The Waterford Chronicle.

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

No. 544. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1830. Price 6d.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Thirty-seven [Acres] of the LANDS of MAYFIELD, opposite YOUGHAL, including ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN fully cropped, FLOWER GARDEN and HOT-HOUSE. The Land is of excellent quality, chiefly in grass. The convenience of Sea-Bathing, and the New Bridge at Youghal, render the situation most desirable. A Long Lease can be given. Apply to T. P. Carew, Esq., Lisnabrin Lodge, [illegible]low.

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 [illegible] to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may [come] to the store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs [per] 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.—[They] 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 Roe, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. Milward and Skottowe, Carrick-on-Suir.

RUSSIAN TALLOW, HEMP, FLAX, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WHITE and CO., have just arrived to them the Cargo of the Brig [illegible], Captain Mitchenson, from St. Petersburg, consisting of

150 Casks Yellow Candle TALLOW,
36 Bundles Cut Clean OUTSHOT, and Half Clean HEMP.
528 Bobbins CORELLIA and 12-Head FLAX,
29 Bundles Flax and Hemp CODILLA,
1 Cask ISINGLASS,

which, with the Cargo of the *Filey* from Archangel, consisting of HEMP, TALLOW, PITCH, TAR, MATS, &c. they offer for SALE on reasonable terms.

They have also just landed, and on Sale, 300 Tons [illegible] and Birch TIMBER, per the *Don*, from Prince Edward's Island, and 3000 first sort DEALS, 5000 STAVES and BILLETS, and Pot and Pearl ASHES, per the *Sarah and Eliza*, from Quebec.

Waterford, 4th Tenth Month, 1830.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THE WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES, delivered at this Hospital WILL COMMENCE on MONDAY, November 1, at Four o'Clock.

Certificates of attendance on these Lectures are acknowledged by the Colleges of Surgeons in Great Britain, and by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards.

The Hospital contains 42 Beds.

In addition to the very extensive intern practice of this Institution, the Pupils have the opportunity of attending patients who wish to be confined at their own residence. From the situation of the Hospital in the most populous part of Dublin, the external practice affords many additional advantages.

There is every comfortable accommodation for Six intern Pupils.

Terms—For internal Pupils for Six Months .. £18 0 0
For externs £10 10 0

Application to be made to Mr. Gregory, Master of the Hospital, 34, Arran-quay, Dublin.

October 14, 1830.

AUCTION OF TOLLS, ON THE ROAD FROM WATERFORD TO CORK.

TO BE LET, at Dungarvan, on the 27th of October, instant, for the term of One Year, from the First Day of November next, the TOLLS of the two Turnpike Gates at Three-Mile Bridge and Whitfield, as they are at present placed, with or without (as may be agreed on at the letting) a Gate at Newtown, in the same division. Also, the TOLLS of a Gate to be erected at the Cross, on the top of Cusheam Hill, with a side Gate on the old line; and the TOLLS of the present Gate at Cusheam, with the addition of a side Bar on the old Clonmel Road; being in the second division. Also, the TOLLS of a Gate to be erected between Ballyvallane and Lismore, and the TOLLS of a Gate to be erected on the top of Tallow Hill, being in the third division.

The Tenants, when declared, to pay a Month's Rent, which they will forfeit unless they name solvent Securities, and that they execute a Bond for the payment of the Rent on or before the First Day of November.

The Trustees will also investigate the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

Waterford, October 11, 1830.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of the ancient and loyal City of Waterford, most respectfully approach your Excellency, with our heartfelt congratulations upon your arrival in our [illegible], and embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity [illegible] afforded us, of testifying our attachment and loyalty to the person of our Sovereign, and that of our gracious Queen, as well as the great respect [illegible] we bear towards your Excellency, whom His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Viceroy [in] this part of the Empire; and we trust and feel [confident] that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, and the benign influence of your Excellency's Government, Ireland will advance in manufactures and [commerce], whilst the loyalty and good feeling of [illegible]

[illegible] that your Excellency may long enjoy health [illegible] and that Ireland may continue to [illegible] paternal Government, and we desire [illegible] at all times, upon the [illegible] His Majesty's Government [illegible] loyal Corporation.

THE ANSWER.

Mr. Mayor, Sheriffs, and Gentlemen of the Common Council of the City of Waterford,

I thank you for the kind and cordial manner in which you have been pleased to address me upon my arrival in [illegible] and I rejoice to [illegible] sentiments of loyalty [illegible] with which His Majesty and the [illegible] have already inspired all classes of men in this [illegible].

