The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.—TACITUS.

No. 535. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1830. Price 6d.

TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

A VACANCY in the office of RECORDER of this City having taken place by the resignation of Mr. DOHERTY, I beg leave to offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for that office. Should you appoint me as his successor, I trust, by a faithful, upright, and independent discharge of the important duties attached to that situation, to merit not only your approbation, but also that of my fellow-citizens.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. HASSARD.

Bailey-street, Sept. 24, 1830.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS GREHAM, duly grateful for the marked support with which her Establishment has been favoured, begs leave to return her sincere thanks to those Parents and Guardians who have hitherto honoured her with their confidence.

She trusts by her unremitting attention to the interests of those intrusted to her care, to insure the continuance of that confidence, by evincing the conscientious sense she entertains of the obligations it imposes upon her. Should proofs be required of the progress made by her Pupils in every useful and ornamental branch of Female Education, they are furnished by the result of the public examinations held annually, at which several of the Clergy of the City, together with the parents and friends of the candidates are wont to attend.

Miss Greham solicits inquiry into the nature of the internal arrangements of her establishment. The house is airy and commodious, and enjoys the advantage of possessing an excellent garden attached to it, in which the Pupils exercise.

September 24, 1830.

THEATRE, LADY-LANE, WATERFORD.

By Permission of the RyAt Worshipful the MAYOR.

"Sunt quibus in plures, jus est transire figuras,
"Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu."
OVID.

POSITIVELY ONLY THREE NIGHTS.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Hail, fair illusion! lovely magic, hail,
What mimic God has wrought to cheat us HERE?
Shows that are false—yet they so true appear
Through every part, through every nice detail,
That, to detect the fraud, our senses fail.

MR. GALLAHER,

(The celebrated Dramatic Ventriloquist,)

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of this City and its vicinity, that he will APPEAR on next MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27; WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29; and on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830, in his Popular Performance, (being his first appearance here these four years;) when he will deliver an entirely New, Comic, Characteristic, Vocalic, Minitic, Multiformical Entertainment, constructed expressly for Mr. GALLAHER only, and entitled,

THE ADVENTURES OF
RICHARD THE VENTRILOQUIST; or
THE BITER BIT,
IN THREE ACTS,

In which he will display the various astonishing Vocal Illusions, for which he has been so justly celebrated, and which have been represented *in this country*, under the distinguished patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, Right Hon. Earl of Ross, Earl Kingston, Right Hon. Lord Donally, Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gort, Right Hon. Earl Charleville, Right Hon. Earl Clancarty, Right Hon. Lord Clanmorris, Right Hon. Lord Oriel, Right Hon. Lord Clifton, Right Hon. Lord Oxmantown, General Sir Charles Doyle, K.C.B., General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., General Sir C. Grant, K.C.B., General Sir George Bingham, K.C.B., Colonels Wyndham, England, Bunbury, Fleming, O'Connell, Baker, Mein, Hawkins, and before crowded houses, for upwards of 30 nights in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Galway, and most of the principal Towns in the British Empire, with signal approbation.

Mr. GALLAHER will be QUITE VISIBLE at the above place, when he hopes to prove himself anxious to meet public approbation.

For the amusement of the curious, the following Paradoxes are satisfactorily proved in the three Acts—first, that a man may give another verbal leave of absence without knowing it, and that Omlets may be made without eggs, and fryed without fire. In the second Act are proved, that a man may be a Dentist and no Tooth Drawer, and that a tragedor may be made an Interpreter, and convey one word for another. In the third Act are also proved, that a man may signify his will against his will, and that five persons may be here, there, and everywhere, and nowhere at the same time.

PERSONÆ OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

VISIBLE PERSONS.

Alderman Millington	Mr. GALLAHER.
Captain Brigside	Mr. GALLAHER.
Richard	Mr. GALLAHER.
Mrs. Millington	Mr. GALLAHER.
Miss Celestine Millington	Mr. GALLAHER.
Paul Dogherty	Mr. GALLAHER.

INVISIBLE PERSONS.

Frank Stump	Mr. GALLAHER.
Bob	Mr. GALLAHER.
Jack Charge	Mr. GALLAHER.

ASSUMED PERSONS.

Squire Chase	Mr. GALLAHER.
Dick Tones	Mr. GALLAHER.

INANIMATE OBJECTS,

to which Mr. GALLAHER will imitate an Omlet frying—a Saw—a Cork-screw, &c. &c.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT:

Part the First—Food and Physic; or, Cupid turned Chimney Sweep; in which necessity is shown to be the mother of invention.

Part the Second—Wine and the Tooth-ache, proving that a man may be a Dentist and no Tooth Drawer.

Part the Third—Curtain Lectures with Paul in the Box, containing a key-hole illustration of Domestic Felicity.

The whole of the above characters recited, acted, transformed, and embodied by Mr. GALLAHER alone, without any assistant but his own voice in his favour.

*** The Entertainments offered at this place are quite different from those of a Theatrical description, and, on this account, together with their surprising ingenuity and harmless tendency, are particularly calculated to attract the notice and support of those, whose religious feelings forbid their participation in amusements of a more marked and decisive character.

Tickets to be had of Mr. GALLAHER, at Mrs. HUTCHINSON'S, Quay; at Messrs. CARROLL, GREAVES, HANLY, FURLAN, and FARRELL, *Mirror* Office, Quay; also, at the principal Hotels.

Boxes, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

Doors open at SEVEN—Curtain rises at EIGHT o'Clock.

N.B.—The Theatre will be brilliantly lighted, and there is no expense spared in having it fitted out in such a manner as to afford every possible accommodation.

A Band will be in attendance.

Waterford, Sept. 22, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Estates of the Marquis of WATERFORD, in the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, are preserved. It is requested no person will sport on them without permission in Writing.

Waterford, 17th Sept., 1830.

GAME.

TAKE NOTICE, the GAME on the Estate of Lady OSBORNE, near Dungarvan, is strictly Preserved. Any person Sporting thereon, without permission, will be Prosecuted.

September 17, 1830.

CORN AND PROVISION STORE.

TO BE LET, from the 29th day of next Month, the convenient CORN and PROVISION STORE in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by JOHN HARRIS.

Apply to JOSEPH STRANGMAN.

Waterford, 8th Month (20th), 1830.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution the Public against giving CREDIT to my Wife, MARGARET HURDIS, alias MARGARET CLARKE, of Stradbally, in the County of Waterford, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, nor will I hold myself accountable for the fulfilment of any engagement whatsoever she may enter into.—Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1830.

JOHN HURDIS.

Stradbally, County Waterford.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, situate in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and a capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries.—It can be worked seperate from the Bacon Concern.—The whole concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and RAE, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

STRAND

BLACK AND BLUE EYES.

"Poets have doubted which are best,
Black eyes or blue?"—I can decide;
And thought the charms *by both* possess'd,
Were better than a choice divided.

Alas! my Cambridge Greek and Latin
Stood me for nought, 'mong silk and satin,
And WARREN'S JET avail'd me more
Than Euclid's rules, or Blackstone's Lore.

MORALE.

To mend the world is not my forte—
Polish your heels; your head *Warren's.*

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared BY

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY	A. Lonergan,
R. Farrell, Bookseller,	R. Davis,
White & Co., Druggists,	D. Hickey,
D. Condon, Ironmonger,	S. Fayle,
R. & E. Kehoe, Grocers,	Malcolmson & Co.
Kearney, Do.	FERMOY BY
T. Wilson, Do.	S. Moass,
W. C. Budd & Co., Do.	—— Dunn.
E. Lynch, Gilman,	CASHEL BY
S. Phelan, Bookseller,	W. Burke.
M. Laffan, Do.	KILKENNY BY
CLONMEL BY	J. Downey,
T. S. Grubb,	O. C. O'Callaghan,
T. Lawler,	J. Reynolds.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d.—12d.—and 18d. each.

*** Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, STRAND. All others are Counterfeit.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, SEPTEMBER 24.

ARRIVED.

22d—Trinity, Hall, Dungarvan, butter; John Thomas, Fewett, Youghal, ballast; Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods.

23d—None.

24th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

SAILED.

22d—Pacific, Ellis, Carlisle, cattle and flour; Euphemia, Neilson, Liverpool, wheat; Moore, Rees, Liverpool, ditto.

23d—None.

24th—None.

SHIPWRECKS.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 20.—The weather last night was most tempestuous, the equinoctial gales have set in with considerable violence, and it is feared that there have been several wrecks. The dead body of one man was washed ashore this morning, and the fishermen were in search of another which had been seen floating: it is feared that there will be many casualties of this kind to relate, and there is no doubt that the man who has been found formed part of the crew of some ship which must have foundered near the coast.

The *Sir William Alston*, Stone, from Dublin to Quebec, was totally wrecked at Fortune's Bay, Newfoundland, 8th ultimo, crew and passengers saved.

NAPOLEON'S BONES.—The celebrated prophet, Matthew Lundsberg, says, in his almanack for the present year, (1830)—"In the month of October, the remains of a renowned warrior, which lie interred beneath a foreign soil, will be dug up and removed elsewhere!"

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will take place at PILTOWN, on TUESDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER. Those Members who mean to attend the DINNER are requested to send their names to Mr. ANTHONY, before FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of this SOCIETY, for Cattle, Farming Implements, Machinery, &c., will take place on MONDAY, the 4th of October next, on the Hill of BALLYBRICKEN, in the City of Waterford—on which day the Members and Friends of the Society will DINE together, at POWER'S HOTEL, at Half-past FIVE o'Clock.

By a rule of the Society, any Gentleman, though not residing within the District, who Subscribes to the Society, will be entitled to all the benefits arising from it.

Waterford, Sept. 11, 1830.

MONTHLY FAIRS IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the General Meeting of the Inhabitants, held on the First day of June last, unanimously agreed to hold the NINE Additional FAIRS on the LAST THURSDAY in the following Months, viz.:

SEPTEMBER,
NOVEMBER,
DECEMBER,
JANUARY,
FEBRUARY,
MARCH,
APRIL,
JUNE,
JULY.

