Under no possible circumstances can there be a collision between you and me; there is no man whom I would rather see in Parliament, and I will not stand in your way." That looked generous, and I replied, "If, in a day or two, I do not see my way to success, I will leave the field open to you." Public opinion was not slow in pronouncing in my favour, and on Saturday last my solicitor proposed to Mr. Crean to have a scrutiny of the votes promised to each, the weaker party to withdraw. Was not that a fair proposal? (Cries of "yes.") Well, Mr. Crean rejected it. I stand before you, then, the choice of the people. My motto is—"No compromise; no surrender." I go to the poll and to victory. I care not what the number of candidates are, I am strong enough to beat them all. I would rather fight Mr. Ralph Bernal single-handed; but if even, as is rumoured, an unholy combination has been formed against me, the truth is with me; the people are with me; the virtue, the courage, the honesty of Waterford, without distinction of creed, class, or party,—and I march to assured and glorious triumph (cheers).

Mr. Smyth then withdrew from the window, and shortly reappeared at the door. He was followed by the band, which commenced playing. A vast crowd came out, which from time to time cheered vociferously. In this way the procession went along the Quay, and was not interfered with by the police.

MR. OSBORNE'S MEETING.

Mr. Bernal Osborne addressed his supporters and friends in the stable at Commins's Hotel last night. There were about 200 people present.

On the motion of Mr. Daniel Carrigan, seconded by Mr. T. C. Grubb, the chair was taken by Dr. Scott.

Dr. Scott briefly addressed his audience in introducing the candidate, and said they had once more their thorough-bred in the stable (laughter), and if he was not mistaken he would show them some good action before he left. He dealt rather hardly on the political opponents of Mr. Osborne, and said they were unable to lay a hand on any vote of Mr. Osborne's during his long political career that was not given for the benefit of Ireland. Mr. Osborne became a species of political waif on their account, and had refused honor and place to maintain his independence (hear, hear). He had started in life with many colleagues, some were Cabinet Ministers, others peers, and others baronets; and yet there he still stood—Ralph Bernal Osborne, once the rejected of Waterford. Would they reject him again (loud cries of "no"). What sensible constituency would take Mr. Smyth when they could get Mr. Osborne ("no one") ? He would say nothing of Mr. Crean, but he still looked upon him as a kind of respectable warming pan (laughter); and as for the great gun of Athlone (roars of laughter), he would go off in a few days. He asked them, for the honor and credit of Waterford, to elect Mr. Osborne (hear, hear, and cheers). Let honor, independence, and genius in Waterford be triumphant (loud cheers).

Mr. Osborne then came forward, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. He had seldom stood before a constituency under more trying circumstances, because he had been annoyed, and he called on them to say whether he was guilty or not (cries of "not guilty"). It was his wish that the contest should be fought out upon high political principles, and not lowered to miserable personalities. He had said nothing personal. He had been silent for some time under the greatest libel, and he had been told he was silent too long. He had passed by the aspersions of the press, because he had been educated in the school which looked upon the press as the paladium of our liberties. But there were times when the press might and go wrong. They might descend to literary foot-pads, although they did not present the pistol with "Your money and your life," might they not say, "Your advertisements and your character." He pitied that water. They were called stable boys by a journal in Waterford. He was proud of being one of them. It was there O'Connell addressed them, and he welcomed them to the chamber of liberty and the stable of the winning horse (laughter). Let them look at the entries for the Waterford stakes (laughter). The The first was the "Barronite," but his action was too high to go across country; he was more adapted to Rotten Row (laughter), and he had one fault—there was a danger of his bolting (roars of laughter). They had another horse—a very promising colt—a Tipperary horse called "Junior Counsel." He had heavy shoulders, and didn't go through dirt well (laughter). He blundered at his fences, and—what was worse—he was a roarer (roars of laughter). He would not do for Parliamentary life, but must become a machine, and drag a family to chapel (laughter). They had another horse—the "Dublin Beau," late "Citizen" (laughter). He had some pace, but was a rash fencer and over-jumped himself. He was lately tried over the Kilbarry course (roars of laughter), and he refused his fences, which was fatal to a steeple-chaser. They had still another—the "Ballybricken Pet" (laughter and cheers). He had gone across Parliamentary country often, and didn't baulk his fences (laughter). He sometimes made a mistake, but it made him more careful. That old horse had been taught the "goose" step (laughter), and put his foot in it (roars of laughter), and he would do it again (laughter). If they backed him they would not regret their venture. They had now the horses and colours before them. The Barronite was a parker, and furnished with a heames; the Councellor was a roarer, and the Dublin Beau would make a good family man. They would send him to the stud, and with a good, steady mare, he (Mr. Osborne) had no doubt he would have good produce (oh, oh, hear, hear, cheers and laughter). Then they had the Ballybricken Pet, and him he would advise them to back up. He had never disguised from them that if they could get one of their merchant princes to represent them, he would never have come forward. Some men achieved greatness, others had greatness thrown upon them. He was tied to the stake, and could not go away. He thought it hard that statements should be made against him which were not true, and which he, as a Christian and a man of honor, did not deserve. He asked them in the words of Shakespeare, "Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice" (hear, hear). He complained that by the way in which the petition was conducted for the defence, in not properly instructing the counsel, a great deal of public odium was placed on his shoulders which he did not deserve (hear, hear), by putting in names on the list of those who had been bribed, and which gave offence. Mr. Osborne then spoke of the conduct of "O'B," whom he said had linked with him first, then went to Counsellor Hackett, of Clonmel, who refused, and then he pounced on the junior counsel, Mr. Crean. His national principles were shown in his going down to Dungarvan with Charles Barry, to support him against Mr. Mathews, who was a nationalist (groans). If he had an action, and he might take one against his friend of the *News* (uproarious cheering), it was under counsel, and there might be an action; but he would not employ Mr. Crean, who was a rising young barrister, and might be rising till he was seventy years of age (laughter). He had made a speech, and on a balcony propped up, for fear the weight of his representation would break it down (roars of laughter). Mr. Crean made use of a tissue of misrepresentations; Mr. Crean was the catspaw of a disappointed clique. He had no case, and abused the plaintiff; but the fellow even had not a turn for abuse ("bravo"). Mr. Crean accused him of being a Joe Millar. He did not make that accusation against him (laughter). God knew he was no Joe Millar (laughter); but if he rose high enough in his profession he would be called "Chief Baron" Munchauson (laughter). Munchauson's jokes were innocent, but Mr. Crean's were malicious (hear, hear). It reminded him of the words of Shakespeare, and they were applicable—

