

The Waterford Chronicle.

This the Country Slave that makes the Oppressor. TADVIS

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1830

Price 6d

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, he rose to move for a copy of the petition presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Francis Macbratney, complaining of the conduct of the sub-sheriff of the county of Fermanagh. He would take that opportunity of asking the Noble Lord opposite, Lord F. L. Gower, whether there would be any objection to furnish an authenticated copy of a charge delivered last year by one of the Irish judges (Jubb, we believe), and whether a proclamation issued in the course of last summer, purporting to be from the Lord Lieutenant, was an authentic document, sanctioned by the law officers of the crown in Ireland.

Lord F. L. GOWER said, it was certainly true that the proclamation alluded to by the Hon. and Learned Member was issued last summer by the Lord Lieutenant, and the name of the Attorney General being signed to it, it was hardly necessary to say that it was done with the full advice and concurrence of the law officers. With respect to the other question, whether the Lord Lieutenant was aware of a particular charge delivered by one of the judges, the Lord Lieutenant could have no official knowledge of it, nor was it any part of his duty to exercise any control over the judges. The Lord Lieutenant had no means of becoming acquainted with the charges, but through those sources of information that were open to every person.

Mr. O'CONNELL regretted that Government did not feel itself justified to proceed further in the proclamation.

The motion for a copy of Macbratney's petition was agreed to.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he held in his hand three petitions from the three parishes constituting what was called the Union of Foxford, in the County of Mayo. One of these petitions was signed exclusively by Protestants, who complained that for 30 years they were deprived of the opportunity of hearing Divine Service. The consequence was, that many of the parishioners resorted into what the petitioners were pleased to call the errors of the Romish Church; that although the rector, the Rev. Mr. O'Rourke, derived an income of £500 a year from the parish, there was no school kept up in it; and that the Protestant children were deprived of the advantages of education were it not for their Catholic neighbours, by whom a school was established, where Protestant children were received. The complaint of the second petition was, that though the petitioners offered £316 in the way of composition for the tithes, it was refused; and they prayed that when an adequate composition was thus offered, the Legislature would make it imperative to accept of it. The third petition was signed by 10,000 out of the 19,000 inhabitants, and they complained that the Rector was a titho farmer and grazier, who resided 50 miles from the parish; that some years back, when tithes generally prevailed through the parish, and when subscriptions were wanted into for the relief of the distressed, the Rector contributed nothing to the relief; that he took title upon his land, a practice not before known in the parish. — Ordered to be printed.

REQUISITES BY ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on Tuesday, the 4th of May, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for placing the charitable bequests of Roman Catholics on the same footing as those of Protestant Dissenters; and also a Bill to render legal, in certain cases, the marriages of Protestants and Roman Catholics in England, and to do away with certain penalties attaching in Ireland to Roman Catholic Clergymen for celebrating the ceremony of marriage between Protestants and Catholics.

REFORM.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on the 6th of May he would bring forward a motion for the effectual and radical reform of the system of representation in that House.

Mr. SPRING RICE said he had a petition to present of a very peculiar character from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the town of Galway. This was the only place, since the passing of the Act of Union, in which such a petition had been presented, by reason of difference of religion. In the reign of George the First an Act of Parliament was passed giving to all Protestant merchants who should reside in Galway for the space of seven years, the right of claiming the freedom of the town. Protestants, and Protestants only, had the right of sending representatives to Parliament. At the Relief Bill of last session did not do away with this particular Act, the Roman Catholic merchants and traders of Galway were excluded from the right enjoyed by their Protestant townsmen. The petitioners were distinguished for their loyalty, the Roman Catholic list of Galway having never connected themselves with any rebellion, having taken no part either in the rebellion of 1645 or in 1798. They complained that a law of this kind was proving highly injurious to a town which was rising rapidly in commercial importance, having contributed to the revenue in the last year no less a sum than £114,000. If the petition were received by the House, he would, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill founded upon it, and which would have the effect of placing the Protestants and Catholics of Galway on the same footing.

Mr. PROTHMER supported the petition. He hoped the claims of the petitioners would meet with the support of his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. PREL said that in his apprehension of the merits of the last session, the intention of it was that Roman Catholics should not remain

under any disabilities, either as to eligibility to civil offices, or as to municipal privileges, from which Protestants were exempt. He was prepared to maintain that principle, either in Galway or any where else. He should, however, in this particular case, reserve for the present his opinion as to the way in which it might be most convenient and desirable to carry the principle into effect.

Lord F. L. GOWER said as the bill proposed to be brought in was a public, and not a private one, he should follow the example of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel), and reserve his opinions until the bill was brought in.

Mr. PREL, in answer to an observation from Mr. H. Inglis, said the Hon. Member had misunderstood him. He (Mr. Peel) apprehended that Protestants, after residing seven years in Galway had a right to insist upon the freedom of the town, as the law now stood. Protestants, therefore, and Catholics in this particular instance, might be put upon the same footing, either by depriving Protestants of the right, or by extending it to Roman Catholics. The object of the measure of last session was that all municipal situations, and civil offices, with the exceptions mentioned, should be open alike to Catholics and Protestants.

Several other members made some observations upon the subject, and the petition was then ordered to be printed.

Sir F. BURDETT wished to know whether there would be any objection to a return, stating the number of punishments which took place, during the last year in each regiment.

Sir H. HARDINGE said he must object to such a return, as it would have the effect of reporting unfairly as to the state of each regiment. One regiment might be stationed in a place where the temptations were much greater than in another; and another might be stationed in a place where the temptations were much greater than in another. Such a return as that moved for by the Honourable Baronet would make no difference on account of this circumstance. He could have no objection to afford the Hon. Baronet any information he might desire in his place in the House.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT brought forward his motion on the state of the Established Church of Ireland, and commenced by stating the indulgence of the House, necessary to him at this time, but more particularly at his advanced period of life. He was quite sensible that he was about to introduce a subject demanding much greater abilities than any he had ever possessed, but he hoped that his deficiencies would be amply supplied by the exertions of other members. It was his most anxious desire that the revenues of the Church of Ireland should be applied to the discharge of the duties which should be imposed, in some degree, upon the clergy; whereas, he had good reason to know that at present the payment was most disproportionate to the employment. Those who laboured in the most industrious manner ought to be paid most liberally; but the abuses that had crept into the Established Church of Ireland from an early period had deflected any such just and reasonable arrangement. Pluralities and unions of livings had thus been introduced to the great injury of those who were most deserving. Before he stated the precise nature of his motion, he wished very shortly to call the attention of the House to the progress of the establishment at different periods, placing what he had to say upon this subject, but to support that establishment. The best friend of the Established Church of Ireland was he who, seeing abuses, exposed and denounced them; and not he who, knowing of their existence, endeavoured to uphold them. Lord Bacon, among the wise aphorisms by which he was distinguished, put a very pointed question upon this subject; he asked, "Why should the civil state be purged and restored by wholesome laws passed every three or four years in Parliament, leaving remedies as time breeds mischiefs; and, contrariwise, that the ecclesiastical state should continue in the degenerate and receive no alteration?" It was most true, as was answered by the same authority, that time was the greatest of all innovators, and remedies ought to keep pace with the growth of abuses. The commencement of the Reformation in Ireland presented one of the most extraordinary instances of legislation in the history of legislative absurdities. The act of uniformity, passed in the reign of Elizabeth, was verbatim extended to Ireland, with the addition of a remarkable clause, which provided that just as much as in some parts of Ireland neither the Priests nor the people understood English, the masses and the rest of the service should be performed in Latin, of which both Priest and people were equally ignorant. Neither was it fair to impute this burden to Ireland; she had enough of her own to answer for, without the addition of those of Elizabeth, Lord Broughley, and the rest of the Privy Council. Coming down to the reign of James the First, he would refer the House to the statement made by Sir J. Davis to the Earl of Salisbury on the ecclesiastical state of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cayn. He complained that such of the Churches as were said to be in repair were only covered with thatch — that the whole ministry was in the diocese of Kilmore, and that the Bishop held also the living of Trip — that in fact he had two Bishopricks, and that Divine Service was performed in neither. Sir John Davis added that the Bishop of Kilmore might have saved himself the labour in journeying touching matters ecclesiastical, if he had been as careful in the repair of his Churches as he had been industrious in visiting his baronies. Clergy, in order to procure their contributions, which had made him in Ireland a pious man. In a Parish Priest was better than a pious man. In that diocese, at the present day, one living had a glebe of 1,300 acres; yet the incumbent was