The first, therefore, will be held on

THURSDAY, THE 30th INSTANT,

on which occasion the attendance of the Landowner and Farmer, the Merchant and Dealer, and every one who wishes the welfare and prosperity of the County, and particularly the town and neighbourhood of Carrick, is most earnestly requested.

NO TOLLS OR CUSTOMS.

Carrick-on-Suir, September 1, 1830.

LIST OF NOTICES

Served on the Clerk of the Peace for Registry of Freeholds, at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held at ST. PATRICK'S-HALL, WATERFORD, the 15th October, 1830.

1—Sir Joshua Paul, Bart., of Ballyglan, House, Offices, and Land, Barony of Gaultier, Townland of Ballyglan—yearly value, 50*l.*

2—Reverend Francis Reynett, of Grantstown, Land, Barony of Gaultier, Townland of Farrenshoneen—yearly value, 10*l.*

3—Richard Reynett, of Grantstown, Land, Barony of Gaultier, Townland of Farrenshoneen—yearly value 10*l.*

BARTHOLOMEW DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

LIST OF NOTICES

Served on the Clerk of the Peace for Registry of Freeholds, at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held at LISMORE, on the 18th day of October, 1830.

1—Thomas Edward Kiely, of Springmount, Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Ballyitra,—yearly value, 20*l.*

2—Nicholas Walsh, of Dungarvan, House, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan—yearly value, 10*l.*

3—William Casey, of Gurtnelaght, House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Gurtnelaght—yearly value, 10*l.*

4—Edmond Hanavan, of Corraghmandree, House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Corraghmandree—yearly value, 10*l.*

5—Nicholas Walsh, of Dungarvan, House, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan—yearly value, 10*l.*

6—Thomas Power, of Dungarvan, House, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan—yearly value, 10*l.*

7—Laurence Crotty, of Dungarvan, House, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan—yearly value, 10*l.*

8—Michael O'Connor, of Dungarvan, House and Concerns, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan—yearly value, 10*l.*

9—Joseph James Beresford Freeman, of Youghal, Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Templemichael and Ballydasoona—yearly value, 20*l.*

10—Thomas Armstrong, of Templemichael, Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Templemichael—yearly value, 20*l.*

11—George Kirby, of Kilcorth, House, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Tallow—yearly value, 20*l.*

12—Edmond Foley, of Lismore, Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Glanmore—yearly value, 20*l.*

13—Hector Cameron, of Lismore, House, Garden, and Premises, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Lismore—yearly value, 20*l.*

14—Joseph Bennett, of Tallow, House, Garden, and Premises, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Tallow—yearly value, 10*l.*

15—Maurice Flaherty, of Grange, Houses and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Grange—yearly value, 10*l.*

16—John Ahearn, sen., of Lisaniskey, Houses and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Grange—yearly value, 10*l.*

17—John Ahearn, jun., of Lisaniskey, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Grange—yearly value, 10*l.*

BARTHOLOMEW DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

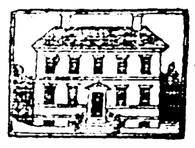
A charge has been preferred at the Horse Guards against a Commanding Officer of a Regiment on the Irish Station, for applying public money to his private use, for encouraging his Officers to gamble, and for making, as President of the Mess Committee, an extraordinary demand for wines.

GREAT PRODUCTION.—The following was handed into our office a few days since:—"On the farm of Jacob Bowman, this season, one grain of oats, brought from Ireland, produced ninety-five stalks, the shortest of which was fifty-six inches in length; the whole number yielding two quarts."—*American Paper.*

A soldier of the 37th Regiment was beaten and robbed of his arms, on Sunday, between Thurles and Templemore.

Notwithstanding the contradiction which it has received, a report is still extremely prevalent, that Sir Robert Wilson is about to be appointed to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Sheffield Independent.*

FOOTPRINTS FOUND ON THE MOUNTAIN ORIZABA.—MM Schiele and Hoppe in a letter to Baron A. Humboldt, giving an account of their ascent of the great volcano of Orizaba, in Mexico, mentions, that they found the potato in a wild state at the height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was about three inches and a half high, with large blue flowers: the potatoes were about the size of a hazel nut.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ENGLISH CLOTH HALL,

NEXT DOOR TO MR. WALPOLE'S CHINA WAREHOUSE,

QUAY, WATERFORD,

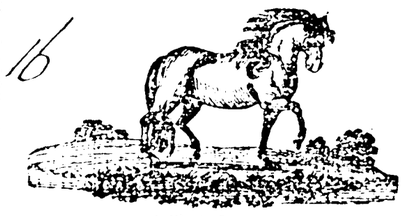
PATRICK TOBIN, Proprietor.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT is OPEN for the SALE of WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every description; DATE, CORDEROYS, VELVETEENS, BARRAGONS, WAISTCOATING, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

The STOCK of this Establishment being ENTIRELY NEW, and purchased on the best possible terms for READY MONEY, will be sold for READY MONEY ONLY, at ONE SMALL PROFIT.

No Second Price whatever will be made, and the very lowest will be marked on every article in plain figures.

Waterford, September 21, 1830.



STOLEN.

STOLEN, from off the LANDS of BALLYNARADY, about Two Miles from LISMORE, in this COUNTY, on the night of SATURDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, last, a small, dark BAY HORSE, with a white star on his forehead and a small white streak on the off hind fetlock.

Any person who will give such information to Mr. JAMES DYNNE, of Lismore, as may lead to the discovery of the person or persons who stole said Horse, or who may give such private information as may lead to the discovery, shall receive the Reward of TWO GUINEAS from the aforesaid Mr. JAMES DYNNE.

Lismore, Sept. 21, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Butter, per cwt.	80 to 82	78 to 79	78 to 81	79 to 82	79 to 82	79 to 80
Wheat, per barr.	28 29	28 29	28 29	26 29	26 30	26 30
Oats, do.	10 12	10 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
Barley, do.	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 14	12 14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16 18	16 18	16 18	16 18	16 18	16 18
Flour, 21 Sp. per bag	37 42	37 42	36 42	36 42	36 42	36 42
2d. do.	29 31	29 31	29 31	29 31	29 31	29 31
4th. do.	20 21	20 21	20 21	20 21	20 21	20 21
Indian Corn, do.	24 26	24 26	24 26	24 26	24 26	24 26
Meal, do.	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24
Rice, per cwt.	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16
Bacon Mac. cwt.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Salted do. do.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Offal, do.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Whiskey, per gal.	5 4d	5 4d	5 6d	5 6d	5 6d	5 6d
Beef, per lb.	3d. 3d.	3d. 3d.	3d. 3d.	3d. 3d.	3d. 3d.	3d. 3d.
Mutton, do.	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3
Pork, do.	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Veal, do.	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Potatoes, per st.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
Oats, Newport,	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28
Sligo, do.	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28
Cork, do.	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28

The price of Butter on Thursday was the same as on the day before—viz., 79s. to 82s. per cwt.; but a reduction of about 1s. took place yesterday—79s. to 81s. being the general price. The supply on both days was rather limited. Weighed on Thursday, 201; yesterday, 292 firkins.

The receipts of Corn from farmers are tolerably large. Wheat is improving in price, and may be quoted about 1s. higher per barrel. No alteration in Oats or Barley. Flour and Oatmeal remain stationary.

KILKENNY MARKETS, SEPT. 21.

Butter, 80s. 0d. to 82s. per cwt.; Wheat, 25s. 0d. to 27s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 11s. 0d. to 12s. 0d. per do. Flour per barr.—1st, 36s. 0d. to 38s.; 2d, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; 3d, 28s. 0d. to 29s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 60s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. Beef, 11d. to 13d.; Mutton, 2d. to 3d.; Veal, 3d. to 5d. per lb. Potatoes, 5d. to 10d. per stone.

LIMERICK MARKETS, SEPT. 23.

Wheat, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per st.; Barley, 10d.; Oats, 10d. to 10½d. per st.; Beef, 2d. per lb. Flour 36s. per bag; second do. 32s. to 36s. per do.; third, 24s. per do. Oatmeal, 17s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. Potatoes, 5d. to 5d. per stone.

Butter—80s., 75s., 70s., 65s., 60s. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, SEPT. 23.

CORN—Wheat, 23s. to 31s. 6d.; Barley, 11s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.; Bere, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.; Oats, 10s. 6d. to 13s. 10d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; second ditto, 20s. to 22s. per ditto; household, 17s. to 20s. per ditto; thirds, 7s. to 14s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 14l. to 16l. per ton.

Whiskey, 6s. 2d. per Irish gallon.

Potatoes, 5d. to 6½d. per stone.

BUTTER.

The Merchants	80s.	76s.	74s.	72s.	68s.	60s.
The Country	79s.	66s.	64s.	62s.	58s.	50s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 21.

There was a fair supply of new Grain at market today; but Wheat sold rather freely at the price of last week, and Oats were 5d. to 6d. dearer. No alteration in Bere or Barley.

Red Wheat, 27s. to 31s. 0d.; White do., 30s. to 32s.—Oats, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; Bere, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 20.

Fine English Wheat is from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer than on this day week. Foreign is also improved in price, and 2s. per quarter more has been given; but there is not much demand. Oats have again advanced, and may be quoted from 6d. to 2s. per quarter higher; but the trade is not very brisk. We can quote no alteration in Barley, Beans, or Peas.

Wheat	55s. to 72s.	Small Beans	40s. to 44s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.	Tick do.	34s. to 40s.
Barley	26s. to 28s.	Oats, Potato	26s. to 29s.
Malting do.	60s. to 62s.	Poland	24s. to 26s.
White Peas	36s. to 40s.	Feed	21s. to 24s.
Boiling do.	40s. to 44s.	Flour	55s. to 60s.
Grey Peas	36s. to 40s.	Rape Seed	40l. to 60l.

THE STATIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK.

ENGLISH—Wheat, 2356 qrs.; Barley, 1382 qrs.; Malt, —— qrs.; Oats, 511 qrs.; Beans, 761 qrs.; Peas, 1158 qrs.; Rye, —— qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat, 28,325 qrs.; Barley, 1191 qrs.; Oats 17,336 qrs.; Beans, 255 qrs.; Peas, 39 qrs.