[illegible] I have every reason to believe that a considerable [illegible] has taken place in the [illegible]

[illegible] a long course of [illegible]. You will enter it, as I hope, in the [illegible] spirit of loyalty and concord.

[illegible] endeavours [illegible] and I am confident that the [illegible] of Waterford will at all times [co]operate with [illegible] in the maintenance of our free Constitution, and in the due administration of the laws.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, containing about One Thousand and Fifty Plantation Acres, either together or in Lots, to suit small purchasers.

For Title and Particulars, apply to Charles James Tandy, or William Hughes, Esqrs., Waterford; or to Henry Denehy, Esq., No. 9, Fitzwilliam-square, South, Dublin.

N.B.—No preference whatever is promised, and the purchaser of this Estate will have the advantage of getting all the Title Deeds since the Patent was granted.

Waterford, October 15, 1830.

NEW IMPORTATION OF WINTER GOODS.

M'DOUGALL and CHERRY announce the arrival of their WINTER STOCK from England, having been selected there from Houses of well-established celebrity and respectability, by F. P. Cherry, whose experience in the Wholesale Trade of Dublin enables him to purchase on fully as good terms, from the Manufacturers, as the most extensive wholesale Dublin houses. They can confidently assert that money cannot procure better or cheaper goods than they now offer for Sale; and by always keeping really good articles, and selling at a moderate Profit, they must insure quick sales, and consequently a continual supply of fresh goods, taking the precaution carefully to exclude all such from their Establishment as are made up principally for show, and to please the eye. From the long established character of their House, they trust their friends can place the fullest reliance on what may be recommended; and it is their determination not to be undersold by any House in Ireland. Their present Stock may be classed as follows:—

Superfine BLACK, BLUE, and MEDLEY CLOTHS, of every description, comprising some Wool-dyed Blacks, and an assortment of the very best West of England Cloths, which they can engage durable colours.

DOUBLE and TREBLE MILLED CLOTHS and BATTEENS, fashionable colours, Browns, Olives, Greens, Corbol, and every shade of Drab.

LIVERY CLOTHS of every description, Blues, Drabs, &c., from 6s. upwards.

PETERSHAMS, MILLED COATINGS, & DREADNOUGHTS, for Top Coats, &c., of the most prevailing colours, for the approaching winter.

DOUBLE and TREBLE MILLED CASSIMERES, at every price. Their stock of those goods cannot be surpassed for variety.

An assortment of PLAIN and FANCY CLOAKINGS for Ladies' wear.

WOOLLEN and SCOTCH PLAIDS, the best description and most approved patterns. They expect a farther supply of those goods per next arrival of the *Gipsy*.

FRENCH CUT VELVETS, FIGURED and PLAIN SILKS, VALENCIAS and TOILONETTES, all beautiful new patterns for Winter Waistcoating.

LADIES' HABIT and PELISSE CLOTHS, every colour and quality, Browns, Olives, Myrtles, French and Navy Blues, Clarets, &c. &c.

Some very superior PILOT CLOTHS.

Printed Tabling, and Card Cloths, Floor Cloths, Velveteens, Barragons, and every other article suited to the trade in the Woollen and Manchester line. They have received from the first maker in London, a case of real Buckskin and kid-lined gloves, Doe Skin and Silk Braces. Also, a superior assortment of French, Kid, and a variety of new articles in the Glove line for the Winter Season.

Their stock of HATS is, as usual, the very best to be procured, in the finer qualities particularly, as they take the greatest pains to be constantly supplied from the best and most fashionable West End Makers.

They distinctly state that they strictly adhere to their rule of not making a second price, as the lowest that will be taken is marked in plain figures on all their goods.

Parade, Waterford, October 13, 1830.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Oct. 15.

ARRIVED.

13th—Elizabeth, Lewis, Liverpool, salt, &c.; Robert Henry, Davis—and Pacific, Ellis, Newport, coals; Eagle, Morgan, Pembray, do.; Eliza, Lewis, Liverpool, salt; George the Fourth, Hollis, Cowes, ballast; Lydney Trader, Allpass, Cardiff, coals.

14th—Nora Creina steamer, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers; Gipsy steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo; Auspicious, Duncan, Bannow, general cargo.

15th—Eliza, Barge, Milford, culm.

SAILED.

13th—None.
14th—None.

SHIP NEWS.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

Dublin, Oct. 13, 1830.