non-resident, and in another diocese had a glebe of 400 acres. The 12th Geo. I. deprived Roman Catholics of the right of voting in vestries, because they obstructed votes for the repairs of Protestant Churches; and as from that time Protestants had the sole management of the affair, if the Churches fell into decay, they had only themselves to blame — bear. Nevertheless, since the Union, large sums had been borrowed to be repaid by the parishes at large, for the repair of those churches; and the Roman Catholics might naturally think it hard, that having been excluded from all share in vestry proceedings, they were required to pay, because that Protestants had neglected their duty. In 1819 a document had been laid upon the table, showing the progress made in uniting and dividing parishes in Ireland; and hence it appeared that in the sixty-two years after the 21 George I. thirty-seven parishes had been united, and as many dissolved. At that time the country was very much in pasture; but from about 1780 to 1800, the tillage of Ireland was much increased, and of course the necessity for uniting parishes was so far diminished; yet, in that period, twenty-five parishes had been united, and only seven dissolved — so that the operation proceeded in an inverse ratio to what it ought to have been. In the eighteen years down to 1818, the same result was more strongly exemplified, for thirty-four parishes were united, and only four dissolved. Notwithstanding the expense to which the country was put for the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Church — notwithstanding the large revenues the Bishop derived from lands belonging to the see, many of the cathedrals were out of repair; and of many that were not dilapidated, it might be truly said that they were not made use of for the purposes for which they were intended — there were in many instances no services performed in them. From a paper which Bishop Peckel left behind him, it appeared that in the diocese of Ossory, in the year 1791, the number of Protestant ministers amounted to 1180; and from the survey of Mr. Tygh, it appeared that in the year 1809 the number was reduced to 711. In the former year the aggregate population was 41,200; in the latter year £3,000. To show the House the plan on which the union of Irish livings was effected, and the consequence of those unions upon the inhabitants, he would instance his own parish; that parish was united to another, and the effect of that union was, that many of the inhabitants were removed to the distance of eleven miles from the parish church. Thus were they obliged to pay church rates for the repair and building of churches, though it was utterly impossible, both from the religious persuasion and the situation of the residences, that they could derive any advantage from the use of that Church — not even those whose interests lay the contrary way could fail to see the injustice of persons paying for the repair and building of a church which was in the parish they did not reside in. The injustice was so apparent, that the parishioners of the one parish came to a resolution that the others should only pay one-third of the rates heretofore imposed on them; and a Noble Lord, the Member for Killenny, and he (Sir John Newport) took upon themselves to see that arrangement carried into effect; but they found they could not do it. The inhabitants of the parish in which the church was not situated were not obliged to pay as before. But he (Sir John Newport) did himself and the Noble Lord instance — as they had undertaken to see that the thing should be done, they would not allow the poor people to suffer any disappointment; they paid the money themselves. The grievance of which he complained was one which called for an immediate remedy, for its operation was one of the most flagrant pieces of injustice that could be well imagined — an injustice not surpassed in any country but in Ireland. Complaints had been made in various places of the none too splendid of the new churches in Ireland — situated as they were to the circumstances of the people, and the character of the surrounding buildings. In answer to that complaint, he heard it said that no more was ever granted by the Board of First Fruits for rebuilding than 1,400 — that was the highest sum. This he should not have mentioned, had it not been generally stated, and currently believed throughout Ireland. Hear, hear, hear. He made it his business to inquire into the matter as the proper office in Dublin; and there he learned that so far from 1,400 being the maximum, there were instances as high as 3,700 and even 4,000 having been granted for rebuilding, and in one case the sum of 10,000. Since the legislative union between this country and Ireland, a sum of 250,000 was expended in the rebuilding of Churches, the whole of which expense devolved upon the people — a people not only not interested in the repair, but a people no way concerned in repairing the dilapidation which made that rebuilding necessary. Here was also another abuse requiring the immediate interference of Parliament, and strengthening the case which he felt bound to press on their attention. The subject to which he would next advert was the condition of the incumbent of curacies; that condition was most forcibly exemplified in the case of a poor gentleman, from whom he had received a letter, some portion of which, with the permission of the House, he would read. The Honourable Baronet then read extracts, which were in substance as follows: — The writer stated that he was ordained on the 21 of June 1773; that he entered on his duties at a salary of forty pounds a year; that he had officiated at that rate during a period of thirty-six years, always, of course, residing in his parish; that for the first few years he lived in an old glebe house, which soon became uninhabitable, he was obliged to purchase a residence for himself, and had ever since been paying rent for one. Upon the benefice where he did duty becoming vacant, he applied for the appointment to it, but a young gentleman was sent to fill the vacancy who had not been born

until after the writer had entered the Church — The living again became vacant, and another young gentleman was appointed to it. For a period of fifty-five years he had done the duties of a Curate for non-resident incumbents. That his salary was at first forty pounds, then fifty, then sixty, and at length, under the Act of Parliament, it was raised to seventy-five pounds; at that amount it remained till within these few years, when the incumbent — as did all incumbents in Ireland — reduced it from seventy-five pounds to sixty-nine pounds four shillings. The Act of which he spoke was that for the assimilation of the currency of Great Britain and Ireland. During those fifty-five years he had been under the government of six several Bishops, each of whom he applied — they admitted his claims, but gave him no preference. He was at the time of writing the letter seventy-nine years of age — was likely soon to be incapable of performing the duties of a Curate — and as there was no fund for the appointment of Curates, he was in the utmost degree of being reduced to want. Hear, hear. — On this letter he had to observe, that it presented one of the strongest cases that could easily be supposed capable of occurring. He had made inquiries into the character of the writer, and found that that character was perfectly unimpeachable; yet six successive Bishops passed him by, and promoted those who were junior to him, and who had, to say the least, no letter claims than his. It was rather remarkable that one of those six Bishops happened to be the present Bishop of Ferns — the transaction of which he spoke took place in the See of Limerick. Now, it was pretty well known that the Bishop of Ferns could see no abuse in the present state of the Irish Church — yet that Bishop went out of the See of Limerick, leaving this poor estate exposed as it was found him, through his claims were stated to, and admitted by that prelate. It is generally supposed that the curates receive a salary of £75, that has been reduced to £63 4s. though the incumbents do not receive their incomes in the depreciated currency. But that was not the only deduction from their salaries — the law declared what their salaries should be, but it specified no deductions; nevertheless deductions were made. He next called the attention of the House to a letter from Cork, from which it appeared that in that city there were but three curates possessing salaries of £75. From this subject he again returned to the case of the curate whose letter he first read, and dwelt upon the injustice of leaving a man of his excellent character on long as 30, 40, and even 50 years in the subordinate and distressing situation of a curate, at the same time putting boys, just ordained, over his head. He then mentioned the case of another curate, who had been a curate eight and twenty years, and doing the duty of three parishes — for one of these he received £18 9s. 2d. for another £9 4s. 7d. for the third, £9 5s. 6d. — making his total income £36 18s. The situation of the unhappy curate was just this — the curate might refuse to pay him any thing but what he pleased; and in any manner he pleased; and the unfortunate curate was without remedy, for he could not venture to complain to the incumbents. He would now come to the subject of pluralities. He understood it to be the fact that the Primate had no power of refusing facilities for holding pluralities, provided the livings were within thirty miles of each other. Some time since he (Sir John Newport) introduced a bill for remedying that defect in the state of the law, and he was induced to withdraw it, on the assurance that the Primate was doing all in his power to remove the inconvenience, and the injustice, against which the bill was directed. These expectations, however, were not attended with success; and, therefore, some new measure on the subject became absolutely necessary — something of the sort must be done; there was no postponing it any longer; the time for legislating upon the subject of the union of Irish livings had arrived; and an attempt to protract the period must be ended with the worst effects. He should now state to the House the motion with which he intended to conclude. He should move that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to appoint commissioners, to be selected from the Privy Council of Ireland, to examine into the union of parishes in the several dioceses of Ireland, the authority under which those unions had been effected, and the value of each; also whether the parishes so united were contiguous or remote, and how far remote; with the number of churches which they contain. Finally, to direct their attention to each vacancy of such unions as they may arise, whether by death or otherwise, and to report thereon, with their opinions thereon to his Majesty. Thus, he observed, before any vacancy took place, the Privy Council would have the means before them of forming a judgment as to the expediency of continuing or dissolving those unions; secondly, he should seek to make it compulsory upon the Archbishop and Bishops to institute a strict inquiry at their annual visitations to their Curates, for the purpose of seeing that those Curates receive their full salaries of £75 in British currency, and that no deductions are made from them except such as are expressly authorized under the Act of Parliament. Thirdly, he should move that there be laid before the House information respecting the authority exercised by the Primate, with respect to facilities for holding pluralities — the number of facilities granted or withheld. From information of that nature the House would be enabled to judge of the expediency of permitting those unions to continue, or whether the state of the law respecting them admitted of a modification likely to prove beneficial to the Church and consistent with the interests of the people. Fourthly, he should move an address, humbly recommending by the consideration of his Ma-

