

TITHES. (From the Morning Chronicle.) In the new edition of the Quarterly Review...

The writer in the Quarterly Review, with all his learning respecting tithes (and we shall advert to that on a future occasion), is obviously unacquainted with the manner in which tithes affect consumers and landlords. The reviewer supposes the only parties interested are the landlord and the titheholder. "The whole of the difference (he observes) between the present stipend of a Scottish benefice and the present improved value of the tenth of the produce of the parish, goes into the pockets of the landowner. Now, for our parts, we must be allowed to observe, that setting tithing out of the question, we had, as a moral matter of taste, rather see this difference expended by the Minister on the spot from which it accrues, than disposed of, as it is now, in swelling the tail of some absentee Lord or Laird, who seldom, if ever, sees the district from which it is drawn."

It is very true that the Scotch landholders and the proprietors of estates in England, having a moiety, pocket the difference between the amount actually paid to the clergy and the full value of the tenth of the produce; but if tithes were permanently commuted in England, and no longer a tax on the consumer, the rent of the Scotch landholder would be less considerable than it is at present. The precise amount of this reduction it is not very easy to state. In the edition of Dr. Smith's work, edited by Mr. McCulloch, this point is discussed in Note No. 25, Vol. IV. "It is needless to waste the reader's time (he observes), by endeavouring to prove that if a country in which tithes are imposed were in the habit of importing a considerable quantity of foreign corn, duty free, the effect of such importation would be to throw the burden of tithes wholly on the landlords. Every one must see that in such a case the cultivators would be altogether unable to limit the quantity of produce brought to market, and that the tithe could have no influence on prices. According to the returns obtained under the income tax act, the total annual value of all the land of England and Wales in 1815 is estimated at £29,476,819, of which lands of the annual value of £7,901,378 were wholly tithe-free; while lands of the annual value of £356,183 were tithe free in part; and other lands, of the annual value of £193,813 paid only a low moiety. So far, therefore, it is from being true that all, or nearly all, the lands of England and Wales pay tithes, that it appears that about a third part of them is exempted from that burden; and if to the tithe-free land of England and Wales we add the whole of Scotland, it may be safely affirmed that upwards of a half of the cultivated land of Great Britain is unaffected by tithes. It is obvious, therefore, for the reasons already stated, that tithes in England, supposing that it had no effect on consumption, could only raise prices one twentieth part, or five per cent. But, inasmuch as it would somewhat lessen consumption, it would most probably fall, in about equal portions, on the landlords and the public." The rental of land, and houses on which the property tax was paid in Scotland, amounted, on 5th April, 1813, to £6,285,389; the rent of land alone, to £5,011,779. This amounts to little short of one fifth of the rent assessed to the property tax in England. Were there no tithes in England, this amount is rental for Scotland, considering the wealth of the two countries, would, no doubt, experience a considerable diminution. The inferiority of the English agriculturist to the Scotch, no doubt must also go for something.

hysterical neighbours has in practice turned out essentially defective. It contains no provision for the increase of population necessarily consequent upon the extension and improvement of tillage. From the extent of waste land which has been reclaimed, and from the improvement which has taken place in the practice of husbandry since the period when that commutation was carried into effect, the agricultural produce of Scotland has been augmented beyond all calculation. But although the wealth and population of that part of the empire have been daily increasing and extending in all directions, the incumbents of Scottish benefices have made no corresponding movement in advance; they are at the very best left in the same position which their predecessors occupied in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. Even where they receive the whole of the tithes they are only entitled to the quantity of corn which was adjudged equal to the tenth of the land under tillage in the parish at that period. From the produce of land subsequently reclaimed, or rendered more productive by an improved system of tillage, they do not receive a grain. The Scottish clergy are called upon to extend their ministrations over immense districts, which have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation; for the additional duties thus devolved upon them, the laws of their country give them no right to claim the slightest compensation; nor have we been led to understand that they derive any from the spontaneous liberality of the landowners, who have really reaped the sole advantage of the much reaped arrangement of Charles's Government. If the authors of that measure had provided that a fresh estimate should be taken of the produce of each parish, after the lapse of a period not exceeding 20 or 30 years, they would have secured to the public at large the full benefit of the harmony and peace expected to accrue from the permanent settlement of the tithe question; and they would, moreover, have left the rights of their clergy entire.