IRISH—Wheat, —— qrs.; Barley, —— qrs.; Oats, 60 qrs.

FLOUR—English, 5320 sacks; American, 7270 barrels.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Steward acknowledges to have received from Michael Evelyn, Esq., Mayor, on the 22d and 23d inst. 1cwt. 0qr. 18lb. of Pork, seized by Market Jury, likewise a quantity of Turnips, seized for being a nuisance in the Quay.

THE BALLOT.

The ballot will guard against all undue influence, and destroy the roots of corruption—it will thus purify the morals of electors, and it will leave their judgments free to their best exercise. The choices will not always be the wisest that the wit of man could have hit upon, but they will be the best the electors were capable of making; and what can be more required or expected? When the discountenance of the old practice of swaddling infants was recommended, it was not promised that children released from rolls of linen and bandage should all turn out beauties, but that their limbs should be as straight and well formed as nature, left to the most favorable circumstances for their development, would permit them to be. Were a parliament to be elected by ballot, we should not reckon on an assembly of Solomons. We should lay our account with many errors of judgment; we should by no means be surprised to see quacks, and fanatics, and pretenders, sitting as here before; but we should calculate on some improvement to the general composition of the House, and accompanied with an infinitely greater improvement in the motives of choice, and the morals of the electors; and in every succeeding parliament we should expect better returns. The fitness of a representative is not now considered at all in one place in twenty; with the ballot, fitness and nothing but fitness would be considered; and as the judgment would be entirely unbiassed, its occasional errors would be corrected by experience.—*Examiner.*

DECLINING POPULARITY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The *Manchester Advertiser* gives the following description of the reception of the Duke of Wellington in Manchester. "In the streets there was no exhibition of enthusiasm, nor much of any feeling beyond mere curiosity. As the Duke passed along the streets, the people stopped, and looked at him and at the procession in which he moved; at some points, where he was expected, a few people were gathered into something that resembled a crowd, and as he approached the factory in Oxford-road about dinner time, many of the people going from their work staid to see him pass. There was also here and there a vehicle on the road, of one description or another. And both here and on the way to the dinner room, the only places where there were numerous assemblies of the people, very audible hisses were mingled with faint huzzas."

THE DUKE'S CABINET.

When Catalani's husband was asked what persons would be necessary to form an opera company, he answered, "My wife and four or five *poupees.*" The Duke has formed an administration on a similar system—it is himself and four or five *poupees.* He likes to have about him soft wash-leather things, stuffed with bran, with wires between their legs with which he can ply their motions at pleasure. Lord Aberdeen to be sure is of a harder stuff, a wooden doll, such as passed in the nursery by the name of old Betsey, and Lord Ellenborough again, is a pretty waxen figure, with dainty curls, but Goulburn is the genuine thing of leather and bran, and chaff oozing out of the seams of his ill-sewn capacity. Altogether the Cabinet is a baby-house.—*Examiner.*

THE MINISTRY.

The sudden death of Mr. Huskisson at the moment when the negociations for the return of his party to office were drawing near a satisfactory conclusion, has in some degree, we have no doubt, disarranged the plans of the Premier, although, we understand, it will not alter his original intentions. Weak in point of numerical strength, and still weaker in men of business and address, the Government must recruit its ranks; and even deprived of the power and character of its chief the Huskisson party possesses an influence which may be turned to greater advantage, and obtained at smaller sacrifice, than any other his Grace could select. Mr. C. Grant possesses now a knowledge of the principles of the free trade system, and of the course to be adopted for its support, more extensive, perhaps, than any other member of the House; and Lord Palmerston, although necessarily rapid and always affected, has yet on more than one occasion, proved himself a very able debater. We say therefore, we think, look forward with confidence to the junction of these two gentlemen, and some others of the same principles, in the upper and lower Houses, with the present Administration.—*Observer.*

TOULON, SEPT. 7.—The pupils of the French Marine yesterday gave a superb banquet to the midshipmen of the *Madagascar* English frigate.—The dining-room was ornamented with English and French flags. The dinner was served up at five o'clock. Numerous toasts were drank: the first was to "Louis Philip I., the King of the French;" the second, "William IV., King of Great Britain"—"Liberty"—"General Lafayette"—"The National Guard of Toulon"—"The Union of France and England"—"The memorable and immortal days of July"—"The gallant Parisians who burst the chains of an odious despotism"—were successively drunk. The band played, and the repast terminated by carrying the flags of both nations in procession through an immense crowd, happy to see two rival people united, who will hereafter, under the reign of liberty, act under the same banner.

THE JESUITS.

From the papers recently brought to light at their establishment at Moutrouge, it appears that they have 5 assistories, 39 provinces, 24 professed houses, 659 colleges, 61 noviciates, 176 seminaries, 385 residences, and 223 missions.—These include the whole of their institutions in Europe, Africa, and America. Their numbers amount to 22,787 of which 11,010 are priests.—*Athenæum.*

NAUTICAL PUN.

An Officer of the Preventive Service having had a smart contest on the Brighton coast with a party of smugglers, observed that he had been unexpectedly and warmly engaged in a brilliant affair with a celebrated character of luminous talent.—"Who?" enquired a friend, "that which every where is by *Rank* and *Fashion* appreciated as a public good—*Wur-ha* (Warren) *the Strand.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. HUSKISSON.

Mr. Huskisson was born of respectable but not distinguished parents—his father having been a small farmer in Staffordshire. After giving him as good an education as possible, and by which he profited beyond expectation, his father placed him with an eminent surgeon, for the study of anatomy and medicine, for which he manifested an early partiality. He was sent to Paris to pursue his studies, and being in that capital at the commencement of the Revolution, he took a warm interest in the political transactions of the day. This youthful enthusiasm was, however, soon tempered by the excesses which followed, and he soon after retired from public life. The occasional communication of his views to the public by the press, with the general report of his superior talents and studious habits, brought him into friendship with Mr. Canning, and under the notice of Mr. Pitt—and in the year 1796 he was placed in the office of Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, and then Secretary of State for the Home Department, and returned for Morpeth. In 1799 he married the youngest daughter of the late Admiral Milbanke; and two or three years after he was appointed Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. He next sat as Member of Parliament for the borough of Liskeard. In the year 1802 he stood candidate at Dover against Mr. Spencer Smith and Mr. Trevanion, without success. He was then returned for Chichester, through the influence of the Duke of Richmond. When Under Secretary of the Treasury in the administration which succeeded the Fox and the Grenville one, he had the boldness to call the attention of Parliament to the dangerous career the country was running, from the excess of expenditure beyond the income, and truly predicted that the most serious consequences would ensue if this system were to be persevered in much longer.

On the retirement of Mr. Pitt he procured for Mr. Huskisson a pension of 1200*l.* a year from May, 1801. On his marriage Mr. Dundas procured for Mrs. Huskisson a pension of 600*l.* per annum, to commence on the death of her husband. He retired from office with Mr. Canning, after the duel of the latter with Lord Castlereagh. During the agitation of the bullion question, he wrote a pamphlet which produced a great impression, and procured for him considerable reputation as a political economist.

Mr. Huskisson renewed his efforts for economy when Mr. Vansittart, now Lord Bexley, who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer on Mr. Perceval's assassination, brought forward his important budget of 1812.

It was not likely that such a man should long continue out of office in his own country, or that his return to the service of the State should be in some subordinate post. That the State was without his services so long, we must thank the late Chancellor, who, when Mr. Canning was going to India, remarked, "he is a respectable person, to whom I wish well, to whatever quarter of the world he may go;" and who was understood to entertain the same feelings towards Mr. C.'s chief political friend. Happily for the country, Lord Eldon's influence was not supreme. On the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Canning was kept from India by an almost unanimous wish for the benefit of his talents as Foreign Secretary; and, on his appointment to that office, Mr. Huskisson entered the Cabinet with him as President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, and immediately distinguished himself.

Mr. Huskisson advocated the Corn Bill of 1815, but his views on the subject soon underwent considerable alteration. He was the most active ministerial member of the committee which reported at such length in 1820, and is understood to have made himself unpopular with the country gentlemen at that time on account of the steadiness with which he advocated a more liberal system in opposition to them. He had a firm supporter in Mr. Ricardo, to whom he was, on several occasions greatly indebted at that time. The report is understood to have been chiefly his work: it labours under the disadvantage of recommending conclusions not altogether reconcileable with the premises—the unavoidable effect of a compromise with the agricultural members.

From that time to the day of his death, Mr. Huskisson's name was, in one way or other, associated with every question of importance. He enjoyed a high reputation with the better informed portion of the mercantile community, who began to feel how necessary the principles of free trade were to the altered position of the country. The dislike of the landed members was, however, in proportion, and, backed by the complaints of the ship owners, and certain classes of manufacturers, much clamorous invective became the order of the day, which he had the magnanimity to despise.

Mr. Canning held him always in the highest esteem, and in the discussion on the silk question, when Mr. John Williams, the Barrister, gave utterance to some remarks, implying that Mr. Huskisson was insensible to the distress he inflicted in the execution of his schemes, Mr. Canning pronounced a warm eulogium on his friend, whom he compared to Turgot.

When, on the dissolution of the Goderich ministry, he accepted office under the Duke of Wellington, feeling himself that he was placed in an unfortunate position, the men whom he had joined having contributed somuch to shorten the days of his friend, he went into an explanation at Liverpool, which may be said to have led to the subsequent disagreement with his Grace. The opposition to Mr. Canning having been conducted on illiberal principles, it became necessary for him to explain to his constituents how he had acceded to the new administration; and he intimated to his constituents that something like a pledge had been given to him that the administration would be conducted on liberal principles. This was contradicted in Parliament with very little ceremony by the Duke, and Mr. Huskisson was obliged to remain silent. He had cut off all retreat, and the Duke was well aware of this.

The East Retford differences formed the medium of explosion, and Mr. Huskisson and his friends retired from office; but when the melancholy accident happened his return to it was hourly expected.—If, as is generally believed, the affair was virtually arranged, his death must occasion no small degree of official perplexity.

As a parliamentary speaker, Mr. Huskisson was clear and vigorous. His manner was not ornate, and he was indebted to his matter chiefly for the attention which he commanded in the house.—He could be severely sarcastic when he chose, and he was not a man whom any one would have wished unnecessarily to provoke, as he was always prepared both with facts and arguments.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF MACHINERY.