> "Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
> Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
> Who steals my purse steals trash.
> 'Tis something—nothing—'twas mine—'tis his,
> And has been slave to thousands;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> But makes me poor indeed."

(Cheers.) If what Mr. Crean said were true, he was not fit to represent him; but it was extraordinary that if these things were true that they were not found out till a contested election. He then spoke of the charge of obtaining evidence against Mulcahy made against him, and referred to the denial of Mr. Jamieson, which was posted through the city Speaking of the charges made against him for the treatment of his tenantry, he said that the townland of Tekincor was the property of the Osbornes for centuries, and since he had been there no eviction took place (cheers). One man had an acre, he wanted to go to America, and he got £50 for it; the ground was given half to a poor woman and half in a nursery (cheers). One man owed him a year's rent, and he had been offered £250 for the good will of his farm on this rack-rented property. He had never evicted a tenant on the property. Referring to Derrinlaur, he said his wife bought it, and he not having a qualification for Parliament, she bought it nominally in his name to give him the qualification. No notice was given to quit, and no evictions took place. There were now 22 tenants on it, and 12 had signed a document that this statement was a monstrous defamation of the truth. There were eight owners of cabins without land. Five were put into slate houses rent free. One was permitted to sell his land to his neighbour, and was still living on a pension, and his children are educated by Mrs. Osborne. The other three got a handsome sum, and were doing well in America (cheers). He then referred to Father Crotty, whom he was sorry to say, forgot the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour" (hear, hear). He (Mr. Osborne) knew how Father Crotty got his information. He was a respectable parish priest, and it was the first time he had heard of him going out of his parish to malign him. He referred then to the statements made by Father Crotty, and denied the truth of them. Mr. Crean had said one of his tenants dined on red herrings and potatoes (laughter), and wanted to make him (Mr. Osborne) accountable for it. This tenant was one of the most comfortable tenants on the property. Mr. Crean had asked what would they think of the man who whipped up his tenants for subscriptions. He believed an application to that effect was made by some of his friends to Mr. Worrell, the agent of the Osborne property, who would not hear of such a thing. Somehow the list was got, and the tenants came forward themselves and gave the money. When he (Mr. Osborne) heard of it, he ordered it all to be sent back, for he would not influence the vote of a tenant, much less allow them to subscribe money for an election petition (cheers). He was always prepared to bow at the bar of public opinion, truthfully expressed; but he denied the right of any individual to poke his nose into his affairs, or interfere with his social arrangements (cheers). The man who maligned his character incurred a responsibilty, for he would find away to fix a stigma upon him that he was not now in a position to express. Some thought he wentpo litically too far, and others that he did not go far enough. Had they nothing else to do in Waterford but nightly to tear his character to pieces? It reminded him of the words of Dr. Watts—

> "Let dogs delight to bark and bite,"

for 'tis their business. Had they not the work of deepening the bar, the dry dock, and other local and imperial interests to look to? but was all interest to merge in the opposition to Mr. Osborne? Those who at one time wore nothing but the Orange lily were now anxious to wear the green shamrock, and would change their coats to blend them (no, no). He forbid the banns, and asked them to send a man of moderate Liberal opinions to Parl'ament, and they would have nothing to say but that Osborne was an Irishman in heart, soul, and capacity (cheers).

