

The Waterford Chronicle

SAURDAY, MARCH 30, 1830

Price 6d

SPRING ASSORTMENT. M'DUGALL & CHERRY HAVE just received, per the Gipsy and City...

DENIS HARRINGTON, APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST. HAS just received from LONDON, per the...

LEASEHOLD FARMS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY...

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR. TO BE LET, for sixth Term as may be...

MEETING AT CARRICKBEG. AT a most numerous and highly respectable...

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, about one Hundred and Sixty Acres...

CORN STORES. TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, for each term as may be agreed on...

STORES, STABLE, &c. TO BE LET, for each Term of Years as may be agreed on...

COUNTY OF WEXFORD. TO BE LET, for FIVE YEARS, from the 1st of MAY next...

SURGEON DENTIST KEALE RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Gentlemen of Waterford...

HEALTH BEING the most invaluable blessing enjoyed by man...

TO DR. LAIBERT. DANE-STREET, Dublin, January 18, 1830. SIR—In justice to your celebrity, I am impelled to...

MONEY. FROM FIVE HUNDRED TO SIX THOUSAND POUNDS TO BE LENT on approved Security...

FOR SALE. FOR SALE, the fine fast-running Brigantine BULWARK...

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—TITHES. A MEETING of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of SUTTON'S PARISH...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the Extensive FLOUR and OIL MILLS, within Three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir...

A NUMEROUS COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, AND FURNITURE, BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next...

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE following is a List of the Prominents who have been judged at the PLOUGHING MATCH of the WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY...

TO BE LET, from the 25th INSTANT, the HOUSE at door to the POST OFFICE...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the Extensive FLOUR and OIL MILLS, within Three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the MALL, adjoining the Commercial Hotel...

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, about one Hundred and Sixty Acres...

A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION. Just Published, one thick vol. 8vo. edition, much enlarged and improved, price 12s.

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: A Complete Treatise on the Diseases of the Human Body, embracing all the modern Improvements in Medicine...

COMMUTATION OF TITHES BILL. A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, to enable Clergymen and other Ministers to commute their tithes...

THE ANNUAL COMMUTATION OF TITHES BILL. It is proposed that this Bill will not only secure the property of the Church, but provide that the increase of tithes in the same ratio as the other property of the nation...

THE ANNUAL COMMUTATION OF TITHES BILL. It is proposed that this Bill will not only secure the property of the Church, but provide that the increase of tithes in the same ratio as the other property of the nation...

THE ANNUAL COMMUTATION OF TITHES BILL. It is proposed that this Bill will not only secure the property of the Church, but provide that the increase of tithes in the same ratio as the other property of the nation...

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE POOR OF IRELAND.

In this country and the Scotch system, by which the elders of the parish administered the rates to the poor. It was found that by these means the administration was much better attended to than ever it was by overseers. The great point which would have to be considered was the expediency or inexpediency of a compulsory rate. He must concur in the justice of making a wide distinction in the proportion of absentees and of those who resided on their estates, and who had endeavoured to increase the happiness and diminish the misery of the poor near them, while the absentee consumed his money in the enjoyment of idle luxury, and at the end of the year had nothing to show for his money. On the contrary, the resident found his estate, as it were, a fund of improvement. He hoped a committee would be granted, but that it would not enter upon the inquiry with conclusions previously formed, and founded on insufficient evidence.

Mr. G. DAWSON complimented the Honourable Member for Limerick on the conciliatory manner in which he had brought forward his motion. He wished him, however, to circumscribe the subject to be submitted to the Committee; for if all the subjects be allowed to become matters of inquiry, there would be endless discussions, but no practical result. As to the Grand Jury laws, it was impossible that any extensive employment could be given to the poor under the laws, unless a total change took place in them. More than half the sum now levied under the Grand Jury laws, amounting to 300,000l., was disposed of by Act of Parliament, and was not therefore at the disposal of the gentry of the country. He was pleased to see the great champions for and against the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland, fairly pitted against each other as they were that night; but by one of those extraordinary fatalities which seemed to attend all Irish subjects, opposed as the Honourable Member for Limerick and the Honourable and Gallant Member for Liverpool were on this subject, they appeared on the present occasion to be the mover and seconder of the motion. Now, he was bound to say, that considering the manner in which his Honourable Friend (the Member for Liverpool) always expressed himself on this subject, as well in gestures and monosyllables as in speeches, he had never heard a speech so totally devoid of reason and argument as that by his Honourable Friend tonight. Hear and laughter. With respect to the proposition to introduce the English system of poor laws into Ireland, he (Mr. Dawson) objected to it altogether, as it would tend to pauperise the whole country. One part of the system, however, he thought might properly and wholesomely be introduced into Ireland; and he thought it was necessary to save the country from the infliction of the more objectionable part. The aged, the lame, and the blind, should be maintained by the rich, and their support should not be left to the voluntary benevolence of individuals. The cold-hearted and ungenerous were now enabled to relieve themselves from any part of the burden of supporting the helpless, and to throw it on the more kind-hearted and benevolent. No person who had not visited Ireland could imagine the kind heartedness displayed by all classes to the helpless poor, but yet nothing was more horrible in Ireland than the number of wandering beggars which presented themselves in every district. Those beggars, when they happened to be crippled, were carried about in little boxes from one house to another—they were supplied with refreshments from the keeper of the house where they happened to be laid down, and no peasant ever thought of refusing to lend his strength to convey them from house to house. Those persons ought to be supported by a compulsory rate; but whilst he had a voice in that house he would never consent to give able bodied labourers relief by poor rates. If such a system were introduced into Ireland he believed nine tenths of the population would become paupers. Ireland was greatly improving, and he had a confident expectation that it would yet become a source of strength to England but from the moment the poor laws were introduced they might begin to date the degradation of Ireland. On the whole he was favourable to a modified measure, but he never could or would support the introduction of the system of English poor laws into Ireland.

Mr. BROWNLOW declared it to be his opinion that there was no occasion for inquiry to ascertain the distressed condition of the poor of Ireland. On that point, to inquire was but to delay—to investigate was but to procrastinate. The heaviest part of the duty imposed on the Committee, which his Hon. Friend the Member for Limerick, was so anxious to have appointed, would be the consideration of the best means of dealing with and remedying that distressed condition. He (Mr. B.) had been often accused of exaggerating in that House the sufferings of the poor of Ireland; but he repeated, that whatever language might have been used, either by himself or by others on that subject, neither was nor indeed could be any exaggeration. The condition of the poor in Ireland was below, far below, the general European standard; indeed, he believed there was no country in the world where there was so much suffering, and so much patience in enduring it, as in Ireland. He admitted that there were many improvements going on at present in Ireland; but the tendency of them all was to detach the people, who were mainly an agricultural people, from the land. The poor were thus severed from the agricultural population—that was taking place daily, and, added to the rapid and unprecedented increase of the population; was certain to force itself, before long, upon the consideration of the Legislature. There was at present no prudential check on marriage in operation in Ireland, and that formed one of the grounds on which he rested his argument for the introduction of a system of poor laws into Ireland. So long as men were in a state of reckless poverty, they had no hesitation about marriage; but surrounded them with something like comfort, and depend upon it they will look before they leap—a laugh. He contended that so long as a mass of unprotected beggary existed in Ireland, they would never be able to accomplish that desirable consummation, the return of their absentees. On the contrary, the tide would set the other way, and those who could would leave a country, in which they were exposed to all the

hazards of mischief which might rationally be expected from a population in a state of hopeless destitution. His Hon. Friend (the Member for Liverpool) had spoken of the proper invasion from Ireland, which of late years had been made upon England, and had wished for the enactment of some coercive system to check it. Now, did his Honourable Friend think it possible that the House would ever pass such a system? Ireland sent to England the raw commodity, which it produced with the greatest facility—labour; but did nothing go back from England in return for it? Yes, it went packed up in boxes and cases—it went to Ireland in manufactures, and an equal quantity of labour to that which created those manufactures in England was displaced by the importation of them into Ireland. In countries where there was no provision whatever for the poor, there were to be found illness, dissipation, and imprudence; but these evils were not found in such excess where the poor were provided for. It was vain and ridiculous to talk of checks on population; yet till some provision were made for an increasing population, the evil would go on increasing from day to day. He was not an advocate for the abuses of the English poor laws; but the abuses were distinguishable from the system. But the act of Elizabeth, which was the origin of that system, did not sanction those abuses, which were the result of more modern legislation.