On Thursday evening, a Meeting was held at the Sans Souci Theatre, Leicester-place, pursuant to advertisement, at which Mr. R. Owen brought before the working classes some important information relating to their present degraded state, and proposed a plan to materially improve their condition.

At eight o'clock every part of the building was crowded to suffocation, and shortly after that period, Mr. Owen appeared on the platform, attended by several friends.

Mr. Owen, after a short introduction, laid down the following propositions relative to the use and abuse of machinery. Its use was to diminish the necessity of unhealthy and disagreeable manual labour; to diffuse wealth more equally among all ranks, and throughout all nations; and lastly, to supply the means, when they should be rightly directed, to remove poverty, or the fear of it, and ignorance, or the possibility of its return, from among all people. Its abuse was to create a greater necessity, through the poverty which it occasioned among the working classes, for an increase of unhealthy and disagreeable labour on the part of those who previously had too much of it—to apply this power without economy or foresight, to create a large amount of useless production, thus called wealth, and chiefly to feed the senseless vanity of the few. To apply it as now directed under the system of individual competition, to reduce the faculties of the working classes, the producers of all wealth, to the lowest possible point of value that would support existence in the most wretched form. Lastly, to support the existing system, by continually increasing the advantages of the few at the expense of the comfort and the happiness of the many. Mr. Owen proceeded to observe, that hitherto the abuse of machinery was the only thing known, but he hoped that the day was not far distant when it would reach its proper use. In order to effect this change, he proposed that concessions should be made by both parties; the non-producers should invest the working classes with capital and machinery. As an equivalent for this concession on the part of the non-producers, the working classes should submit to a voluntary servitude, and give to the former nine-tenths of their produce.

The following is the substance of Mr. Owen's plans:—

Upon the present occasion we meet to consider the best practical mode of changing, in the shortest time, the present wretched condition of mankind, which is the result of fundamental errors, for a rational system of society, founded upon principles deduced from facts—a system in which truth shall be substituted for falsehood; in which certainty shall take place of loose conjecture; and under which ignorance, poverty, and misery, shall be exchanged for knowledge, wealth, and happiness. While vice and crime, except as matter of history, shall be utterly unknown.

All who reflect, are now anxious to ascertain the cause of the daily growing poverty of the industrious classes in the present improved state of the arts and sciences, and with the continually increasing means of production for the whole population, over their consumption.

They are desirous of knowing if the cause is permanent and unchangeable, or if, by human means, it be practicable to remove it; and if removable by human means, what measures must be adopted to effect the change.

And, first, as to the cause which increases poverty among the producing classes, in proportion as they increase the power of scientific or artificial productions, or as they add to the means of creating a superfluity of wealth.

All the wealth of the industrious classes proceeds directly from their labour, manual or mental; a general want of knowledge among the population of the world has made human labour a direct article of commerce, and subject to the same fluctuations in its value as every other purchaseable commodity.

The value of labour, therefore, under the present irrational state of society, depends upon the demand for it in the market of labour, and upon the amount of supply to meet that demand.

Previous to the invention of labour saving unconsuming machines, labour was always of much comparative value, because every pair of hands which came into the market brought with them a demand for food, clothes, houses, furniture, &c., amounting to nearly what their labour could produce.

But as mankind advanced in a knowledge of the arts and sciences, a new species of power for producing was discovered and introduced.

This new power has been already so multiplied, that human labour of all kinds is in great excess in the market, over the demand for it, and the labour of the most industrious is not worth in the market of labour as much as will supply a family of average numbers with the necessaries of life.

But the increase of the new scientific power of production, or as some call it labour-saving, unconsuming machinery, is daily advancing, and to its progress there is no assignable limit, nor ought there to be any, for whenever its real use shall be understood and properly applied, it will become a god-like power to relieve men from all unpleasant labour, from want, or the fear of poverty.

It is, therefore, obvious to all who dispassionately consider the present state of society in Great Britain and Ireland, and also in other parts of the world, that it is the increase of labour saving unconsuming machinery in competition with manual labour, that now, amidst a superfluity of all things, affects the industrious classes with poverty.

Having thus explained the cause of the present distress, we proceed to inquire, if the cause which now overwhelms the industrious classes with poverty is permanent and unchangeable, or progressive.

I am compelled to say, that the great cause of the poverty of the free industrious labourers in the civilized world, is, under the present system of society, not permanent, but that it is daily advancing in power, and extending its influence; and that no expedient hitherto produced, or that can possibly be devised, while human labour shall continue an article of sale, will prevent that poverty continually increasing.

These, my friends, are no ordinary times in which we live; the day is probably near at hand, when all that is good or evil in human nature, will be called into full action; when ignorance, bigotry, and despotic sway shall again overwhelm the more advanced nations in civilization; or when intelligence, charity, and kindness, and laws securing equal rights and conditions to the human race, shall govern the world.

This time is not only near at hand, but it may be said that it is come; and that the period is arrived when the practical wisdom and the moral courage of all men will be put to the test.

Although the cause of poverty which now so sorely afflicts the industrious classes, is not even permanent, but progressively increasing under the present practices of the world, yet under another state of society it is practicable to remove this cause of poverty, and to make the cause itself the source of inexhaustible riches.

There are but two modes that I can discover by which this permanently increasing cause of poverty, and its innumerable attendant evils, can be changed in its direction, and made, instead of a curse to the industrious part of the population, the greatest of blessings to all classes.

The first mode, and that most easy of attainment, is an enlightened servitude, arising from a compact made, and thoroughly understood, between the producing and non-producing classes.

The former agreeing, as they might agree, and easily perform their engagement, to create in quantity or intrinsic value, ten times the amount of wealth that is now produced in Great Britain and Ireland, and that in return for it they shall be supplied out of this enormous increase of wealth, with a sufficiency of good, wholesome food, sufficient houses and clothes, an education for their children, and medicine and medical advice when ill.

The producers might, by this arrangement, be easily relieved from their great enemy and opponent—labour-saving machinery; for by a proper understanding with the non-producers, this power might be directed to aid the producers to create an unlimited amount of wealth, which might be stored in extensive granaries and warehouses for the use, when required, of the non-producers.

It is true that the latter might, in a very few years, be overwhelmed with the quantity of real wealth at their disposal, but the producers could with the aid of the labour-saving machines, build more store-houses and create more wealth, until every one of the non-producers shall say, "We have enough to spare, we have sufficient in our granaries and warehouses, and stores of every thing we can rationally or irrationally require for many years to come."

Thus there would be an endless creation of wealth for the non-producers without fear, dread, or opposition, from the producers, who, having one tenth part of the quantities, would also have a full supply, and to spare, of all they could desire; and when ill, every care would be taken of them.

The only evil to guard against would be to prevent any of the producers becoming non-producers. But this would be easily effected; for, if I am not very much mistaken, the lives of the producers under this improved order of society, would be equally, if not more desirable, than their masters.

I would give the preference to the producing classes, because of the useful regular exercise of all the faculties that would be called into action.

It is very probable too, that in a few generations, the non-producers would breed out, or desire to become producers, and then, when the last survivor of the non-producing class should die or become producer, the producing class would be relieved from the slavery of providing so large a surplus of wealth for another class, who never produced any thing, or in any way added to their comfort.

The other remedy presupposes more knowledge in society, than the march of mind, as it is termed, has, I fear, yet produced; and in such case it will be premature for immediate practice.

This remedy requires an entire change of all the false notions respecting man and society, for true principles relative to both.

When this change can be effected, an enlightened system of equality may be established, in which all the powers of man and science might be employed to produce the most beneficial results for all.

This is that state of society which has been foreseen and anticipated by the most intelligent of the ancients who have studied human nature and human society.

Mr. Owen concluded his address by reading a series of resolutions (which we have subjoined), and two petitions founded upon them, one to be presented to his Majesty, and the other to the two Houses of Parliament.

At the close of Mr. Owen's address, several persons addressed the Meeting, and two or three amendments were proposed. They were, however, negatived, and the original resolutions carried almost unanimously. One or two individuals, opposed to Mr. Owen's plans, endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but the clamour from all parts of the building prevented them from proceeding. During the early part of Mr. Owen's address, a chair was broken in the gallery, which gave rise to an idea that the gallery was breaking down, and several persons rushed towards the door, but no accident took place.

The Meeting separated about half-past Ho'clock

1st. That we desire to be permitted to acquire knowledge for ourselves, and to be allowed the means of creating a large amount of wealth for the upper classes, and non-producers, and a small amount for ourselves—say one tenth of the former.

2d. That the present occupations among the upper classes, and the direct competition of the labour saving unconsuming machinery with our labour, are now the obstacles which prevent us from acquiring knowledge and creating wealth, except in the most limited degree, and under the most wretched circumstances.

3d. That we know of no means of changing this most lamentable state of human existence, except by an enlightened equality of condition, according to age, or a voluntary system of servitude on the part of the producers to the non-producers, who, without control, shall receive nine-tenths of all the wealth annually created.

4th. That the meeting is of opinion, that there is not yet sufficient knowledge among mankind or freedom from early mysterious prepossessions, and of habits for either the producers or non-producers now to adopt a voluntary system of equality, of education, and condition.

5th. That the meeting is of opinion that the second mode of enlightened servitude is the most suited to the present degraded state of the human intellect, and to the present wretched habits and practice of mankind.

6th. That, therefore, this meeting will address his Majesty, and petition both Houses of Parliament, in conformity with the above resolutions, in the hope that these its proceedings, that this all-important, and now most necessary subject, should be the first to occupy their deliberations, and that it may be calmly and maturely considered, without passion or prejudice, for or against any portion of the population of your Majesty's widely-extended dominions. We conclude, by assuring your Majesty, that we have no sinister views in preparing this address; that we have no desire to see the peace of these realms disturbed, nor have we any other wish, than to promote the good of the people, and the happiness of your Majesty, and that of her Majesty, Queen Adelaide.

LORD EBRINGTON'S RETURN TO PARLIAMENT.