Mr. Daniel Carrigan then came forward and moved, and Mr. S. T. Grubb seconded, a resolution to the effect that the meeting had heard with indignation the many calumnies industriously promulgated against Mr. Osborne; and having heard that gentleman's perfect refutation of these unfounded misrepresentations, they re-pledged themselves to promote his return by every means in their power.

The resolution was carried with great acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

The Duke of Edinburgh has had his first spear, and appears from all accounts none the worse of his acquaintance with the pigs—a fall or two notwithstanding. It was on the 8th and 10th inst. in the Moorshedabad district (where the Nawab, Nazim, now in England, comes from), that the pig-sticking came off. On the 8th, after breakfast, the party set out, with amongst other impedimenta, no less than 28 elephants. His Royal Highness was mounted on an Arab. The first boar had almost attained the shelter of the trees when he received the first spear from Mr. A. Hill, and so well was it directed that he rolled completely over. He was up again at once, and, shaking out the spear, made a charge at the nearest horse, when he was transfixed through and through by Colonel Probyn's long Bombay spear, three feet of which appeared on his other side. A few more well-directed spears finished his career. Soon after tiffin in a mangoe tope the line was again in motion, and before evening, after more than one run in the long grass, two more good boars fell, one to the spear of Major Trevor, and the third to that of his Royal Highness the Duke. The ground, though perfectly level, was somewhat treacherous, as the long grass concealed certain elevations and blind ditches, in which more than one rider came to grief. Several falls occurred—his Royal Highness had two—but no one was hurt, and the hunt went merrily on till the evening, when at the death of the last pig a sad accident occurred which threw a cloud over all. This accident was the disabling of a gallant little Arab belonging to Lord Marcus Beresford, which had to be shot. We are further told that M Chevalier (of the Galatea) had a very narrow escape, having, with a Gallic intrepidity bordering on rashness, dismounted to try conclusions with a wounded pig. He was at one time in great peril, and only escaped a severe mauling by his extreme agility and the dexterous use of his lance. Sunday the 9th, it is recorded, was passed in repose, and in the afternoon of the 10th, two more boars were killed; the first spear fell to his Royal Highness in one, and to Mr. A Hill in the other; several others of the party being in at the death of each boar, and both giving good sport before they fell.—*Bombay Gazette.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

(77 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb 11, 1870:—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, etc	566	0	7
Goods and cattle	1061	26	0
Total	1027	16	7
Corresponding week for last year	1138	2	4

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY.

(31 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870:—	£	s	d
Passengers, parcels, &c,	164	3	8
Goods and cattle	416	8	4
Total	577	12	0
Corresponding week last year	534	14	1

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

(28½ MILES OPEN.)

Passengers, parcels, &c.,	109	10	6
Goods and Cattle,	30	0	3
Total,	139	10	9
Corresponding week last year,	125	16	6

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.

(24¾ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870:—	£	s	d.
Passengers, parcels, &c	117	3	1
Goods and cattle	121	3	4
Total	238	6	5
Corresponding week last year	201	5	8

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.

(26½ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending Feb. 11, 1870:—	£	s	d.
Passengers, parcels, &c	90	17	7
Goods and cattle	55	17½	1
Total	146	14	8
Corresponding week last year	101	6	4

LATEST NEWS.

(*BY POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPH.*)

SOUTHWARK ELECTION—Yesterday.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Odger's statement—

Beresford, ...	5,005
Odger, ...	4,843

At 10 o'clock a deputation of members of Parliament, including Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. A. Johnston, Professor Fawcett, and Sir C. W. Dilke, waited on Sir S. Waterlow, and represented to him that probably, from the state of the poll, the Conservative candidate would be returned, if both Liberals persevered, while from his own position on the poll, it was certain Mr. Odger would beat him. They, therefore, asked Sir S. Waterlow to retire from the contest. Sir Sidney's committee did not think the state of the poll at that time warranted him in retiring; at two o'clock, however, Mr. Odger had so far gained on Sir Sidney, that the latter retired at once.

Mr. Beresford is the first Conservative returned for Southwark. He received an ovation from his friends, and briefly returned thanks. He said his majority over Odger was 386.

The member for Roxburgh, a supporter of the present government, has resigned, on account of ill-health. The eldest son of the Duke of Roxburgh offers himself as a Liberal candidate.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The *Globe* hears rumours of a tea party, to be held to-day in the House of Commons, composed of the Irish members, for the discussion of the Land Bill.

DISTURBANCE AT CORK.