Lord L. GOWER cordially concurred in the motion which had been submitted to the House by the Hon. Member upon this subject, as well as in most of the observations which he had addressed upon it. There were, however, some points in which he could not agree with the Hon. Member. The first of these was the subject of absenteeism. Upon that point the Hon. Member said that the absence of the richer inhabitants of Ireland, occasioned much of the distress of the lower orders in that country. Upon this point he, Lord L. Gower, differed with him. He thought that absenteeism did not operate to produce distress among the poor; in short, that it was rather advantageous than otherwise. The next point on which he differed with the Hon. Member was, that the system of poor laws, if introduced into Ireland, would prevent the influx of Irish labourers into England. He, Lord L. Gower, was entirely of a different opinion, since, if, as the Hon. Member proposed, the Irish who came over here were provided with a passage back, they would be always trying the experiment, and always thrusting themselves into this country. In the rest of the speech with which the Hon. Member had introduced his motion, he, Lord L. Gower, entirely concurred, except perhaps the latter part, in which he thought the Hon. Member proposed to give rather too much latitude to the Committee, which should be appointed to inquire into this matter. He thought it would be highly advisable that the consideration of the committee should be limited to those objects and interests which more immediately concerned the poor of Ireland, than that they should be suffered to wander over a wider field, and to occupy their time in the consideration of subjects which related only indirectly to the real interests of those classes. If the subjects of grand juries, tolls, and customs, and some others which the Hon. Member had mentioned, were to be considered in committee, he, Lord L. Gower, feared that that committee would necessarily be engaged a long time before it could arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD thought it would not only be unadvisable, but next to impossible, to prevent the immigration of Irish labourers into this country. He entirely deprecated the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, since he was convinced that they would tend to increase all that illness and racklessness of character which had been so much the subject of complaint. If he were opposed to the introduction of poor laws, however, he was not opposed to the making a provision for the poor in another and a safer manner. If the case required he would even go the whole length of taxing the landed property of Ireland for the support of the poor; but, if he did so, he would not do it in the shape of poor laws. The remedy which he certainly conceived would be the best the best for the maintenance of the Irish poor a territorial tax. Hear. This was a mode of relief which he (the Hon. Member) had proposed in the Irish Parliament thirty-five years ago, and which he still thought was the only mode which could be resorted to with any chance of success. The Hon. Member then adverted to the evils of absenteeism, which appeared to be a misfortune peculiar to Ireland, and which was on the increase, those of a middle rank in life following the example of the higher rank, and spending their incomes out of the country. In reference to the distress in Ireland, regarding which there had been several statements made considerably at variance with each other, he believed the principal cause of the distress was the want of employment among the labouring classes. In Ireland, however, the principle and seeds of great and growing prosperity were in existence, the effects of which were daily becoming more apparent in that country. The Hon. Member concluded by saying that the present motion should have his most unqualified support.

Mr. PEEL said he was favourable to the appointment of the committee; but he thought that nothing could be more improper than to attempt to legislate upon the subject of providing for the Irish poor, without very mature preliminary inquiries, and nothing could be so unwise as to reject the proposal to legislate with such inquiries. One great part of the value of the committee would depend on the mode in which the inquiry would be conducted. If the committee entered into the general condition of the Irish poor, he would not say that much valuable information would not be collected, but perfectly certain was that no practical result would ensue. He would advise his Honourable Friend, who he supposed would sit as chairman of the committee, to make his report upon the few following points:—First, a clear statement to the House and to the British public of the existing enactments in Ireland with reference to the provision for the Irish poor, the extent to which the land is subject to any pecuniary levy for the purposes of providing for any classes of the poor, mutilated, diseased, or wanting subsistence; whether it was desirable to extend those enactments, and the measures by which they were to be extended, with the ma-

chinery by which they were to operate; and lastly, the effect which the system of Irish poor laws would have upon the population of Ireland. Nothing could be more plausible and specious than the first proposal of assimilating or extending the English poor law system to Ireland. It might appear that the poor had a natural claim to relief. By poor he meant those that were unable to provide for themselves; and great injustice arose practically from the existence of poor laws in one place and from their absence in another. Hear, hear, hear. Many Gentlemen said—Apply all the good of the English system of poor laws to Ireland, and without any of the evil. But even if this could be done, the question was, could they exclude the gradual growth of what was bad?—Hear, hear, hear. "Heavy man who could not support himself was to have an acknowledged local claim upon the wealthy, the land of Ireland would be subject to an Agrarian law, and the present possessors of the soil would have to part with their property, and what was more, without any material, and certainly without any permanent diminution of the distress. If the right or claim be confined only to those who were diseased, that limitation would not be found much stricter than the other; for if a man were unable to procure employment, and especially if he had a family, the step from poverty to indisposition was very short. The Honourable Member for Armagh had said—"We want poor rates, but we will have a labour rate, and nothing shall be raised on the land except to provide for the employment of the poor." The Hon. Member, by this principle, provided no relief for disease—be excluded the decrepid, and all who could not labour. Was this "labour rate" to be applied in the parish in which it was raised? What would this be but a subscription from the rich, and a diminution of their means to employ the poor, and how would this increase the demand for labour. Hear, hear, hear. It would prostrate the means of the prosperous farmer, to be applied to a forced labour which would not otherwise arise, or be actually necessary—which would have a inferior benefit to the country, and in every respect of utility to the poor themselves. Before the House entered on the introduction of the poor laws, under the name of labour rate, let the House consider the practical operation of that system; and they would find in it no material distinction, either in principle or effect, from such a rate as was called the poor rate in England. The Honourable Gentleman, the Treasurer of the Navy, advocated the Scotch system instead of the English. Now what was meant by the Scotch system?—for in Scotland the system in the Highlands was perfectly different from that of the Lowlands and manufacturing districts—hear, hear, hear. He would at once reject the doctrine which considered it proper that Parliament should attempt to interfere directly with absenteeism. It might be thought plausible to impose a tax upon absenteeism, but if any man did entertain such a notion, and wished to be converted, or was open to conviction, let him read the letter of Mr. Burke to Sir Charles Bingham. In 1774, when Ireland had an independent Parliament, a tax on absentees had been proposed, and a very popular and prevailing impression existed in favour of the tax; but Mr. Burke's arguments were perfectly conclusive, and they had changed the opinions of those who were disposed to decide upon the merits of the case. But at present, when the public duties called the Irish gentry away from their country, and when so many possessed property in both parts of the united empire, how could it be consistent with justice to impose such a tax? There was, unquestionably, a great practical injustice in the working of the poor laws at present, and although the greatest abuses existed respecting the passage of Irish labourers into England, he must confess that he felt averse to imposing any restriction in a free passage. His Hon. Friend proposed imprisonment as a check—which, of all checks, would be the most useless and objectionable.

General GASCOYNE—I said imprisonment and hard labour. Alas!—Then the passenger would never come again. A laugh. The best way would be to find an open market for the poor man's labour, his only commodity, and the laws preventing the poor man from passing freely from one part of the country to another were pregnant with injustice. As to large institutions in Ireland to receive the poor, he doubted of any effectual remedy from such a scheme. He much doubted if the introduction of the English poor laws into Ireland would relieve the poor of England; for England did not suffer from Irish distress, but from the invasion of Irish labourers. The English farmer had the benefit of cheap labour by the influx of Irish poor. The poor laws in Ireland would increase distress as they would prevent the building of cottages, and have other injurious effects. Although he thought it a dangerous experiment to introduce the English poor laws into Ireland, yet the proposal ought not to be rejected without the most deliberate inquiry.

Mr. SLANEY expressed his regret that both the Hon. Member and the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just taken his seat seemed to have made up their minds on the subject without the inquiry which they both admitted to be necessary. He thought that, because the influx of peasantry from the sister kingdom reduced the state of the English labourers to the condition of the invaders. In the last year twenty six thousand deck passengers arrived at Liverpool from Ireland; two thousand more reached Holyhead, and altogether, perhaps, fifty thousand passengers had been introduced into this country, to throw the native husbandman out of employment. On the general question, he would only say he thought something might be done for Ireland by giving her a system of poor laws, resembling that of England, but free from its abuses.

Mr. A. DAWSON, with some warmth, repeated the assertion that in the last year fifty thousand paupers, vagrants, beggars, or vagabonds arrived in this country from Ireland. They were industrious people, who gave those who employed them a full equivalent for the money they received.

Mr. SLANEY explained, that he never called the Irish vagrants or vagabonds.