SIR—I will thank you much to find a place in your columns, for an account of a dreadful disaster which happened the *Anty*, of New Ross, that left Whitehaven on Saturday, the 9th instant, bound for Cardiff, with iron ore. On the morning of the 10th, she sprung a leak, and the water rushed in so forcibly, that it ascended from her bottom to her deck. I then called all hands to know what was best to be done, and the plan we devised was to run for the first port we could make, which was Wicklow. To our great astonishment, on our arrival there, we met a parcel of boatmen, who considered us a prize, and compelled me to run out of it at night, in the dreadful situation I was placed in, and this morning I got in here. Mr. Thomas Fox would have given me all the assistance he could, only that he was so much afraid of himself, which I discerned, and I thought it the best way to steer for this place.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
Andrew Power.

Wreck of the Saladin, of Belfast.—The barque *Saladin*, of Belfast, bound from Liverpool to Eastport and St. Andrew's, was, on the morning of Wednesday last, found at sea, dismasted and water-logged, having been previously abandoned by the crew. She was towed ashore by the boats at the Island of Ennis Boffin, on the county of Donegal coast, opposite Tory Island.—She is a complete wreck. We are happy to state that the crew have been saved. The captain and part of the crew arrived in Belfast on Sunday.

On Sunday evening week, the schooner *Eve*, of Belfast, Downey, master, coal loaded, during a gale of wind from W.S.W., in attempting to run for Campbelton harbour, the wind suddenly turned round to N.N.W.—she missed stays, and struck a rock at the entrance to the harbour, and shortly after sunk. It is expected that she will be raised. No blame, we understand, can be attributed to the master, who did all in his power to save the vessel.

Elsinore, Sept. 25.—We experienced a heavy gale this morning from the South. The *Sisters*, Mearns, from Riga to Dundee, drove on shore beyond the town. The *Rambler*, of Peterhead, was also driven on shore, but got off and proceeded. The *Mary*, Shepherd, from London to Dantzic, has come into the harbour, having broken her windlass and lost an anchor. The *Mary*, Williams, of Whitby, has also damaged her windlass.

Sept. 28.—The *Sisters* was got off the 26th, and proceeded yesterday. The *John and Francis*, M'Leers, from [D]rogheda to Memel, has come into harbour, having lost her bowsprit and stove her boats.

The ship *Royal Charlotte*, was seen in lat. 31, long. 71. She was on her beam ends, and main and mizen masts gone.

The *Mary*, Alexandrina, from Bergen to Sligo, was totally wrecked near Westport on the 24th ult.

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.

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

THE Autumnal Meeting of this SOCIETY was held at Piltown on Tuesday, October 6, 1830.

MICHAEL COX, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Committee were then appointed for the ensuing year:—

Lord Duncannon, President; Michael Cox, Esq. Vice-President; Edward Briscoe, Esq. Treasurer; Rev. Gustavus H. M'Causland, Secretary, *ex officio*; Henry Harrison Briscoe, W. W. Currey, Daniel Osborne, George Briscoe, Michael Rivers, John Walsh, Edward Burnett, Edward Elliot, Esqrs., and Dr. Higginbotham.

The Premiums were then allotted as follow, after a very strict and patient examination by the Judges:—

1—For the best managed farm, from 20 to 40 acres, the state of the house and offices to be taken into consideration £2 0 0
William Dalton.

2—For the best ditto, ditto, from 10 to 20 acres 1 0 0
Richard Lynagh, Farnavaroon.

GREEN CROPS.

3—For the best acre of drilled potatoes 2 0 0
Patrick Conway, of Tybrochney.

4—For the best acre of English red clover, to be cut and soiled 2 0 0
William Dalton.

5—John Ryan, Kilmana.

6—For the best half acre of manzel wurzel first class—a medal.
Rev. Mr. M'Causland.

7—For the best twenty perches of mangel wurzel, for farmers not holding more than ten acres 1 0 0
No Competition.

8—For the best ten perches of flax, for farmers not holding more than ten Irish acres 0 10 0
Patrick Ready.

GRAIN.

9—For the best and heaviest Winchester bushel of wheat 1 0 0
William Dalton.

10—For the best and heaviest Winchester bushel of oats 1 0 0
John Dalton.

IMPLEMENTS.

11—To the farmer, resident in the Barony, who shall show, on the first Tuesday in October, the best appointed plough, all his own property 1 0 0
Mark M'Daniel, Emil.