At Cork, yesterday morning, a crowd with a band assembled to await the arrival of the Australian prisoners from London. They did not arrive, and the crowd, becoming disorderly, were dispersed by the police, who seized the instruments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Several persons charged with uttering and selling indecent prints and papers, recently seized by the police, were tried at Middlesex Sessions on yesterday and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Among them was Mr. Charles Grieve, publisher of the *Ferret*, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The ship Mary, of Boston, from Callao, with guano has foundered at sea. Suspicions as to the cause were rife.

The long-pending action against the Governor of Jamaica, for illegally seizing the La Have's cargo of gunpowder and other war munitions, has resulted in a verdict, of a special jury, for the plaintiff for the value of the cargo.

The Inchdairni, of Kirkcaldy, has been wrecked on Turks-Pland. The crew were saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS, after presenting petitions in favour of the Bill for Legalizing Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister, moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. M'LAREN gave notice that in committee he would move that the Bill should not be extended to Ireland.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. J. BRIGHT obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

Lord ENFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to special and common juries.

The House adjourned at 12.20 p.m.

A POLITICAL MURDER IN PARIS.

On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, a commissary of police, accompanied by his secretary and two police officers, visited the house, 78, Rue des Moines, in the suburb of Batignolles. They were armed with a warrant for the arrest of one Leon Megy, he was suspected of being engaged in a treasonable conspiracy. On ascending to the second floor, where Megy's apartment was situate, they found the door barricaded from the interior, although the key was in the lock outside. Upon being formally summoned to admit the officers of Justice, Megy replied that he would submit, but still the door remained immovable. A second summons was pronounced. Megy replied, "You have locked me in." The commissary turned the key, and, adding a vigorous effort, the door opened. Before, however, the party could enter the room, a discharge of firearms was heard, and the door was reclosed against them. One of the officers, Mourot, had been struck by a ball behind the right ear, and the commissary, M. Dorville, for whom the shot was evidently intended, had his face burnt by the powder. The ball had but grazed his shoulder and struck the unfortunate officer Mourot, who fell bleeding on the ground. All this had passed in the utter darkness of an early winter morning. A reinforcement of the police was sent for, and speedily arrived, the assassin in the meantime opening his window and crying out, "Our brothers are being assassinated. The murderers are below, do you not see them?" indicating the commissary of police and his assistants. The officers returned upstairs, and entering the room, seized Megy, who offered but a slight resistance, saying, "Do not hurt me; do not kill me." The wounded officer was taken to the Hospital Beaujon, but expired within a few minutes of his arrival there. The weapon with which the fatal deed had been committed was found to be a single-barrelled ordinary pistol, but on searching the room a quantity of ammunition, caps, and balls were discovered. The assassin Megy, according to *La Patrie*, is a working engineer, born in Paris in 1844, and was one of thirty individuals against whom warrants have been issued for complicity in attempts against public safety, and conspiring against the Government. His victim, Mourot, was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE WATERFORD MAIL

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The business before the House was of no public importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly after four o'clock.

POOR-LAW UNIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. G. HARDY asked whether the government, during the recess, circulated queries to the several Poor-law Unions in Ireland as to the occupation of land, and if so whether they will lay the answers on the table.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said reports had been received from Poor-law Unions in Ireland, and would be laid upon the table.

CONSTABULARY FORCE OF IRELAND.

Mr. STACKPOLE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if any and what alterations were to be made in the organisation of the constabulary force of Ireland, and why the vacant cadetships had not been filled up.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that certain improvements connected with the Irish constabulary had been made under the consideration of the government in Ireland and the Treasury, but none of those questions were of an esssential character, but related to minor alterations. There need be no anxiety with respect to pensions to which he understood the inquiry of his hon. friend was directed.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

Mr. DAWSON asked if the Regium Donum would be paid this year, the Irish Church Act not coming into operation until January 1, 1871

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said the Government did not intend to propose any vote this session for what was usually called the Regium Donum (hear, hear), and that conclusion he had every reason to believe was harmony with the feelings of the great body of Presbyterians. The payment of the stipends of their ministers would fall into the hands of the Church Commissioners.

TENANCIES IN IRELAND.

Lord ELCHO asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland a question as to the operation of 23d and 24th Vic., cap. 154, commonly called "Cardwell's Act."

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said he must go a little beyond the question to which his noble friend referred, and refer to another section of the act, otherwise the inference the house would draw from the question and answer would be unsatisfactory. It was true that in case of ejectments brought in the county courts, the tenant could plead an equitable defence, and thus be protected from the enormous cost of a suit in the superior courts. But it was also true that great powers were conferred on the landlords. An Irish landlord was able to bring an ejectment for non-payment of rent on equitable grounds, which he would be debarred from doing here, for that was a power totally unknown to landlords in this country.

NEW WRIT FOR WATERFORD.

