Waterford Daily Mail

AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SHEET

VOL XLVII | TUESDAY DECEMBER 12 1871. | PRICE—ONE PENNY

PROTECTION FROM FIRE

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY HOLDER
For use wherever a Match is frequently required
BRYANT AND MAY.

ONE Box of CLARKE'S B 41 Pills warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back.—Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 Stamps by the Maker, Mr F J CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS, London; GRATTON & Co., Belfast; and all the Wholesale Houses.—BOILEAU & BOYD, Dublin.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH USE
BRAGG'S PURE CARBON or VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
SOLD in bottles, 2s, 4s, and 6s each, by all Chemists, and by J L BRAGG, Sole Manufacturer, 14 Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

RICH AND DELICIOUS GRAVIES
At once produced by using a small quantity of
Tomlinson and Co's Brown Gravy Salt.
Sold in Bottles, 1s and 2s 6d each, by Chemists and Grocers.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SHAREHOLDERS
Dividends 5 and 10 to 20 per cent.
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free). Issued Monthly; now ready; 12 pages. Safe Investments in English and Foreign Railways, Debentures, Banks, Mines, Foreign Bonds, American and Colonial Stocks, &c. Capitalists, Shareholders, Trustees, Investors will find the above circular a safe, valuable and reliable guide.
MESSRS SHARP & Co, Sharebrokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C.

TWELVE CARTES de-VISITE, 2s. 6d.; Six, 1s. 6d Carte enlarged to 10 inches, 5s.; Cabinet, 2s Send Carte with stamps. Perfect copies and original returned free.
London Photo-Copying Company, 304, Regent-street opposite the Polytechnic, & 40, High Holborn, London.
F. S. D. PHILLIPS, Manager.

THE CHEAPEST PACKAGE OF TEA IN ENGLAND.
A CHINESE CADDY, containing 16 lbs of really good Black Tea, sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England, on receipt of 40s, by
PHILLIPS & Co., Tea Merchants, 8 King William street, City.
A Price List Free.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colors. 6d. each
RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK FEATHERS, Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists.

BREECH-LOADERS.
SECOND HAND.
BREECH-LOADERS.
FROM £10 10s.
BREECH-LOADERS.
BOUGHT FOR CASH.
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, 3 STAMPS.
E. WHISTER, 11, STRAND LONDON

TRY MECHI'S MAGIC STROP.
ALSO HIS
MAGIC PASTE AND RAZORS.
Sold by all Perfumers throughout the Kingdom.
JOHN JOSEPH MECHI, assisted by his Son, has one of the largest Stocks in London of articles suited for
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, or COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS, and at prices suited to the requirements of all. Dressing Bags and Cases, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with silver and plated mountings.
Despatch Boxes, fitted and empty; Writing Cases, &c., &c.
Illustrated Catalogues free on application.
MECHI, 112 Regent Street, London, W.

CLEANLINESS.—W G NIXEY'S refined BLACK LEAD sold everywhere by all Shopkeepers.

CLEANLINESS.—W G NIXEY'S refined BLACK LEAD for polishing stoves, &c., equal to burnished steel, without waste or dust.

W. G. NIXEY'S refined BLACK LEAD.—"Cleanliness."—The proprietor begs to caution the public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending Spurious Imitations of the above article.
Ask for W G Nixey's Black Lead, and see that you have it. 12 Soho Square, London, W.

BUTTER.—CHURNING MADE EASY.
THE difficulty experienced in Autumn and Winter in producing Butter free from strong flavor, caused by rank herbage, the fall of leaf, cake, turnips, mangold, &c., entirely overcome, and the Churning quickened, by using
TOMLINSON & CO.'S BUTTER POWDER
Sold by Chemists, in 6d, 1s, 2s 6d, and 7s 6d boxes.

GOOD TEA CHEAPER THAN EVER.
STRONG to Fine Black Tea, 1s 4d, 1s.6d, 2s and 2s 6d per lb.; 40s worth sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England or Wales on receipt of 40s by
PHILLIPS & Co., Tea Merchants, 8 King William st. E.C
Prime Coffee 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 4d. A Price List Free.
PHILLIPS & Co. have no agents, and no connection with any House in Worcester, Swansea, or Witney.

OCTOBER BREWINGS.
WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S
EDINBURGH, INDIA PALE, AND DINNER ALES.
Sparkling, refreshing, nourishing, and economical, to be had of the principal retailers. Observe Trade Marks, as other brands are frequently substituted.
Breweries—EDINBURGH. Waterford Stores—81, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.
M. B. CAMPION, Agent.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.
PALMER'S
COCOA CONDIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
THE COST IS LESS THAN ONE HALFPENNY PER FEED.
It will put a Horse into condition, and bring a Cow to her milk when all other means have failed.
FOR REARING CALVES IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
IT WILL SAVE TWENTY PER CENT. IN THE COST OF FEEDING.
B F BAGENAL, Esq. Beneberry, County Carlow, writes—"Please send me another Cwt. of your Cocoa Condiment; I find it answers very well for rearing Calves."—July 4th, 1871.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PALMER AND COMPANY,
39, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Wholesale and Retail Agent:—Mr. M. SMALL, V.S., Waterford. (9804)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December 1868.
"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."
"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See Lancet, 1st December 1864.
CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July 1864.
Sold in Bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d and 11s each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

New Volume, 1s., sent for 14 stamps by the Editor.
ALEX. ROSS'S TOILET MAGAZINE. Papers on the Nose, and the treatment of Cartilage in improving shape; the Eye, the Mouth and Skin, with devices for improvement. Receipts for all Facial imperfections, &c. Nearly 200 pages closely printed. Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn London, Opposite Day and Martin's).

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s. 6d., sent for 54 stamps. Had of all Chemists.

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER Has no sediment. Restores grey hair in a few days. Produces a beautiful gloss, without containing oil. Cleanses the head and hair. Promotes the hair's growth, and is by far the best Restorer extant. In large bottles, 3s. 6d. Can be had through all chemists, or of the maker, Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London. Sent for stamps.

Machinery.

THE GALLOWAY STEAM BOILER. For economy of fuel, combined with safety and durability, this is the best now in use. Upwards of 3,000 are now working.
For list of firms using them and particulars, &c., apply to the Patentees, W. & I. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS Manchester, Makers of every description of STEAM ENGINES. General Millwrights. Bessemer Apparatus, &c. &c

---

GALLOWAY BOILER TUBES.—No Boiler should now be made without having the flues strengthened by means of these tubes; they effect a considerable saving in fuel, increase the quantity of steam, and improves the circulation, thus preventing priming, unequal expansion, &c.

THE GALLOWAY CONICAL TUBES, for Boilers, economise fuel, raise steam quickly, promote thorough circulation of water, and are also easily adapted to existing boilers; upwards of 60,000 at work.

WANTED,
As CLERK, or other suitable appointment.
TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, and HEADS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE Friends of a respectable, well-educated Youth, 18 years of age, are desirous to obtain for him a respectable Situation; Salary a secondary consideration. Security for £100, if required. Never in a situation before.
Address, "Alpha," Office of this paper.

CARDIFF AND 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 order will be received and promptly attended to.
JAMES DAVIES, Manager,
William-street, Waterford.
2700]

THE LUCINA
OR
MATERNAL PILL.
Prepared from the formula of one of the most eminent Physician-Accoucheurs of the present century,

THE LUCINA PILL.
- Relieves the nausea, sickness, heartburn, acidity, depression and other discomforts incidental to expectant mothers.
- Gives tone and vigour to the digestive organs, and more especially to the maternal system.
- Lessens the risk of premature confinement.

THE LUCINA PILL.
- Diminishes the suffering in actual confinement, lessens the perils immediately following, and promotes the rapid convalescence of the patient.
- Renders all other medicine unnecessary especially castor oil.
- By its purifying influence on the mother, materially promotes the healthy development of the infant.
- Is perfectly free from everything noxious, and is absolutely safe in all cases and all climates.

THE LUCINA OR MATERNAL PILL
PREPARED BY
SIMPSON & Co., 14 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.
And can be had of all chemists, in boxes at 13½d and 2s 9d each, the larger box containing three times the quantity of the smaller. Sent free by post for 14 or 33 stamps.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ADJOURNED PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS and entering into CONTRACTS for the execution of the Works approved of at the last Special Sessions, will be held for the several Baronies of said County, at the following places, on the days and at the times hereinafter mentioned:—

For Kilculliheen, at Milepost, Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 11 o'clock.
Gaultier, at Callaghane, Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1 o'clock.
Middlethird, at Tramore, Thursday, Dec. 7th, 12 o'clock.
Upperthird, at Carrickbeg, Friday, Dec. 8th, 1 o'clock.
Glenaheiry, at Ballymacarbery, Monday, Dec. 11th, 1 o'clock.
Coshmore, &c, at Lismore, Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 12 o'clock.
Decies Within, at Clashmore, Wednesday, Dec. 13th, 12 o'clock.
Decies Without, at Dungarvan, Thursday, Dec. 14th, 12 o'clock.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at my Office, where also forms of Tender can be obtained.
P NETTERVILLE BARRON,
Secretary to Grand Jury.
County Secretary's Office, Court House,
Waterford, Dec. 27th, 1871.