esty to suspend the appointment by the Crown to any dignity or benefice that may happen to become vacant, by death or otherwise, until a strict inquiry should be made into the state of the Cathedral; and should rebuilding or repair become necessary, that the first year's income of such dignity or benefice should be applied to that purpose, deducting what might be necessary for the celebration of divine service, and the duties of the office; as in the reign of his late Majesty had been done with respect to the Cathedral of Lichfield.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS observed, that there was some information in Ireland was not universal, that therefore it was not to be expected that the whole state and government of the Church should there stand upon as satisfactory a footing as in England. He thought that the Right Honourable Baronet's motion ought to wait for the progress of that improvement which he contended was going on in Ireland, or rather, he should say, be relinquished altogether; for the rapid progress of that improvement would render any such motion unnecessary. It should be observed, that the number of resident Clergymen had greatly increased within the last twenty years. The increase amounted to 697, which was nearly equal to the whole number of resident clergy in Ireland in the reign of George I. When such were the operations of the Church when left to itself, he thought that any legislative act of that nature would only retard the object which was already in progress. That there were insulated places where curates were pining in obscurity and poverty, he admitted; but he did not think they formed a sufficient ground for interference. There was already an act in existence for the diminution of this evil, and it was in the power of the bishops and the curates themselves to obtain a list of living of that kind. In the diocese of Armagh the number of residents in 1828 was equal to the whole number of residents in all Ireland in the year 1792. In his opinion, the facts stated by the Right Honourable Baronet were not sufficient to induce that the church of Ireland was too largely endowed; and it was to be remembered that there were 1180 glebes in the hands of laymen; so that if he could confer in any part of the Right Honourable Baronet's motion, it would be for the purpose of transferring being laymen; and he believed that it would turn out to be a very small proposition indeed. If the Right Honourable Baronet had contented himself with moving such an address as that which had moved on the 22d of April 1819, in which he (the Prince Regent) was requested to direct an inquiry by communication into the state of the Church of Ireland, by a commission with the Archbishop and Bishops of that part of the United Kingdom, and under the inquiry instituted in June, 1808, he (Sir R. Inglis) would not have objected, though he still should have been of opinion that the better course would have been to have left the matter quiet. — As it was, however, he felt bound to move the previous question. The Right Honourable Baronet had said that the Reformation utterly failed to effect in Ireland, and certainly it was a long time before it was fully embraced and put to work there. This being the case he would ask whether the actual state of the Church of Ireland was not such that or not that could have reasonably been expected under the discouraging circumstances with which it had met? With such discouragement on the part of the Crown, from the period of the revolution to that of the union, he would ask whether there had not been more done, or whether there was not more doing by that Church, than could fairly have been anticipated? He put it to the Right Honourable Baronet's candour, whether this was not the case? and he therefore requested him not to retard what was already doing, by an attempt at any legislative measure.

Lord F. GOWER said he could not agree to either proposition at present before the House. — When his Right Honourable Friend quoted the passage from Lord Bacon, he appeared to him to have accompanied it with the intimation that himself had moved imperatively on the condition of the Irish Church. — But though the Lord F. L. Gower agreed in many of the statements of the Right Honourable Baronet, he did not think that he had succeeded in showing that time and events had produced no salutary effect on that Church. Many of the evils were greatly discoverable now which existed in full force when the Reformation was extended to Ireland. The amendment which he should feel it his duty to submit to the House would, in some respects, alter the terms of the proposition, which called for information, but not interfere with its substance. The Right Honourable Baronet had gone back to the Irish act of uniformity, which was, perhaps, rather a back time was necessary. — He (Lord F. L. Gower) could not say that he was prepared to meet him with any confidence on that part of the subject, for his recollection was not very clear upon the point; but he thought it would be found that Queen Elizabeth in recognizing the performance of the church service in the Latin tongue, had wisely consulted the prejudices of the country at that time; and remembering the attempts made by her father to force them to pull their heads in the English tongue, had given a proof of her sagacity in avoiding a similar contest. As to the unions of benefices so much complained of by the Right Honourable Baronet, perhaps it would appear that much of the increase of those unions could be accounted for without any imputations on the Bishop. It would also appear that when the unions were dissolved the amount stood as one dissolution against three unions; so that what the Honourable Bar. contended for was substantially effected. As to the necessity for appealing to the Privy Council, he could state on his own knowledge, since he came into office,

(For continuation see Fourth Page)

CONCERTS OF THE RAYNER FAMILY, OR TYROLESE MINSTRELS.

Pursuant to public announcement these interesting foreigners gave a morning and an evening concert yesterday at the Assembly Rooms in this City. Owing to the incessant rain which fell in the course of the day, the morning concert was not numerously attended, but the room was well filled in the evening. These concerts possess the characteristic of extreme novelty, the melodies being all executed by the voice, without the accompaniment of any instrument. The party consists of four male voices and one female voice, which, united produce a singular, but at the same time most pleasing effect. None of the voices are what can be called powerful—they are however, peculiarly sweet, clear, and correct in their intonations, and they harmonize perfectly. Their style is chaste, and in fact they cannot be heard without admiration. They give another concert this day, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns; and we most earnestly recommend amateurs not to lose this occasion (the only one which may be offered to them for years, perhaps indeed ever again) of ascertaining the real style of these national Tyrolese Melodists, which have become so celebrated even amongst ourselves, but which, it is to be presumed, none can execute so correctly as natives. The performance closed with a pleasing and comic opera, entitled "The National Dances," "GOD SAVE THE KING," executed in very good style, being introduced as a finale.

THE ARMY.

It has been suggested that, in addition to the reduction of the second Majors of the Cavalry Regiments; that the second Majors of Infantry, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns may be dispensed with in each battalion of Infantry, without reducing their efficiency. Provisionally to the contemplated reduction, each battalion consisted of six Service Companies, of 90 men, and four of Reserve, of 69 men each. It is proposed to have only one reserve Company of 90 men, with two regiments in the West Indies, and to form the depot into Provisional Regiments of eight Companies with separate staffs. This would save the country the pay of about 75 Majors, 240 Captains, 240 Lieutenants, and 240 Ensigns—besides, it would limit the influence of the aristocracy, who take all they can get at the sole expense of the people.

The Chief Constables of police have received orders strictly to examine the several army pensioners, and to look carefully to their instructions, for the purpose of reporting those who are still able to serve as veterans. An inspection took place at Tarbert on Monday last, and it is generally supposed that the pensioners found fit for this service, will be attached by companies to the several depots.

Lord Hill, as General Commanding in Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday, which was attended by Colonel B. O'Grady (General's Aide-de-Camp), Sir John Wrottesley, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Blair, Lord A. Hill, Captain Widdington, Lieutenant Colonel Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Wodehouse, Lieutenant Colonel Riddell, Mr. Logan, Major Cole, Lieutenant Young, Colonel Charles Silverton, Lieutenant C. B. Matthews, &c.

A detachment of the 74th Regiment was embarked at Bermuda, on board a transport bound for Cork, in the middle of January; but after the troops got on board, a leak was discovered in the vessel, and her sailing was in consequence delayed. The winter has been as severe as usual at Halifax, the thermometer being frequently in the mornings at 12 deg. below zero.

The depot of the 65th is ordered from Portsmouth to Germany.

The depots of the 18th and 86th are delayed at Plymouth, in order to undergo a medical inspection by Sir Andrew Halliday, Surgeon of the Forces. When complete they embark for Ireland.

The third and last division of the 28th Regiment from Cork is not yet arrived at Cork, nor is it expected before a fortnight.

Three thousand men will be discharged from the Army immediately, the vacancies to be filled by first rate recruits only. The strength of a company is to be reduced to 57 men.

The 34th Dragon Guards are daily expected at Kiler.

The Master General of the Ordnance has appointed Captain S. Eaton, of Castlecomer Barracks, to the charge of Kinsale district, and Castlecomer barracks is to be attached to the Kilkenny district.

INDIAN ARMY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1829. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir R. B. Clive, K. C. H., to the Staff of the Army in the East Indies, with a view of succeeding Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Braithford at the Presidency of Bombay.

By order of the Commander in Chief, H. TORRENS, Colonel, Adjutant-General to His Majesty's Forces in India.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Head Quarters, Chooltre Plain, Sept. 23, 1829.

The majority of officers who have lately arrived from England having provided themselves with the uniform recently established by His Majesty, and the appointments received from England by the tradesmen of this Presidency being also generally of the new pattern, the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased, in consideration of the great expense which would otherwise be incurred by them to wear the new uniform, as described in a memorandum furnished to regiments respectively, by His Excellency is further pleased with the sanction of Government to authorize their gradual adoption by their regiments, to replace their present equipments, pending a reference to the Court of Directors upon the subject.