In this statement there are several inaccuracies. In the first place, though the principle was laid down on which tithes should be commuted, in the reign of Charles the First, the valuation of the tithes was far from being general there. Many landowners neglected to do what it was open to them to do at any time, and we know that several estates had their tithes valued within the last thirty years. In the next place the condition of the Scotch clergy has improved with that of the rest of the community. In 1750 the stipend of augmentation of the stipends was agitated in the general assembly of the Scotch church, and at that time the income of 912 ministers was said to amount to £56,991. The rental of the Scotch landholders was then given by the clergy at £1,370,000. So that the clergy had then less than one twentieth part of the rental. The tithes beyond the portion paid to ministers were estimated by them at £69,000 a year. Those who wish details may find them in a large quarto collection of all the papers published on this subject at Edinburgh, in 1751. In 1810, the income of the Scotch clergy, according to returns laid before Parliament, amounted to £293,840, or 1,250,000—this makes the stipend one-twentieth part of the rental of five millions. And here the Quarterly Reviewer, though he lays claim to an intimate knowledge of the ecclesiastical state of Scotland, is in error, when he says that in the law of their country, that when a valuation of tithes has been once made, this is unalterable; the quantity of grain due to the incumbent having been once settled, can never be increased. When the tithes have been once valued, this is, no doubt, unalterable; but so long as the stipend does not equal the tithes, the court of session will order an augmentation at any time, a reasonable cause being shown. As the subject is very imperfectly understood in England, we will show the working of the Scottish law, by a quotation from Mr. Robertson's Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire. "However small," he observes, "the tithes may be, compared with the tenth part of the actual produce, it is but in few cases that it is all demanded; as the living of the clergyman, which is augmented from time to time by the court of session, has not except in a few parishes only, exhausted the whole tithes. An example will, perhaps, better illustrate this matter; and I take it from a parish in this county, not as being more in point, but because I have better access to know the circumstances of the case. It is the parish of Benholm, in which I now reside. This parish was in the year 1713 valued for the purpose of ascertaining the tithes, in order to augment at that time the stipend of the clergyman, and it was found, after a minute investigation, in which the proprietors were attentive not to allow any to signify children and the bolls of victual, and £323 15s 4d Scots money. The fifth part of this, or eighteen chalders, one boll (two hundred and eighty-nine bolls), and £11 13s Scots (£5 7 1/2 sterling), is, of course, the fixed tithes for all time coming, from which the minister's stipend falls to be paid. At that period the Lords of Session, ordered eight chalders of this to be the stipend; which, in the year was augmented with an addition in money to the extent of 30l. And it is at present in agitation to augment it to nine chalders and 50l sterling; making in all, according to the average rate of grain for the last seven years, besides 86l 8s 1/2 for communion elements, 194l a year; leaving still about one hundred bolls of unexhausted tithes in the hands of the proprietors."

Now, if we were to concede to the Reviewer that, with respect to the community at large, and more especially with respect to the inhabitants of the district where the revenue is derived, the necessarily riotous ecclesiastical would derive of this surplus increase as beneficially as the generally resident layman, there is another consideration not to be neglected, the efficiency of the clergy themselves. The rental of Scotland, as we said, was in 1813 upwards of five millions. One-fifth of the rent was laid down in the year of Charles the First, as the tithes; but the extent of sown only adhere to this proportion in cases where the tithe or owner of the tithes, and the owner of the soil as distinct from the tithes. In family arrangements the court has valued the tithes at one-fourth of the rent. Say then that 240 clergymen have the fifth of five millions a mong them, being the value of the

in 1813, this would give to the Scotch clergy an average of £1,320 a year. The Quarterly Reviewer thinks only of a clergyman as a consumer and spender of so much of the produce of the country. We would rather see an income of £1,320 a year enjoyed by an educated and well informed man, than by an ignorant squire or ecclesiastical peer. But is the spending money every thing? Would not an income of £300 a year be more likely to make a clergyman acceptable to his parishioners, as far as the discharge of spiritual duties is concerned, than an income of £1,300 a year?

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW DECLARING FOR REFORM AND EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT!!!