Railways.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT TRAIN ALTERATIONS
FROM 1st NOVEMBER, 1871.

THE attention of the Public is drawn to the very material alterations in the service of above line. The Departure from, and Arrivals at Terminal Stations are as follows. (For Intermediate Stations see Company's Time Bills):—

UP.						S'ndys
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m
Waterford dep....	6.30	—	11.30	3.10	8.30	8.30
Tipperary dep.....		8.0	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.
Cork arr.	1.50	1.50	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9
Limerick arr......	1.40	9.50	3.0	6.45	1.20	1.20
DOWN.						S'ndys
	a.m	a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Limerick dep.	6.10	11.15	12.55	4.0	10.45	10.45
Tipperary dep. 6.45						
Junction arr.		p.m	1.50		a.m	a.m
Dublin arr.	—	3.48	5.48	5.35	9.40 4.30	4.35
Waterford arr. 10.10	—	2.45	—	8.10	3.45	3.40

LIMERICK AND FOYNES LINE.
The *Vandeleur* ceases to ply; the 11.50 a.m Down and 1.45 p.m Up Trains will, consequently, be discontinued.
The 4.5 p.m Down will leave at 3.40 pm.
6.15 „ „ „ 5.30 „
4.15 „ Up from Newcastle 3.0 „
(By order) T. AINSWORTH, Supt.
Limerick Terminus, Oct. 18, 1871.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO
PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY
HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.
The following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s COURT PERFUMES—Garibaldi Perfume, Prince of Wales' Perfume, Princess Alexandra's Perfumes, La Noblesse Perfume, Queen Victoria Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, Ylannilang, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, for the Ball-room.—A most elegant and useful invention.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE.—An elegant and more efficient preparation for cleansing and beautifying the teeth, and invaluable to smokers.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM.—In Pots or Tubes.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED VIOLET NURSERY POWDER.—Celebrated for its purity.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S MODELLINE GOLDEN OIL LA NOBLESSE POMADE, MACASSAR OIL, &c., for the Hair.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S PATENT TRICHOSARON. HAIR BRUSH—AND DENTISTS' TOOTH BRUSHES.
NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AQUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. John Gosnell and Co. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles, 3s. each; also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, with brush.
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO., LONDON,
REMOVED TO
ANGEL PASSAGE,
93 Upper Thames Street.
Agent for Waterford—Mr. R. LAFFAN, Perfumer. (9295)

Published This Day, in 8vo. price 5s. in cloth,
A PLEA FOR THE HOME GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND. By JOHN GEORGE MACCARTHY, Author of 'Irish Land Questions Plainly Stated and Answered,' &c.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO.
Paternoster Row. (9244)

NEW YORK STORE,
QUEEN STREET, WATERFORD.
CABINET WORK & UPHOLSTERY executed on the Premises. REMOVAL and PACKING of FURNITURE on reasonable terms. ☞ Every Class of GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION, BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED for OTHER GOODS.
GEORGE DEACON, PROPRIETOR.
☞ *Wholesale Customers liberally dealt with.*
G D invites the attention of his friends and the public to the most EXTENSIVE and SELECT STOCK from the best Manufacturers (which he humbly begs to offer), comprising the following:—
No 1 contains:—A Large Assortment of PAPIER MACHE and IRON TRAYS, of the Newest Designs; Coal Vases, the "Monarch of the Glen," the "Osborne," and many others of beautiful design.
FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS in great variety; Cutlery and Electro-plated Ware.
POTS, PANS, SAUCEPANS, and KETTLES; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services of Superior quality.
FANCY GOODS in great variety, including Workboxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Clocks, The New Patent Lamp Clock (quite new); Jewellery, Stationery, Perfumery, Combs, Meerschaum and other Pipes; Lustres and Vases in variety; Travelling Bags, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Trunks and Portmanteaus.
A Large and Well Selected Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.
No 2 contains:—DELPH and GLASS of Description.
Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Contain:—A well assorted stock of FURNITURE, comprising Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Pianofortes, Loungers, Ottomans, Sideboards, Basin Stands, Dressing Tables, Chimney & Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c.
No 4 contains:—BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and other CARPETS.
The above being all purchased for "READY CASH," I am therefore able to offer them at Prices which will defy Competition.

THE "BAG of BAGS" for TRAVELLING DRESSING AND WRITING, the most compact and useful ever made.
Patented and Invented by
JENNER AND KNEWSTUB,
Patentees of the A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX, and Elgin Writing Case, 33 St. James's Street, and 66 Jermyn Street, London. Lists post free.

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.

Dec 10, at Loch Lomond, North Circular road, the wife of Gerald Martin, Esq, of a daughter.

Dec 7, at Queen's gate, London, the Lady Fairfax of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec 4, at Kilcooly parish church, by the Rev D Hanan, rector, William Edward Lee, surgeon, Moore Park, Fulham, London, to Fanny Jane, daughter of Mr George Blizard, Kilcooly, Thurles.

DEATHS.

Dec 6, at her residence, Upper Rome Street, Wexford, Anastatia, relict of the late William Coghlan, Esq, and mother of William Coghlan, Esq, Collector of Customs, and the late Dr Coghlan. Regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Shipping.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Dec 11—Malakoff, Milford.

SAILED.

Dec 11—Nil.

Sporting.

WEXFORD HUNT—December.

11th—Monday, Ballinahallen, near Scarawalsh.
13th—Wednesday, Ballygarvan.
15th—Friday, Bricketstown.
18th—Monday, Wilton.
20th—Wednesday, Stokestown House.
22nd—Friday, Foulkesmills.
At 10·45.

CURRAGHMORE FOX-HOUNDS.

December.
12th—Tuesday, Dangan Bridge.
14th—Thursday, Cappagh.
15th—Friday, Coolnamuck.
At 11 o'clock.

TRAMORE STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 26 & 27.

Run under the Irish National Steeple Chase Rules.

STEWARDS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford,
Joseph O'Neill Power, Esq, J P,
Henry W Briscoe, Esq, J P, M K F H,
John A O'Keeffe, Esq, J P.

Judge and Handicapper ... R J Hunter, Esq
Clerk of the Course ... Mr J Dobbyn, V S
Hon Sec ... ... Mr M Hewetson
Treasurer ... The National Bank Waterford

☞ No Rider allowed unless in Jockey Costume.

FIRST DAY.

First Race at One o'Clock. About Two-and-a-Half Miles.

Selling Stakes of 25 Sovs.—1 sov entrance, with 1 sov additional to starters, to go to the fund. Weight for age—4 years old, 10st 12lbs; 5 years, 11st 3lbs; six and aged, 12st 4lbs. Winners of 30 sovs, 5lbs; 50 sovs, 7lbs extra. Maiden horses allowed 4lbs, and if entered to be sold for 30*l*., 5lbs; 50*l*, 10lbs; 30*l*, 14lbs; and 25*l*, 21lbs. Winner to be sold by auction after the race, the surplus (if any) to be divided according to rule. Four horses to start, the property of different owners, or no race. Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses. To name and close with the Hon Secretary on or before Saturday, 23rd December, by 3 o'clock at the Great Hotel, Tramore.

Second Race, Two o'Clock. About Three Miles.

Waterford Tradesmen's Handicap, £60.—To close with R J Hunter, Esq, 17 Adelaide-road, Dublin, on or before December 20th, weights to appear on Friday, the 22nd December, in the "Irish Sportsman and Farmer," "Irish Times," and "Freeman." One sov entrance and 5s bookage, to be paid at the time of naming; one sov additional to starters. The winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Four starters or no race, the property of different owners.

Third Race, Three o'Clock. About Two-and-a-Half Miles.

Farmers' Race (open), 30 Sovs.—1 sov entrance; 1 sov additional to starters; weight for age—4 years old, 10st 4lbs; 5 years, 10st 10lbs; 6 and aged, 11st. Thorough-breds, 5lbs—winners, 25*l*, 5lbs; 50*l* and upwards, 10lbs extra. Maiden horses allowed 4lbs. Four starters or no race. Winner to pay 1 sov towards expenses, to close same time and place as selling race.

SECOND DAY.

First Race, One o'Clock. About Three Miles.