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE.—His Majesty's packet Brissot, Lieutenant Downey, left Halifax on the 24th of January for Bermuda, where she remained for three days, and was back again at Halifax on the 24th, performing the passage in fourteen days, including the three days at Bermuda. This is the shortest period in which this voyage was ever made by a packet ship. The Brissot has since returned to the packet station at Falmouth.

ENNIS ASSIZES.

Wednesday evening, the Hon. Baron Pennefather and Mr. Sergeant Blackburne, Judges of Assize for the Munster Circuit, arrived in Ennis, accompanied by the High and Sheriff's bailiffs. Thursday morning the Hon. Baron Pennefather opened the commission in the Crown Court, and the following Grand Jury were sworn: Thomas Browne, Esq. Foreman, General Sir A. Fitzgerald, Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Simon George Purdon, John M. Donnell, William Nugent M. Namamara, Andrew Flanagan, P. H. Hickman, Francis Gore, Andrew Stackpole, Richard Stackpole, Henry Gutter, John Westropp, George O'Callaghan, Thomas Stoddert, John S. Vandeleur, Charles Crough, William Scott, John O'Brien, Edward John Armstrong, Thomas Morony, William Parker and Hugh Palliser Hickman, Esqrs.

RELINQUISHMENT OF SALARY BY THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The following is taken from a report of Mr. Peal's speech on the estimates on Monday night. He might take this occasion to state a circumstance which reflected infinite honour upon the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. That noble person, taking into consideration the amount of the salary of his high office (£27,000), and that it had been raised since 1797, as he assumed, in consequence of the increased price of articles of consumption and the diminished value of money, of his own accord submitted a proposition to Government to reduce the allowance from £27,000 to £20,000 a year, making a reduction of £7,000 per annum upon the salary of one office alone. Cheers from all parts of the house.

THE NOBLE DUKE and his Illustrations Consorts are working of judicious and discriminating benevolence. We shall take this occasion of mentioning, that, in addition to all that the public have heard of, and indeed much more that has not obtained any publicity, her Grace the Duchess places every week twenty pounds at the disposal of the Sisters of Charity.

GREECE.

No doubt is entertained of Prince Leopold's going to Greece, whether as actual King or as Protector, has not, we believe, as yet been decided upon. In reference to this subject, we copy the following from the Court Journal, a paper supposed to be authority upon such matters.—It is quite certain that Prince Leopold has agreed to accept the sovereignty of Greece and that all the arrangements for his entering upon the duties of that station, as far as this country and France are concerned, are completed; but we have authority to state that, as it respects Russia, although no difficulties are anticipated, something remains to be settled. Up to this hour the Prince has made no preparation for his departure, nor will he do so until further dispatches on the subject shall have been received from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness intends to visit France and Germany before he proceeds to Greece.

IMPORTANT TO THE LINEN TRADE.

The New York Evening Post of January 29, contains a sketch of the proceedings in Congress. A Bill for arranging the duties on certain imported articles has passed the first reading. It contains the following clause in relation to imported linens.—"And be it further enacted, that, from and after the said 30th day of June, 1829, the duties on linens of all kinds, shall be fifteen per centum ad valorem, any thing in any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding."

JURIES IN IRELAND.

When Lord Lovelace gave assize on Monday night, he introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relative to Juries and Jurors in Ireland, Mr. O'Connell suggested that the bill relating to Juries in Ireland, as well as in England, Mr. Doherty expressed his assent, and stated that he was the intention of the Government to give effect to that principle in the new Bill. At this rate, it would appear that the time is soon to pass by, when a Dublin Alderman could be "sure of getting a Jury to acquit him."

SHIP NEWS.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Donaghadee, February 26.—Yesterday afternoon, as His Majesty's packet Arrow, Captain Smithett, was returning from this Portpatrick with the Mail and Passengers, they discovered a Norway yawl with a signal of distress flying, about a mile from them. Captain S. after several attempts succeeded in getting a rope thrown into the boat, by which means R. Brown, (Belfast pilot,) Thos. Hughes, Thomas Duff, and Edward Collins, were rescued from a watery grave. They had been out from five to the morning in search of vessels bound to Belfast—but a strong gale coming on, they were blown off the coast, and when discovered by the Commander of the Arrow, were about mid channel, with a very heavy sea running, and every moment expecting to be their last. The above men have just landed here, having returned by the packet.—Belfast News Letter.

The ship Carleton, on voyage from Belfast to Cardigan, was sunk last week by the Corsair steamer—the master was drowned.

DISTRESS IN CORK.

As a proof of the increasing numbers partaking of the benefits of the House of Industry and Mentality Asylum, the Secretary read from a long report to the following effect:—On the 23d February, including extras, the number relieved was 2215; 24th, 2342; 25th, 2430; 26th, 2670; 27th, 2507; 28th, 2634. March 1st, 2943; making an increase in six days of 728!

Private advices from Bermuda to the 20th of January, state that the small pox raged with great violence in the Islands; and that, at the request of the medical authorities, His Majesty's ship Columbine was ordered to Halifax to procure a quantity of vaccine matter, the supply which could be procured at Bermuda being insufficient. It was sanguinely expected that the approach of mild weather would check the ravages of this disease, which, we are happy to add, has not proved fatal in many cases, though great numbers have been attacked.

Sir James Graham has put off sine die his motion for a vote of censure on the Government, for the recent appointment of a Treasurer to the Navy.

MONEY.

FROM FIVE HUNDRED to SIX THOUSAND POUNDS TO BE LENT on approved Security. Apply to JOHN COWEN, Solicitor, Waterford; or 2, Capel-street, Dublin. March 6, 1830.



By permission of the Worshipful the MAYOR and CORPORATION.

TYROLESE FAMILY. RAINERS CONCERTS.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS, A Sister, and Four Brothers of the RAINER FAMILY.

(Under the special Patronage of His Majesty and Royal Family.)

MOST respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford, and its Neighbourhood, their intention of giving

THEIR LAST MORNING CONCERT, THIS DAY, MARCH 6th, at TWO o'Clock, On which occasion they will sing Twelve of their most popular National Melodies, Appearing in the Dresses presented to them by THE KING.

In token of the Royal approbation of their Performances before His Majesty and the Court at Windsor; CONDUCTED BY INTRODUCING A SPECIMEN OF THEIR NATIONAL DANCING.

Tickets, 3s. 6d.—Children and Members of School Establishments, 2s. each—to be had either at the Door previous to the time of the Performance, or at Mr. FARRELL'S, Waterford Mirror Office, Quay, where may be had also, Books of the Songs, in English and German, Price 1s. each. Constant Fires will be kept in the Room. Waterford, March 5, 1830.

SPRING ASSIZES.

WICKLOW CIRCUIT. Wicklow, March 3. Kilkenny, March 22. Wexford, 12. Clonmel, 25.

WATERFORD CIRCUIT. Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, Justices, Hon. Justice Torrens, Carew Smyth O'Grady, Esq., Registers, Andrew Torrens, Esq.

The Grand Jury of the County of Wicklow will sit at twelve o'clock at noon, and the Grand Jurors of the several other Counties and Cities throughout the Circuit, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the Commission Days, and the Criminal and Civil Business immediately after proceeded upon in said Counties and Cities—Appeals and Records, Civil Bills, cognizable at the Assizes, and by Statute, must be entered with the Register, before the sitting of the Court in each town. All Information and Recognizances must be delivered to the Crown Office before the Commission Days; such Prosecutors and Witnesses in Criminal Cases as do not attend at the sitting of the Criminal Court, on the first day in each County, will forfeit their Recognizances, and will not obtain any order for their Expenses.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT. Ennis, March 4. Tipperary, March 18. Limerick, 17. The Hon. Baron Pennefather, Justices, Samuel Delap, Esq., Registers.

HOME CIRCUIT. Trim, March 1. Maryborough, March 13. Mullingar, 5. Carlow, 19. Phillipstown, 6. Naas, 22.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Justices, The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron, Justices, Wm. James M. Cavendish, Esq., Registers.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT. Drogheda, March 3. Armagh, March 18. Dundalk, 10. Carrickfergus, 23. Monaghan, 15. Downpatrick, 20.

Hon. Justice Moore, Justices, Hon. Justice Johnson, Justices, Thomas Tydd, Esq., Registers, William Lewis, Esq.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT. Longford, March 8. Omagh, March 23. Carrickmacross, 12. Carrickmacross, 23. Carrickmacross, 23. Carrickmacross, 23.

Hon. Justice Moore, Justices, Hon. Justice Johnson, Justices, Thomas Tydd, Esq., Registers, William Lewis, Esq.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT. Roscommon, March 8. Castlebar, March 23. Carrickmacross, 12. Carrickmacross, 23. Carrickmacross, 23. Carrickmacross, 23.

Hon. Baron Sir W. C. Smith, Bart., Justices, Hon. Justice Burton, Justices, George Fleetwood, Esq., Registers, Samuel S. Reeves, Esq., Registers.