Mr. MONCK observed that the competition of Irish labour was such, that the English peasant was only employed by the farmer, in many districts, that he might not become chargeable to the parish. Mr. O'CONNELL said there was nothing in the moral character of the inhabitants of this country to raise that of the peasantry of Ireland. While crimes were increasing in England they were diminishing in Ireland. Talking of the distress in Ireland, he must remind the House that the distress was admitted to exist among a population of undoubted industry, and on the most fertile soil of the world, one-third of which was totally uncultivated.

After a few words from Sir C. COLE and Mr. SLANEY, the following Committee was appointed:—
Mr. Spring Rice Lord Oxnartown
Lord F. L. Gower Lord Viscount Palmerston
Sir H. Parnell
Mr. Secretary Peel Mr. Leslie Foster
Lord Viscount Albemarle Mr. Doherty

Lord Viscount Milton Mr. Vernon Smith
Lord Ashley Mr. Stanley
Mr. Brownlow Mr. Williams Wynn
Mr. Dawson Mr. Villiers
Mr. M. Fitzgerald Mr. Ponsonby
Mr. Chas. Grant Mr. Daly
Lord Fitzcarrington Mr. Spencer Percival
Mr. Hope Mr. Shney
Lord John Russell Mr. Macneven
Mr. Kennedy Mr. Phillips
Mr. Lamb Lord Clifton
Mr. Sturges Bourne Sir George Hill
Mr. O'Connell Sir Thomas Actand.

Mr. TRANT moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire how far the 43d of Elizabeth might be applicable to the poor of Ireland;" but as the SPEAKER stated that such an instruction was not necessary, from the general nature of the reference, the Honourable Member withdrew it.

Mr. HUME moved—"That the name of Mr. Trant be added to the Committee."

Lord F. L. GOWER objected, upon the general principle, to the extension of the Committee.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

On Friday there was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, a special meeting of the members of the Society for the Improvement of Ireland, to take into consideration the suggestion of Mr. Howell for the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition for a provision for the poor by means of an equitable and general assessment—

General COCKBURN in the Chair.

Mr. Howell commenced by saying that he regretted that this very important subject was not taken up by some person more competent and influential than himself. His whole and sole object in joining that Society, and giving to it so large a quantity of his time, which was valuable to himself, was with a view to improve and ameliorate the condition of the poor of Ireland. Any society that had this object in view, he did not care what were its complexion or politics, he should connect himself with it. Hear, hear. It was his wish that the condition of the poor should be more known, and that, if possible, greater attention to their situation should be given by Parliament. Hear, hear. Charity was at present almost worn out in Dublin, and the poor of Dublin were in as destitute and abandoned a state as ever. He thought it was very extraordinary that there was a necessity for a compulsory tax, where with they should get to the poor man's relief to satisfy the cravings of his hunger. Hear, hear. He was disposed to think that the stop-keepers and citizens of Dublin had mistaken him as to his views. Now, if a fair and equitable rate were to be laid upon houses according to their value, and paid by those who had an interest in those houses, then he would say that the tax would be so light as not to be felt. He had made an accurate calculation upon this subject, and he pledged him as to the result. In Dublin, they were in a much worse situation than in country places, because there was a natural influx of the poor into towns, and they were overburdened with persons who, in reality, had no natural claim upon the community. He did not know that there was any necessity for his reciting the opinions of different individuals examined before the two Houses with respect to the situation of the poor of Ireland. He should, however, shortly mention a few of them. Mr. Howell referred to the examinations of Doctor Doyle, the Rev. Mr. Cooke, Sir R. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Duggan, and Sergeant Blackburne. He (Mr. H.) contended that a man had a right to eat; could it be denied, that he had a right to obtain support?—Now, all he would ask was this, that they should place the poor man in Ireland—as they were living under the same laws, under the guidance of the same monarch, and under the rule of the same Parliament—that the poor man in one country should be placed upon the same footing as the poor man in the other. If by any act they drive a poor man to utter destitution—if they induce their fancy in that way, they ought to be made to pay for it in purse. Hear, hear. He never heard that there was any objection to the principle of the poor laws—the difference of opinion seemed to be as to the administration of them. There was no institution with which he was acquainted that was not liable to abuse, and it was no argument against a question to say that it was liable to abuse. Laws were every day abused; but surely it would not, on that ground, be contended that there should be no laws. He believed that those persons who combated most strongly against the poor laws, knew very little about them. He knew that in the parts of England with which he was acquainted, the poor laws were regarded as blessings. If the poor laws were not in operation at the time of Elizabeth, he thought that England would scarcely have defied the Spanish armada. From 1797 it might be found, that the assessed taxes raised in the time of the war naturally increased the poor rates; but the number of mouths that were fed was not increased. In 1803 the population of England was 9,168,000; the number of paupers relieved 1,049,016; the value of exports at that time was £31,000,000; and the expense of supporting the poor was £4,077,891. In 1821 the population was 12,300,000; the exports in value £56,445,000; the number of paupers 1,225,000, and the expense of supporting them only £6,000,000.—There was a great deal of ignorance prevailing upon the subject as to how much was contributed for the support of the poor by the manufacturers; there was not a manufacturer in England who had an acre, who was not obliged to contribute to his tax—his house, lands, mills, coal mines, and so on, and the tax is paid generally without reference to agricultural or manufacturing. In Leicestershire the great amount of the poor rates is paid by manufacturers, and the fund was one to which every necessitous person had recourse. It was an argument made use of by Mr. O'Connell against the introduction of poor laws into Ireland that they could not be properly administered here. He utterly differed with Mr. O'Connell in this opinion, and he was sorry that from him there should come such a reflection upon the honesty of the people of Ireland. He (Mr. H.) thought there would be no great difficulty in presenting the funds collected for the relief of the poor going into

proper channels. It was only where a community was rich that they became indolent and inattentive, and that expenditure was likely to be wasteful or improvident. The Irish were not sharp, intelligent, and honest, to allow funds for the relief of the necessitous being mismanaged or misapplied. Laughter. It was said that there was no machinery in this country to work the poor laws. The machinery could be easily got, they could bring the machinery into the country, if they arrested the progress of the drain of wealth that was taken out of it; they should keep the property of the country in it, then those that were absent would be compelled to return, or their agents should, for their own protection, supply the machinery for the poor laws. Hear, Mr. Howell concluded by suggesting that they should wait until they knew what were the objects of Mr. Kice's motion in the house of commons.

Mr. Leader had, he said, no doubt but that every gentleman who belonged to that Society was anxious to better the condition of the people of this country, and to increase the trade and manufactures of Ireland. He should oppose to the theory of Mr. Howell a practical plan for the relief of the country, which was aided by the authority, and sanctioned by repeated committees of Parliament. There could be no doubt, that if the society persevered in the system which they had commenced, that the misery of the country, if not entirely removed, would be greatly mitigated. Mr. Peel and Mr. Goulburn were both practical statesmen, and they had tranquillized Ireland by a wise and just system of policy. Hear. In the last year of Mr. Peel's administration of this country, it was reduced to a state of insolvency and bankruptcy, and Mr. Peel has done this for Ireland—that without calling upon England for a single guinea, he made proper reductions in the useless public establishments, and these reductions he made ancillary to the relief and almost to the regeneration of the land. Hear. He found the country bankrupt and the people wholly unemployed. In 1827, he took off nearly £400,000 from the public establishments, and this money was given by him in loans to the grand jurors—half a million of money was given to every county, city and parish that wanted it, and thus he extended remunerative employment to the people—this is done by diminishing the profligate expenditure of public establishments. Mr. Grant gave £100,000 which were advanced to every man disposed to embark his money in public works; and Mr. Goulburn, who was disposed to make reductions, found the distress of the country so overwhelming, that he took £100,000 from the public establishments and gave them also for the employment of the people, and the consequence of this expenditure was, that the income of the country was increased one million. So that the money lent was not only repaid, but the government was more than repaid for it by the increase of the income of the country. In Galway, where the income was, nine years ago, £32,000 the consequence of the manual labour, thus caused by the loan of public money, had increased it in the last year to 82,000. The money which could be thus beneficially employed for the improvement of the people and the advantages of the crown, was now taken from them. They should seek for its restoration. He gave them, from parliamentary returns, a practical proof of the good they had done, and the good they were certain to effect; and this was what they should seek for, instead of wasting their time in discussing theories. Hear. Mr. Leader read the following statement, taken from parliamentary documents:—

Net amount of revenue in 1820	£4,270,123
Net amount of revenue in 1828	4,654,424

The Parliamentary grants made to Ireland for maintaining charitable and literary institutions, and for the internal encouragement of agriculture and manufactures for the nine years ending January 1810, amounted to..... 2,314,060
The nine years ending January 1828..... 1,592,378
Decrease from the preceding nine years..... 691,682

ANNUAL SAVINGS.