Handicap, 40 Sovs.—1 sov entrance, and 1 sov additional to starters, to close with the Secretary at 8 o'clock, Great Hotel, Tramore, on the evening of first day's races. Weights to be declared at 10 o'clock same evening. Four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. Winner to pay 2 sovs towards expenses.

Second Race, Two o'Clock. About Two and a half Miles.

Selling Race of 20 Sovs.—Same article and conditions as first race on first day, to close same time and place as 40 sovs handicap.

Third Race, Three o'Clock.

Consolation Plate, 15 Sovs, for Beaten Horses of the Meeting.—1 sov entrance. Entrance to be made and handicapped immediately after selling race.

The Refreshment Room under Stand House to be Let by Proposal, to be addressed to the Secretary. The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

The use of the Course will be given for a private match each day. Notice to be given to the Secretary previous to the meeting.

In all cases Tents must be pre-paid before entering the Course. No Aunt Sallys. All communications on business to be directed to the Secretary, Mr M Hewetson, Great Hotel, Tramore.

Scale of Charges.—Charge to Non-subscribers—For four Horse Vehicles, 10s; Two Horse ditto, 7s 6d; One Horse ditto, with four wheels, 5s; One Horse ditto, with two wheels, 3s.

Stewards Cards can be had from the Secretary and Stewards only.

An Ordinary at the Hotel each day.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES relieve the difficult of breathing in ASTHMA

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—The safest and surest remedy for COUGHS.

The aggregate mortality for the week ending Saturday in twenty leading British cities, is thirty-one per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS

CITY HALL, WATERFORD.

SYLVESTER BLEKKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY!
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

TWO PERFORMANCES,
Afternoon at THREE o'clock;
Evening at EIGHT o'clock.
Doors open at 2 and 7. Tickets may be had at the door.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To afford all an opportunity of seeing the Performances of these CELEBRITIES on this their Farewell Appearance prior to their return to America, the following will be the popular prices:

ADMISSION, ONLY 6d.

First Seats, 1s; Children (under 10) to all parts, 6d

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr and Mrs Chas. S Stratton),
COM. NUTT & MISS MINNIE WARREN,

Having just returned from visiting Japan, China, the Straits, Siam, Ceylon, Australia, India, Egypt, and the Continent, will complete their Final Tour of the World by visiting almost every City and Town in Great Britain.

On this their positively Farewell Visit, they will have the honour of appearing in their Interesting and Elegant LILIPUTIAN PERFORMANCES, as given by special command before Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the Royal Families, Nobility and Gentry of Europe, and also at St James's Hall, during their late memorable eight months' engagement there in 1865, consisting of

SONGS, DUETS,

COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, and
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

Ladies and Children are particularly recommended to attend the afternoon performances, which are specially given that they may avoid the crowd at night.

(9906) NED DAVIS, Agent.

TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

UNDER the Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

MADAME GRANT'S
(Nee Antoinette Brousil)

GRAND CONCERT!

AND

OFFENBACH'S OPERETTA,
LISCHEN ET FRITZCHEN,
Assisted by the leading Members of the
BROUSIL FAMILY,
Who have had the honour of appearing three times before Her Most Gracious Majesty and most of the Courts of Europe.

MISS ANNIE HOWARD, Soprano,
From the London Operas and Nobility Concerts.

MR RICHARD LANSMERE, Bass,
From the London Operas and Nobility Concerts.

MADEMOISELLE BERTHA BROUSIL, Violin.

MADEMOISELLE CECILIA BROUSIL, Violin.

MADAME GRANT BROUSIL, Pianist.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats (numbered), 3s; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats and Gallery, 1s.

Plan of the room may be seen, and Tickets secured, at Mr C A Jones' Music Warehouse, 120 Parade Quay, Waterford.

Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at Ten. (9950)

The Markets.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Friday.

During the past week our markets were well attended, with a good supply. Prices: Wheat, 28s 6d to 33s 6d; barley, 15s 6d to 20s 0d; oats, 11s 9d to 12s 6d per brl; beans, 21s 0d to 21s 6d; Indian corn, 20s 6d to 21s 0d per ditto; flour, firsts, 36s 6d per bag; seconds, 35s 6d per ditto; thirds, 26s 6d per ditto; oatmeal, 14s 9d per cwt; Indian meal, per ditto, 9s 0d; bran, per ditto, 7s; butter, 110s to 114s per cwt; wool, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.

ENNISCORTHY MARKETS—Thursday.

Wheat, white, 32s 0d to 35s 6d; ditto, red, 00s 0d 00s 0d; barley, 16s 0d to 20s 0d; oats, 11s 6d to 12s 3d.

NEW ROSS MARKETS—Thursday.

Wheat, white, 31s 6d to 33s 0d per barrel; red ditto, 29s 6d to 32s 0d; barley, 18s 0d to 19s 0d; oats, 11s 0d to 12s 3d; Indian corn, 19s 0d to 21s 0d; butter, 110s to 115s per cwt.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Dec 9.

Ordinary: Firsts, 132s; seconds, 120s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 61s. Mild cured—Firsts, 140s; seconds, 131s; thirds, 110s. In the market, 1,000 firkins.

CORK CORN MARKET—Dec 9.

White wheat, 11s 6d to 13s 3d; red ditto, 9s 6d to 11s 3d; barley, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; black oats, 6s 6d to 7s 1d; tawney do., 6s 0d to 7s 6d; white, 7s 3d to 8s 8d.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET—Dec 9

Butter—Scarcely any transactions in Irish, and our quotations must be considered quite nominal. Foreign sold slowly, but with little change in value, except finest Jersey, which advanced about 4s per cwt.

Bacon—The market ruled dull, and prices of Irish declined fully 2s to 3s per cwt. Best Waterford orders charged 60s free on board; Hamburgh declined 4s per cwt.

Lard—Dull and little done.

Hams—Fine small in request.

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET—Dec 9.

Our butter market still continues very quiet. The demand is almost entirely confined to choice fresh parcels. Prices are nominally unchanged.

PRICES CURRENT OF IRISH AND FOREIGN BUTTER.

Waterford and Clonmel	116s to 128s
Kilkenny and Carlow	114 126s
Limerick, Ennis, and Tralee	114s to 128s
Tipperary	114s to 128s
Sligo	114 126
Derry and Enniskillen	114 124
American and Canadian	75 100
Normandy	000s to 000s
French	104s to 110s
Kiel	118 to 138s
Friesland	000s to 000s
Holland and Bosch	00 00

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Dec 9.

Sugar—Market dull both for raw and refined, and very little done. Coffee steady at previous value. Tea quiet. Little done in rice. Tallow firm at 48s 6d.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—Dec 9

The accounts of the Prince of Wales's condition created general dulness in the city, and all classes of Securities experienced a fall. Consols fell to 91¾. Railways opened heavy, and continued to decline. Great Northern A and North Eastern were 2¼ each lower and Midlands 2. The chief decline in the Foreign Stock Market was in Egyptian and Turkish.

Monday—(By Telegraph).—Consols 91⅞.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Dec 9.

Consols, Money	...	91¾	⅞ ex div
Consols, Account	...	91⅞	2 ex div
New and Reduced	...	91¼	¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per Cent Consols	...	92	
New Three per Cent Stock	...	90¾	
Ditto for Account, 4th January	...	90¾	¾

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Munster Bank (Ltd) £3 13s pd (Ac)	...	9	
National Bank, £30 paid	...	54½	½
Ditto for Account	...	54½	½
National of Liverpool (Ltd) £15 pd	...	1¼	¼
Provincial Bank, £25 paid	...	96½	½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction, £100 pd	...	94⅞	
Great Southern and Wn £100 paid	...	108½	
Irish North-Western, £30 paid	...	54	
Waterford and Central Ireland, £100 pd	...	1¼	
Ditto for Account	...	1⅝	
Waterford and Limerick, £50 pd	...	36½	
Ditto for Account	...	36¼	

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
VINCIT VERITAS

WATERFORD, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1871

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Windsor Castle, Friday.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Louise, left the Castle this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Sandringham.

In attendance were the Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel H Ponsonby.

The Queen, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham at eight o'clock.

The Earl of Carrick has arrived at the Bilton Hotel.

The Earl of Leitrim has arrived at the Bilton Hotel.

WATERFORD TOLL BRIDGE.

THIS building has in one sense become a nuisance. It is an impediment, an obstruction to improvement, and it ought to be made free. Whether we are to have a railway through the county Waterford or not, seems to depend in some measure upon the continuance of a Toll Bridge. The opposition that has arisen from the disapproval of the erection of a termini in the proposed spot raises two questions: one, is it best to make the present termini of the Waterford and Limerick, and Central Ireland Railways answer for the county Waterford line by crossing the river Suir with a bridge. The other, whether under the circumstances, this railway should not commence from a different locality. It would, of course, be very absurd to undertake the payment of toll to the bridge proprietors upon traffic to Dungarvan, Lismore, &c, which are at the Waterford side of the river, but if no such penalty existed upon the traffic, it is a question worthy of consideration whether the present terminal buildings would not only be the least expensive, but the most convenient.