Subsequently to the return of Lord Ebrington to Parliament for the county of Devon, he visited several of his constituents, and at their earnest request has attended public dinners in various parts of the country. The speeches delivered on these occasions were characterised by expressions of the warmest attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty. The following are extracts from a luminous speech delivered by his lordship at Crediton:

"At this time of day, and after so long an acquaintance, it was, he hoped, wholly unnecessary to make public expressions of those principles by which his political life had been actuated, and which had, from their first knowledge of each other, been their bond of union. (*Cheers.*) To the friends of reform, it was almost unnecessary to repeat that he continued more and more impressed with its necessity, and backed and supported with the general and powerful call of the people, he looked forward with a strong feeling of hope, amounting almost to conviction, that the time could not be distant when, at least salutary revisions of the existing mode of forming the House of Commons must take place. (*Loud cheers.*) To the advocates of economy and retrenchment he would say, that he most entirely concurred with them, and that in every way in his power it would be as much his inclination, as he felt it to be his duty, to support every measure having those ends fairly for their object.—At the same time he would say that as much depended on the people as on those they sent elsewhere—although to such strenuous friends of reform, of economy, and retrenchment as he then addressed, it was unnecessary to particularize the various modes in which they must be the assertors and protectors of their own rights. He would, therefore, turn to the more agreeable task of offering them his heartfelt congratulations on the prospects that were now afforded them, in the fact that the good seed which those of that town had assisted in sowing, so many years' since, had not only given up its security in this county, but had exceeded itself and become an abundant crop in every part of England, where an opportunity had offered for its display—(*loud cheers*)—and that attachment to principles which, in worse times than these, rendered the few who had the manliness to assert them not merely objects of jealousy, but of persecution and popular scorn, nay, almost of hate, may now, without fear, be pronounced in the face of day, because they are universally recognised as those alone on which the rights and liberties of man can with security be founded. (*Immense cheering.*) He said universally, because the very small party who still affected to keep aloof from the recognition were scarcely deserving of notice. (*Cheers and laughter.*) It was true, they called their principles and opinions those of the old constitution—(*continued laughter*)—but if he mistook not, those principles which, through evil report and through good report, had been their's and his, and were now become those of the whole County of Devon, were the only legitimate principles of the British constitution. (*Immense cheering.*) He had also learned more, for he had become convinced that the great victory was not of an evanescent, but permanent character—that it was the result of perfect conviction in the minds of those who had supported him, of the justness and correctness of his and their principles—for he had found that instead of losing any thing of its character in their eyes, it had, in the interval which had elapsed—in the calm retirement of home, received the sanction of mature deliberation—while the acclamatory manner in which he had been received by the large majority of those not possessing the elective franchise, showed, in a way not to be mistaken, that they too approved of the choice of the freeholders—and this even in those parts of the county formerly most remarkable for the expression of very contrary sentiments. (*Hear.*) But if they exulted over those triumphs in every part of England where the popular standard had been raised, so ought they also to rejoice that the voice of liberty had found its way, and caused itself to be heard in a neighbouring country. (*Immense cheering.*) This was the response he had expected, sure as he was that there was not a bosom in England, with a spark of the hallowed flame in its composition, but must rejoice (even though the struggle was stained with blood) at the victory so nobly won by the friends of freedom in France, who had, by one act of wickedness or another, at length been driven to resistance to the measures of an insufferable, a mad and lawless despotism—(*Immense cheering.*)—and yet, having gained the victory, had shown in their triumph a moderation only equalled by their valour in the struggle—and they were actually at this time studying how to take away the punishment of death from those individuals who are liable to that fate for having caused the shedding of the blood of their countrymen. (*Loud cries of hear, hear.*) He also trusted that on the Government of our own country all these things would have a salutary influence, and that it would create within the bosoms of the individuals composing it a sympathy with the brave and free in other countries. (*Loud cheering.*)—He could not believe but that so powerful a cry as that which had been raised for retrenchment, and that had been and would be raised for Parliamentary Reform, must produce some effect—that the Government must in future pay some attention to professions—some respect to public opinion, expressed in firm but respectful language, from one end of the kingdom to the other."—(*Loud cheers.*)

At the dinner given at Honiton, the Chairman proposed, as one of the toasts, "The Ministers of the Established Church and other denominations who have assisted the cause of Liberty in this country," which called forth the following observations from

The Rev. W. Wright, (a Dissenting Minister, residing in Honiton,)—It is true, that at the election I had no vote to give to the noble lord, but I have a heart which warmly shares the feelings of joy which pervade this meeting; and could that heart be read, three words would be found engraven there—which, if adopted as the watchword of the world, society would be very differently constituted from what it at present is. These words are—liberty—peace—and charity. I remember the remark of a noble lord (Nugent), who, when presiding at the anniversary of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty in the Metropolis, said, that he felt satisfied of the propriety of filling that situation, when he remembered it was filled the preceding year by a noble relative of his, "whose path in life was that of bright honour, of strict justice, and of manly virtue." I am sure this assembly will join with me in the fervent hope that the noble lord may pursue that path with a firmness that shall never waver, with a boldness that shall never be daunted, with a vigilance that shall never slumber, until he has accomplished, in unison with that patriot band by whom he is surrounded, all that his liberal and enlightened mind can wish or has in view, I, as an individual, owe to the noble lord a debt of gratitude [illegible] can never repay. I can now leave [illegible] a legacy which my forefathers [illegible] me, for I can bequeath to them [illegible] the right of private judgment, [illegible] dence, in matters of religion [illegible] any civil disability or stigma. [illegible] when those disgraceful statutes, the Test [illegible] Corporation Acts, were repealed, that our fetters were broken, and that we were in a great measure free men; we ask you now my lord to join the same course. We must have a register for the birth or baptism of our children, which shall be legally recognised. In a few words, my lord, we must and will be free—(*continued applause*)—and, my lord, we rejoice that the door of liberty has been opened to our Roman Catholic brethren; but we must not suffer you to relax in your exertions until we have extended the hand of Christian fellowship to the Jew!!! (*Applause.*) I will indulge the hope that a little further perseverance in this sacred cause, and the sound shall roll across the Atlantic wave, and in every country throughout Europe, "Civil and Religious Liberty has triumphed, and Europe is free."

NETHERLANDS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Painting, which had languished before the fourteenth century, sprung at once into a new existence from the invention of John Van Eyck, known better by the name of John Bruges. His accidental discovery of the art of painting in oil quickly spread over Europe, and served to perpetuate to all times the records of the genius which has bequeathed its vivid impressions to the world.—Painting on glass, polishing diamonds, the Carillon, lace, and tapestry, were among the inventions which owed their birth to the Netherlands in these ages, when the faculties of mankind sought so many new channels for mechanical development.—The discovery of a new world by Columbus and other eminent navigators, gave a fresh and powerful impulse to European talent, by affording an immense reservoir for its reward. The town of Antwerp was, during the reign of Charles V., the outlet for the industry of Europe, and the receptacle for the productions of all the nations of the earth. Its port was so often crowded with vessels, that each successive fleet was obliged to wait long in the Scheldt before it could obtain admission for the discharge of its cargoes. The university of Louvain, that great nursery of science, was founded in 1425, and served greatly to the spread of knowledge, although it degenerated in to the hotbed of those fierce disputes which stamped on theology the degradation of bigotry, and drew down odium on a study that, if purely practised, ought only to inspire veneration.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. X.; being the History of the Netherlands.*

SPAIN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Spain was, at this period, in some degree excluded from European civilization. A contest of seven centuries between the Mahomedan tribes and the descendants of the Visigoths, cruel, like all civil wars, and, like all those of religion, not merely a contest of rulers, but essentially of the people, had given to the manners and feelings of this unhappy country a deep stamp of barbarity. The ferocity of military chieftains had become the basis of the government and laws. The Christian kings had adopted the perfidious and bloody system of the despotic sultans they replaced. Magnificence and tyranny, power and cruelty wisdom and dissimulation, respect and fear, were inseperably associated in the minds of a people so governed. They comprehended nothing in religion but a God armed with omnipotence and vengeance, or in politics but a king as terrible as the deity he represented.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. X.; being the History of the Netherlands.*

"COME BUY MY HEARTS."

WORDS BY C. FREEMAN—MUSIC BY J. BLEWITT.

This is a delightful little song in waltz time. The melody is flowing and elegant, and does credit to the composer. We subjoin the words:

[illegible]

Come buy my hearts
Fresh as the dew
Made for love and joy
Pure as new
Thistles set round them
Pray to be let by them.

[illegible]
Heaven I feel and know
Pure as the light
At close of day
Thoughts take their flight
So, Maidens may
Come again to-morrow.

Fine hearts for sale,
Soft and sage
Gold I am an wo then
Fine hearts for young,
So warm they glow
With love and truth
And trust so rich
The very souls a-glow.

Fine hearts a few,
So fond and true
No sighs can close them
But one for you,
Pity, Maidens, well,
The price is high
[illegible]
Heart for a Heart I sing

STANZAS.

I mourn not the forest when ever form is dying;
I mourn not the stream whose beauty is fled
I weep for the hopes that for ever are flying
I wish for the worth that I slighted before.
And I wish to think me how rain is my wishing,
For love once extinguished, is kindled no more.

The spring may return with his garland of flowers,
And wake to new rapture the bird on the tree,
The summer breathe soft through his chrystalline bowers,
The blessings of autumn wave brown o'er the lea,
The rock may be shaken—the dead may awaken,
But the friend of my bosom returns not to me.

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MR. FRANCIS WYSE—IMPORTANT TO WATERFORD PATRIOTS.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Wexford Chronicle.

> When truth or virtue an affront endures,
> The affront is mine, my friend and sovereign, Pope.

SIR—I have just perused the last of a series of letters with which Mr. Francis Wyse has favoured the public, and I believe I may safely assert that there never appeared in the columns of a public journal a sentence which has excited more deep and general regret than the last I have read, in which the writer takes his leave of Mr. Henry Winston Barron, and thereby intimates to the world that he has made his last journey to the press, and taken a final farewell of the readers of the *Waterford Chronicle*.