On Wednesday a young man named Hankin, a professor of music, dropped dead in Seckville-street, Dublin.

In the Dublin Recorder's Court, on Tuesday, John Kelly was convicted of stealing cloth, value 3d.—sentenced to be transported.

Margaret Bessford has been committed to Kilmalham Gaol, charged with the murder of her illegitimate child.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—At Paris, Viscount Stuart, eldest son of the Earl of Castle Stuart, to Emmeline, sole surviving child of the late Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. and grand-daughter to the Bishop of Norwich.

A matrimonial union is on the tapis between the Honourable Henry Gorey, M. P. and Lady Harriet Ashley Cooper, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is generally believed that the Speaker will, about Easter, be called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Lexington. This title, though now extinct, was about a century ago borne by one of the Sutton family.—Times.

Mr. John Williams, the King's Counsel, is to succeed Mr. Brougham as Member for Winchester; the latter gentleman preferring to be the Duke of Devonshire's nominee at Knaresborough, and Mr. J. Macaulay, well known as a writer in the Edinburgh Review, succeeds Mr. Abercromby, the new Chief Baron of Scotland, in the representation of the Bergh of Clack.

Surgeon Goss, from London, is now in Dublin, and may be consulted every Day, (Sunday excepted), personally or by Letter, at No. 6, Lower Merrion Street, Dublin, from Nine in the Morning until Two; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Six in the Evening until Nine.

Surgeon Goss will leave Dublin on the 9th of April.

AN ADDRESS.

Multa concussantur que in oculis—Hic. Many things shall revive which have fallen into decay.

EXPERIENCE has proved that division of labour, and the mechanical arts, has gradually made its way into the world of Literature.

In medicine a still further subdivision has been effected to the great advantage of the general community; febrile disorders occupying the attention of some physicians—pneumonia diseases alone forming the practice of others, and so on.

The pathogenomics of Lues Venerea and diseases of the organs attracted our close and undivided attention at an early period of our medical pupillage. Our subsequent efforts have been directed to detecting the fallacies of the day; and by rejecting weak as well as doubtful measures, we have built our reputation upon the firmest basis—viz. public confidence.

Our professional attainments in the leading medical and surgical sciences, as well as in the more than theoretical acquaintance with the anatomical structure of the human frame; and, as practical pathologists, we positively do assert, that, without the exhibition of mercury, the venereal poison can never be expelled from the System into which it has been imbibed. It is the abuse of mercury and not its use, which distinguishes the ignorant empiric from the scientific practitioner.

We feel called upon to make our opinion that public benevolence, and unfeeling egotism, have lately endeavoured to revive some exploded notions upon this subject.

The Syphilis treated at large upon this subject, and contains a variety of interesting and successful cases that have occurred during a long and successful practice.

Our publications (the eighteenth edition of which is now nearly out of print, although recently published) will sufficiently illustrate our knowledge of the various diseases which result from every description of venereal impurities, and our ability to discriminate the degree of Lues Venerea, and its morbid pathology of Quercure, and our efforts to have collected the materials of judgment from the various sources, the theatre, and the study; and without leaving our practice to bewilder ourselves among the antagonistic modes of foreign professors, we have held constant communion through the media of our works, with the genius of every country, as well as of every age, finding at home an ample range of subjects to test the theory, and to form the data of inference, comparison, and conclusion; this we hold to be pure English Surgery.

Every man whose steps or studies have conducted him beyond the limits of his native land, requires not to be told that constitution varies with climate, and that consequently the practice of physic must differ according to the degree of latitude and longitude which localizes its operation. National habits vary, and the qualities of diet peculiar to a people, have their proportionate influence; and, in cases of morbidity, demand peculiar methods of treatment. We have, in our earlier days, marked the evolutions of disease in regions burning beneath the line. We have seen the emaciated, the emaciated Asiatic fevers by a relapsing debility, the result rather of an unhealthy atmosphere, than of individual impudence; we have seen the withered European gradually surrendering his animal powers to the relaxing influences of an ungenial climate, and ultimately sinking into a state of helplessness and hopelessness insanity.

In our more elaborate work, the Signs of Life, which we earnestly recommend to general perusal, we have enlarged upon every subject, touching the details, and can more forcibly give than in an announcement like the present, which is, indeed, only a sort of preface to that publication.

To the subject of debility, however, whether resulting from venereal causes, or from any other source, we have addressed ourselves, and we have endeavoured to give, in an announcement like the present, which is, indeed, only a sort of preface to that publication.

In cases the most aggravated, where even the non-fulfillment of the Divine command, "Cessate a Multiplicacione," has suspended the powers of hope, we believe it possible to arrest the march of debility, to invigorate the natural impulse, instead of administering violent and prostrating excitants, we gradually restore the original and beautiful tone of the nerves, and by rendering the nature easy, prompt, and efficacious cure. Our success has given rise to attempts at imitation of our system—it also has subjected us to obloquy. The former obliges us to issue this preliminary address—the effect of the latter is parried by the consciousness of our utility.

It will, however, they all speculate nostrums, and every Citizen specifically, as applicable to the necessary urgency of this class of patients; and they will find many wholesome truths of this nature explained in our treatise. We have no desire of distinction, or to vaunt as specifics—the resources of Quackery have furnished us with no new composition. In fact, we only exhibit, in a scientific manner, those remedies which are established in regular practice; the efficacy of which has been too often checked by mal-administration, or injudicious combination. We are arrogant to ourselves no judgment beyond that of our professional brethren; but we take some credit for the courage with which we have stood forward, in the face of reproach, to attack empiricism on its own ground, and for the success that has followed the attempt.

To the female world we most especially recommend our publication, entitled "Hygiene," containing observations interesting and peculiar both to the mother upon whom has devolved the important care of fostering the health of beloved daughters—as to the unmarried female, who anticipates in the anxious joys of marriage to be blessed by the happiness of maternity.

There is a third party still more interested in this address—it is the wife to whom the blessing awarded generally to the very poorest of her sex has been from peculiar circumstances delayed; scientific medical skill is here urgently required, and a happy result of well applied attention relieves the mind by encouraging hope, and constitutes sometimes the barrier with the grand climacteric of happiness—yet a weak habit may be strengthened, and the deficient energy improved into the important relations of health.

Our practice has embraced all the shades of life, among the great family of mankind—from the man of rank and reflection, to him of the humblest sphere; and the grateful testimonies of our patients daily increase.

SURGEON GOSS is now in DUBLIN, and may be consulted daily, from Nine in the Morning until Two, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Six in the Evening until Nine, (Sunday excepted), at No. 6, Lower Merrion-street, Dublin; or he will reply in answer to letters containing a Bank Note, and explaining the symptoms, &c. The necessary remedies shall be carefully parcelled, and forwarded to any part of Ireland, however distant.

GOSS and CO., M.R.C. Surgeons, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Surgeon GOSS will leave Dublin on the 9th of April.

GOSS'S WORKS.

(Five Shillings each.) 1st. THE LOSS OF LIFE, 2d. THE SYMPHONY, 3d. HYGIENE.

May be had of Mr. POORE, 72, Grafton-street, Dublin, and of all Booksellers.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

A MEETING of such Gentlemen as took a part in forwarding the INDEPENDENT INTEREST at the late Election, and who are desirous to secure the future Independence of the County, will take place at the House of the late Right Reverend Dr. KELLY, George's Street, at ONE O'CLOCK precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1830.

Waterford, March 8, 1830.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH OF THE WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, which had been adjourned, will take place on MONDAY, the 13th Inst. at the Sweep at Adamstown, in the Barony of Middlebird.

March 8, 1830.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 11th INSTANT, at the New Building adjoining Miss GRANT'S COACH MANUFACTORY, MALL, a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Chairs, Tables, Beds, and Bedding, several Articles of Plate and China, and Ware; Books, Paintings, Prints, Oil Paintings, and other Articles, a Excellent Piano-forte; House Linen, and other Articles, a Catalogue of which will be prepared previous to the Auction.

Sale to commence precisely at 12 o'Clock. WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer. March 8, 1830.

REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Monday the First of March, between the Hours of Three and Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. JOHN LESTER was maliciously and feloniously fired at, and dangerously wounded, on the high road near Redgate, parish of Middlebird, and County of Waterford, by two persons in disguise, at present unknown; and whereas, there are strong grounds for supposing that several other persons were conspiring, aiding, and abetting in said outrage—now we, whose names are hereto subscribed, do promise to pay the sum annexed to our names, to any person who shall, within six Calendar Months, from the date hereof, present to the person or persons concerned in said outrage, and any person giving such private information to any of the Magistrates, as may lead to the apprehension of said offenders, shall be largely rewarded, and the strictest secrecy observed.

March 8, 1830.