On the motion of Mr. GLYN, a new writ was ordered for the city of Waterford, in the room of Sir Henry Winston Barron, whose election has been declared void.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

Mr. W. JOHNSTON asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Party Processions Act in Ireland.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to make his promised statement on the Irish Land question. He recounted some of the earlier attempts to settle the question of land tenure in Ireland, and regretted that these had not been successful. He denied that the agrarian outrages which had excited so painful a sensation lately ought to be attributed to this question, for, on inquiry, it would be found that they were less prevalent in the agricultural counties, and not at all frequent in the purely Celtic ones. He maintained that the Land Law in Ireland, although ostensibly the same, was practically different from that of England. Every remedy hitherto applied, though with the best intentions, had aggravated the evil. The Government did not intend to interfere with freedom of contract, except in so far as it was necessary to do so in order to protect the weaker party. He would discard perpetuity of tenure as something that would oblige them in a short time to deal with a more difficult and aggravated land question. What they would aim at would be security of tenure. With regard to the acquisition of land, a separate bill, which would extend also to England and Scotland, would be introduced. Mr. Gladstone continued—We do not approach the legislation for the land tenure of Ireland in order to give effect to this or that doctrine, as to the mode in which the land ought to be managed. The question, whether the holding should be large or small—whether the tenancies should be yearly or for a longer term, or the question, whether the improvements should be made by the landlord or tenant—all these are matters which, in my judgment, there is room for an immense variety of opinion, according to the plan, the time, or the circumstances. We wish to be guided as far as we can by experience. We wish to take the facts and circumstances of Ireland as we find them, show them to the best advantage, and it is on these principles we have founded the bill I am asking leave to introduce. Coming to the claims of the bill itself, I shall first dispose of that portion of my subject which deals with the acquisition of land in Ireland. And here I may be permitted to regret the absence of my esteemed colleague the President of the Board of Trade, who, in a note addressed to me the other day upon this subject, says—"I think the bill you are to introduce a just and comprehensive measure, and I hope the moderation and patriotism of Parliament will enable it soon to become law" (cheers). With respect, then, to the acquisition of land, we propose to increase the existing facilities for its transfer (cheers). We propose, further, to afford facilities for dealing with cases of succession in intestacy (cheers), so as to give greater ease, liberty, and justice to the operation of the law (cheers). In both these instances the conditions of the case are exactly analogous in each of the three kingdoms. But there are matters on which we wish to legislate upon principles peculiarly applicable to Ireland. In these cases we propose, in facilitating the acquisition of land by those who do not now possess it, enlargements of the powers of limited owners with regard both to lease and to sale. With respect to those who are to acquire it assistance will be given from public loans to all who are disposed to purchase from their landlords, and our provisions will be so framed as not to confine the benefit of them to cases where the transactions will be purely private, but also to cases where the landlord thinks proper to carry his estate into the Landed Estates Court. As a general rule, with respect to cultivated land, this assistance will be given only to occupiers who are willing to buy from landlords who are willing to sell. With regard to waste lands, it is proposed to give facilities to landlords to enable them to prepare waste lands for occupation, by erecting buildings, making roads, and by general reclamation. Furthermore, it is proposed that when landlords have those reclaimed waste lands, and especially desire to sell them, the purchase of those lands should be assisted, provided the landlords are prepared to become joint security with the tenants to the Government. The financial part of the scheme will be managed through the Board of Works at Dublin. I now come to the clauses relating to occupation. The first provision in relation to this has reference to the instrument by which the poor law is to be administered. We propose to create a distinct judicial machinery to carry out the act, which will be of a twofold character, viz.—what are called in the Bill a Court of Arbitration and a Civil Bill Court. Those questions that are settled by arbitration will be settled without appeal, but in other cases there will be an appellant tribunal. This tribunal will be formed by two judges of assize, and it is proposed that if it be found necessary three assizes instead of two shall be established in Ireland. The appeal to these judges will be final. Now, then, with respect to our legislation for occupancy. There are four descriptions of holdings in Ireland which we have felt it our duty to keep in view. First, there are the holdings existing under the Ulster custom; secondly, holdings that exist under other customs analagous more or less to those of Ulster; thirdly, those yearly tenancies which have not hitherto enjoyed any protection from any custom whatever; and fourthly, those estates where the landlord is sensible of the mischiefs that prevail, and have sought to promote a remedy in the shape of a lease. First—Then with respect to the agricultural holders of Ulster, our view includes compensation for improvements and the price of the "good will." We do not propose to improve or qualify the Ulster custom, but simply to give it the authority of law. With regard to the customs that prevail in