The votes for the linen manufacture ceased in 1827; they amounted altogether from the Union to 528,209l.	£10,030
The votes for the Board of First Fruits ceased in 1823; they amounted from the Union to 292,377l.	9,430
The votes for the Wide Streets Commissioners ceased in 1827; they amounted from the Union to 248,450l.	10,900
The votes for the Farming Society ceased in 1827; they amounted from the Union to 87,132l.	2,580
Annual savings on four grants.....	£31,108

The votes for the Charter Schools since 1823 have gradually diminished; they have amounted from the Union to upwards of one million.

Mr. Leader concluded amid loud cheers, by moving the following amendment:—That the working poor, the producers of all wealth, when reduced, as is now admitted to be the case in Ireland, to a state of great destitution, have a just claim, that a reasonable portion of the taxes which their industry enables the state to collect, should be expended on remunerative employment for their benefit, and particularly so when the mode of that employment has been deemed expedient and deliberately recommended by Committees of Parliament—that from causes to which it may be inevitable to recur, Ireland is notoriously not in a condition to endure further taxation; and it is therefore only reasonable that the Irish remunerative employment should be derived partly from the taxes now raised in the country, and partly from the savings on the reductions of old establishments, and not from additional taxes, whether in the form of poor rates or otherwise, which would only aggravate the distresses they are intended to mitigate.

Sir Charles Morgan seconded the amendment; he was followed by Mr. Finn, when an adjournment of the question to Tuesday was agreed to.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Yearly..... £3 5 0
Half-yearly..... 1 12 6
Quarterly..... 0 16 3

DAYS OF PUBLICATION:
On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay, Waterford.

No 15

APRIL

HAVE just received from the FANCY GOODS the most elegant Cash, suitable for the Public, the very best London Hats, &c. &c. &c. Waterford, Ma.

APOTHECARY

HAS just received from the FANCY GOODS the most elegant Cash, suitable for the Public, the very best London Hats, &c. &c. &c. Waterford, Ma.

TO BE LET

Accorded by the Town Council of Waterford, a site for a new Market, to be built on the site of the old Market, and to be let to the highest bidder, for a term of years, and subject to certain conditions, and to be let to the highest bidder, for a term of years, and subject to certain conditions, and to be let to the highest bidder, for a term of years, and subject to certain conditions.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

METROPOLITAN POLITICAL UNION.

Mr. Hunt, the Secretary, pro. tem., read the following resolutions, and the objects, rules, and objects of the Metropolitan Union, at the meeting held in London on the 8th instant; a Report of which appeared in the Waterford Chronicle of last Saturday:—

Resolved, I.—That the ruinous depression of the trade of the City of London and its suburbs has been progressively increasing for many years past, and has now arrived at an extent never before equalled; and as all the great productive interests of the nation are suffering, we are convinced that the hopes of melioration, which have been so long and so frequently held out, are altogether fallacious and delusive.

2.—That in the opinion of this Meeting, the general distress which now afflicts the country, is entirely to be ascribed to the long, imaginary, extravagant, and unnecessary wars, waged against the liberties of the people of America and France—wars—and this general distress is greatly heightened by the gross mismanagement of public affairs, and that such mismanagement can only be effectually remedied by real Radical Reform in the Commons House of Parliament; and this Meeting is also of opinion, that for the legal and constitutional accomplishment of this great object, and for the further redress of public wrongs and grievances, through the medium of Reformed Parliaments, it is expedient to form a general Political Union between the middling and labouring classes of the people of the metropolis—

THE OBJECTS OF THE POLITICAL UNION. 1. To obtain by every just, legal, and constitutional means a Radical Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. 2. To inquire, consult, consider and determine respecting the rights and liberties of the industrious classes, and respecting the legal means of securing those which remain, and recovering through the modes sanctioned by the law, and by the principles of the free Constitution of this realm those which have been lost.

3. To prepare petitions, addresses and remonstrances to the Crown, and both, or either of the Houses of Parliament, respecting the preservation and restoration of public rights, and respecting the repeal of bad laws and the enactment of a wise and all comprehensive code of good laws. 4. To prevent and redress, by legal and constitutional means, all local public wrongs, and oppressions, and all local encroachments upon the rights, interests, and lawful privileges of the community.

5. To promote peace, union and concord, among all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and to guide and direct the public mind into uniform, peaceful and legitimate operations, within the strict limits of law and constitutional principles, instead of leaving it to waste its strength in loose, desultory, and unconnected exertions, or to devote into any course which would deserve the condemnation of sober, rational, and just men. 6. To collect and organise the peaceful exertions of the public opinion, so as to bring it to act upon the Houses of Parliament in a just, legal, constitutional and effectual way.

7. To adopt such measures as may be legal and necessary for the purpose of obtaining relief for the national distress, of restoring justice to the injured, and of bringing to trial, according to the due course of law, any individuals, in whatsoever station, who may be found to have acted in an criminal or corrupt manner. 8. To avoid all private or secret proceedings of any kind of nature, and all concealment of any of the views or objects of the Union. 9. To facilitate, for all persons clothed with any legal authority, full, free and constant access to all the books, documents, regulations, and proceedings of the Union; it being fixed basis of this Union in all things to obey and conform to the law, and in nothing to violate the spirit or even the letter of the Constitution.

accounts of the Council for such year; and in case two of such auditors shall concur in passing the accounts, the subject of difference shall be submitted to the general meeting.

8. The general meetings choose a treasurer and trustees, in whose hands the funds of the Society are deposited. 9. The Political Council meet weekly, or as often as they may deem necessary; at such meetings seven of them are competent to act; they keep a record of their proceedings, and they appoint general meetings of the Society as often as may become expedient.

10. The Political Council appoint a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Secretary, Collectors of contributions, and such other officers, either with or without salaries, as may be found expedient. 11. The Council employ such solicitors and legal advisers as they may approve. 12. The Council employ the funds of the Society solely in effecting the objects of the Society, to the best of their judgment and discretion; and no money can be drawn from the treasurer or trustees without an order passed by the Council, and signed by seven of its members.

13. No part of the funds of the Society can be expended in any object in which a member of the Council is personally interested, without the previous consent of two-thirds of the members of the Council present at a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the subject. 14. The Council pay their own expenses.—They hold no secret meetings. They have power to add to their number, and to dismiss from the general meetings any persons disturbing the peace, or violating the rules and regulations of the Society.

15. No alteration of, or addition to, the rules and regulations of the Society can be adopted, without being previously submitted to the Council, and recommended by a majority to a general meeting of the Society. 16. The subscriptions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects are invited in support of the Metropolitan Political Union, the objects of which being strictly conservative, are calculated to restore the just rights and interests of the industrious classes; to confirm and preserve the constitutional privileges of every class of the community from all illegal violation whatever.

DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL UNION. 1. To be good, faithful, and loyal subjects to the King. 2. To obey the laws of the land; and where they cease to protect the rights, liberties, and interests of the community, to endeavour to get them changed by just, legal, constitutional, and peaceful means only.

3. To present themselves at all general meetings of the Political Union, as far as they conveniently can; to conduct themselves peaceably and legally at such meetings, and to depart to their respective homes as soon as the Chairman shall have the chair. 4. To choose only just, upright, and able men, as members of the Political Council, and to dismiss them and elect others in their stead, wherever they shall cease to watch over and defend the rights, liberties, and interests of the middling and labouring classes of the people. 5. To obey strictly all the just, legal, and constitutional advice of the Political Council, so soon as they shall be made public, and so far as they can legally and conveniently be followed.

6. To bear in mind that the strength of our Society consists in the peace, order, unity, and legality of our proceedings; and to consider all persons as enemies who shall, in any way, invite or promote, violence, discord, or division, or any illegal or doubtful measure, and to exclude all such persons from the Union. 7. Never to forget that, by the exercise of the above qualities we shall produce the peaceful display of an immense organized moral power, which cannot be despised or disregarded; but that if we do not keep clear of the multitudinous and intricate rhetoric which surrounds us, the corrupt crowd lawyer and hired soldier will probably break in upon us, and render all our exertions vain.

DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL COUNCIL. 1. To endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to carry into effect the objects of the Political Union, by every just, legal, constitutional, and peaceful means. 2. To use no name other than just, legal, constitutional, and peaceful means. 3. To seek no private objects of their own, and to use the funds of the Society solely in promoting the objects of the Union. 4. To watch closely the proceedings of the Legislature, and to present petitions and remonstrances to the Crown and both Houses of Parliament, in favour of the rights, liberties, and interests of the middling and labouring classes of the community as provided, or whenever they can be removed or secured.