In the 33d number of the Quarterly Review, published yesterday, there is a most curious article on the internal state of the country, which, from its seeming candour, and the plausibility of some of the statements, is calculated to produce a considerable impression at the present moment. The conclusion, at which a single-minded reader can hardly fail to arrive is, that the best thing the Duke of Wellington could do, after the assembling of Parliament, would be to present with a body of the new paper to the House of Commons, and give it to be read in the House. In which case, it would be read in the House of Commons, and would be read in the House of Commons, and would be read in the House of Commons. The Reviewer endeavours to show that accident alone could not give such an assembly of industry and diligence, as we saw in the House of Commons, because the House of Lords, which contains only the share of stipend which is distributed among a few number of men, is greatly superior to the Lower House, and that the ill temper against the clergy only be accounted for from the mode of election having a peculiar tendency to favour the discover, and return of the most warlike men of the community. We were horrified when we read the description given of the popular part of our Legislature, bearing in mind, as we do, the laws against bringing either House of Parliament into contempt, and some late proceedings in the Court of King's Bench. "We cannot," says the Reviewer, "restrain at the outset from intimating it as our firm persuasion, that whoever listens attentively to the tone of language which is now heard in the unvarnished intercourse of the higher as well as the lower classes of society, will be constrained to admit that the resolutions and proceedings of the Legislature, and especially of the House of Commons, no longer emanate from respect and submission with which they were wont to be regarded. So long as the votes of a free people, in whatever manner they may be selected, continue to discharge their duty with wisdom and integrity, no class of men can be named who require a larger share of the love and veneration of their countrymen; but there is none whose degradation of duty is visited with more mortifying alienation and neglect. When a popular body begins to degenerate, it affects to depreciate all dignities, hardships and anxiety, when the end can be equally attained by being more measured both in their language and resolutions. The people perceive the change, and after a while an evident abatement ensues of the expectations which are founded on their deliberations. After this they become so idle and unproductive, that they suffer the business which comes before them to pass too much as a matter of course; and this in its turn causes their proceedings to be treated with carelessness, and sometimes with disrespect." "What! and is this a true and faithful description of the Collective Wisdom of the nation? No, monstrous and most heinous! "All real business," continues the Reviewer, "is crowded in debates and reports. It is astonishing at the end of a Session to see how much has been said, and yet how little material business has been transacted. Part of this evil must be ascribed to the state of society in our overgrown and voluptuous metropolises, but a much larger portion to the members themselves. If those who take the chief share in the management of public affairs were to adopt on all occasions showed themselves more intent on what was done than the manner of doing it, the business of the country would be despatched better, and at the same time with more real wisdom and eloquence. That point, however, on which the members of the House of Commons have sometimes been thought to be most deficient, is their want of independence. Though less open to direct improper influence than formerly, there is too much reason to surmise that they do not speak and vote sufficiently according to their real sentiments. It is not easy to resist the torrent. Let a man of the meanest head and heart find his way now into the house, and he will soon find himself so engaged and perplexed that he hardly knows how to do justice to himself, or service to his country. Thus, there is an ebbing in the very atmosphere of the House unfavourable to bold and unobscuring resolutions. It is de facto a sort of overgrown club. This is the worst part of the whole business. Things are every day admitted in private among the members which are studiously denied or concealed in the speeches reported from the gallery. Whoever, therefore, should endeavour to read counter that we see which by all parties in the House is held up before the public, would lose his character and caste. He would be treated with coldness by those to whom he wished most to approximate, while his party feel imperishable repugnance to unite with those who were most willing to receive him. A loss of independence more painful to the individual or injurious to the community than this cannot well be produced. It amounts to a surrender of the noblest privilege, and chokes the source of the fairest virtues which distinguish and adorn the citizen of a free country." Want of space prevents us from noticing the projects for relief started by the Reviewer. Our readers may form some idea of it from the following sentences:—"When our commerce is in so languid a state, and when the custom-house returns show the real value of our manufactures to be now as much below the official value as it was formerly above it; and when trade is carried on at so exceedingly low a price—that we should ask, except land, could it pay the interest of the National Debt; and how could long prove adequate to that, unless it be assisted? We have no one interest to be sacrificed to another; but if the pressure should

continue, and the money interest should refuse to resist all adjustment, they may produce a catastrophe equally calamitous to themselves and the other inhabitants in the State. An equitable adjustment! but we will return to this.—Morning Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY MEETING.