other parts of Ireland than Ulster there are greater difficulties, but looking at the matter in all its bearings we have thought it right to found our legislation upon the customs themselves (hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman then went on to say that they had, therefore, thought that these payments were payments which the courts ought to regard, and they proposed, therefore, that these customs should be legalised with the following restrictions:—First, that the tenant may claim, as an absolute right, the custom of payment out of Ulster only in cases where he is disturbed in his tenancy by the act of his landlord; second, that the tenant should not be allowed to take the benefit of these customs if evicted for non-payment of rent; third, he should not benefit by the custom if he sublets or subdivides his holding after the passing of the act without the consent of the landlord, except for the purposes defined in the bill with regard to cottages for labourers; fourth, all arrears of rent and all damages done by a tenant on a farm may be pleaded by the landlord as a set off; fifth, the landlord may, if he think fit, be free from any such custom if he chooses to give his tenant a lease of not less than thirty-one years, with certain conditions. A scale of damages for evictions was included in that section, but in the case of holdings above £50 parties might contract themselves out of the section of the land if they give a lease of not less than twenty-one years, and the landlord by this lease contracts to execute the improvements necessary to cultivate the farm, and in order to give freedom to the landlord and tenant, persons having farms of £100 and upwards, might contract themselves out of this section. By the scale section for compensations, the judge might award the compensation, subject to the following limitations:—If the holding be not valued at over £10 an award might be made of a sum not exceeding seven years' rent. If between £10 and £50 the judge might award a sum not exceeding five years' rent. If between £50 and £100 value, not exceeding three years' rent, and if over £100, a sum not exceeding two years' rent. All cases above the scale would have to be dealt with separately, considering the questions of permanent buildings and reclamation of land. In the bill the subject of improvements had been dealt with. What was an improvement? That had been a difficult question, but it had been satisfactorily answered, that it must be something which would add to the value of the land, and to the letting value. In the case of any dispute as to whom the improvement might be owing, it should be for the landlord to prove that the improvement was not the work of the tenant, and it had been decided that it was incumbent upon the Government to include in the term, improvements already made. No claim will be allowed, however, for any improvement made more than twenty years before the passing of the act, unless it should be an improvement in the nature of a permanent building, or of reclaiming of land. The retrospective action of the clause would not apply to the improvements by a tenant in any lease or contract now existing, and with respect to past improvements it was provided that the court might take into consideration the time and the terms on which the benefit of the improvement had already been enjoyed by the tenant. No claim might be made with respect to improvements which might be contrary to a future contract valuation entered into, and which might not be required for the due cultivation of the farm; the right would also be reserved to the landlord to say that certain improvements were injurious to the estates, but the appeal must be confirmed by the court. The right of making improvements would also be given to the landlords. The landlord would be exempt from such customs in the Ulster custom, and from the scale of damages provided by giving to the tenant a lease of 31 years, and by leaving the tenant at the close of that period the right of claiming compensation under three heads—first, for manures; second, for permanent buildings; third, for reclamation of land. Besides that, the lease must be, with respect to rent and terms, approved by the court. Again, if improvements were effected by the landlord it must be for twenty-one years—if by the tenant, for thirty-one years. He wished it to be fully understood by the Irish members that, from the moment the bill was passed, every Irishman would be absolutely responsible for every contract into which he entered. The eviction for non-payment of rent would not deprive the tenant of compensation for improvements, and in cases of eviction at the time of the passing of the act the court should have discretionary power. "Notices to quit" would have to be twelve months instead of six, and must date from the last day of the current year, and also bear a stamp of the value of 2s. 6d. The county cess, in every new tenancy, would be paid in moieties by the landlord and tenant, and in every old tenancy under 4*l.* the occupier should cease to pay it. The Government had worked hard in the formation of the bill, and they believed it to be far from a complete one, and invited in perfect good faith, the co-operation of all parties. They desired that it should be a great and good gift to Ireland, and should put an end to the grievances and sufferings which they had so long experienced. The only great boon which the legislature could give to the labourer of Ireland was to increase the demand for his labour by stimulating the cultivation of land. The effect of this bill would be at first to impose a burden upon the landlords, but ultimately he believed that the landlord would be an absolute gainer. The bill did not profess to transfer to tenants the soil or the rights of others, but he expected that it would be accepted by them. It would not suddenly shock the relations between landlords and tenants—it would not be passed in a spirit of party triumph over party—it was not like the lifting up of an empire to make the downfall of that which was once great and powerful, but should be the work of a common good-will.