5. To endeavour to devise the means of assisting to preserve the peace and order of this City and neighbourhood, during any political convulsions which may be brought upon the country through the distress occasioned by the mismanagement of public affairs. Hear, hear. 6. To consider and report upon the legality and practicability of holding Central Meetings of Delegates from the Labouring Classes, in the manner as similar kinds of meetings were lately held by the Delegates of the Agriculturalists assembled at Henderson's Hotel. 7. To consider the means of organising a system of operations, whereby the public press may be influenced to act generally in support of the public interests. 8. To sit all their proceedings to look chiefly to the recovery and preservation of the rights and interests of the middling and labouring classes of the people.

9. To avoid any thing secret, private, or confidential, in any way inconsistent with the spirit or letter of the Law or Constitution. In conclusion, let it ever be held in mind, that the basis of this Union is obedience to the law, and conformity to the principles of our constitutional rights, so that any act or proceeding inconsistent with either the one or other, is declared to be, and shall be held and deemed to be, utterly void as to all persons, save such as personally and individually take any part in such act or proceeding; and every such person is hereby declared to cease to be a member of this Union, and his expulsion is declared to be a matter of right.

These resolutions were subsequently read— 3. That it be approved, adopted, ratified, and confirmed, as the act of this meeting, and of the friends of real, that is, Radical Reform, resident in the metropolis. 4. That the 36 gentlemen hereby named be appointed the Political Council for the year ending the first Monday in July, 1830, with power to add to their numbers, so that the whole do not exceed 50; and on that day the Council shall be elected by the members of the Union, agreeably to the rules and regulations. 5. That Mr Hunt be appointed treasurer. 6. That this meeting pledges itself, collectively and individually, to support the objects of the Political Union by every just, legal, peaceful, and constitutional means. 7. That we recommend to all our fellow citizens to subscribe to the funds of the Political Union, so far as they can conveniently afford, and to elect all the just, legal, and constitutional advice of the Council, as far as they can be legally, constitutionally, and conveniently followed. 8. That the petition now read to this meeting be adopted as the petition of the inhabitants of the metropolis, subject to such alterations as the Political Council may direct.

THE LATE LORD C.—The following "good story" has just been related to us.—When every vote in the Irish Parliament on the Union question was worth its weight in gold, Lord C., the Secretary, repaired to Mr R. Shapland Carew, of Wexford, who was confided with the post, to solicit his support at that crucial moment. His Lordship found Mr Carew enveloped in handbags, but he told him that the Castle required his vote, not only numerically, but on account of the influence his example would have upon several gentlemen of the county who were wavering. "Money," said his Lordship, "I know is no object to you, but you may have your regular 8,000l. for your borough out of the composition fund. But what I wish to offer you is, the choice of the next Bishopric for your relation—, or the nomination to the next civil vacancy to the extent of— per annum." "Is that your offer, my Lord?" asked Mr Carew, his face gradually approaching in colour to the tinge of his Lordship's red ribbon, the emblem of his blushing honours. "It is," replied his Lordship, "and I need not tell you, Mr. Carew, that the habit of the Government is to support those who support it." "My Lord," rejoined the old man, rising or attempting to rise on his crutch, "if it were to cost my life, I would go down to the house and get up in my place and expose the whole of this interview." "Will you do?" said his Lordship, with that imperishable frigidity which never forsok him—"and directly when you sit down I will get up in my place, and laying my hand on my heart, I will declare solemnly that every word you have uttered is a lie, an absurd, damned lie!" and what more, "I'll tell you for it in less than three hours." "I'll run the risk of that," said Mr Carew, and thus ended the diplomacy. Mr Carew never made the disclosure, except to his private friends; but his name is to be found in all the registers, or evidence of Members who opposed the Union upon every division.—Court Journal.

William Townsend Esq., Esq. of Rath, in the County of Kerry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for that County, by the Lord Chancellor.

TO BE SOLD, A SIX WHEELS CARRIAGE HORSE, A RIDING SIX YEARS OLD, nearly or about sixteen hands high, sound, and drives a gaitly and quietly.—Waterford, March 15, 1830.

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH AND ANODYNE CEMENT. SURGEON BRODIE, DENTIST, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the City and County of Waterford, that he has arrived in Town, and may be consulted every day until the 23rd instant, at his Lodgings, at Miss Conner's, Mag. To a disservice Public it is deemed necessary to state, that his education at a Medical man need afford him advantages in the performance of operations, and the treatment of diseases, connected with Dental Surgery, which cannot be possessed by any mere Dentist.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830.

Table with 4 columns: Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

Waterford Markets, Thursday, March 15, 1830. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various quantities and types.

NEW BLUE MANUFACTORY.

HAVING lately commenced the manufacture of BLUE, as now supplied with— Buttons, Fig, Slate, and Powder BLUE, and STARCH which will be found of Superior Quality Also on Sale.

CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB. A GENERAL MEETING of the CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB, will be held at ONE O'CLOCK on FRIDAY next (Tomorrow) the 19th Instant, at the CLUB HOUSE, George's Street, for the despatch of Business.

SPRING ASSORTMENT. M'DOUGALL & CHERRY, HAVE just received, for the Gipsy and City of Waterford, Swansons, their SPINNING ASSEMBLY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and FANCY GOODS, which being imported direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, and purchased at the lowest possible price, they are offered to the Public, the very best Articles, at unprecedentedly low prices. They have also received fresh supplies of fine London HATS.

DENIS HARRINGTON, APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST, HAS just received from LONDON, per the "Gipsy," Captain DRYDEN, a large supply of Genuine DRUGS and CHEMICALS, which, with late arrivals from LIVERPOOL, and Goods for the Gipsy, this day, form an extensive Stock. He begs to return thanks for the kind support he has experienced, and to assure the Public that he shall be his constant and efficient assistant to every person who may favour him with commands.

A NUMEROUS COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, AND FURNITURE, BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD, A FINE OIL PAINTING, by the First Master, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD, A FINE OIL PAINTING, by the First Master, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD, A FINE OIL PAINTING, by the First Master, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD, A FINE OIL PAINTING, by the First Master, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

ON SALE.

ALL those extensive WAREHOUSE COSSERNS on the Quay, in this City, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Co. and by the late possession of the late Isaac NEWARK, Esq. subject to the Annual Rent of £20, for an unexpired term of 99 years.

TO BE LET. FROM the 25th INSTANT, the HOUSE next door to the POST OFFICE, lately occupied by Mr. HEFFERNAN; consisting of two BED ROOMS, two parlours, TOBACCO, and SHAGGERS, with a large and commodious KITCHEN, and a Bath Room, and a W.C. Apply to Mr. HALLS, Medical Hall, who has a vacancy for an APPRENTICE.

BALL AND SUPPER. THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the NEW ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant.

TO BE LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. DURING the Minority of Robert Rowley Row, THE HOUSE and LANDS of CROM WELLS ROCK, containing about 12 Acres PASTURE LAND, in the County of Kerry, and Liberties of the City of Waterford, is offered for sale, commanding a fine view of the City, Water, and Harbour. There is a Navigable Mill Race from which a landing can be effected on the opposite Quay of Waterford, in about five minutes. The Furniture can be taken at a valuation. Proposals will be received by Mr. J. Lacey, Esq., Waterford, or by Messrs. H. Conroy, Barrister, Esq., (Continents, Birmmgham) by letter post paid.

AUCTION. REMOVED FOR CONSCIENCE OF SALE. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, MARCH 16, and following days, at SHARPE'S Large Room, Quay, commencing at 10 O'CLOCK, several choice articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Silver Furniture, of Silver, Gold, and BRASS, and CUT GLASS, and a variety of other articles, including a variety of WAIST COATS, suitable to the season, with some Fire Stoves and Patent Cookstoves.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. CASTELL'S HOUSE, on the QUAY, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instants, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, and ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed, which will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is retiring from Business; upwards of 100 Fine Proof coloured Prints and Engravings, mounted on Canvas, blanketed in the newest style, and ready for delivery; a variety of other Articles to the number of 16 million. The Proprietor reserves the Right to sell a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by the First Masters, with the above Articles, has never been offered for Sale in this City, and is worthy of general notice.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1850.

The London Mail of Monday has been received.

DUNGARVAN.