Sir H. Musgrave, Bart. £10 0 0
Sir H. Power, M.P. 10 0 0
John M. Gately, J.P. 10 0 0
Robert E. Sargent, Esq. 10 0 0
Pierce George Barron, J.P. 10 0 0
W. S. Curry, J.P. 10 0 0
Arthur Keely, J.P. 10 0 0
A. Clonally, Esq. 10 0 0
C. M. Usher, Esq. 10 0 0
Mr. Usher 10 0 0
John Keefe 10 0 0
P. O'Keefe 10 0 0
Doris Keefe 10 0 0
John Musgrave, Esq. 5 0 0
John N. Humble, J.P. 5 0 0
Robert P. Power, J.P. 5 0 0
Robert Logan, J.P. 5 0 0
Benedict White, J.P. 5 0 0
Herc. Stephen Bichon, J.P. 5 0 0
Thomas J. Fitzgerald, J.P. 5 0 0
Thomas Walsh, Esq. 5 0 0
Henry Bage 5 0 0
Simon Bage 5 0 0
Bertan Anderson 5 0 0
John Henry 5 0 0
Andrew Carbery 5 0 0
Neal O'Donnell 5 0 0
Daniel Leamy 5 0 0
John Kelly 5 0 0
Rich. Power, Knockarron 5 0 0
Benedict Greene 5 0 0
John Serrin 5 0 0
Alexander Sherlock 5 0 0
William Fitzmaurice 5 0 0
John H. Waters 5 0 0
Patrick Dwyer 5 0 0
Maurice O'Brien 5 0 0
Benjamin G. 5 0 0
George Purcell 5 0 0
M. Quinlan 5 0 0
John Paley 5 0 0
Patrick Walsh, Dungarvan 5 0 0
Thomas P. Kelly 5 0 0
Lawrence Donohue 5 0 0
Patrick Walsh, Loughrough 5 0 0

Such Gentlemen as wish to subscribe will please forward their names to the Office of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE or WATERFORD MAIL.

BIRTH.

Wednesday night, on board the Nona Grana, steamer, on her passage from Bristol to Waterford, the Lady of — Nunn, Exp. of the County Wexford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult. at the Widows' Acquisitions, at the advanced age of 82, Mrs. Phyllis English, relict of the late Rev. Edmund English, incumbent of Ardara, diocese of Limerick. This lady was most respected and distinguished through life for practical Christianity. She was benevolent, tender hearted, and compassionate; a warm, sincere friend, cheerful and agreeable in her manners, and possessed of a rigorous understanding seldom to be met with. Retaining her faculties to the last, she descended to the grave full of years and of honour.

In 8th, on the 25th ult. Grace, wife of Henry White, of Driehane Castle, County of Cork, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Justice Smith, of Ballynary, County of Waterford, Esq.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Tuesday, March 8.

Table with market prices for Butter, Flour, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices in shillings and pence.

Only 33 bbls of Butter appeared at market on Saturday, and yesterday, which obtained 5s per cwt. The supply of Corn from farmers still continues small, and no change whatever has occurred in prices since our last quotations. Oatmeal 13s to 14s. Second Flour 37s to 38s per bag; Third 28s to 29s per ditto; Fourth 18s to 20s per ditto. Bacon Pig 26s 6d to 28s 0d; Scalded 25s 0d to 26s 0d per cwt; Offal 11s to 12s per ditto; Hens 12s to 13s per ditto; Beef 3d to 4d; Mutton 3d to 4d; Pork 4d to 5d; Potatoes 2d to 3d; Newpot 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Cardiff 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Swansea 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 6s 4d to 6s 10d per gallon. Newfoundland Fish, 9s to 12s per cwt. In other articles there is no alteration.

The monthly fair held on Wednesday was very thinly attended; and the show of goods was small; very little business was done during the day; much corn (to 8s) strippers from 4s to 5s; a few fat cows offered for sale, but were not in demand. Two year old heifers for 2l 10s to 3l. A few young showy horses appeared for sale, but met no buyers.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is resolved to contest the appointment of the Protestant Warden of the town of Galway with Mr. James Daly and the Corporation. His Grace is also resolved to appoint eight vicars of the town in place of two, the Warden to pay each a salary of 73l. a year.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes 'PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS' and 'Bank Stock'.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A Communication has been sent to this Office, signed 'A Freeholder of the County,' which contains assertions and insinuations totally unfounded.

The Waterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1830.

The London Mails to Saturday, inclusive, have been received—the following are extracts:

PORTUGAL—DON MIGUEL. London, Thursday, March 4. We understand that a British officer, who holds high rank in the Portuguese service, is about to proceed to Portugal with dispatches for the government of Don Miguel.

London, Friday, March 5. We have this morning received the Lisbon Gazette to the 24th ult. It contains, as might have been expected, a very exciting notice of the proceedings in Parliament, from which it is inferred that the recognition of Don Miguel by this country is certain.

Lisbon, Feb. 22.—Before we translate into the Gazette the important speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the British Parliament, which we shall shortly do, accompanying it with the most important passages of the speeches of some of the members of the two Houses, we must not omit to inform our readers, first of all, that the Royal Speech, and the explanations which the Ministers gave respecting the recognition of the King our Sovereign by Great Britain, are not only of the most satisfactory nature, but indicate the speedy and definitive conclusion of a measure so important, to restore those diplomatic relations which have subsisted between Great Britain and Portugal since the beginning of the monarchy, notwithstanding the clamour of an Opposition so weak as that which was manifested by those against the speech from the Throne—there being 71 for, and 9 against it—the majority 62.

We learn by letters from London of the 10th inst., that the loan which the Marquis de Barbacena contracted for there before he set out for Brazil to get it ratified, was not confirmed by the Government.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's happy return to his kingdom, was celebrated with all the demonstrations of joy due to so auspicious an event.—Lisbon Gazette, Feb. 23.

London, Saturday, March 6. We learn from a sure source, that as the ministers of Don Miguel refuse to comply with the wish of the British and French governments, expressed to them through the Vicount d'Assaca, to recommend to their master the fulfilment of his obligations to Don Pedro, so far as regards the marriage with the young Queen, our government have resolved on sending to Lisbon an officer of rank, who has instructions to represent to Miguel himself the importance of complying with these wishes. This messenger will, it is said, be Sir John Campbell, who is also an officer in the Portuguese service, and is married to a Portuguese lady, the niece of a female who has had much celebrity in connection with the name of a British Peer who takes a prominent part in the discussion of Portuguese matters.—Court Journal.

We suppose that a rumour, which has been repeated with some confidence, of an immediate Mission to Portugal, must have originated in misconception, as no such Mission is at present contemplated.—Courier.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON SATURDAY.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK—Consols, which yesterday closed at 92 1/2 for Account, this morning opened at 92 1/2 buyers, and 92 1/4 for Money. The present prices are, Consols for Account, 92 1/2; ditto for Money, 92 1/4. In the Foreign Market little stirring. Greek opened at 48 1/2; Spanish 13 1/2; Brazilian, 69 1/2; and Portuguese, 69 1/2.

CHRISTIAN PAPERS, of so recent a date as the 10th February, were received this morning. The price of Upland Cotton had partially risen subsequent to the receipt of the Liverpool prices. The stock on hand was light.

ONE O'CLOCK—Consols for Account continue at 92 1/2 and 92 1/4. New Fours have improved to 103 1/2.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS on Friday night an account was ordered to be laid before the House of the quantity of Corn that had been imported into England from Ireland since the 15th of July, 1828.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on Friday, the Bill for the amendment of the Subletting Act was read a second time. The Bill for amending the Law relating to Juries in Ireland read a first time.

DUNGARVAN. We have received some letters from Dungarvan, which describe the present tactics of the Beresfords in that town. These letters also state that the renegade Catholics of Dungarvan have proved themselves totally destitute of all influence amongst the class of persons who possess freeholds, as they were not able to procure one vote, with all their exertions. It appears, also, that the Beresfords still continue to keep a mob in pay in that town, at the weekly wages of 6s. per head—and that this payment is promised to be continued to them till next June. It is also stated that the house of Mr. Dowor, the brewer, is surrounded with fishermen, who are getting coals gratuitously; but that these coals are given to none except to Beresford's freeholders. The object of this manoeuvre is very evident. The Beresfords think by this petty species of political trick, to frighten the Duke of Devonshire; but the Duke can defy and despise them. He stands as far superior to the Beresfords in public estimation and public opinion, as he does in principle and political disinterestedness. The Beresfords have adopted another variety in their modes of bribery, by giving coals to the freeholders. They may attempt to exhibit this as an act of charity and benevolence; but why not extend their charity to a poor man who may not have a vote. Such miserable stratagems as this only require to be once detected and exposed.

MR. LAWLESS—MR. SHELL.