The right hon. gentleman spoke for upwards of three hours, and resumed his seat amidst general and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Gladstone stated that he hoped the arrangements of hon. members on both sides would permit the second reading to be taken about the 7th of March.

The bill was then read a first time.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"The directors feel pleasure in laying before the shareholders a detailed statement of the receipts of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, for the past half year, as compared with the corresponding half year, ending 31st December, 1868:—Total traffic receipts, 1869, £49,755 0s 2d; ditto, 1868, £42,160 7s 4d; increase in 1869, £7,594 12s 10d.

"It will be perceived that in nearly every branch of our traffic there is an increase. In passenger traffic this is chiefly observable in 2nd class, while on 3rd class there is a slight decrease. Our goods traffic is by much the largest we have ever had in any half-year, and the trade in cattle, which, it will be recollected, had diminished in the corresponding half of 1868, from temporary causes, appears now to have quite recovered. There is an increase in all descriptions of stock, more than 37,000 head additional having been carried as compared with 1868; the increase being chiefly in horned cattle and pigs. The total money increase on our traffic for the half-year is £7,594. Every effort, consistent with maintaining the due efficiency of the line, has been made to reduce the working expenses, and this has been so far accomplished that our revenue expenditure does not exceed 46½ per cent. on our receipts, a result which, we believe, will contrast favourably with most other lines in Ireland. We have long felt the very heavy load we have to contend with, in having to pay so large an annual amount, in the shape of interest on loans, and dividends on our preference stock, in the whole exceeding £40,000 per annum; but these claims have been met with undeviating punctuality, so that our terminable securities are now renewed, or taken up anew, with entire confidence, and at a reduced rate of interest. You are aware that this heavy charge was created in consequence of the original capital proving inadequate, and that two-thirds of the line were thus made from new capital, or from loans raised on bonds; in this state the line devolved on your present directors, who have had to complete or renew many important and expensive works. Our entire receipts for the half-year are £50,897; our working expenses amount to £23,107, showing a profit of £27,790, to which is to be added the balance from last half-year, £755. The interest on our loans has been £8,733, and income tax paid, £635; this leaves a surplus of £19,176, from which we propose to pay, as usual, dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on old and new preference shares, and at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, on the perpetual stock. We also propose to write off the suspense accounts, as shown in our general balance sheet (see account No. 13, amount £4,536); to put £1,000 to new reserve fund; to pay a dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum to the holders of original stock, and to carry forward £311 balance to credit of next half-year's account. Only one claim remains to be settled, of the demands resulting from the collision of the 29th March, 1869 (and as to such, the amount lodged in court has been included in half years' account); about forty claims have been paid, arising from that unhappy accident. We have as much as possible avoided appealing to law in these cases, though, in one or two instances, from the excess of the demands, it appeared unavoidable. Now that the position of the company has become so improved, and its capability established as a dividend earning line, on its open stock, the directors think it an opportune time to bring under notice of the proprietors the advisability of endeavouring to further strengthen its financial position, by taking steps to get rid of the existing floating debt.

"To change this fluctuating debt into a steady and more permanent one, the directors recommend that the £50,000, 5 per cent. preference shares on hand* be offered to the proprietors at a discount of £5 for each £50 share, and that the instalments for paying up the shares taken, be arranged to suit the convenience of those anxious to take up their proportion; say, by payment of £5 per share, on application, and like amount every half-year, till the £45 per share becomes paid up—or by earlier payments any time—the company paying £5 per cent., on amount actually paid up, from the time the money lodged. By this plan the floating debt would become gradually extinguished; revenue, at present, it may be observed, bears the annual charge for interest on the floating debt, hence the substitution of the preference shares would be no extra tax. As to the discount, the directors propose to take the opinion of the proprietors thereon at the ensuing meeting—whether they will decide to charge same to capital, or rather write off the amount gradually at cost of revenue, say by charging off 10s per share on issues each half-year, till liquidated. One of our auditors, Robert Ardagh, Esq., retires in course at this time; he is eligible, and we recommend his re-election. The following directors also retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election—viz.:—William Malcomson, Esq., and Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.

"WILLIAM MALCOMSON—Chairman.
"ABRAHAM STEPHENS—Vice-Chairman.
"THOMAS AINSWORTH—Secretary.
"Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
"February 12 1870."

* *N.B.—These shares (1868 Act creation) stand already sanctioned for issue, redeemable by the Company, at par, any time after five years from date of issue, on giving the holder twelve months' notice of intention to pay off.*

The Markets.

WATERFORD.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER.)

Waterford, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

CORN REPORT.

Market quiet; holders continue to ask late prices but the business passing to-day is limited.

	Unprepared. s. d.	s. d.	Prepared & Foreign s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT, White Mill, per 20 stones	24 0	—	—	—
do. Red do do.	23 0	23 6	—	—
do. Shipping do.	— to —		—	—
do. Taganrog Ghirka do.	....		21 0	—
do. Polish Odessa do.	....		23 6	24
do. Marianopoli do	....		22 6	—
do. Odessa do.	....		—	—
do. American do.	....		—	23
BARLEY, Grinding lb 16 stones	13 0	14 0	15 0	—
do. Malting do.	16 6	17 6	17 0	17
OATS, White per 14 stones	12 0	12 6		
do. Tawney, new do.	12 6	13 0	14 0	14
do. Black, new do.	10 0	10 6	11 0	11
FLOUR, Extras superfines, per sack			33 0	—
do. Superfines, do.			32 0	—
do. Fines and Seconds, do.			32 2	33
do. Thirds do.				
INDIAN CORN, Odessa and Galatz, per 20 stone			16 3	16
do. Ibrail and Foxonian, do.			—	16
do. American do.			—	16
do. French do.			—	
INDIAN MEAL, per sack			—	—
OATMEAL, per cwt.			14 0	—
BRAN AND POLLARD, per ton			£6 0	0

There were firkins 34 in market on Monday. Price 112s to 120s 0d.