We stated a few posts since that the Beresfords still hire a "mob" in Dungarvan, for the purpose of committing every species of riot and outrage. It is true the number they can enlist, even for this hire of money and drink, is but few, and consists of the vilest dregs of the town. Lord George Beresford would fain affect that he despised the popularity of the "mob," but those who heard him will judge him not by his word, but by his conduct, and by the unbounded and disgraceful lengths which he goes to in order to procure a solitary drunken shout, and that for hire. On Saturday last, at the Petty Sessions of Dungarvan, some trials took place, which exhibit clearly what party are the instigators to outrage and violations of the peace. The Magistrates present were—John M. Galwey, Esq. Chairman; Henry Winston Barron, Robert Uniacke, Robert Longan, and Beresford Boate, Esqrs.

A number of persons were brought up for trial, charged with assaults, outrages, and rioting. In the course of the investigation it was clearly elicited that every engine had been set to work on the part of the Beresfords to get up a riotous mob.

The following persons of the Beresford party were convicted in the penalties respectively attached to their names:—

- Edward Power (weaver) for assault, fined £5—or two months imprisonment.
John Wall (shoemaker) assault, £2—or six weeks imprisonment.
A. Draper (glazier) for breaking windows, £4 10s 11d—or two months imprisonment.
Edward Evans (glazier) for breaking windows, £4 10s 11d—or two months imprisonment.
Andrew Carberry (assault)—£3 10s 0d—or one week's imprisonment.
Maurice Foley (butcher) assault, £2—or six weeks imprisonment.
John Hearn Waters (assault)—£5—or two months imprisonment.

This was the individual, it may be recollected, whose house was the only place which the Beresford wickers could get to meet in in Dungarvan.

There was but one individual convicted on the part of the popular interest—namely, James Den; his sentence was £2 10s, or six weeks' imprisonment. His offence, though in the eye of the law an assault, was but a retaliation.

The result, however, of the day's proceedings was, that there were seven of the Beresford party convicted, and only one of the popular party—and even that one, as we before stated, for retaliation.

This day's proceedings will clearly show which party it is that are the instigators to riot, and which are for peace and good order. The public will now judge for themselves.

The united fines on the Beresford party amount to £24 9s. 10d.

The fine of the one man of the popular party £2 10s.

DOMINICK P. RONAYNE, ESQ.

The public are already well aware of the substantial services which this gentleman has rendered to the country by his successful exertions in abolishing oppressive and illegal tolls, and we are happy to learn that these services are likely to be rewarded, as they well deserve. A list of subscriptions has been opened in Youghal, which has already received many signatures in that town and its neighbourhood. We are convinced that the example will be followed throughout the province, indeed we should rather say throughout the entire country, for the benefit of Mr Ronayne's exertions has been felt even in distant quarters, by the example which it gave the people and the terror which it struck into the toll gatherers. He has, in fact, put down the system of plunder that prevailed at fairs and markets throughout Ireland. The poor are unbounded and justly so, in their gratitude, and many of the mercantile body in Waterford, and elsewhere, have expressed their high sense of the services of Mr Ronayne. We make no doubt, therefore, that they will avail themselves of this opportunity to exhibit their gratitude to the individual who, almost singly, with the utmost disinterestedness and with much personal inconvenience, assailed and effectually subverted an inveterate system of extortion, by which the public were plundered under the apparent sanction of law. Had Mr Ronayne's services been confined to the extinction of the rightfully immoral practice of administering oaths at fairs, this alone should entitle him to the thanks of the community, and we are convinced that these thanks will be substantially granted. We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr Sheehy, of Youghal, has consented to receive all subscriptions and contributions for this purpose.

WEXFORD ELECTION.

We are at length enabled to satisfy the anxiety of our readers on this subject. Corrupt has experienced another defeat, and is only the precursor to the overthrow of the temporary and artificial triumph which a system equally iniquitous has obtained in the County Waterford. In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Mr Cline brought up the Report of the Wexford Election Committee, declaring Sir Edward Deering duly elected to serve as Member for the Borough of Wexford, in the room of Sir Robert Wigram, whose election the Committee declared void.

MEETING AGAINST TITHES, VESTRY JOBBING, &c.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a numerous and respectable meeting was held in this City, on Monday evening, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for the total repeal of those obnoxious statutes, which, while they have enabled the Parson and his satellites to riot in splendour, have entailed ruin and misery on the poor of Ireland.

PIRSE RICHARD BARRON, Esq. in the Chair. The SECRETARY explained the objects for which the present meeting was convened. He said the advertisement which called them together, bad, as they all knew, appeared in the Chronicle, and it had been also sent to the Mirror, but was refused insertion in that Paper in consequence, he supposed, of the phraseology of it not being altogether palatable to a certain party in this City—however, he (the Secretary) was happy to perceive, that the meeting was not the less respectively or numerously attended on that account. It was needless for him to detail to the present enlightened meeting the unparalleled poverty and distress which universally prevailed throughout the country—the rapid decline of commerce and agriculture—the privations of the unemployed artisan, and the miseries of the ruined agriculturist. These topics were too well known to require that he should go over the subject in detail. The distress it was the duty of every man who wished well to his country to ascertain, and to hold up their ruinous and paralyzing effects on the country, and point out a remedy, as far as his abilities would bear him out. He, on his part, felt little hesitation in attributing all the miseries of the country to the vexatious and oppressive system of laws which enables the Parson to fleece the poor man with impunity, and a few mechanics to tax their fellow parishioners to any amount they choose, for the purpose of providing a snug job for themselves. Against this system they were assembled to petition, and he was much mistaken in his estimate of the character and intelligence of the citizens of Waterford, if a single dissentient voice were found in the numerous assemblage he was happy to see around him. Applause. Mr Nugent concluded by proposing the appointment of a Committee to prepare a petition and resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

Mr FITZPATRICK seconded Mr Nugent's resolution in a brief but appropriate address. Mr KENNEY did not wish to confine the proceedings to the City alone, which would be done by confining the prayer of the petition to Incumbent Money. He was of opinion that the country at large would benefit much by the example of the present meeting would set it. He, therefore, thought that a more extended view of the question would be preferable. He thought that the appointment of a committee of twenty-one, to draw up resolutions and a petition, embracing Tithes as well as Incumbent Money, would do better than the plan under consideration. They could report to a future meeting. The County was as much interested in this question as the City; and a cry, long and loud, was abroad that the pampered parson who railed in his gilded chariot, sustained by the teeth of the labour and industry of the poor man, to whom he gives nothing in return but contempt and insult, must disgorge some of his enormous revenues, and must stretch some of his superfluous extravagancies, to prevent society from crumbling into anarchy and ruin—cheers. The parson in every direction do not content themselves with the hard earnings of the wretched creatures, who drag on a miserable existence with scarcely as much sustenance as would keep body and soul together—but they take every opportunity of insulting them. He would not then allude to the conduct of the 42 persons on a recent occasion—they have been ever opposed to the liberties of the people, but the moral energies of the people form the only barrier that can be effectually opposed to intolerance. The tithes must be got rid of—loud cheers. "No longer to be tolerated, that those professing one creed, who build their own temples and support their own clergy, unaided by those of any other creed, should furnish their dissenting brethren with a golden bridge to Paradise—hear, hear, from the Rev. Mr Clarke.—It is not to be tolerated that they should not only build and repair their places of worship, but that they must pay the parsons, and pay them dearly for libelling them, and opposing their rights and liberties whenever an occasion offers—together with the Beadle, Sexton, Sextoness, Vestry Clerk, Vestry Maid, Organist, Ballows Blower, et hoc genus omne, not forgetting the Bell Ringer, who repays the Catholics by ringing a merry peal for the triumph of ascendancy—hear, hear. Political quacks—or those are quacks in politics as well as physic—come forward with their nostrums for relieving the poor of Ireland. It is all a farce—no practical good can be accomplished for Ireland until we pluck up the tithes root and branch, until they are either wholly abolished or applied to their original use. We may be told, "you have got Emancipation now, you should be quiet and not disturb the country." He knew what kind of creatures they were that propagated this doctrine. Emancipation is only the stepping stone to our rights and liberties—it has given us a clear stage and no favour. Emancipation is only passing the barrier which concealed from our view the unweeded garden in the plain which now lies before us. In place of remaining inactive, therefore, as most of our friends of mock conciliation would wish, we must, on the contrary, bestir ourselves, and endeavour to eradicate those noxious weeds, and what would more foul and blighting than the withering tithes which have reduced the country to the greatest poverty, almost to the verge of national bankruptcy. I bid the fair garden of Eden of our rights their particular attention. When the tithes system was contemplated to be extended to Scotland, the Scotchmen saw in perspective the chains they were forging to break down their energies by the imposition of tithes. Ever cool and calculating, Sawney took up his pen to calculate the expense of supporting a mitre, and the probable expense of supporting two religions. He soon came to the conclusion that the system was unendurable—he dug down the statute book and took up the word, and the waters of the Thames would have