Agreeably to the following requisition, addressed to the High Sheriff of the County, a meeting was held on Friday, at the Town Hall, Cambridge.

Red Lion Inn, Cambridge, Jan. 2. We, the undersigned owners and occupiers of estates in the County of Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, request you will call an early Meeting of the County and the, for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of the Mill and Beer Tax, and for considering the present system of licensing public-houses.

The Rev. G. L. Jenyns, of Botolph Claydon Hall, read the following letter from Lord Hardwicke:—

Whitehall, Jan. 20. Dear Sir—At the meeting which is to be held on Monday, is intended for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons on the subject of the tax on malt and beer, I think it right to state to you the cause of my absence, in order to prevent any misconception on the subject.

The object of the Meeting is to represent to the House of Commons the opinion of the county on the subject of the proposed tax, and their desire to be relieved from the pressure, if other means can be devised to maintain the public revenue and the public credit. The object is a perfectly fair one for discussion, and the proper subject of a petition to the House of Commons. But as a Member of the other House of Parliament, I have great doubts of the propriety of subscribing my name to it, and consequently of attending the Meeting itself. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood, that I have by no means adverse to such a petition, at which I am sure will be proposed by the gentlemen who signed the requisition to the High Sheriff.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, HARDWICKE.

Reverend G. Jenyns, in moving the petition, said that, by striking at the root of the licensing system, and effecting the repeal of the malt and beer duties, they would at once afford relief to a great number of the kindred. The Hon. Member then read the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Allen.

Sir C. W. Bart. supported the petition. Mr. Wells, of Huntingdon, supported the petition as far as it went; but as there were many farmers present, he would do as they did when they sheep had the fly. They (the farmers) gave them a dressing, and it did not do, they gave them a double dressing. That was the course he meant to propose. It was the first time upon a people by those who did not respect their own—it was a standing army, the counties best of parsons and positions, that could do the duty. There was no necessity for a standing army. They came there to see the cause of the distress, and on looking to a document he held in his hand, he found that in the parish of Huntingdon, there were 13,225 individuals subsisting upon two pence half farthing per day on an average; and in Huntingdon were 8241, and Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon 109,193 persons, making by working 15 hours, two pence half farthing. In Huntingdon were 229, Alanney and Cheston 2191, and Stoolmead 1244, total, 4327 persons, in a lucky, as they are able to earn an additional half farthing, and thus luxuriate upon two pence and a whole farthing. Colonel Trevelyan, salary and pay, 2000l. which is about 3l. 10s. a day, equal to what is daily earned by nearly 600 poor labourers of Huntingdon, and sends supporters to bed every night 300 honest Englishmen. Hear, and great applause.

The High Sheriff called the Learned Gentleman to order.

Mr. Wells continued. He did not wish to part from the order of the day, but he thought it necessary to revert to the persons the poor people had to go to for relief. The first Magistrate on the list was the Rev. J. H. Sparke, the eldest son of the Bishop of the Diocese. Hear.

The Sheriff again called to order.

Mr. Wells would not further revert to that subject, but would look to where the petition was to vote. The House of Commons consisted of 29 Generals, 19 Colonels, 8 Majors, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 7 Admirals, 15 Navy Captains, 50 Physicians, a majority of whom were returned by 150 persons. He then read a petition embodying the points of his speech.

Mr. Prime, of Cambridge, wished that the petition moved by Sir S. Vincent Cotton, Bart. had gone to a much greater extent. He hoped to see the hop duty removed; for although the farmers of this County were not growers, still they were large consumers of that useful article. After posing some warm eulogiums on Sir C. Wale, Bart. who served the County during the late war, when invasion was threatened, he (Colonel Prime) stated that he was an advocate for supporting the Ministers in reducing places and pensions, notwithstanding the injury which such a measure would inflict on some private individuals; and therefore had come prepared with resolutions, which he begged to move and submit to the consideration of the Meeting.

That, in petitioning for a repeal of these taxes, this meeting is not actuated by the selfish wish of relieving themselves by throwing fresh burdens upon other classes of the community.