The bridge proprietors will strain every nerve to prevent any of the railway traffic, which now yields them a revenue of about £2000 a year, from coming into the city by a bridge of its own. But when the bridge was erected no one dreamt of such a thing as a railway, and therefore the bridge proprietors would have no "locus standi" in opposing the erection of such a bridge. That our estimate of the value of the railway traffic to the bridge is not over estimated, will be seen by a comparison of the recent lettings with those previous to the completion of the railways. At a recent meeting of the bridge proprietors Mr Michael O'Meara, Bridge-street, was declared contractor for the bridge tolls for the current year at £6,260. There were two competitors against him—Capt Crowe, Ship Hotel, £6,235, and Mr J Leamy, £6,263. According to a bye-law the previous contractor, if his offer is within £10 of the highest bid, he has the option of keeping the contract, and Mr O'Meara availed himself of this provision.

On referring to the letting previous to the completion of the railways, we find that in 1851—that is just twenty years ago—they let for £4,330, that is £1,933 less than the present letting. At a meeting to promote a free bridge, held in the Town Hall, Waterford, September 29, 1851, the following statement of the receipts and expenditure of the bridge was made:—

	Letting of tolls	Expenses.
1847	5,000	958
'48	4,670	813
'49	4,710	884
'50	4,680	947
'51	4,330	1,098

It was then said that the valuation under the poor rate was then £3,841, on which the poor rate amounted to about £500, and the county rate would be about the same sum, leaving the proprietors £2,741. This statement was taken from their own books.

These vampires, these leeches, these blood-suckers, have therefore suckled from the industry of Waterford and the surrounding district without the outlay of a single penny of additional capital, for, whatever has been done to the bridge has been done out of income, the large additional sum of £1,933 per annum. It is not exaggerating to say that it has in that period of twenty years abstracted from the public a sum considerably in excess of the entire value of the bridge in 1851, and we believe if the inhabitants of Waterford would now go to Parliament they would have but little difficulty in getting a Parliamentary Committee to hold that all the receipts over and above the amount received in 1851, which were equal to £8 per debenture, or about 10 per cent., and paid to the proprietors, should be considered as a payment of their principal. This increase principally proceeds from the railway traffic, and it would form no ground upon which a railway committee would allow them to oppose the construction of a railway bridge, and if the railway traffic is withdrawn, down go the bridge receipts, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

It would be a fatal mistake to swell the paunches of these cormorants by adding the county Waterford traffic, which now pays no bridge toll, to the present greatly inflated receipts. But the formation of a terminus at this side of the river is opposed upon grounds which will probably either defeat the project in toto, or add to these receipts. If it were possible to reconsider the matter, we think it would be very desirable for the promoters of the County Waterford Railway to consider whether it would not be better to make the Tramore Terminus their point of departure, and to lay a tramway to the present offices of the Great Western Railway. This would necessitate a postponement for a year, and some great sacrifice, but even so it may be for the best in the end.

The Secretary to the bridge is moving quietly; he does all things in that way by his satelytes, to get the public bodies here to pass resolutions to defeat the object in view. The whole interests of the city of Waterford are to be sacrificed to make money for the bridge. His puppets, from the Mayor to the Secretary of the Harbour Board, are in motion. In all the movements we can discern the one cunning hand moving the pawns or the rooks, as the case may be, in the hope of checkmating the railway. The grand jury has the right to purchase the bridge at a price to be fixed by a valuator appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The preliminary step in such a proceeding is, according to the Act of 1867, to convene a meeting under the Towns' Improvement Act, and if the proposition met with support then to get the grand jury to adopt the needful resolution as a preliminary step. A movement should be made to ascertain what proportion of the purchase money would be paid by the railways. We think it ought to be one-half the cost of the bridge, and it would be cheaper for the railway than to build a new bridge. If the railways assented to such a proposal, then the further proceedings would be simplified, because in such case the ratepayers of the city of Waterford would not see so much difficulty in agreeing to the purchase. In no case should the bridge proprietors be paid more than the actual value of the structure of the bridge. That is all they have to sell, and it is not worth twenty thousand pounds; but they should also strongly insist that all moneys received in each and every year since 1851 over and above the receipts of that year, should be considered as payments by the public to the shareholders on account of their shares, and also that they are only entitled to the balance if any.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE telegrams which we publish to-day hardly go farther than to say the Prince was still alive; "while there's life there's hope." A private telegram states that if he survives over Monday there were hopes of his recovery. Our latest accounts do not destroy this hope. A very extraordinary blunder, for we cannot call it by any other name, occurred at the Protestant Cathedral and St Olave's Church where the Very Rev Dean Hoare and the Rev Thomas Gimlette announced the death of the Prince, and preached thereon. It seems a pity that so much undue haste should have led these clergymen to make announcements which at the time they were uttered, were incorrect.

CANNON CHAPEL BELLS.

The Emperor of Germany appears to be more liberal with his cannon than his cash. He failed to satisfy the expectations of the German residents in Chicago by his subscription to the Relief Fund, but he has graciously gratified the cravings of certain of his Southern Australian countrymen for the wherewithal to make a pair of chapel bells. We read in the 'South Australian Zeitung' that the elders of the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem community in Adelaide, recently forwarded to his Imperial Majesty a photographic plan of a chapel which they are about to build, accompanying it by a request that some of the captured French cannon might be sent to them for the purpose of being melted down and recast into bells, one to be named 'Wilhelm' nd the other 'Augusta.' An answer was received from Prince Bismarck by the following mail stating that the Emperor had more than granted the request for he had ordered that two guns should be placed at the disposal of the elders. Accordingly the Evan-

gelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church will enjoy its own special cannons, and the 'Community' will be called to prayers to the clanging of bells probably in another place and shape, assisted at the slaughter, of the thousands who died in the great war of 1870. At first sight the connection between bombs and Bethels and the struggle for the Rhine is not clear, but we suppose it is all right and that the melting down of the captured cannons into bells for an Australian chapel is but the prelude to the turning of swords into ploughshares and the transformation of spears into pruningshooks.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sandringham, Sunday Morning.

The Prince passed a quiet night, although there is still great prostration. The graver symptoms are not increased

JENNER.
GULL
LOWE

Sandringham, Sunday, Noon.

The Prince of Wales passed the morning tranquilly. The present condition is somewhat more satisfactory than yesterday.—Signed as usual.

Great depression is manifested at Sandringham Hall; one of the royal servants passing through Lynn with letters states he does not expect to find his master alive when he returns.

Sandringham, Monday, 8.15 a.m.

The Prince of Wales passed a restless night with a further recurrence of the graver symptoms.

12 o'clock, Noon.

The Prince remains in the same precarious condition. There was no alteration in the symptoms during the morning.

Lynn, 12 o'clock.

The telegraph wires from Lynn to Sandringham are closed to the public, one reason given being that officious persons are sending recipes of their own to the Queen.

The Nonconformist meeting announced for this week is postponed to January 16, and address of Mr Roebuck is indefinitely adjourned; in consequence of public feeling of respect for the Prince of Wales.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Baigent's cross-examination—Mention was made of the name Arthur Doolan, whom it was suggested by Mr. Orton's man was said to pass as Orton. Baigent admitted there was great similarity between Orton's writing and claimant's.

LOSS OF A BARQUE.

The Greenock barque Indiana on a voyage from Quebec was wrecked. Crew saved.

BURNING OF A TRAINING SCHOOL.

The British training school and college Borough-road caught fire on Monday morning The back premises completely gutted.

MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.

On Sunday a man named Wores murdered his sweetheart at Cheltenham, and then gave himself up to the police.

MINING ACCIDENT IN BONMAHON.

On Friday there was an explosion in the North Tankardstown mine, at Bonmahon, which, though not directly endangering any lives, was the indirect cause of a fatal accident. The concussion loosened an immense stone in the side of the shaft, and after some time it fell down. A miner named William Kennedy was standing underneath, and he was instantly crushed to death. Dr Gore held an inquest on view of the body on Saturday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. The jury exonerated the mining authorities from all blame. Kennedy, who was only 32 years of age, leaves a wife and two young children.

COLLISION OFF THE SALTEES.