I beg leave, Mr. Editor, with your kind permission, to congratulate the gentleman upon the doc[illegible] he has obtained over his adversaries, and I do [illegible] without incurring any imputation of [illegible] upbraid with my fellow citizens [illegible] upon the diminution of our [illegible] occasioned by the suspe[illegible] of the consequent loss of the [illegible] with the perusal of his p[illegible] acute.

I cannot forbear to favour the [illegible] exhilarating effects of this gen[illegible] Lordships, as illustrated by an incident which [illegible] on this day. A friend of mine, who is [illegible] contemplative and reserved, and who sometimes stands in need of such incentives to merriment as may counteract the gloomy tendency of his thoughts, happened to take up the last number of the *Weekly Chronicle*, and fortunately to cast his eyes upon the letter which I have taken for my theme. He first surveyed it with that degree of attentive seriousness which, in the mind of a person not acquainted with his accustomed gravity, might be considered as amounting to a tacit admission of the importance of the production; but when he arrived at that part where the author boasts of the generosity of his concessions to the gentlemen whom he has arraigned before the public upon a mere hypothesis, his risibility began to prevail over his philosophic temperament—the habitual gloom which overspread his countenance was supplanted by a smile—and, meditating upon the strict observance of the laws of chivalry, manifested by this literary knight-errant in the extension of mercy to his vanquished foes, he broke out into a peal of vehement and continued laughter, which at length terminated in the expression of the following couplet, in which he had made some artful transpositions, to render it more suitable to his ideas:—

> "Some have for soldiers, then *for farmers* pass,
> Merchants next, and turn plain fools at last."

This incident, though trivial in itself, being more than sufficient to establish Mr. Wyse's claim to the gratitude of such of his readers as wanted to have their minds delivered from the dominion of unpleasant thoughts, and their hearts relieved from the pressure of anxiety, I shall now proceed to consider how far he is entitled to the respect of those whose hours of relaxation from business are dedicated to the improvement of the mind, and who never read but with a view to the attainment of knowledge; and let me premise, with the assurance that I feel my total inability to speak of his last letter in terms commensurate with its merits—the lofty soaring of imagination, the rich and easy flow of elocution, and the irresistible energy of argument which mark the beginning, the middle, and the end of every sentence, evinces a power of intellect to confirm the impressions which my former letter must have made of the writer's claims to everlasting renown. The contrast between the election in February and that of Tipperary in which the former is represented as characterised by *miserable and petty intrigue*, is one of those happy illustrations which excite in the mind that species of astonishment which first overpowers the influence of prejudice, and subsequently yields to the force of conviction. To enable you, Mr. Editor, who did not be there in February to form a proper estimate of the policy and discretion which have guided Mr. Wyse in the selection of the terms he applies to the struggle of the men of Waterford at that period, I shall briefly enumerate some of the characters who gave to this *miserable and petty intrigue* all the weight and importance which their gratuitous exertions could impart. Exclusive of the almost entire body of the Waterford citizens, who, from the most affluent merchant to the most needy artizan, were all zealously and actively engaged in the contest—exclusive of all that was liberal and enlightened in the County Waterford, and of the Catholic Clergy of both City and County, there were to be found in the ranks of Mr. John Barron a gentleman to whom even the *Wexford Mirror* made every concession of praise which urbanity and perfect honour could extort; such men as Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. John Lucless, Mr. O'Connell of Limerick, Mr. O'Brien Dillon of Nenagh, Mr. Martin Lawless of Templemore, and, though last, not least, our own honest and gifted fellow-citizen, Mr. Peter Grace. Is it then possible to contemplate, without surprise and indignation, the ignorance and effrontery of the man who has dared, for such the medium of the public press, to designate as *miserable and petty intrigue* the course of open and constitutional remonstrance resorted to by the gentlemen whose name I have mentioned, in order to obtain the services of free-born subjects of these realms? Mr. F. Wyse is the man who has done so, and he may rest assured that he should endure any pains which the public expression of my indignation could inflict, in lieu of any lashings are administered by the more elaborate [illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible] appears to any rational thinker that the important services rendered by Messrs. Lanigan and Kenney to the public cause of Tipperary ought to have supposed [illegible] of Mr. Wyse that observation which [illegible] and their services as simple and so [illegible] Mr. Wyse, on the contrary, has first received from the Hon. [illegible] and illustrious and patriotic, ought to [illegible] Mr. Wyse, by his exertions towards public virtue, that [illegible] from invective, which, under other circumstances, [illegible] Mr. Wyse, in his letter to Mr. O'Connell, [illegible] to expose; but I will not proceed to a [illegible] on one of my countrymen [illegible] Mr. Wyse [illegible] Mr. Wyse [illegible] Mr. Wyse

[illegible] perhaps with good intentions, [illegible] the people assembled at Hoare's Mart, when they could have given before the people, their reasons for adopting or rejecting the resolutions for which the great meeting had been adjourned to the second day. On the first day, all the resolutions were passed except one, and to debate that the meeting adjourned to the second day. The next day, the business was to be completed; why was it not completed by them? Because twenty or forty persons, individually respectable, thought fit to set themselves up against public opinion. In his (Mr. L's) opinion, they did what was very wrong; but why were they opposed to a deputation on the second day. It was indeed then discovered to be imprudent and impolitic; it was found to be not pleasing to government, and so Sir C. Morgan would not go on the deputation; and the government were hostile to it, and on that account the Marquis of Westmeath would not stir. This was the presumptive argument used against the address—that the government was hostile to it: but the people outside called for the meeting.—Why did not the Marquis of Westmeath take the chair? No doubt, the Marquis of Westmeath had a right to leave the chair, if he did not like what was going on; but the people, and the people alone, had a right to decide, and to direct what ought to be done. *(Hear.)* Why did not the gentlemen who were in that room come on the platform and argue the point before the people: there were certainly in that room men of the first talent, and who could boast of an intellect far superior to his. Why, then, did not those gentlemen come forward and argue the point with him before the people; he was not afraid to meet them there. Surely, if he were wrong, they could have convinced the people that he was so. But surely now he was not at this time of day to expect to find three hundred gentlemen (the requisitionists) to set themselves up to controul public opinion. Was the course adopted by this committee like the course pursued by any other committee that was ever heard of? He never in his life saw a committee so fledged with their own consequence, and so blown up with their own dignity. Respectable and able as were the men who were around them, he saw amongst his supporters the day before men of superior intellect, and of equal respectability.—*(Loud laughter.)* He saw there just as respectable men as Mr. Fitzpatrick, and more who, in point of gentility, were just as good. *(Hisses.)*

Mr. FITZPATRICK—Did you, indeed, Mr. Lawless?

Mr. COSTELLO (the Barrister) hoped the Chairman would call Mr. Lawless to order, and not allow him to make use of personalities.

Mr. LAWLESS continued—Was he to be told that 150 gentlemen, puffed up with their own self-importance, were to pass by the opinions of men who raised them to any political importance they possessed? What were their aggregate meetings composed of but the very elements of those who had supported him the day before?—They were the body upon which Jack Keogh relied, and which nerved the arm of O'Connell, and were any body of men there, whether composed of 60 or 300 individuals, to set themselves up as dictators to the public? He then called upon them to make atonement for what they had done—he called upon them to give up the resolutions, which should be handed over to the member for Clare—the envoy for Ireland, and who would so admirably represent them in Paris, and what man, he would ask them, was so well calculated to personify Ireland? *(Loud cries of oh! oh! and laughter.)* He had no doubt that there were many gentlemen in that room who had very good opinions of themselves, but he did not think that any one of them was so well calculated to discharge the duty to which he was appointed, as O'Gorman Mahon.—*(Loud laughter.)* He would, so far from retracing his steps, call upon them to retrace theirs, and to do, as he always did, bow down to public opinion. Whatever the mass of his countrymen determined upon, he always reverenced. Never in his life had he addressed a more respectable assembly than those he had the honour to speak to the day before; there were at least two thousand present—*(cheers)*—and amongst them were men of the most sharp and acute intellect—for when it was suggested to them that the resolutions should be sent by post, they cried out against it, from the conviction that it was improper and indecorous, and they had good reason for thinking so. There was not a man there who would not be able to expose the fallacy and weakness of the argument of those opposed to his (Mr. L's) opinion. The gentlemen in that room were afraid to meet him, and his cause had triumphed. He should now move that the resolutions passed on the first day of the meeting should be handed over to the chairman at the second day's meeting, O'Gorman Mahon. *(Hisses and laughter.)*

O'GORMAN MAHON—With due submission to Mr. Lawless, I have nothing to do with that resolution.

Mr. LATOUCHE—Under the present circumstances, I feel myself bound to ask, what now is the object of the present meeting?

Mr. MACKLIN—To disclaim the embassy to Paris, and there are plenty in the room to disclaim it. *(Hear, and cheers.)*