That, for the last four years, a system of wasteful expenditure has been steadily pursued; offices with large salaries but with little or no duties of real utility to the public, have been created; that we have lately witnessed with satisfaction some disposition to economy and retrenchment in His Majesty's Government, and trust, that by the rigid extension of these to every department, foreign, domestic, and colonial, such a reduction of expenditure will take place as will enable these taxes to be abolished, without the substitution of any others; that it is far from the wish of this Meeting to withhold what is suitable to the royal office and dignity, but that they have witnessed with regret, during the distresses and privations of every class, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, an immense expenditure in the construction of new palaces, and in the decoration of those old ones which had been deemed sufficient for the pretences of his present Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. Brown, of Trinity College, seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Prime. It was with deep regret that he had heard such

meetings as the present denominated taxes; if they were, he was much more pleased with them than the tragical acts under an aristocratic Government. He was highly pleased with the right of the names attached to the requisition for calling the meeting. If such men had before come forward, the country would not be reduced to its present state. He was favourable to the original petition, but the one he had the honour to second went much farther, and was such as a county ought to set forth. It was the duty of the people to instruct their representatives, and tell them what they ought to do to alleviate the present distress.

The High Sheriff was about to take the opinion of the meeting on the petitions and resolutions before him, when

The Rev. F. H. Maberly rose and spoke at some length. After referring to the petition and resolutions which had been submitted to the meeting, he proceeded to contend that the extent of the country ought not to be reduced below sixty millions; therefore the remedy for the present agricultural distress was only to be obtained by the exclusion of foreign corn. The Rev. Gentleman next proceeded to comment on the effects produced by the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. He had not gone to any great length, when

The High Sheriff said that the question was quite irrelevant to the business of the day.

The Rev. F. H. Maberly was sorry to see in any way disrespectful to the wish of the High Sheriff, but nothing was so actual force should put him down. Loud hisses. Numbers might prevent his being heard, but clamour could not— "Cries of 'Turn him out,' and tremendous noise."

Mr. Sergeant Fergus rose to order, amidst loud calls of "Question," "Order, order," from some hundred voices.

After the lapse of half an hour the Sheriff took the sense of the Meeting by a show of hands. With one voice, as it was, they decided that the Rev. Gentleman was out of order.

Mr. F. H. Maberly still persisted in being heard amidst loud cries of "Turn him out." The Gentleman at last sat down.

Mr. Wells next rose, but the general clamour still prevailed.

Mr. Maberly made another attempt. He said he would confine himself to the object of the Meeting, and went most obligingly with them for the repeal of the Malt and Beer Duties. He was ready to sacrifice his life for the benefit of the country. Some months ago he had presented a requisition to the High Sheriff to call a county meeting. It was agreed by one hundred individuals, but the Sheriff had refused to call a meeting to consider the petition of Catholic Emancipation. The meeting of the terms Catholic Emancipation was a signal for increased clamour.

Mr. Maberly then promised to confine himself to a few minutes' speech if the meeting would hear him. He then proceeded to state to the meeting the power the Duke of Devon had over all Roman Catholic subjects, which, he said, was the same as that of the King of England over the people of his country, concluding by proposing that a Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel be impeached, and that the petition be signed and signed by all present.

Mr. Prime then informed the meeting that during the time they had been engaged by the observations which had fallen from the last speaker, he and the movers of the petition and resolutions had been engaged in embodying the whole of the topics embraced in one general petition, which, he trusted, would meet with their unanimous approbation.

Lord Milton differed from the opinion entertained by some of the preceding speakers, because he thought it would be more beneficial to the public to take off the tax on malt. All he had not pay a tax, but all might do. It had been said that the labourers in this county consumed brewer's beer. How much regretted that such was the case, but it ought to be remembered that there are large districts in England where the poor man used beer brewed at home. Therefore the taking off of the beer tax would only do locally in relieving the present distress, while, in all probability, a new tax would be laid upon the people to make up the decrease in the revenue which the beer tax reduction would occasion. In his opinion, a too heavy burden of taxes, which affected material reduction, was the real cause of distress.

Mr. Prime withdrew his resolution, and in lieu thereof substituted a short sentence, embodying the whole, which he wished to have added to the petitions.