On Sunday morning the Italian barque Norma collided with the American brig Clarence about a dozen miles east of the Saltee Islands. Neither crew perceived the danger until the collision was inevitable, but the Norma was able to sheer off the brig without doing her much damage. Both were able to proceed on their voyages.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Early on Sunday morning Mr John O'Meara, of Coolnamona, discovered three large haystacks on fire. The flames had then taken such root in the inflammable hay that it was impossible to save any of it. The hay was worth about £40. The stacks were some distance from each other, and as all three were on fire simultaneously, it is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

STABBING AT THE MILEPOST.

On Saturday night two men, servants of farmers in Slieverue, had some disagreement on the road at the Milepost, and after a while came to blows. One of them, who was getting the worst of the fight, drew out a clasp knife and stabbed his opponent in the arm. The men were then separated. The cut was not a deep one, and will not prove dangerous.

RUMOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DEATH.

A rumour that the Prince of Wales had died that morning was industriously circulated through Waterford on Sunday. So much credence did the report obtain that the announcement was made in the various Protestant churches, and there were obituary sermons preached by the respective clergymen. The greatest sorrow was expressed by all for the death of the Prince, and the sincerest sympathy with the Queen and the Princess of Wales. At the evening services it was announced that the Prince still lived, and was going on favourably.

THE MAGISTRACY.

We are glad to learn that on the recommendation of the Right Hon Lord Carew, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Abraham Stephens, Esq, vice-chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway and engineer of the Harbour Commissioners, Duncannon, County Wexford.

The 'Scotsman' says that during the present session twenty-eight ladies have matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, and that of these ten are studying for the medical profession.

WATERFORD HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The monthly meeting was held on Monday.

The MAYOR presiding.

Also present:—Messrs S Harris, George White, T B Prosser, James Kent, E Clibborne, Patrick Carew, P Manning, P A Power, Loughlin Freeman, Abraham Denny, and A Stephens, the Board's Engineer.

THE DIVING DRESS.

The Pilot Committee reported they had received an application from Mr E G Peet, for the loan of the diving apparatus for use in the wreck of the Egeria, at Ballymacaw. They had declined to lend it as they were unwilling to let such a valuable thing out of their hands.

LOCKING THE DOOR WHEN THE STEED IS STOLEN.

The Quay Committee reported they had directed their engineer to take steps to have the discharging stages protected and to have loose lines attached as life lines to the hulks.

THE QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.

The board confirmed the allocation of the quay and river watch at night, viz, one at the railway, one at the Scotch Pill and five on the quay, the man at the Waterside being discontinued.

Mr Freeman said the Waterside was a most dangerous place. People in coming out of Paddy Hayes's were in danger of falling into the water.

The secretary said they derived no revenue from the Waterside.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The engineer reported the completion of the dredging of the west end of the Queen's Channel at a cost of £840, being a saving on the original estimate of £660. There was not sufficient hard clay raised from it to finish the south guide bank—the dredger will be employed a few days longer to finish lumps on slope left by the contractor. The additional breadth of 61 feet to the west end of the new cut will give much safety to vessels navigating the Queen's Channel. The new quay is progressing, and a large portion of the filling is completed. He was ready to commence the filling of the foundation.—The contractor had not yet supplied the timber. The repairing of the hopper hulk was in progress.

In answer to Mr Kent, Mr Stephens said all the original scheme in connection with the Queen's Channel had been carried out.

THE NEW RAILWAY—THE PLAN OF THE PROMOTERS.

There was a memorial (similar to the one presented to the Corporation) sent in, praying the Harbour Commissioners to oppose that part of the plan of the promoters of the new railway which contemplated taking in the river frontage above the bridge.

The Mayor said the Secretary had prepared two resolutions on the subject.

The Secretary read his resolutions. The first was—"Resolved—That this board seeing, by the notices and plans lodged by the promoters of the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway, that it is their intention to apply to Parliament for powers to take possession of the line of water frontage available for quayage, extending from the bridge to a point about 880 yards above it, and including the new line of quay, the construction of which by the Harbour Commissioners for public use has lately been approved of by the Board of Trade: the Secretary is directed to write at once to that board, stating the granting of such powers to any special company would materially affect public rights, and would seriously interfere with the trade of the port."

The second of Mr Nevins's resolutions was—"Resolved—That though this board highly approvs of the construction of a railway between Waterford and Lismore, and consider such beneficial both to the county and city of Waterford, they must distinctly state their dissent on public grounds from that portion of the present project between the bridge and the point about 880 yards above it; and while supporting the rest, they direct their law agent to take the necessary steps to oppose that part of it before Parliament."

Mr Denny said there was a meeting of the committee of the corporation. Would it be right to mention what had taken place at it?

Mayor—It is the same course we are adopting.

Mr Denny—Mr Tarrant attended and said for some reason it was proposed to put this into the Bill, but they had no intention of extending the railway down to the premises in question and they were ready to give any guarantee to that effect.

The meeting considered that satisfactory.

Mayor—Mr Tarrant did wait on the committees of the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce, and he engaged even to give a sort of guarantee, but the committees knowing very well Mr Tarrant had not the power of binding the promoters in any guarantee or engagement of his, distinctly stated it was their intention to recommend the Corporation to lodge an opposition to the Bill until such time as they could get the necessary alterations. Mr Tarrant stated the Bill sought for the power to take all the premises from the Bridge, and between Mary-street and the river, and consequently the committee of the Corporation would not be performing their duty if they did not recommend that body to lodge a petition against the Bill, so as to have the clauses struck out in committee. They did not think any public body should depend on any assertion or any engagement made by any one, but get their resolutions carried out. The second resolution approves of the rest of the scheme except those premises. The taking up of the river frontage would materially interfere with one of our most important trades and the resolution places you in the position that when it goes before the committee you can get clauses inserted in it to take from them the power of absorbing these premises.

Mr Kent—The question is of vast importance, and many members of the board were unaware it was coming on for discussion. Nothing would be so injurious to the Quay as to stop up the end of it, after being for so many years anxiously endeavouring to extend it. We threw away £500 some time ago to widen it, and we should not now look to the present, but what will benefit the city in fifty or sixty or a hundred years. I think we might as well postpone this until we have a fuller or even a special meeting. I am disappointed that this meeting is not more numerously attended, when we are about to discuss a subject so intimately connected with the best interests of Waterford.

Mayor—It was mentioned in the notices the Commissioners got that this would be brought on.

Ald Power—If we carry out the opposition it will put us to the expense of £400 or £500. Better to come to some arrangement.

Mr Denny—After passing the resolutions we could give instructions to our solicitor that it would be our feeling to spare expense if any arrangement could be come to to meet the requirements of the case. The two bodies should not throw away money when they are unanimous on the point.

Mayor—We mean to accept their giving way, and nothing more.

Mr Denny—We might conduct the opposition in a friendly spirit.

Mayor—There was no other intention. The only expense will be £20 or £30, and when they agree to give up the premises the opposition ceases. It is not in Mr Tarrant's power to give it up, and it would be a pity to let this meeting go by without passing the resolutions. I would not depend on Mr Tarrant or any private individual at all.

Mr Carew—He can give you no assurance, and the promoters have no power to give you any guarantee.

Secretary—I find 880 yards of the frontage are available for quayage, or would be so at a future time. The reason the first resolution was drawn up was to save the Commissioners expense for the Board of Trade in consequence of the line interferring with the quayage will have the power of putting a veto to it at once which would save all further trouble. If it is necessary to insert any clauses in the bill, it can only be done before the committee. That is the object of the second resolution.

Mr White—By the second resolution we take on ourselves the whole burden of opposing the bill.—Would it not be better to say we will co-operate with other bodies in opposing it.

Secretary—By the second resolution we only oppose the bill so far as water frontage is concerned It does not bind us any further. If they took away all the corn stores in the city we have nothing to do with it.

The first resolution was then proposed by Mr Clibborne, seconded by Mr White, and the second proposed by Mr Prossor, seconded by Mr Carew. Both were carried unanimously.

THE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr Coode sent in a bill for £634 5s 6d for money expended, and for his own services at the Passage groyne and the Duncannon shoal.

In answer to Ald Power, the Mayor said the preliminary notices had been lodged in the latter project and they had been promised the loan of the money.

Mr Freeman asked would they get the money for the dry dock.

Mayor—We will try any way.

Mr Coode's bill was ordered to be paid.

ACCUMULATION OF MUD.

Mr Harris alluded to the great accumulation of mud going on along the quay. He would ask to have the dredger sent to work above bridge where vessels being unloaded had to lie in the middle of the stream.

Mr White had only 16 feet of water opposite his place.

Mr Clibborne said opposite his store four feet of mud had lately accumulated. When the new quay was finished there might be a greater scow.

Mr Prosser said there was a rock above the bridge which diverted the water across the river. If it was removed the wash would clear away the mud.

Mr Stephens said it would cost a great deal of money.

Mr White said no one except those interested in it could believe how fast the mud accumulated.