BACON AND PIGS.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58 0	58 6	Chandler Lard,	45 0	46 0
Steak Offal, do.	54 0	56 0	Keg Lard,	76 0	78 0
Heads, do.	42 0	44 0	Bladder Lard	84 0	86 0
Feet, do.	14 0	15 0			

RETAIL MARKET

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

WHISKEY.—Dublin, 18s. 0d. per gallon,
do. Cork, puncheon,—s; old, 17s.; new, 16s. gallon.

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

BREAD.—White, per 4lb, 5½d.; Households, per 4lb, 6d.

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

EGGS, per doz., 1s. 3d. to 0s. 0d; do. per 120, 6s 9d. to 0s. 0d.

FODDER.—Hay, per ton, new, 60s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Wheaten Straw, 43s. 0d. to 45s 0d.
Oaten do., 40s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.

GREEN CROPS.—Turnips, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.; Mangolds, 5s. 0d. to 17s 0d.; Carrots, 30s 0d. to 35s. 0d.

CLONMEL—FEB 15.

Weather fine and cold.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Butter	112	0	123		Thirds	25	0	26	0
Wheat barrel	23	6	24	0	Fourths	22	0	0	0
Do red	22	0	23	0	Bran per ton	£6	5		
Oats white bl	11	0	11	6	Pollard do	£5	0		
Do black	11	3	—		Ind. meal ton	£6	18	£7	
First flour sk	34	0	—	0	Oatmeal	£12	0		
Seconds	31	0							

KILKENNY—FEB. 11.

We have no change of the slightest consequence to make in our last report as to the local markets. Supplies generally very limited.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Wheat barrel	24	6	25	0	Flour, seconds	32	0	32	0
Barley do	15	6	16	0	Inferior do	26	0	28	0
Oats do	10	0	11	0	Thirds do	20	0	23	0
Do black	—	0	—	0	Butter cwt	116	0	120	0
Oatmeal, cwt	15	0	16	3	Potatoes st	0	5½	0	6
Bran do	6	6	6	9	Beef per lb	0	5½	0	6
Hay per do	2	9	3	4	Mutton do	0	6½	0	7½
Straw do	2	4	2	8	Veal do	0	6	0	8

LIMERICK—FEB 15.

Grain—Fair supply in market.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat stone	1	3	1	4½	Straw per ton	47	0	48	0
Do red	1	0	1	3½	Reed per do	50	0	64	0
Barley per do	0	11	1	4½	Hay per do	30	0	45	0
Oats per do	0	10	1	0½	Bacon pigs cwt	56	0	—	0
Do black	0	9¼	0	10	Scalded heads	40	0	—	0
Bran, per ton	105	0	140	0	Middles, green	67	0	—	0
					Butter	50	0	76	0

CASHEL MARKETS—FEB. 15.

Wheat (white), 22s. 0d. per barrel; tawney oats, 00s. 0d; do. (red), 24s. 0d.; barley 17s. 6d.; superfine flour (per stone), 2s.; seconds, 17d.; inferior seconds, 18d.; thirds, 16d.; beef per lb, 6d to 7d; mutton, 7d to 8d; turkeys, 6s to 7s each; geese, 2s 6d to 4s; fowl, 4s to 6s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 4s; butter per lb, 1s to 1s 3d; eggs per dozen, 10d to 1s 1s 3d; potatoes per stone, 5d to 6d.

TIPPERARY BUTTER MARKET—FEB. 15.

There were 250 firkins at market on this day.—Prices ranged from 70s to 73s per firkin, according to quality.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 14.

Butter—Irish has commanded more attention, owing to severe weather. Foreign; the finest descriptions in demand, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. advance was obtained; middling and inferior sell badly.

Bacon—Trade slow, and for some sorts rather lower prices taken.

Lard—A very dull sale.

Hams—No change.

The arrivals for the week were 562 (of which 318 firkins were from Waterford) from—Dublin—from Limerick, and 244 from Cork, against 384 the corresponding week last year. The foreign arrivals during the week were 16,058 against 24,331 the same time last year.

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LOCAL AGENTS

Passage .... Miss Crean.
Portlaw .... Mrs. Arrowsmith
Tramore .... Miss Brenan.
Waterford .... Mrs. Dawson
Mr. W. Kelly.
Railway Station .... Messrs. Smith & Son