The High Sheriff then put the original petition in its amended form, which was carried by a slight majority.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved. The meeting was composed of near 2000 farmers.

CHESTER COUNTY MEETING.

We see by the Chester papers of this week, that a County Meeting is called for Monday next at Norwich, to consider of a petition to Parliament for relief from the distress which unhappily affects so many classes of His Majesty's subjects. The requisition is not numerously signed, and the shortness of the time that intervenes before the meeting of Parliament, is assigned as a reason for its not having been submitted to many of the principal gentry and landholders.

APOTHECARIES—IMPORTANT.

It was decided, in the case of Halsey v. Henson, in the King's Bench, the other day, that general medical practitioners—that is, apothecaries—are entitled to charge for attendance on patients. This decision was given under the direction of Lord Tenterden. It relates to the class of medical men from the necessity of procuring a remuneration for their time and attendance through the medium of enormous charges for unnecessary drugs.

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No 432
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Barley 1s 1/2 to 1s 6
Mutton 3d to 4d
3d; Swineen 3d
Newport 3d
to 4s 10 per gnl
literature.

MEETING IN WEXFORD ON THE BEAMING QUESTION.

Pursuant to public notice a most numerous and respectable meeting of the landed proprietors and farmers of the Barony of Porth...

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

He said, that none but select Protestants would be admitted to the Colonies. In describing the Colonies in Holland, he gave a rather curious illustration of the manner of erecting Cottages...

LOSS OF A COAST GUARD BOAT—SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

We regret to learn, from intelligence which was kindly transmitted to our office yesterday, that a coast guard boat, which was proceeding on Thursday evening from Bantry to the station at Bico Hill...

DANCING ACADEMY.

CATHEDRAL-SQUARE, WATERFORD. MR. GOODMAN. DEQS to announce that Mr THOMAS GOODMAN, of his Establishment, has returned from London and Dublin with all the modern exercises of his Profession...

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

By permission of the Hon. the Mayor. UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF MAJOR TYLER, AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 97th REGIMENT, OF THE 97th REGIMENT...

SHIP NEWS.

The Trinity Board has given notice of a green buoy having been placed in 13 fathoms at low water, spring tides, near the wreck of a vessel sunk off Eastbourne...

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At London, Susan, Nicholson. At Plymouth, 19th, Elizabeth, Bond. Off Portland, 21st, Royal Eagle, Allth; for London—sails split.

WATERFORD NURSERY.

SEED WARRHOUSE. RICHARD FENNESSY. RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken into partnership with himself, Mr EDWARD FENNESSY...

IMMENSE BANKRUPT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1850, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT SEARPE'S ROOMS, QUAY, WATERFORD, By Order of the Assignees.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name, Price, and Quantity. Includes entries for Butter, Wheat, Oats, and various other goods.

PROTESTANT COLONIES.

Our readers will recollect that we announced the failure of the attempt to get up a meeting in the Court House of Sligo, on Thursday last...

FROM THE CORN M. Chronicle of Monday.

With sincere regret we have the painful task of saying, that accounts have reached us, stating that the sudden gale of wind from the South East which arose on Thursday last, had proved extremely fatal in its consequences...

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At London, Susan, Nicholson. At Plymouth, 19th, Elizabeth, Bond. Off Portland, 21st, Royal Eagle, Allth; for London—sails split.

TRIS VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE STOCK.

AT SEARPE'S ROOMS, QUAY, WATERFORD, By Order of the Assignees. TRIS VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE STOCK comprising, decidedly, the largest collection of Property ever offered for sale...

THE DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

Table with columns for Market Name, Price, and Quantity. Includes entries for Flour, Wheat, and other commodities.

ARRIVED.

22nd—None. 23rd—None. 24th—None. 25th—None. 26th—None. 27th—None. 28th—None. 29th—None. 30th—None.

WEXFORD.

A week of the most distressing nature happened at Galilee last, off this coast, during the late heavy gales. The Craig Elsie, of Leith, with a crew of seven men, left Belfast on the 24th November, bound to London, with provisions...

ARRIVAL OF THE COUNTESS VILIA FLOR AT TERCEIRA.

I have just seen a letter from Terceira, addressed to a distinguished military officer, which announces the safe arrival of the Countess of Villa Flor at Terceira...