Mayor—The only plan is to bring the quays out to low water mark and save the annual expense of dredging.

Mr White—And bring out the stores after it.

It was resolved when the dredger had completed some work promised at the railway side, the place Mr Harris mentioned should be dredged.

The board adjourned.

WATERFORD POLICE COURT.

REFUSING TO PAY THE COST OF A SANITARY INSPECTION.

At the Waterford Police Court on Monday—before the Mayor, Capt. Brennan, Ald. Reid, and P D Walshe, Esq.—Captain Scheen of the Swedish barque Ancater, appeared in answer to a summons of Mr Palles, for "on the 7th December refusing to pay the complainant a sum of two guineas expenses incurred in causing his vessel to be inspected under the Sanitrry Act."

Mr Strange appeared for complainant, and Mr Howard for defence.

Mr Strange said he did not know why a charge of that kind should be objected to by the captain. It was the imperative and urpent duty of the authorities, at a time like the present, to see that infection and malaria were kept away from the inhabitants of the city, and in carrying out that every person should co-operate as far as in them lay. Under no pretexs or paltry plea of technicality should that duty be attempted to be upset. In discharge of that duty the sanitary authorities got Dr. Delandre to pay a visit to the defendant's ship on Sunday week, as it was suspected cholera might be on board, but the doctor gave it a clean ibll of health, and the vessel was allowed to come up the river. There was nothing ungracious or obtrusive in the treatment of the captain. He thought fit to take advantage of this port in his business but declined complying with its sanitary regulations, and now refused to pay the expenses of the visit to his ship. They were, therefore, forced to bring the present action, which was under the 18th & 19th Vic., cap. 116, sec. 12, which enacted that whenever in compliance with any regulation of the general board of health a medical man should perform any medical services on board any vessel, he shall be entitled to charge for them, and such charge is to be payable by the captain. He (Mr Strange) would give evidence to show that every requirement of the act had been complied with, and they would have no difficulty in granting a decree.

Mr Howard said he would admit Dr Delandre went on board the vessel, but he had no right to go there, and he did the defendant no service.

Mr Phelan, one of the borough constables, deposed that he accompanied Dr Delandre and the relieving officer down to Passage, where they boarded the barque; Dr Delaudre examined all the crew, and parts of the ship; he brought disinfectants with him in a bottle, but there was no necessity for using them; the ship was clean, and the crew healthy.

Mr Howard (to witness)—Did Dr Delandre bring anything else with him beside the bottle of disinfecting fluid. Did he bring any surgical instruments?

Mayor—He brought his medical knowledge with him.

Mr Strange handed in the telegram from Passage, conveying news of the arrival of the vessel, with the Mayor's instructions to inspect her, written on the back.

Mr Howard then submitted the summons should be dismissed because, in the first place, Pallas had no right to issue it. Dr Delandre should be the plaintiff. In the second place the summons was void. It did not ask anything, but merely stated that the captain had refused to pay the costs.

The Mayor said the debt had been incurred by instructions from the sanitary committee, who were consequently the plaintiffs.

Mr Strange said it would be a monstrous thing if Dr Delandre were required to prosecute in every case connected with the dispensary in which a dispute might arise.

Mayor—If there are other costs, are we to bring up the people individually? Should we get the apothecary to prosecute for the cost of the disinfectant?

Alderman Reid—Dr Delandre would be placed in a very invidious position if asked to prosecute in such cases.

The bench were unanimous in deciding Mr Pallas was the proper plaintiff.

Mr Howard then argued Dr Delandre had done no service. The Act of Parliament named the services for which payment could be demanded. They were cleansing, purifying, disinfecting, &c, or providing medical aid or accommodation, none of which had been done.

The Mayor said medical aid was provided.

Mr Howare said there never should have been an examination of the ship. It did not come from an infected port—they were informed in what ports the cholera was, and was it to be thought that there was power to send a doctor on board every one of the 2,000 vessels annually coming into the port.

Mayor—She came from the northern ports where there was a great deal of cholera, and we had strong suspicions before we acted.

Ald. Reid—Cholera may appear in a place in 24 hours.

Mr Howard then claimed a dismiss on the grounds that there was no reasonable proper cause to send Dr Delandre and that when he did go down he rendered no service.

Mr Strange replied and in the course of his remarks stated that the two guineas included carhire, boatmen, &c.

After some consultation the Mayor announced that the majority of bench was for a decree. The sanitary officer would be very culpable if he allowed the vessel to come into the city without being inspected, and the inspection had been made on Sunday at great inconvenience, to oblige the captain. There was but one dissentient magistrate, and he was against the decree because he knew some different place where the money ought to be got elsewhere.

Costs were also given in the case.

Mr Howard said he would appeal.

DRUNKNESS IN WATERFORD.

Considerably more than the average number of drunk and disorderly characters were were covicted at the Police Court on Monday, no less than eleven having to appear at the bar. Two or three of them got a week's imprisonment; the rest were fined in sums varying from sixpence to five shillings.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Waterford telegraph clerks have, without exception, remained loyal in the recent strike, and we understand that the authorities have promised them the increase of salary which they so richly deserve. The commercial loss to Waterford by cutting off the telegraphic communication even for a single day would be incalculable.

PRESENTATION TO MR. WILLIAMS.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, held in London, the handsome gift of fifty guineas was unanimously voted to William Williams, Esq., the indefatigable Secretary of the Company, as a slight mark of the appreciation in which that gentleman is held by the directors and shareholders, and as a token of their recognition of his successful exertions in managing the affairs of the line. Mr Williams's courteousness and urbanity of disposition have been long well known to those who have had dealings with him, and it will be gratifying to his numerous friends in Waterford to find his efforts have met with the warm approval of the owners of the line.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation*, in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine où la préparation du Cacao emploie un matérial et un personnel aussi considérables que ceux que nous avons dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

"C'est une véritable curiosité dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."

The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

HYPOGASTRIA.—A new work by Mr. Harry Lobb M R C S E. &c., Surgeon Electrican, Author of "Curative Electricity." Post free 2s 6d. Contents—Weakness, Stammering, Spinal Debility and Irritation, Loss of Tone, Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Exhaustion, &c. To be obtained at 31 Sackville street,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma Catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s 1½d per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box. Sold by all medicine vendors.—London Depot 493 Oxford Street.

FRAGRANT FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of this liquid on a wet brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floriline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in large bottles and elegant cases at 2s 6d by all Chemists and Perfumers. H. C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493 Oxford Street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has triumphed over every obstacle with which time, prejudice, and vested interest have opposed it, and it at length stands forth victorious as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will induce the liver and kidneys greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperients, and tonics these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious been conferring both ease and strength

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN! Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s 1½d per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory. 493 Oxford Street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR!!—A very nicely perfumep hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s 6d per bottle, is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, by a few applications, without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London.

NEW METALIC POCKET VESTA BOX WITH PATENT SPRING COVER.—Bryant and May have recently introduced a very useful little Pocket Vesta Box with a most ingenious and simple spring cover: It is a novelty in every way, and will soon come into very general use—being of metal instead of card, and retailed, filled with vestas, at one penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler, will supply it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The "British Medical Journal" publishes a first instalment of elaborate inquiries on the spot into the circumstances surrounding the royal visit to Scarborough. It makes some remakable and unexpected additions of fact.—The inquiries at Scarborough were facilitated in every way by Lord Londesborough. The report describes the Lodge as a house difficult to ventilate, with thirteen communications with cesspools. In the basement and inside the house are two cesspools, into which all refuse passes. The certificate of the architects and contractors, attached to Mr Dale's letter, states that 'We have carefully examined the drains and cesspools at the above lodge, both inside and outside the building, having had them opened for the purpose;' and they describe them as perfect. This statement is questioned. One of the gentlemen who signed this certificate accompanied the reporter through this part of the inquiry, and admitted that the cesspool most likely to be the source of evil—if such be chargeable to the place—was not opened, and had not been opened, so far as any evidence could be obtained, for at least six years; in fact, there was not any available evidence to show at what date it had been opened, if at all, since the reconstruction of the drainage. This was the most important of the cesspools, because it received the drainage of five out of six closets. It was in the basement immediately below the cabinet of the bedroom occupied by the Prince; and that cabinet, which opened directly into the Prince's bedchamber, and with which this cesspool was connected by a pipe only ten feet long, had no thorough ventilation. These cesspools—abominable and dangerous superfluities—emptied themselves into the sewers, which ran by a common outlet downward towards the sea, and joined the system of common sewers of the south district of Scarborough. The sewer system is, at and above the point of junction, subject to great backward pressure from the influence of the tides. This and other circumstances produce so great a pressure of sewage-gas upon the traps, in the absence of ventilation of the sewers, that the most efficient and complete traps—at the best very delusive contrivances—could not resist it. And during the reflux of the tide, this house, with its thirteen sewer-openings, and its cesspools beneath, would be subject to frequent inundations of the sewer-gas, and at certain times there must have been great pressure of gas, which no traps could withstand. As to the vital history of the case, it has already been stated by the 'Journal' that a large proportion of the party assembled to meet his Royal Highness became affected by diarrhœa, &c; and it now adds, 'the highly important and authenticated statement' that, besides the illness of his Royal Highness and Lord Chesterfield, two other persons—servants employed at the house at the time—are also suffering with typhoid fever. The one is a temporary servant of the Duke of Beaufort (who is not, as his Grace has well observed a groom), and the other is a servant of Lord Londesborough. Moreover, it has to be noted that the visitor who occupied the Prince's room just before the Prince was taken with diarrhœa; and we were informed that Lord Chesterfield occupied the same room after the Prince's departure, and this was the room of which the cabinet was immediately connected with the cesspool beneath.