Mr. J. C. BRADY said, that he should now state to the meeting the reasons that suggested themselves to his mind for proposing the resolutions which he was about to submit to them. He gave way to Mr. Lawless, in the hope that he was about the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Redmond—that suggestion had not been attended to, and he (Mr. B.) did not feel disposed to yield the same courtesy to any one else. Mr. Lawless had talked about a deference to public opinion. *(Hear, hear.)* No man was more willing to yield to public opinion than he (Mr. B.) was. He believed it to be the first duty of every man in society to entertain a respect for public opinion, and those particularly who professed an adherence to the democratic forms of the constitution, should always be most ready to defer to public opinion, and without that deference it would be impossible to regulate the proceedings of hastily constituted public assemblies.—*(Hear, hear.)*—He only regretted that Mr. Lawless, who professed such a deference for public opinion, should by his conduct, have manifested how completely he disregarded it. *(Hear.)*—Mr. Lawless set up his single opinion against the opinion of the public.—*(Hear.)*—Mr. Lawless on his single responsibility, and afterwards aided by one or two others, set up an opinion which was directly opposed to that sanctioned and authorised by the gentlemen assembled in the committee-room, and from whom the great meeting had originated, and to whose management it had been entrusted.—*(Hear.)*—When Mr. Lawless had talked of the Marquess of Westmeath having neglected his duty by vacating the chair, was Mr. Lawless forgetful that an understanding had taken place in his (Mr. Lawless's) presence—no terms were agreed upon, and upon the faith of that agreement Lord Westmeath had taken the chair. Who then was answerable for deceiving Lord Westmeath from the chair? He, or they, who had broken faith with that noble lord?—*(Hear, hear, and cheers.)*—Who was it showed a determined hostility to public opinion? Was it Mr. Lawless, who when he found the unanimous opinion of the rank and talent of the meeting against him, then thought fit to appeal to the undistracted rabble below.—*(Hear, hear, and hisses.)*—He (Mr. Brady) had a great regard for what is called the "people," but was any man to tell him that he was to discover what was right and proper in public measures, except from those who were distinguished for their intelligence, their independence, and their character. *(Hear.)* The people constitute a powerful body, if directed by intelligence; but they who endeavour to separate intelligence from numbers, endeavour to destroy the force of popular opinion. *(Hear.)* Whatever might be the opinion entertained by Mr. Lawless of the omission of Lord Westmeath in not taking the Chair, there could be but one opinion as to the meeting which assumed to itself to be an adjournment of the meeting of the day before, and who had assumed to themselves the power of dictating for the country the adoption of an address which (said Mr. Brady) we totally disclaim, and the appointment of a delegate to whose nomination we utterly and totally dissent. *(Hear and cheers.)* Without proceeding farther he (Mr. B.) should now submit to the meeting the resolutions he proposed to offer to their consideration. Mr. Brady here read his resolutions. The first stated that their noble Chairman, (Lord Westmeath,) and our Secretary should transmit the resolutions agreed upon on Wednesday last to the illustrious La Fayette. Second—that having learned with astonishment, that without any notice to their chairman and secretary, a meeting had been held in the arcades of Hoare's Commercial Mart, assuming to itself to be an adjournment of the meeting of Wednesday, and at which it was proposed, that Mr. John Lawless should prepare an address, and that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon should present it, they felt it their duty totally to disclaim such proceedings. Third—that they deemed it unnecessary and inexpedient to present an address to the French nation, but had they thought that the circumstances required it, they would not confide to Mr. John Lawless the preparing such an address, nor to Mr. O'Gorman Mahon the presenting of it. *(Loud cheers.)*

Mr. COSTELLO (the barrister) claimed, he said, the honour of seconding the resolutions proposed by Mr. Brady. *(Hear.)* He had been a regular attendant on all the meetings of the committee, Mr. Lawless also attended those meetings, and Mr. Lawless was present when the question of an address or no address was debated. Mr. L. assented to the propriety of there being no address—where, then, was Mr. Lawless's consistency in acting as he had done?

Mr. LAWLESS wished the gentleman would recollect himself. The only point which he had conceded to the committee, and that was to Mr. Latouche and the Marquess of Westmeath, was not bringing forward a resolution respecting the repeal of the Union. But he denied most peremptorily that he had made any other concession.

Mr. COSTELLO said that he should confine himself to facts, he would not at all verge upon declamation. The question of address or no address was debated in the committee. It was decided that there should be no address. Mr. Lawless was present when this decision was come to. Mr. Lawless did not dissent. He acquiesced in it because he was silent upon it. *(Hear, hear.)* He (Mr. C.) would not say that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon broke faith with the Marquis of Westmeath; but the resolution proposed was a breach of faith with the Noble Lord. The Marquis of Westmeath insisted upon it as a condition of his taking the chair; and on the faith of that condition a number of gentlemen attended the meeting, and gave to it the weight of their names and their character.—*(Hear.)* In the entire of those proceedings Mr. Lawless was a co-operator. Mr. O'G. Mahon originated the idea of an address, and at a time when the rank, character, intelligence, and property which attended the meeting had departed from it, and if he (Mr. C.) was rightly informed, Mr. Lawless first disapproved of the proposal of Mr. Mahon, and when Mr. Mahon persevered, Mr. Lawless came round and favoured Mr. O'G. Mahon.

Mr. LAWLESS said, that what Mr. Costello stated was not exactly correct.

Mr. COSTELLO—What I have stated is the fact.

Mr. LAWLESS—You do not understand you as saying what I am stating is not the fact?

Mr. COSTELLO—You have heard what I have said.

Mr. LAWLESS—Then I say what you are saying is not the fact. *(Cries of "order, order.")*

Mr. COSTELLO—I think the remark is not deserving any reply, and is unworthy of an observation.

Mr. LAWLESS—Understand me—I contradict you most positively. *(Order, order.)*

Mr. COSTELLO—If any man contradicts me, or puts on me a personal responsibility, I shall know how to reply to him. *(Order.)*

Mr. LAWLESS—I do, then. *(Cries of "Order, order.")*

Mr. FOGARTY thought that two gentlemen might safely entertain contradictory opinions of a fact; the only question could be as to the motives that influenced Mr. Lawless. *(Hear.)*

Mr. COSTELLO continued by saying, that he admitted that Mr. Mahon had not attended the preliminary meetings of the committee; and did not therefore know that the question of no address had been determined upon; but then Mr. O'Gorman Mahon neglected his duty in not attending the committees. He was a requisitionist—he was aware that committees should be held, and as a public man—as the representative of a great county, it was his duty to have attended the committee meetings.—*(Hear.)* Unlike Mr. Lawless the sins of Mr. Mahon were the sins not of commission, but of omission. *(Hear.)*

Mr. LAWLESS—What has this to do with the resolutions before us?

Mr. COSTELLO said that he was giving his reasons for supporting the resolutions of Mr. Brady. A breach of decorum had been committed, an act which was likely to be attended with great mischief, by Mr. Mahon's proposing a resolution when the mass of the meeting had departed, and when those who had formed a great portion of its intelligence and respectability had retired. *(Hear.)* The resolution, too, was proposed contrary to a distinct pledge given to the Marquis of Westmeath, and the noble lord would have been completely justified in having vacated the chair the very moment the resolution was proposed. *(Hear.)* But how could Mr. Lawless reconcile to himself or to any one else the consistency of his conduct, in his first dissenting from and afterwards assenting to the address, and thus becoming a party to a breach of faith with the Marquis of Westmeath? *(Hear and cheers.)* And who had Mr. Mahon and Mr. Lawless to support them on their project of an address?—men who forced open the doors and would not pay a shilling for their admittance.—Such men, forsooth, were high authority on a question involving the fate of millions. *(Hear and cheers.)* He (Mr. C.) was one who was not in the habit of declaiming about the people—he was himself one of the people; and when the opportunity offered, he would do more to defend the people from oppression than many who perhaps professed a great deal more than he did.—*(Hear, hear, and cheers.)* The address was proposed at a late hour in the evening, and at a time when the substantial business of the meeting was over. It was opposed by every gentleman in the meeting who had known of the pledge to the Marquis of Westmeath, with the exception of Mr. Lawless.—The next day the gentlemen of the Committee assembled, and would have gone down to the meeting, but for a circumstance which he should now mention. It had been arranged that a shilling should be paid at the doors; but they understood that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Lawless, accompanied by a number of persons of low life certainly, were in the lower part of the building, and that Mr. Mahon had, before he came up to the committee, advised those persons not to pay any thing for their admittance.

Mr. O'G. MAHON—I am sure the gentleman will forgive me for interrupting him; but in the last observation he has made respecting me he had been wholly inaccurate.

Mr. HOME—What the gentleman has stated is perfect fact, as far as Mr. O'G. Mahon is concerned. I did not see Mr. Lawless there.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—Amongst gentlemen, I am certain that the assurance of a gentleman who has never yet deviated from the line of integrity, will be believed. I declare most positively that the allegation made is an unfounded one.

Mr. HOME—My character is also at stake, and I hope I have a good one, though I am not an honourable gentleman, nor a member of Parliament. I believe the gentlemen in the room and the people of Dublin know me well, though I do not pretend to be an O'Gorman Mahon, nor the head of a sept. *(Laughter.)* I think that my word is as well entitled to credit as that of any other man, and if my word will not be credited, then I am ready to take my oath of it, and I can get the affidavit of ten gentlemen who are in the room to the fact. *(Hear.)* I think it would be too much if I allowed myself to be browbeat and insulted in my own house here, as I was on the quay yesterday by Mr. O'Gorman Mahon. I have to state another circumstance—I have seen an advertisement, stating that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon presided at a meeting in the Commercial Mart yesterday. He did no such thing—there was no meeting in the Commercial Mart, the meeting was outside. *(Laughter.)* I have only to say, now, that I would not have come here at all, if Sir John Doyle did not desire me to do so. *(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. COSTELLO continued—There was no intention of excluding the people, and the gentlemen up stairs would have gone down, could they be assured that the persons outside would not force their way in without paying. They did not go down, because an assurance to that effect would not be given to them. But what he (Mr. C.) blamed Mr. Mahon most for was this, that he proposed a half measure, and one which would have produced union amongst all parties, though he had declared his intention of supporting Mr. Lawless's proposition, which he knew must produce disunion.—*(Hear.)*

Mr. BARRETT—Much has been said, and finely said, of the virtue of appealing to the people to-day; but these observations, however true in the abstract, are quite inapplicable to the one hundred or the one hundred and fifty persons who assembled round the whiskey tub in Mr. Hoare's small yard. I respect the valor, and sympathise with the injuries of the people as much as any man, who seems so treadingly sensitive to their feelings. I, who am one of the people—who fearlessly conduct a paper, the leading principle of which is the defence of the poor and feeble, against the aggressions of the rich and powerful—I, who have been for two years getting up every morning expecting an ex-officio information before night—*(Cheers.)*—would I be insensible to the voice of my morning visitors, really consisted of the people? *(Hear.)* But God forbid the description I saw in Hoare's yard represented even that portion of the Irish people, which are ranked amongst the industrious and laboring classes. I walked among that function in the yard, while the non-attendance discovered in the upper stories. I reckoned the—I heard their language; they consisted at most of about one hundred and fifty persons, and those not of the honest, productive classes. I saw them conducted with deliberacy, not many of them by any on their lips—whiskey evidently from their breath—staggering about, evaporated. I know not by what influence—They were not men naturally inclined to public discussion or national action, and their purposes seemed as desperate as their countenances were forbidding. *(Hear.)* It was from the yells, execrations and threats of this banditti that the committee gradually dispersed. They could not decide a question fairly, where they were subject to the irruption of a gang of desperadoes, with whom neither life nor property appeared to be secure. The great body of the intelligent classes retired; therefore under such circumstances, I object to the decisions of those who remained, as really not representing the Irish people. *(Cheers.)* The people do not consist of the laboring classes of society alone—they consist of all classes, without the exclusion of any. *(Hear.)* The small body in that yard did not represent even the humbler classes of society; but even if they did, the intelligent classes, for the most part, were excluded; the humbler classes only constitute a powerful limb of the people, who, when deprived of the more intelligent classes, are deprived of the animating soul which gives physical strength its energy, direction and utility to the popular mind. *(Loud cheering.)* I object then to the act of those who passed the resolution of a deputation, and ground that objection on the constitution of the body which passed it. It was a nullity; it did not represent any one class of the honest people of Ireland, and wanting the more intelligent classes, it was destitute of the component parts of what is absolutely necessary to constitute a popular assembly. *(Cheering.)*

In the course of Mr. Barrett's speech, Mr. Lawless said, that when the people were refused admittance the gates ought to have been thrown down by them.