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF CORK.

Mr Morogh, the Agent to the Committee who oppose Mr Callaghan's return, writes from London, that it is impossible that Gentleman can retain his seat. Mr Callaghan's legal advisers seem to entertain that he will.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, at Son Hill, Martha, wife of Richard Pope, Esq. This excellent man discharged the various duties of life in the most exemplary manner. A most affectionate wife and tender mother...

Table with 5 columns: Price of Irish Stocks, and rows for various stocks like Bank Stock, Irish Bank, etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1850.

The London Mail of Monday had not arrived when we went to Press.

MR. O'CONNELL IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

We publish this day Mr O'Connell's speech at Clonca—one of the most powerful speeches, perhaps, ever delivered by that distinguished orator. It will be perceived that it blasts and dissipates for ever all the little wretched sophisms by which the Beresford partisans have been endeavouring to delude those who would listen to them.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

There will be a "Freeholders' Dinner" in Carrick in the course of next week; the precise day is not yet determined upon, but will be announced by advertisement in our next.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

The City is animated with the most ardent anxiety for the success of the County. The most respectable and influential of the Citizens have determined to assemble for the purpose of devising the most effectual mode of co-operating with the County. A requisition to this effect is at present in progress.

GANG OF ROBBERS IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Our readers are aware that the country from the suburbs of this City, in the direction of Bullerstown, Ballydaff, and from that towards Gardemorris, &c., has been for some time infested with an infamous gang of robbers—innominate, that the farmers from that part of the country could not venture, without the greatest apprehension, to return home after nightfall, and many of them have been attacked and robbed.

The following are the names of the persons committed by Mr. Alcock:—John Connell, Daniel Mollaway, Richard Millachory, and Matthew Bawa. A fellow of the name of English had been previously committed by Lordings Power, Esq. for having been also concerned in the above robbery.

Committed to the County Gaol, by Beresford Bosta, Esq. Patrick Brien, charged with stealing a £50 Bank of Ireland Note, a promissory note, and a silver watch, from the shop of Mr. Richard Parks, Lismo—By Robert Longan and Pierce Hely, Esqrs. William Fitzgerald, charged with obtaining six shillings under a false pretence.

MR. O'CONNELL IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

In our last, we gave an ample report of the speech addressed by Mr O'Connell to the people of Carrick; and never did any thing surpass the effect which this speech evidently left upon the immense multitude who had assembled from all parts of the neighbouring country, every one of whom have returned to their respective districts, determined to give their most strenuous cooperation in overthrowing the power of a family who have been mainly instrumental in reducing this country to the state of wretchedness and poverty in which it is.

From Carrick Mr O'Connell proceeded to Clonca.

It was only the evening before that it became known in Clonca that Mr O'Connell would make that his way from Carrick. But such was the excitement amongst the peasantry, that the intelligence flew like wildfire.

CLONCA.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the people in this part of the country, when it became known that Mr O'Connell was to pass through here, on his way to Kilmac-thomas. It is almost incredible how such multitudes of people could have assembled on such a short notice.

From an early hour in the morning the people had assembled. They soon had prepared the materials for a large and brilliant bonfire. At one period an attempt was made to interfere with the people, and to prevent their preparations.

The greatest impatience and anxiety now continued for some time to be felt, and all eyes were strained looking in the direction from which he whom they had all come to meet, was expected. At length, the great Liberator appeared on the top of the hill, over the Chapel, on the road from Carrick. The burst of applause was simultaneous from all quarters, and loud as a peal of thunder from the hills.

to the service of the great God whom they all adored, and by whom they would be all one day judged. It is, said Mr O'Connell, with the permission of your venerated Clergy that I now address you from the foot of this altar. They know that while you have a duty to perform towards your God, which they will take care to teach you with zeal and assiduity, you have also other duties of a no less strict obligation, which you owe to your country, both of which must and ought to go hand in hand together, and which cannot be separated, except by a species of sophistry and false reasoning.

you again, how can you expect to be relieved, or to see the public burdens lightened, if you send into Parliament the people who live upon those burdens? Exercise your vote honestly and independently, and like men, and do not show yourselves crouching slaves—hear, hear—and believe me, that by acting honestly, and like men, you will get much better terms out of the Beresfords than if you act like crouching slaves. (Mr O'Connell concluded amidst the loud and long continued cheering of the vast assembly, who had listened to him all through with the most fixed attention.)