THE MEGÆRA COMMISSION.

The Megæra Commission was resumed on Saturday. Navigating Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Megæra, stated that the ship was much overloaded 1,400 tons, and not as well stoved as she might have been.

Mr George Mills, the chief engineer of the Megæra, stated it would have been impossible to get at the part of the bottom where the leak was, without removing the coal bunks; when witness examined the leak there were eleven holes or pits in the three nearest plates; this part certainly ought to have been covered with cement; considered the defects in the girder were caused by a leak owing to the straining of the ship; was aware of the general order forbidding the use of copper in contact with iron, but fitted a copper rose to the foremost pump at the Cape, having no lead sufficiently thick; attributed the bad state of the frames to deterioration, not from accident, but age; did not think it could have arisen from galvanic action; would think it impossible to find means of getting at any part of the bottom. Edward Brown, chief engineer of the Megæra, gave confirmatory evidence, and said there was previously an impression that the ship's bottom was weak; never attached importance to what had been said about the copper rose.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FRIDAY.

SITTING AT NISI PRIUS.

[Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.]

John Rea v. Colonel Hillier.

This was an action brought by Mr John Rea, solicitor, of Belfast, to recover damages, laid at £5,000, from the defendant, Colonel Hillier, Deputy-Inspector of Royal Irish Constabulary, for alleged assault and false imprisonment. The action arose out of the Derry celebrations.

Mr Holmes, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved to have a day fixed for the trial.

Lord Chief Justice—May I ask what day do you wish?

Mr Holmes—Whatever day suits your lordship.

Mr M'Laughlin—I am for the defendant, and say the same.

Lord Chief Justice—Is the case to be tried?

Mr Holmes—It is to be tried, I believe.

Lord Chief Justice—I must be satisfied on that point before I call upon the special jury to attend. They have had a great deal to do lately in sitting upon long cases.

Mr Holmes—There is no doubt of the plaintiff going to trial.

Lord Chief Justice—Very good.

Mr Holmes—Of course, if a settlement is offered him, it may change the matter.

Lord Chief Justice—Then, if it is agreeable to the parties, I will say Tuesday morning. Let notice be given, and a special jury summoned to try the case.

The case will accordingly come up for trial on Tuesday next.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAH CLERKS IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Examine.)

A movement on the part of the telegraph clerks in Manchester and elsewhere, for the redress of certain grievances, has caused severe steps to be taken by the Post Office authorities. A circular was received in Manchester some months ago from the staff of the telegraph clerks in Dublin, proposing that steps should be taken to obtain a better system of pay, the abolition, without pay, of Sunday, duty, and a more liberal scale of payment for overtime. This proposal was immediately responded to by the clerks in Manchester, who, in common with others, had long been dissatisfied with their position. A memorial identical in terms with those forwarded from every telegraph station in the kingdom, was sent to Mr Beaufort the Postmaster, for transmission to Mr Sundamore, the superintendent of the telegraph department of the General Post Office, in which the clerks stated their grievances and asked for redress. A reply was received, to the effect that Manchester, of all stations has the least right to complain; but that 'the Sore tarek was pushing on with the classification as quicly as possible.' An association called the Telegraph Association was formed about two months ago, upon the trade union principle, without we are informed, entertaining any idea of a strike. Its existence having come to the knowledge of the authorities, the president, secretary, and treasurer were summoned before the Postmaster on Thursday, and informed that they would be from that moment suspended, and that there was no hope of their being reinstated; that the Postmaster-General had placed 50 clerks at his (the Postmaster's) disposal, to supply the vacancies which had occurred; that 50 would be sent to Liverpool to supply the places of those who might refuse to withdraw from the Association there; and that as many more were in London awaiting instructions as to where they should proceed. Several members of the committee who refused to resign their connection with the association were also suspended. This action of the authorities, which seems to proceed from a determination to repress the association, has been taken simultaneously in all the great towns, the formation of the association being construed into an act of insubordination.

A meeting of the Manchester clerks was held on Thursday evening, at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that, after the coercive measures which had been taken towards the members of the committee, by the Postmaster, it was desirable, in conformity with the rules of the association, that the members should decline to resume duty on the morning of the 8th December.

THE STREETS AND PROMENADES OF NEW YORK.—New York, the chief city of the States, is in some respects the most disagreeable and filthy city I have ever seen. The famous Broadway is, in everything but in length, inferior to some of the second-rate Paris boulevards, and is, for a great city, a narrow street. There is very little good planting in the central parts of the city—those in which it is most wanted; and what has been done has mostly been in narrow streets, so that when the Ailantus and other trees grow up they grow right against the windows, or half fill up the streets. The squares are few, and very inferior compared with those of Paris, or even those of London. They are usually crossed by straight walks, or dotted over with commonplace trees, so that no good effect is obtained. In the more fashionable parts of the town the streets are clean; but in hundreds of the secondary streets the filth is woeful. The people have a good old fashion of throwing all their refuse into the streets, and the municipality allow it to rot there for an indefinite length of time. Dirty streets one often meets with, and ill-paved streets, but to find great boulders of paving stones rambling away from their places and allowed to roll about, to the danger or inconvenience of every passing vehicle, and to see whole streets unpaved, or if paved, hidden from the eye by a thick bed of mud, betrays a hopelessly abandoned and unique degree of bad management.—'The Garden.'

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—The Bois de Boulogne has not now the sad aspect it presented when we saw it last March. Almost all these dreadful-looking and empty places that we noticed on our way at that time to the ruins of St Cloud are now covered with fresh vegetation. The underwood, formed by new branches sprouting from the roots, will be stronger than ever in a few years; and, had we not to regret the destruction of the large forest trees, firs, pines, and rare ornamental shrubs and trees, we should find that a nicer growth is the result of the thickets having been cut down. A most curious effect is produced by the scarlet tints of the American oaks ('Quercus coccinea' and 'Q. rubra), which, of course, have been cut to the very root, like the common species. About la Mare d'Anteuil, where M de Sahne, the 'ancien conservateur' of the Bois de Boulogne, had planted several thousands of these trees, sent direct to him from the United States by Andre Michaux, nothing is more striking than this field of fresh branches with their scarlet foliage. All the way round, the Bois is deprived of its beautiful plantations. You only notice here and there some scattered and uninjured poor oaks or birches and common conifers.—'The Garden.'

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND HIS BICYCLE.—The following story is going the rounds. We give it without vouching for its truth:—At Whiteleaf, near Caterham, the other day the Right Hon. Robert Lowe was enjoying his afternoon ride on a bicycle, the wheels of which were covered with India ruber, which has the effect of deadening the sound usually audible when the machine is in motion, when he came into violent contact with an old man named Smith, a greengrocer of Whiteleaf, who is, unfortunately for himself, rather hard of hearing. Smith was thrown forcibly to the ground and severely shaken, but his chagrin at the unceremonious manner in which he had been taken off his legs was quickly changed into amazement when he found that he who had ridden over him was not other than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr Lowe compensated the greengrocer for the mishap by bestowing upon him a piece of silver.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The "Saturday Review" says—"In the conduct of the Prime Minister it is impossible not to recognise the same spirit which prompted the issue of the Royal Warrant for the abolition of purchase. In both cases it was his intention to comply with the letter of the law; but the Royal Warrant infringed the Constitution, and the judicial appointment was an intentional evasion of a recent statute. The license which had not been assumed by any former Minister is characteristic of an ambitious politician who has already accustomed himself to appeal from Parliament, as well as from the opinion of the intelligent classes, to popular favour. Flesh and blood, as they are represented at mob meetings, care nothing for forms or for technical restraints, and democratic leaders have often been the natural precursors of despotism." It is probably by way of asserting the right of the Government to deal arbitrarily with the bench, and perhaps also as a rebuke to the troublesome Chief Justice of England, that Lord Hatherley and Mr Gladstone have appointed an additional Judge of the Common Pleas, while they refuse to satisfy the far more urgent needs of the suitors in the Court of Queen's Bench. It can scarcely be supposed that Mr Grove has, like Sir R Collier, only received a colourable and fictitious appointment."