been swamped with his blood rather than submit to such oppressive impost. He would ever constitutionally oppose the system of paying the parson for spiritual services which he did not perform, for the same reason, that the parson would not pay him for a bullock unless he furnished him with it—a laugh. This brought to his recollection the anecdote of Dean Swift and the barber. The Dean sent to the barber for his dues, the barber remonstrated and told the Dean that he received no value for his money; but, said the witty Dean, the church was open & you might go into it if you pleased. At the end of a month the barber sends his bill to the Dean for shaving, frizzing, &c., the Dean tells him as he was bald he did not stand in need of his services, that he always shaved himself, and that, in fact, he never entered his shop. True, said the knight of the pole, but my shop was open and you might have entered it if you pleased—laughter. He, Mr. Kenney, did not know whether the parson of the present day were more enlightened than the Dean; they, however, adhered most pertinaciously to the shaving system a laugh. For while Dean Lee is living in comfort and luxury at the expense of the poor, one half of the miserable inhabitants of our lanes are actually perishing with want—this he stated from personal observation. He would again repeat that the system was a bad one and should be abolished, and concluded by proposing the appointment of a committee of 21 to draw up a petition and resolutions for the general adoption of the County and City of Waterford.

The Rev. Mr SUGHRAN rose to second the resolution. He fully agreed with the view taken of the question by his friend Mr Kenney. The dogmas of Protestantism inculcate that every man is capable of judging for himself on religious questions; and every Protestant who adheres to the principles of the religion he professes should support them in the enforcement of this dogma.—They set up the right of private judgment—the sacred scriptures are their guide, and private judgment is their rule of faith. We will, said they, give you the unlimited exercise of your private judgment, but then we will give you your own opinions; you may either enter the Church or you may not—but there is nothing surer than that you must pay for what's going on. Hear, hear, hear. There is not a more monstrous system in the world to the eye of a philosopher than this. There cannot be a greater monstrosity than that men should be compelled to support a religion which they believe to be erroneous. He did not relish the revival of theological disputations; but he could not help explaining against this as a most baneful system. The people begin to see the policy, but the absolute necessity of resisting injustice and monopoly. Monopolies and corporations of every description were breaking down; but of all the corporations which oppressed the people, there were none more vexatious, or who have done more to grind down the great body of his fellow countrymen, than the ecclesiastical corporation. A Committee was sitting, or about to sit, in the House of Commons, to take into their consideration, with a view to supply the remedies for the distress of the Country. The time was most propitious. That meeting would act as an auxiliary committee; and they would supply the Parliamentary Committee with all the useful material if we were enabled to send over one or two of our own Members to furnish information to the Committee appointed by Parliament, and this we would be enabled to do, if we but preserved the course we had now adopted. We will show them, if they wish to make this country prosperous and happy, the only cure of the poor is to drag from the half starving artisan the miserable pittance he has to sustain himself and his poor family. He did not know why these gentlemen should roll in their chariots, recline on their couches, and drink Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy, at the expense of the poor, and yet not see the necessity of doing that which would be a state of things. He felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

- The following Gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee:—
Peter Kenney, Pierce R Barron, Rev. Mr Clarke, Thomas Hanton, Wm A Hearn, Thomas Hearn, John M Carberry, Wm Hearn, Wm Halpinny, Wm Sullivan, Matthew Byrne, James Congreve, Nicholas O'Neil, James Eagan, Wm Dowling.

Mr HENRY W. BARRON, which he approved for the bill that had been made on him, could not avoid expressing his regret that he was for a total abolition of that system which enabled the law to plunder the many which makes the people support two Churches who can scarcely support themselves. The one was a Church the Ministers of which like the Jew in the story, should have their pound of flesh. They were always foremost in the occasions as well as on every occasion, when they could contribute to abridge the liberties of the people—applause. Mr Barron continued to address the Meeting at some length, and was repeatedly cheered in the course of his observations.

It was then agreed that a Committee should be summoned for some convenient day, by the Secretary, to perform the duty which devolved on them of drawing up resolutions and a petition to be submitted to a public Meeting which would be held at some future period, but of which due notice would be given. The thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting separated, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which they had assembled to consider, and determined to offer to the system of tithes, vestry cess, &c. the most energetic, constitutional resistance in their power.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT. The Lord Chief Baron took his seat on the Bench about half past ten o'clock, when, after the reading of the Commission, the following Gentlemen were sworn on the

- GRAND JURY.
Lord George Thomas Beresford, Foreman.
John Kelly, of Stranally, Esq.
Richard Smyth, of Ballymore, Esq.
Charles Wm. Wall, of Coolnamack, Esq.
John N. Humble, of Clonskorran Castle, Esq.
John O'Connell, of Carriglen, Esq.
Robert Conner, of Woodhouse, Esq.
Samuel Pore, of Heilville Park, Esq.
John Congre, of Mount George, Esq.
Robert Power, of Whitechurch, Esq.
William Samuel Barry, of Lisoure Castle, Esq.
George Barron, of Belmont, Esq.
Nuttall Greene, of Kilmamahan Castle, Esq.
Sir William Jackson Housie, of Dromahair, Bart.
James Power, of Brossa, Esq.
Thomas J Fitzgerald, of Bellingpark, Esq.
John Mathew Galwey, of Duckpool, Esq.
Thomas W. Barron, of Glennan Cottage, Esq.
Thomas McGuire, of Clonca, Esq.
Nicholas Power, of Fintona House, Esq.
George Holmes Jackson, of Glenmore, Esq.
Christopher Cusker, of Camphire, Esq.

The Chief Baron briefly addressed the Grand Jury. He was gratified to observe, on casting his eye over the calendar, that it contained so few crimes, and those chiefly of a private and isolated nature—and it might possibly turn out, on examination, that they do not deserve the character which at the first blush they would appear to wear. The Grand Jury would attend in the first place to the criminal business, as their leading duty was to clear the gaol; they would then enter on their civil duties, which were much more considerable. They would, in the performance of these duties, keep in mind that this was unfortunately a season of difficulty; and, therefore, the less they should impose upon the County the better. At the same time they should reflect that there was no true economy in being over sparing; but rather the contrary, as a small timely expenditure in many cases might prevent the necessity for a much greater. He had been reminded by the managers of the several charitable Institutions to recommend those establishments to their attention; but he felt it unnecessary to do so at any length, as he was confident they needed no stimulating language from him to induce them to behave liberally towards such useful institutions, and that they would perform their duty in the same commendable manner that they had usually done. He believed that in no country of Europe was there a greater degree of attention paid, by all classes of society, to the wants of the poor, than in Ireland.—There was an examination, he understood, now in progress, in a high quarter, into the subject of a provision for the poor of the country; and he was confident that the result would turn out highly creditable to the humanity and generosity of both rich and poor in this Country. He felt it unnecessary to detain them any longer from the performance of their duties, which he hoped they would enter on as promptly as possible, to prevent as much as in them lay the unnecessary waste of the public time. They might depend on meeting with no delay on his part; and he hoped that they would not occasion any to him—an inconvenience of which he too frequently had reason to complain.

The Grand Jury then retired, when the Court proceeded with civil business.

The first case called on was an ejectment, brought by the Lessee of Kennedy against Lawrence Power; but before the swearing of the Jury, the agents agreed to withdraw the Record.

The next record was another ejectment, against Mary Kelly and others—there being no appearance for the Plaintiff, it went off in a non-suit. The next trial was that of an action of trespass on the case—John Matthew Galwey, Esq. v. Benjamin Barton Johnson, Esq.—to recover the balance due to Plaintiff of a sum of money lent by him, in 1816, to George Bate, Esq. and for which Defendant had made himself liable in 1825, by joining Mr Bate in four promissory notes, to the amount of £12 12s. 6d. payable in three, three, and four years, by equal instalments. After the statement of Plaintiff's case by Mr Robert Moore, Defendant's Counsel, Mr McKean, agreed to withdraw the plea put in, founded on the statute of limitations, and to submit the case to the arbitration of Messrs. Patrick Smith, Samuel Smith, and John Johnson, the three first names on the Jury—who, after examining evidence and investigating the accounts in the jury-room, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—£28 1s. 2d. damages, and 6d. costs.