Thomastown, March 5, 1830. SIR—Should you be so kind as to give the following insertion in your valuable Journal, you will much oblige a constant reader of The Waterford Chronicle. The scene which I intend describing is one of the most cheering to the feelings of every patriotic and independent Irishman, particularly at a period like the present, when the outcasted renegades of that spirited and independent City and County of Waterford, sold their country's independence for pelf and have motives to those who are despoiled and administrators of the laws of the land, but not of their Country. Well he may boast of his success, when he purchased his representation from the outcasts of their Country. Not satisfied with degrading them to that state, in the evening he paid them his debt of gratitude by ringing the bells of bigotry in triumph, and dipping in their ears the remembrance of those preparatory scenes which heretofore took place when their forefathers were about to be immolated on the altars of their Country. However, the period is not far distant, when we will meet those willing slaves again at the hustings, and make them view, in the mirror of their hearts, the bloody deeds they have committed. The real subject of this letter is that noble, patriotic hero of Ballybay, whose return from Waterford was anxiously expected by the Mail of Tuesday last, which arriving at eight o'clock in the evening, the people called aloud for the Mr. Lawless, and said if he were in the Coach, not to deny him—he was not, but the devoted patriot SHELL was there, which when the people became aware of, they made use of the most unmeasured epithets, such as I could hear when the bawling and grunting would cease for a moment, were, "perditions Shell, you sold your Country!" "Pitch-cap Shell will you put up for South, if you do you will be turned out!" "monkey face Shell," and such other execrations. The fury of the people was raised to such a degree that the Coach agent threatened to call on the Constabulary force.

The following evening brought tidings that the wished-for Lawless would arrive. It no sooner became known, than the people came in from every side of the country to hail the man who, in the moment of their country's danger, stood faithful to the last. About halfpast seven o'clock, an amateur band of the town proceeded to meet the coach. The band, with about five hundred people accompanying it, played some national airs, while the mail, in consequence of the pressure of the multitude, slowly moved through the town. On arriving at the office, Mr. Lawless ascended the top of the coach, and appealed to the people in a most eloquent and spirited strain. I regret that, in consequence of the loud cheering, I could not take it down. A bonfire was instantaneously lighted in front of the coach office. As Mr. Lawless was about to conclude, he said—"My friends, the King's horses are to us—we must soon depart—but let us first give three cheers for O'Connell, who is in Parliament as an honest representative of the people." The cheering continued for some time after Mr. Lawless's departure, when the people retired in a peaceable manner to their respective homes. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, AN ANTI-PITCH-CAP FREEHOLDER.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIPPERARY FREE PRESS.

Waterford, March 5, 1830. SIR—In the TIPPERARY FREE PRESS of this morning I read an account of the Church Bell proclaiming the resignation of Mr. John Barron. I am sorry your Correspondent omitted telling you that the Orange flag was hoisted on the tower as an additional compliment to the renegade Catholics who shamefully sold their Country. You may state this circumstance in your next, and if they attempt to deny it, I will prove it. I am disgusted at the conduct of the base renegades who forsake us, but I think a day of retribution is at hand.

Believe me, Sir, unchanged and unchangeable, Very sincerely yours, D.

In extenuation of the insulting tolling of the bells on this occasion, it is stated by the Waterford Mail that they rang on the occasion of M. Stuart's election—but this is not true.

It is said that Connors Mr. Leffroy will stand for the representation of the City Cork.

COERCION OF THE FREEHOLDERS.

We understand that one of the heaviest items in the expense of the contest on the part of the Beresfords, was the expense of a body of DUBLIN POLICE, who were brought down to stand guard on the houses in town in which some of the freeholders were kept in close confinement. This fact develops two very striking circumstances—first, the free electors should be thrown into places of confinement and there kept (contrary to their wishes as in many instances expressed)—and secondly, that the police of Dublin should be thus allowed to come down from their duty to be used for the electioneering purpose of the Beresfords. This is, however, a proof that the old system of things is not yet totally eradicated from Ireland, when the police, who are the public servants and paid out of the public money, are thus handed over to promote the private ends of any family. Our readers are aware that any sort of coercion or compulsion exercised over an elector to get him to vote contrary to his own wishes, is equally fatal as bribery, and invalidates an election. There are abundant facts of this kind, which can be established against the Beresfords on the late Election.

ALARMING OUTFRAGE IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

We publish this day an authentic account of the attempt made a few days since, near Dungarvan, to murder Mr. John Leamy. This outrage is the first of the kind which has occurred in this County for many years, and is, we regret to say, accompanied with peculiarly aggravating circumstances. It was perpetrated in open day, and in a populous and thickly inhabited country. Vague reports of this outrage had reached town within these last few days, but they were so contradictory, that it was impossible to come at the facts. It was amongst other things stated, that the murderous attack had its origin in election politics. This, however, was all false. We are this day enabled to give an authentic statement of the particulars, from which it appears that dispossessing some tenants was the origin. We are extremely happy to find that the Magistrates and inhabitants of the neighbourhood, have taken up the matter warmly. If not put down in the outset, this would be the commencement of a system of outrage which would soon involve the County in scenes of outrage and atrocity, such as are, unhappily, too frequent in some neighbouring Counties, and from which scenes none suffer more severely in the end than the unfortunate and deluded perpetrators themselves. A very spirited reward has been offered for the detection and conviction of the offenders, for which we refer to our advertising columns.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MR. LEAMY.

On Monday, the first of March, Mr. John Leamy, of Dungarvan, went out to the lands of Newtown, situated towards the mountains between Cappoquin and Dungarvan, to take possession of ground from some under-tenants, their term having expired, and they having agreed to give it up to him on that day. After getting possession, and on his return homewards, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, as he was riding slowly along the road, and about a quarter of a mile from the lands, he perceived two persons, apparently women, running across the fields, from a gleu at his right hand, in a diagonal direction, up towards the high road. Mr. Leamy stopped a while to converse with two persons whom he knew; and, while conversing, the two persons in disguise came on the road, about a hundred yards ahead; they continued waiting until he came up, and, as he passed, turned their faces aside, cowering to the other side of the road. After passing them, something having struck his mind, he turned round, and saw one of them, whom he now discovered to be a man in woman's apparel, raising a blunderbuss towards him. He stooped on his horse, and endeavoured to throw himself off, when the villain instantly fired—unfortunately with too sure an aim, three balls having entered the small of the unfortunate man's back, who immediately fell. The other ruffian was then about to fire in his turn, but was prevented by his comrade, who told him there was no occasion, as the job was done! They continued watching the wounded man for some minutes, when, thinking him quite dead, they marched off deliberately towards the mountains. This occurred in the broad day-light, several persons being at work in various directions, not one of whom offered him the slightest assistance.—After lying on the road for some time, a little girl from a neighbouring house gave the alarm to its owner, who afforded him an asylum for the night. He has since been brought into Dungarvan, where he has been constantly attended by Doctor Quinn; but only one of the balls could be extracted, and he now lies in a most dangerous situation.

The Citizens of London friendly to reform are to meet on Tuesday (this day) for the purpose of forming in the metropolis an union similar to that which exists in Birmingham. Mr. O'Connell is to preside upon the occasion.

One hundred pair of blankets, sent by Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P. to the poor of Ennis, have been distributed during the last week, and forty pair more are to be sent this week for the same purpose.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

We publish this day the speech of the King of France. Like most Royal orations, it tells the world very little but what was already very well known, such as that the war in the East has terminated, &c. &c.

The ceremony of opening the Session took place with much pomp and state—of which we give the details. Though there is not much of interest in the Royal Speech, it is more than probable that the present Session of the French Legislature will not pass off without some very stormy debates.

(From the Courier.)

The speech of the King of France, a document at all times expected with a lively solicitude, which in the present instance has been enhanced by many concurrent causes, will be found in our columns this evening. In form, in selection of topics, in views of the foreign and domestic policy of the great and civilized nation to which it is addressed, it may, with a single important exception, be described as bearing a remarkable similarity to that which opened the Session of the Parliament of Great Britain.

We have had among ourselves too much experience of the absurdities into which the prepossessions of party will lead a literary advocate to feel any surprise at the total failure of the predictions—loud, frequent, and solemn—which pronounced it impossible that the Polignac Administration would ever dare to face the Great Council of the Nation.

Charles the Tenth, in congratulating his people on the restoration of peace in the East, and the expected regeneration of Greece, makes a direct allusion to the selection of a Prince, by the concurrent suffrages of the Sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of the 6th July. We have here no intimation of those differences of opinion which, up to this moment, were asserted to exist on this important point. Prince Leopold is called to preside over the Infant State, and his authority will be sanctioned by the approval, and guaranteed by the protection of what are emphatically called the Three Great Powers. The same harmony of views and identity of objects are declared to animate France and her Allies in the pending negotiations with the members of the House of Braganza.