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION. The following is the Address of Mr James Barron to the Electors of the County of Waterford: To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN—Solicited by a great and influential body of Electors to become a Candidate for the Representation of my native County, at the approaching Election, and anxious that the popular sentiment should not, on that occasion, be deprived of the opportunity of manifesting its opposition to that oligarchical system of misrule which for centuries has crushed the energies of Ireland, and which now again seeks the recovery of its pernicious sway, I feel it a duty to obey the call thus made upon me.

In coming forward to be the instrument by which you shall be enabled to maintain your independence, I am not to the cause in which I have embarked to state, which I do most distinctly and unequivocally, that I am not, and never have been, either directly or indirectly, a party to any coalition, compact, or any overture for a coalition, calculated to compromise the independence of this distinguished County.

A soldier by profession, my first duty as well as inclination would be, in time of war, to fight the enemies of my King and Country. But when, in time of peace, the civil rights of the community are in danger, I must not be considered out of my sphere if I step from the ranks to defend, with the arms of the Elective Franchise, those rights which have been heretofore so nobly asserted by the Freeholders of Waterford.

In duty to the King and attachment to the Constitution, I yield to no man. But I am decidedly of opinion, that both will find their best support in the affections and confidence of the people. Accordingly, should you confer upon me the high honour of being your Representative in Parliament, I will support every measure that has for its object the diminution of the public burdens, the extension of popular rights, and it shall be an object of my most anxious solicitude, by every means in my power, to aid in the extinction of party feuds and religious animosities.

I shall forthwith enter upon my canvass, and shall in the course of it, have the honor of personally waiting upon you all. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, faithful servant, JOHN BARRON.

Waterford, Dec. 30, 1849.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

YOUNG, JAN. 25.—An extraordinary circumstance has occurred here within the last week, which has been and still is, the subject of conversation and much excitement among all classes of the inhabitants. On the night of Sunday, the 17th inst., Mr. ————'s wife died, after several months' illness, of decline, at 11 house situated in a garden in the suburb of the town, and during the two or three days thereafter, acquaintances and neighbours were enquiring of each other when the funeral was to take place, without being able to get any information, neither was any one admitted into the house. On Tuesday evening a coffin was taken into the place, and from that time to the present it has not been seen to be carried out. On Wednesday the lock was broken off the gate of a small walled in piece of ground belonging to the Society of Friends, which was their burial ground formerly, but which has not been used for more than 40 years, and which is on a rather unrequented road, about half a mile from the town, and a grave was dug there about three feet deep. When this became known, it was supposed by many that Mrs. ————'s remains were to be interred there, and that it was intended to be a very private funeral; this grave remained open all the evening of Wednesday, and on Thursday morning it was found to have been filled up to the level of the surface of the ground. A market gardener who lives very near this burial ground, and who had seen the grave open, when he saw the way in which it had been filled during the night, became suspicious, and having procured a stick, he ascertained, by boring the grave, that nothing had been buried in it. When the "Friends" came to know what had been going on in their ground, without their permission, they resolved to open the grave, and on Friday they had it dug out, and showed to the public that no use whatever had been made of it. On Saturday the Mayor, and one of the Clergy were present at an interview with Mr. ————, but nothing has transpired, and the depositary of Mrs. ————'s remains continues to be unknown, and the whole P. P.

SETTING IN WEX... Pursuant to public notice, and farmers of the County of Wexford, Ballaghadrum, &c., at their meeting on Saturday, the 24th inst., several resolutions were passed, and carried into effect.

During some incident, Mr. ———— said, that if he were of the number of the Merchants of the County, he would have been glad to have seen the long list of names which had subsisted between the two parties, but he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read. He then said, that he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read.

Mr. Carty would have been glad to have seen the list of names, but he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read. He then said, that he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read.

Mr. Stafford, who was present at the meeting, was also present at the meeting, and he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read. He then said, that he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read.

Mr. ————, who was present at the meeting, was also present at the meeting, and he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read. He then said, that he would not have been able to read it, as it would have been too long to read.

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