The Court was next occupied for a considerable time with the trial of an action of trespass et animi, for a forcible entry and detainer, brought by Plaintiff against a certain Patrick Bryon, against Patrick Barron Stafford, Esq. in which the damages were laid at £100. The Plaintiff was the holder of a considerable part of the lands of Duckpool, and the Defendant had taken the lease of part of the lands, and was the holder of part of the same. The Plaintiff had the lease of the whole of those lands were held by Mr Barron, of the Osborne family, and afterwards to William Barron, Esq. for whom Mr Stafford was agent. In April last, Mr Stafford applied to Plaintiff for payment of a year's rent, which he conveyed [it] to the Plaintiff, but which was refused. In a few days afterwards, defendant's steward and drivers came to Bryon's house and distrained his cattle, corn, &c. but did not remove any thing, when the bail year's rent was again offered and refused. Bryon at length went to Mr Stafford, and demanded a regular receipt; but Mr Stafford refused to give him any receipt but merely one on account. Plaintiff, not being satisfied with this, demanded his money back, which Mr Stafford refused to return. Plaintiff then endeavoured to force his way into the enclosed space of his office where Mr Stafford had kept the money out of his hand, and being resisted by Mr Stafford, a scuffle ensued, during which Plaintiff's brother, who had accompanied him to the house, interfered, as he alleged himself, to separate them; and, while he held Mr Stafford by the collar, the Plaintiff, who was armed with a pocket, Mr Stafford then called his people, seized Plaintiff and his brother, and had them conveyed prisoners to the house of James Barron, Esq. a Magistrate, at Sarahville, where he swore information against them as for a felony, and had them stripped and searched, but nothing was found on their persons, except the sum above mentioned and a former receipt, in the pocket of Plaintiff. They were then sent, under an escort of police, to the police station at Kilmahock, where they were kept all night, chained by the wrists, handcuffed as before, to the County goal, twelve miles distant, where they were detained nine days,

and until an order for admitting them to bail previously refused had been procured from Dublin.—These were the substantial facts of the case, as detailed by Mr Scott in his statement on behalf of the Plaintiff, and by the witnesses he produced. Mr Robert Moore made an able defence for the Defendant, deprecating the visitation of heavy damages on his Client, whose conduct in making the distress, it was evident, was not prompted by any malicious or vindictive motives, but had merely resulted from a misunderstanding as to the amount of rent due, on which one of Plaintiff's witnesses admitted some dispute had prevailed, and who was subsequently frustrated and enraged by the unwarrantable violence of the Plaintiff, that was the act of the Magistrate, who could not well act otherwise after information had been sworn before him, for which Mr Stafford could not be held legally responsible.

After a charge from the Learned Judge, the Jury deliberated for half an hour, and then returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, £100 damages, and 6d. costs. Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs Scott, Shell, and Harcourt. Agent—Mr Bigge. Counsel for Defendant—Messrs Moore, Dickson, and Hatchell. Agent—Mr T. Carroll. This ended the civil cases—the criminal business was then proceeded with, a report of which shall appear in our next.

CITY COURT.

Yesterday, at half past ten o'clock, Judge Torrens having opened the Court, the following Gentlemen were sworn on the

- GRAND JURY.
Alderman James Wallace, Foreman.
Alderman William Alward.
Alderman Edward Skelton.
Alderman Richard Pore.
Alderman Thomas McCreane;
John Harris.
Edward Hobbs.
Thomas Carey.
John Arbell.
George Wynn.
Richard Pore.
William Dennis.
William Bell, Jun.
Joseph Parnham.
Richard Dover.
Henry Davis.
Thomas Croker.
Joseph North.
John D. Power.
John D. Holroyde.
Thomas Dunford.
William Aylward, Esqrs.

His Lordship congratulated the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar. The only case which bore any importance was the case of a coachman named Sirk, who had driven the coach over a man. It would have been necessary for them to examine the evidence laid before them in this case, to discriminate between an accident and homicide. There was also a case of a capital nature—James Walsh, for stabbing a person in a public house. From what he could collect from the indictment, he considered that the charge could not be supported. With respect to the duties they were to perform in their civil capacities, and leaving preparations, with the exception, and leaving preparations, with the nature of which they were well acquainted, he would feel most happy to afford them any assistance they should require from him. He next called the attention of the Jury to the charitable Institutions in the City, particularly the Peter Hospital and House of Industry. The latter Institution, he thought, should occupy their attention. He had read the annual statement of the income and expenditure of the Institution, from which it appeared, that instead of having funds on hand, there was a balance against the Institution. Should any case of difficulty come before them, he would be most happy in rendering any assistance he could. The trials were then proceeded with—there was none of any peculiar public interest—they shall, however, appear in our next.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Monday the 15th inst., the second ploughing match of this Society took place at Adams' town, in the barony of Middlethrid, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, was most numerously attended. The great interest taken by the county in these exhibitions was never more strongly marked. With the most intense anxiety that each person evinced for his favourite, the conduct of the people was most peaceable and orderly. Indeed it seemed to the study of each individual to preserve the most perfect order, and to prevent the slightest interruption to any of the ploughmen. Sixteen ploughs started—they were generally in the most superior condition, and we have to congratulate the country upon the improvement in this branch of agricultural labour, since the commencement of this most useful institution. The premiums shall appear in our next.

CORK ELECTION.

At the close of the Poll on Tuesday evening (the third day) the numbers stood thus on the

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Number of Votes. Includes Callaghan (407) and Newell (193).

Gross majority for Callaghan... 214

KENT COUNTY MEETING.

A county meeting, on the distresses of the County, was held, on Friday, on Peconden Heath, the High Sheriff present. There were about 3,000 persons present. After Lord Stanhope, Tavolara, and Winchelsea—Sir E. Knatchbull and Wm. Crosbie—and Messrs Larkin, Bradley, &c. had addressed the assembly, and different resolutions and petitions had been moved those proposed by Mr. Bradley, were carried. They spoke of the great distress, the heavy taxation, the poor rates, the altered currency, and prayed for relief, and that Parliament would not separate without taking into consideration the necessity of a Reform in the Commons House. In his speech, Lord Winchelsea advocated Reform. A resolution against the tithes system was unanimously carried.

How to GET A WIFE.—Some three or four publications back, we were made to invite the attention, generally, of our "fair" readers to the advertisement of, certainly one of the most valuable votaries of the "sex," from Armagh. The guinea votaries of the "sex," who was thus addressed and taste of the gentleman, who was a stranger here, were admired and also rewarded—within a few days (we will spare names) our heroic advertiser—say, reader, doubt it not—has gained the kind hand, and a place in the heart of a wife.—Carole Morning Post

Mr Hood, the Secretary of the Metropolitan Police, in London on the 14th inst. which appeared in the last Saturday's issue. Resolved:—That the trade of the City has been progressively fast, and has now attained a level equal to the interests of the nation since that the hopes have been so long and so together fallacious and 2.—That in the general distress which entirely to be ascribed to the extravagance and the liberality of the paper—cheers—and this heightened by the affairs, and that we should be effectually remedied in the Commons House. Meeting is also of constitutional account, and for the purpose of grievances, through Parliament, it is a Political Union bearing classes of choers.

THE OBJECTS OF 1. To obtain by constitutional and peaceful means in the Commons House. 2. To inquire, mine respecting the industrious classes, of securing those through the modes, the principles of the those which have been 3. To prepare, moans to the of the Houses of preservation and respecting the reputation of a wise and good laws.

4. To prevent a constitutional means, of oppressions, and all the rights, interests, community. 5. To promote, among all classes of to guide and direct, penceful and legitimate limit of law, instead of leaving it, deplorable, and to violate into any condonation of men.

6. To collect a pression of the pub upon the Hon legal, constitutional 7. To adopt, and necessary for for the national, of the injured, and to the due course, over station, who in an criminal or 8. To avoid a of any kind of, of any of the view's 9. To facilitate any legal authority to all the Nook, proceedings of the of this Union in, of the law, and in, even the letter of it RULES AND REG

1. The constitutionally popular. It persons whatever, in the books of it conform to the Union. 2. The general of the Union is chosen annually. Members of the control of such tings.

3. All persons Union are expected annual of a em, as conveniently being less than 4. A general a the Union takes July. The man whenever called a Council, or by a man or Deputy of, and counters requisition signs Council, or by i of the Union hold under the r, morning owing the books for 5. The general Unionalions an July, the Public individual, into expenditure of a general manag- ing year, are Polit has one year of, and meetings, divided in part, such way as to it, and it declared a majority of two, Chairman decid unless a division present, in which votes are appu 7. The genea quitors for the