The next topic in the speech of the French Monarch announces a determination to prosecute hostilities with Algiers, vigorously and immediately. In allusion to the financial resources of the Country, Charles X. acknowledges a fault which in the last year as compared with that which preceded it, but he sees no reason to forbear a permanent decrease, from a deficiency naturally and strictly accounted for. The a large in this instance, in the circumstances which have affected at the same period the Revenue of ourselves and our neighbours, is too obvious to be insisted on, and too remarkable to be passed over in silence.

The King proceeds to intimate an intention to resort to certain fiscal measures, not exactly defined, from which he expects advantage, immediate and prospective, to the various interests concerned. We have heard something of intended conversions of stock and reduction of rates of interest, but not in a way sufficiently precise to warrant our entering into any detail; but the present state of the French Funds unquestionably affords great facilities for such operations.

We have already observed upon a remarkable coincidence, in various important points, in the existing circumstances of the two neighbouring States, Great Britain and France, as detailed in the speeches of their respective Sovereigns; and we find that the parallel extends to the existence of distress in both countries, occasioned by various concurrent causes, and aggravated by a winter of uncommon severity. Would to God it were practicable instantly to remove the evil; but as that is impossible by human agency, let us console ourselves in the hope (perhaps we should be justified in calling it the certainty) of a gradual and early amendment.

The moderation, firmness, and dignity, with which the King closes his communication to the Great Council of the Nation, is the best answer to the almost insane ebullitions of party rage, exhibited by the majority of the French Journals, from the time of the appointment of the Polignac Administration, up to the present hour.

(From the Globe.)

We have received the Paris papers and letters of Wednesday evening; they contain the speech of the King of France on opening the Session, which will be found under the proper head in another part of our paper.

It appears from our letters that the Speech had, on the whole, given satisfaction in Paris; and we saw even in the *Messenger des Chambres*, an admission that it does not realize the unfavourable expectations which had been entertained of it. On the Stock Exchange no great impression seems to have been produced. The Five per Cents, which opened at 100 francs, closed at 108 1/2; and the Three per Cents, which opened at 83 1/2, closed at the same price.—Nothing has yet occurred firmly to fix the character of the Chamber of Deputies, the first proceedings of which are looked for with much anxiety. The preparations for the attack upon Algiers proceed with extraordinary activity.—The naval armament is expected to consist of six vessels of the line, 16 frigates, nine of which are to carry 60 guns; 12 brigs, of from 16 to 20 guns each; and 14 smaller vessels.

(From the Globe.)

The speech of the King of France, on opening the Session of the Chambers, formally announces two measures of some importance—an attempt to reduce the rate of the five per cents. If we may judge by experience, the last of these attempts will be more difficult than the former. The *rentiers* have hitherto exercised so much influence over the Chambers, that the projects for a conversion of their *rentes* into stock of a lower denomination have failed. They have contended,

and, although apparently without reason, as yet with success, that their *rentes* are annuities which are only to be redeemed, if at all, at the market price, and at the option of the holders.—The terms of the proposition which the Ministry intend to make are not yet stated. Unless they are very advantageous to the *rentiers*, there is little chance, we imagine, in the present state of parties in France, that they will be sanctioned by the Chambers.

The expedition against Algiers is to be on a scale, it is said, which will ensure success. What the fate of the French Ministry will be in the Chambers will soon be seen. The session has opened without any of the violent attacks upon the Charter which the Opposition announced; and if the present administration be as malignant in its intentions as its enemies allege, the moderation of its conduct, compared with that of the Villelo and preceding Ministries, shews the constitutional system is now out of danger in France from the caprices of the Throne.

It seems that in France, as well as in England, the revenue in the last year fell short of that of the preceding; and during the winter the distress of the poor has been severe.

(From the Globe of Thursday night.)

Sir J. Noypor brought forward his motion last night for an Address to the Crown on the subject of the Irish Church. An Amendment was proposed by Lord F. L. Gower, to restrict the Address to a prayer for a Commission to inquire into the present state of the Parochial Unions in Ireland, and the practicability and expediency of dissolving any of them when they become vacant.

The Unions in Ireland are clusters of parishes, which have been either temporarily or permanently consolidated into single benefices—in some instances because there have not been churches in all the parishes in others because there have been no congregations; in other cases because the parishes would not afford sufficient incomes; and in some instances, where none of these circumstances can be alleged, because it has been more desirable to have the disposal of one large living than of two or three small ones. The result has been, that though there are about 1200 parishes in Ireland, there are only about 1200 or 1300 livings; the number has varied of late years by the dissolution of some of the unions, and in a few instances, we believe, by the formation of new ones; and as some of these are held by pluralists, about 900 or 1000 beneficed clergy—a number, considering the extent of the country, exceedingly small.

To inquire whether any of these Unions can now be dissolved with advantage is one of the most obvious and unobjectionable steps towards the amendment of the condition of the Irish establishment. It will, we believe, go but a small way towards supplying with Protestant Clergy those parts of Ireland which are destitute of them, for many of the Unions have been formed in those parishes where the tithes have been appropriated or misappropriated, and because the mass of Church wealth which exists in Ireland has been very unequally distributed over the face of the country. In the North the Clergy have generally all the tithes and large glebes; in the South they have in many parishes neither glebe nor tithes; or, if the latter belong to the Church, they are in the hands of the Church—they have been appropriated to the Bishops or other dignities.

An inquiry thus restricted, therefore, may not produce so much as might be expected from a general statement of the number of parishes and of Unions; but still it will do something for the benefit of the Protestants of Ireland, if it dissolve fifty Unions—if, in fifty instances, it cause two Protestant clergymen to preach where one did not preach before. The wonder therefore is, not that the Government should consent, but that any one should object to it; yet the zealous friends of the Irish Church, who are represented in the House of Commons by the Ex-Attorney General and a gentleman returned from India seem to have been annoyed even at this proposition.

Sir Charles Wetherell's speech was a curious ebullition of spleen, and may be taken as an explanation of one of the dislikes which he and his associates feel towards the present Ministry, and of the hold of the Ministers on public opinion. "Every measure proposed on the other side" (the Opposition side), he observed, "seemed to be now partially or wholly adopted by the Right Hon. Gentlemen who sat on this side of the House. Where, he would ask, was the Government?—There it is! pointing to the Opposition benches—there it is! Every proposition, every practical measure is originated on that side, and then adopted on this."

Taken in its literal sense, this would be a reproach to the Government—and taken in that sense, it is not true. But it expresses Sir Charles Wetherell's sense of the difference between the present Government and the bono ideal which exists in his mind and that of the Duke of Newcastle. The principle on which he conceives a Government ought to act, is to resist every proposition which it does not originate, and to resist it the more violently in proportion as the voice of public opinion in its favour raises the presumption that it is just—as if the best principle of government, in a free state, and in quiet times, was to enlist an overpowering force of devoted adherents, to resist with drunken obstinacy every suggestion concerning the government of the country which did not originate within this venal band, to denounce all who were without the circle as enemies to the country, and to gather satisfaction from the insolence with which the opinions and claims of the mass of the community could be rejected and trampled down. It is by acting on an opposite principle that the present administration will gain and deserve general esteem—viz. by inspiring confidence that plans of public improvement are not obstinately rejected, but will be considered with attention, in whatever quarter they may originate. This, when combined with proper firmness, is the great merit of a Government; and that the Government is not deficient in firmness, the events of the last year have proved, we should imagine, even to the satisfaction of Sir C. Wetherell. At any rate, the Ministers may calmly hear his reproaches that they too readily yield to their opponents.

CONCERTS

Purporting to be a notice of a concert given in the City. Over the course of not numerous filled in the characteristic being all excepting consists of which, unit same time; voices are however, per their infonated. Their style is heard without concert this our advertis recommend (the only on years, perha real styl dies, which amongst our ed, none ca performance specimen of THE KING, introduced a

It has been reduction of Regiments; three Captain signs may be Infantry, with viously to the talion constan men, and four proposed to 90 men, with and to form t of eight Co would save th 240 Captain —besides, it aristocracy, a expense of th

The Chief orders strictly sioners, and t for the purpos able to serve place at Tarr rally suppose this service, the several de Lord Hill, as Leave at the B attended by Ca T. Wilson, Si Wilson, Lieut Captain Wildo Lieutenant Co H. Hall, Dr. L Colonel Charles &c.

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The Master Captain of Eim charge of 8,000 to be attached L

His Majesty's General Sir E. Army in the E. Lieutenant G. M. By order

GENERAL O C The majority England being to recently exi meals receivd Presidency being the Commander Hon. of the Govern ment by the Incred by the vide with it a memorandum and his Excellen of Government of Government printing a refer he subject.

EXTRAORDI jesty's packet Halifax on th where she reme again at Halli Passago in four this voyage wa British has sin Falmouth.