The "Spectator," while admitting there may be some reason of public policy which will justify the Government, says—'Its best friends have been racking their brains in vain to discover what can it be, and have been driven back to the conclusion that the Lord Chancellor, with a want of judgment sometimes found in company with a high conscientiousness, considered the limiting clause to be merely formal, like the rules which insist that a judge shall have been sergeant, or a bishop a doctor of divinity, that it meant only to limit seats on the Judicial Committee to persons worthy of the office of judge. That defence, if it is the one to be made, will not, we fear, content either the Peers who so closely debated the statute or the House of Commons. If law is to be kept up at all, we must treat new Acts of Parliament as serious, as meaning what they say, and not meaning something unrecorded, but latent in their framer's mind. Personal questions rarely shake governments, but there is a principle involved in this appointment which the people understand; the matter is one on which the Lord Chief Justice's dictum will carry an exaggerated weight; and unless we are greatly mistaken, the government has more to fear from the vote on Sir R Collier's appointment than from Mr Fawcett's threatened motion about Trinity College. Liberal, Whig, or Radical, how is an independent member to go and vote 'This House does not regret the colourable evasion of law involved in the appointment of Sir R Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council'? The hostile motion will be put in some such form as that, and if the aspect of affairs is not greatly improved within the next two months, we should say there was very serious danger that it might be carried.'

The 'Economist' considers 'the translation of Sir R Collier has been a blunder from beginning to end, and will win for the Minister the credit of delighting in political stratagem and the finer subtleties of excuse. There is no cast of character the credit of which could, in the eyes of ordinary political English critics, be in reality a greater discredit than that. And the discredit which no doubt the Government really deserves for this series of elaborate mistakes, will be a trifle to that which it will actually incur. People will not believe that errors so patent could have been made with purposes so innocent as those which all who really understand the sinuosities of the Prime Minister's mind will see to have been his real purposes.'

The 'Law Journal' observes:—'Unless the Prime Minister admits his error, we are persuaded that Parliament will expressly censure the evasion of the law in the appointment of Sir R Collier. If Mr Gladstone will not confess himself in the wrong he will have to submit to a vote of censure or to resign. It may be urged that a Government with a majority of seventy or eighty should not be turned out on account of an evasion of the law in the disposition of patronage; but in this instance the matter is of vital importance. It concerns the repute of the judicature, and God forbid that the public should believe that in the appointment of our judges there is any shuffling or any tampering with the plain intent of the law. The appointment of Sir R Collier to the Judicial Committee was an act for which Parliament will be fully justified in censuring the Government.'

MR BRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Bishop of Manchester, at a luncheon on the occasion of the consecration of St John's Church, Rochdale, said he was speaking the other day to one of his parishioners, who had recently the pleasure of dining with Mr John Bright, and put the question to him what was his opinion of the Prince of Wales in his private life. Mr Bright said his Royal Highness was a very goodnatured fellow; not at all devoid of intellect, but rather above the average, and a man who wished to do everything that was right and proper; but his good nature sometimes led him into those appearances of indiscretion which people are apt to make so much of in a public man (applause).

THE COMMUTATION OF THE BISHOP OF DERRY.

The commutation value of the life income of the Bishop of Derry is about £113,000, of which £41,000 represents £2,500 a year for his life, leaving £72,000 due coming to him, but of which, however, the Bishop of Derry adds £9,000 to the £41,000, to make £50,000, and secure £2,000 a year for the endowment of th bishopric; and he gives another £9,000 to th fund of the diocese, taking for himself only £54,000, instead of £72,000 which is his pro portion of the commutation money under th rules of the Representative Body.

A fire broke out in Bruns' House, Dumfries, but was speedily subdued.

One thousand five hundred persons connected with the Leicester boat trade held a meetin in favour of the nine hours' limit. Eight firms have conceded it.

WEXFORD.

WEXFORD UNION—SATURDAY.

Present:—Messrs J. Sinnott (Chairman), Ennis, Rowe, Murphy, Codd, M'Quillan, Corish, Furlong, Rossiter, Sinnot, Hayden, Furlong, Maddock, and Caulfield.

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

A woman named Roche applied for relief.

The relieving officer said he knew nothing of her case.

Mr M'Quillan considered such cases ought not be entertained when the relieving officer was not apprised of the matter.

Applicant said she only wanted a little money in order to get cloths for her son to go work.

Mr M'Quillan said the guardians could not do that.

Applicant said she was destitute.

The relieving officer was directed to visit her, and to relieve her if necessary.

A woman from the Mountain applied for relief. She stated she had been in receipt of relief for some time, but it was stopped.

The relieving officer said he visited applicant, and found she had a house and a considerable quantity of land, for which she paid no rent.

Applicant said the land was not at present in her possession.

Mr Hayden said the ratepayers were opposed to giving her relief; that her husband being in a very bad state, they thought it would be well for the man to enter the hospital.

Applicant said she would not let him enter the house.

It was agreed that the relieving officer visit her, and relieve her in kind if necessary.

Anne Doyle, from Drinagh, applied for relief, and stated she had been in receipt of it for some time; that a short time ago she went to Mr Richard Codd's door, as she was acquainted with his wife when they were children, and in consequence of going to the door he lodged a complaint to the board against her, the consequence of which was that the relief was stopped.

The relieving officer said the woman was destitute.

Mr Corish considered Mr Codd had no right to interfere; it was not right to starve any pauper, and because the guardians would not attend there poor people were sent home to their homes to starve. He (Mr Corish) considered it a shame to see people sent away.

Allowed 2s a week.

SANITARY.

Relieving officer Whitty called the attention of the board to a heap of manure collected on the side of the road at Tamhaggard, and asked what action was he to take on the matter.

He was ordered to speak to Mr O'Farrell upon the subject.

TAGHMON AND GLYNN DISPENSARY.

The ordinary meeting of this committee was held on the 4th inst.

Members present:—Mr Matthew Paris (in the chair), and Mr Prendergast.

After the disposal of the usual business, the medical officer explained the inconvenience he was under by not having received a supply of Vaccine Lymph from the Cow Pock Institution, Dublin, when he had made a second application. It was resolved that application be through the board of guardians, and the usual subscription paid for the district.

The Clerk said he had sent the subscription and had written for the Vaccine Lymph to be forwarded.

There was a letter from the commissioners forwarding £297 8s 7d for medical and educational purposes.

FINANCE.

The financial committee recommended bills for payment amounting to £100 17s 6d.

Mr O'Connor lodged £113 0s 0d; Mr Stafford, £68 8s 2d; Mr Murphy, £[illegible]; the clerk (Mr Prendergast) lodged £297 8s 7d.

The balance in favor of the union was £1815 9s 9d.

The board then adjourned.

ENNISCORTHY.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—THURSDAY.

N N COOKMAN, Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present—Messrs J Deathe, N Keating, T Sinnott, W Rudd.

MASTER'S REPORT.

I would suggest the propriety of a committee inspecting the farm, and see whether or not I should employ a pair of horses and man to sow the wheat.

Ordered—That the master get the necessary horse work done.

Dr Goodisson reported that Catherine Leary whose electing, on this day week, as assistant nurse in the Enniscorthy fever hospital was referred to him to report as to her competency, was not competent to act as assistant nurse.

Ordered—That as the collectors are making very slow progress in getting in the rates whilst the board is still in debt to the treasurer nearly £400 and the bill to be paid on Thursday nearly £200—they be written to urging them on to a more active discharge of their duties.

COMMISSIONERS LETTERS.

Sanctioning the appointment of Dr[illegible] Ryan as medical officer of Oulart fever hospital on the terms proposed.

Informing the board that the port of Galatz is infected with cholera.

THE MAGÆRA COMMISSION.

The Megæra Commission was resumed Navigating-Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Megæra, stated that she was much overloaded, having 1,400 tons weight. She was not so well stowed as she might have been. George Mills, chief engineer, stated that a copper rose on the formest Downton pump was replaced at the Cape, but he did not attribute the leak at all to that cause, but to deterioration arising from old age, or accident, or both.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury received twenty-three bishops, of both provinces, at Lambeth Palace. A prayer was offered for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

In the Firebrace divorce case Mr Huddleston addressed the Court for the respondent, and read an affidavit from George Firebrace denying the allegations made.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, at his Office, 3 & 4, Exchange-street, in the City of Waterford, every evening, and filed by the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.
Subscription—Stamped, [illegible]
Unstamped, [illegible]