Mr. W. MCMANUS—If they were, I should be glad to know who would have paid for them.—*(Hear and laughter.)*

Mr. LATOUCHE suggested that there should, if possible, be some arrangement come to between the parties. The late meeting, it must be acknowledged, by all persons, had gone off in a very extraordinary way. He should not now say who he thought was to blame for this. What had been done in this case? When the names were proposed to the requisition, Mr. Fitzgibbon and Mr. Fitzgerald, who acted as secretaries, and who had taken a great deal of trouble in order that the meeting might pass off with *eclat*, had notes written to every gentleman who signed the requisition, in order that proper pronunciations might be made for the meeting. Twenty or thirty gentlemen came together, and as was usual on such occasions, resolutions were discussed proper to be submitted to the meeting. This was the usual and the proper course in all such cases. To his (Mr. L's) recollection, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon was not present at those meetings, but Mr. Lawless was present, and there was an understanding that there should be no address. They were alleged to Lord Westmeath to that effect; he (Mr. L.) now forgot all the reasons which the Noble Lord gave for adopting such a course, but it was promised most faithfully to his Lordship, and it was upon certain and express conditions that the Noble Lord took the chair. *(Hear, hear, and cheers.)* Now, it was necessary for them to have a proper place for a meeting; they had discovered that in consequence, and the rent had to be paid. *(Hear, hear.)* It was absolutely necessary that a fund should be procured to defray the necessary expenses. The idea of charging a shilling was discussed at the meeting at which Mr. Lawless was present, and it was agreed that it should be adhered to. He (Mr. Latouche) felt extremely hurt that a charge should, under such circumstances, be made, and to the act of that they would be to exclude the people. Neither he nor any gentleman who acted with him for one moment entertained such a thought. *(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. LAWLESS said that Mr. Latouche was in error when he supposed that he was present when it was determined to charge a shilling. He never knew of it till he heard it a short time at dinner from his son. The first he heard of it he went to Mr. Fitzgibbon, and he gave him little a most indecorous lecture on the propriety of his conduct.

Mr. FITZPATRICK stated that he did not for a moment wish it to go forth to the world, that the people were excluded on account of the charge of a shilling. The fact was otherwise. The charge of a shilling was ordered until a sufficient sum was collected to defray all expenses, and then the gates were thrown open to every one who chose to enter.

Mr. P. O'GORMAN said, that Mr. Fitzpatrick stated to him that it was his intention to open the gates to every one, as soon as the necessary sum was collected—*(cheers)*—and he should also say for Mr. Lawless that he deprecate the idea of paying at all.

Mr. REDMOND said, he supposed that Mr. Lawless, like every other gentleman, had paid his shilling.

Mr. DOYLE—He did not. I paid Mr. Lawless in.—*(Loud laughter.)*

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

After the letter of "A Sea-farer," which we publish this day, it is our wish to terminate the controversy which has for some time existed on the subject of local politics, on the merits of public men, and we hereby appeal to our respectable and able Correspondent the "Sea-farer," that his communications upon other subjects will be very acceptable.

Mr. D. P. ROHANE's communication was too late for this day's Paper, but shall appear in our next.

HOUSELESS shall appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

Last night we received the London Mail of Monday—the following are extracts:

We stop the press to state the arrival of Dutch Papers to the 15th instant, of which the following are extracts. Every thing denotes that the division of the States, be it what it may, will be enforced by an army. We also learn by private letters just received that divisions are increasing among the popular Belgian leaders:

"HAGUE, SEPT. 16.—The members of the Second Chamber met to-day to consider of the royal message. Yesterday several members of the States General from our southern provinces had an audience of his Majesty. Among them were M. de Gerlache and M. de Brouckere. His Majesty conversed with them for a long time.

"By an order of the 7th September, his Majesty has now made bought and sold houses for the artillery and train to be procured in the shortest possible time, by voluntary bargains with the owners. His Majesty, by a decree of the 31 instant, appointed M. Van Maanen Minister of State, and on the 13th, determined his functions as first President of the Supreme Court of Justice at the Hague.

"THE HAGUE, SEPT. 17.—Great activity is at present observed in the War-Office. A great number of persons have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. General Hosmes is appointed Governor of the Fortresses of Mons, and General George of Ypres.

"There is no public sitting of the Second Chamber to-day.

"His Majesty has given 10,000 florins to the poor of this town, on the marriage of the Princess Marianne."

On the 11th a proclamation was issued at Brunswick, bearing the signature of Prince William Duke of Brunswick Oels. His Serene Highness expresses his sorrow at recent events, but at the same time bestows the most unqualified praise upon the efforts of the inhabitants for the restoration of order and the protection of private property.—*Hamburg Reporter.*

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS KILLED WITH TYPES.

It must be acknowledged that the French surpass the people of any nation on earth for [illegible] titude and invention. When the combat began in Paris on the 27th of July, some of the most conspicuous for courage and cool determination were the Editors of the Parisian Journals, one of which, the Editor of the *Temps* [illegible] while gloriously leading a column of the people against the Swiss soldiers. The editors as well as citizen soldiers, although well [illegible] of powder, had not a sufficient q[illegible] "[illegible] metal," whereswith to [illegible] tyranny, and they bethought [illegible] of those metal types, which had [illegible] subdued the most prisoner foes of [illegible] to fly the place of musket balls [illegible] and they accordingly repaired [illegible] their printing offices, and loaded their [illegible] boxes and canvass bags with all [illegible] which they shot off in prime style against [illegible] and cuirassiers, inflicting wounds which [illegible] number of a Parisian journal says, [illegible] most part, incurable." The surgeons [illegible] of the different hospitals were at first at a [illegible] account for the malignity of the wounds until [illegible] extracted printing types of all sorts and sizes [illegible] the bodies of the soldiers. A good hint [illegible] the Irish printers to put by their old types [illegible] fully, for God only knows when they may be [illegible] on to defend the liberty of the press [illegible] in the same way as the French editors valiantly defended it in Paris.

MEETING IN DUBLIN TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE IN FRANCE.

A meeting was held in Dublin on Friday and another on Monday, and notwithstanding so much of personal altercation occurred at the meetings, and that the reports run to a considerable length, we shall copy them for the purpose of enabling the readers of the *Chronicle* to discover in those reports, the characters of these fellows who have been raised, by public indulgence, to eminences which they never should have occupied; it seems to us that they have lost their wits by being advanced to too great a height of popular elevation.

WATERFORD NEWS.

On Sunday evening last, some impious wretch stole the Lord Bishop of Waterford's elegant large Morocco-bound prayer-book off his Lordship's throne in the Cathedral Church. Fortunately his Lordship's title was printed on the back of the prayer-book in appropriate gold letters, which lead to the recovery of the book, but we learn that the thief has, as yet, eluded the officers of justice.

The parishioners of Tallaghmelan have agreed to give Doctor TRENCH the sum of £247 a year as a composition in lieu of tithe. The Earl of Donoughmore has, in this affair, acted with a liberality and love of justice which does him infinite credit, as his demesne, lying within this parish, pays considerably less under the tithe system than it will pay under the Composition Act; yet he has waived every objection on that score, in consideration of the advantage which the parishioners may derive from the new agreement.

An inquest was held on Monday and Tuesday last on the body of WILLIAM GARVEY, who, in a drunken quarrel with his wife, received some blows, which, it is stated in the verdict, were the cause of his death." His wife, MARY GARVEY, has been committed to prison.

A poor woman named Anne Byrne died dead last night, in French-street.

A man named Fitzgerald, in the employ of one of the Lighters at the Quay, last night, fell into the river, but by the praiseworthy exertions of the River Watch he was fortunately rescued from a watery grave.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

At the Worcester musical festival, the Bishop of Rochester preached a sermon, which has excited a great deal of attention, as indicating the far-fetched ideas have produced in the minds of the dignitaries of the church. The Bishop addressed the assembly on the subject of church property and the indefeasible right which its ministers had to the enjoyment of its revenues in the same manner as they are now possessed. He denounced that any attempt to equalize church livings, or to change the distribution of its property in any way, would be a system of *spoliation and robbery*, and would lead to the forcible seizure of all property, to suit the object of a party unfortunately gaining ground in the present day, whose object was to produce a state of anarchy. He appeared to consider that church men had the same right to their revenues entire as any other nobleman of the land, and held them by a tenure more ancient than any of them all; and that many of the public labourer under a delusion that the church was a burden upon the country, when the fact was, that the property of the church was the accumulated bequests of private individuals during a series of ages—and that if the income from the present remnant of that property was to come to be equally divided, it would yield little more than £200 a-year to each incumbent, which would have the effect of pauperizing the whole body. In making this statement he kept out of view that property was left by the piety of our ancestors as a provision for the support of the church and through it for the religious instruction of future ages, and not to be monopolized by a few individuals. He also neglected to state that not one-fourth of the clergymen of the Church of England enjoy £200 a-year, and that the present system enriches one-fourth to produce the very effect which he asserts an equalization would produce—that of pauperizing the whole body of clergymen.