12—To the mechanic resident in the Barony, and having been resident for three months previous, who shall show, on the first Tuesday in October, the best made iron plough, of his own manufacture 1 10 0
George Powell, Piltown.

13—For the best made wooden plough on the same terms 1 0 0
John Walsh.

14—For the best made tumbling cart, ditto and ditto 1 0 0
Thomas Fleming, Clonecunny.

15—No competition.

16—For the best draft sire, the property of a farmer resident in the Barony 2 0 0
Pat. Comerford.

17—For the best bull, ditto and ditto, to have served 20 cows, the property of resident farmers, at 2s. each 2 0 0
Anthony Carroll.

18—For the best boar, first class—John Jones, Esq. .... Medal.
Second Class—John Deady 1 0 0

19—For the best description of milk cow, not above 7 years' old 1 0 0
Pat. Dunn.

20—For the best description of milk heifer, 3 years' old 1 0 0
Thomas Egan.

SPADE CULTURE AND DRAINING.

21—For the greatest proportion of ground dug with a spade, on a farm not exceeding five acres Irish—no horse to be kept by said person 1 0 0
Kyran Comerford.

22—For the second greatest portion ditto.... 0 15 0
Laurence Daniel.

23—For the third portion 0 10 0
Daniel Keelahan.

24—For the greatest portion of land reclaimed from a state hitherto uncultivated, and not less than three Acres 2 0 0
Pat. Ready.

COTTAGES.

For neat, clean cottages, with well-inclosed gardens, not kept for the accommodation of lodgers—the inhabitants not holding above five acres.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE BARONY.

No. 1—Widow Lewis, Kinsalee 1 0 0
2—Thomas Dogherty, of Piltown 0 15 0
3—Michael Fogarty, ditto 0 10 0
4—Widow M'Daniel 0 10 0
5—Anthony Dalton 0 5 0
6—Katty Fannace 0 5 0

LOWER DIVISION.

No. 1—John Barry 1 0 0
2—William Fiore 0 15 0
3—John Crawley 0 10 0
4—Martin Corcoran 0 10 0

JUDGES OF FARMS AND GREEN CROPS.
Messrs. Walsh and M'Causland.

JUDGES OF GRAIN AND IMPLEMENTS.
Messrs. Reade and M'Causland.

JUDGES OF STOCK.
Messrs. Rivers, George Briscoe, and John Blackmore.

JUDGES OF SPADE CULTURE AND RECLAIMED LAND.
Messrs. Edward Briscoe and John Walsh.

JUDGES OF COTTAGES—UPPER DIVISION.
Messrs. Edward Burnet and John Bourke.

LOWER DIVISION.
Messrs. Newport and M'Causland.

The Dinner was attended by 55 Members and Farmers—Michael Cox, Esq. President; Edward Briscoe, Esq. Vice-President; Edward Elliot and Doctor Higginbotham, Stewards. The challenges of the year 1829 were then awarded.

CHALLENGES.

Mr. Henry Harrison Briscoe proposed three neater and cleaner Thatched Cottages, in the same Townland, than any similarly circumstanced in the Barony, for half a dozen of Wine.

Accepted by Lord Duncannon—won by Mr. Henry Harrison Briscoe.

Mr. Hayden, of Greenvale, proposed to show two acres of drilled Potatoes against any in the Barony, for half a dozen of Wine.

Accepted by Lord Duncannon—won by Mr. Hayden.

Mr. Jones, of Mullinaro, proposed to show a Ram, at present in possession of the owner, against any in the Barony, for a cast of Wine.

Accepted by Mr. Farmer, won by Mr. Jones.

Doctor Briscoe proposed to show a four year old foal not thorough bred, and in possession of the owner, than any in the barony, for a cast of wine.

Accepted by Mr. Patrick Walsh, Mr. Richard Blackmore, and Mr. Matthew Coghlan—won by Mr. Patrick Walsh.

Mr. Briscoe proposed to show an iron plough, made in the *forge* of Clonecunny by one smith, better than any made in the Barony for a cast of wine.

Accepted by Mr. Edward Elliott—won by Mr. Edward Elliott.

A sweepstakes for half an acre of Mangel Wurzel was accepted by Lord Duncannon, Mr. M'Causland, and John Walsh.

Won by Mr. M'Causland.

CHALLENGES FOR AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE YEAR 1831.

Mr. Patrick Comerford proposes to show a better horse, to improve the breed for agricultural purposes, than any person in the Barony for half a dozen of wine.

Mr. Gregory proposes to show six heavier peaches, the produce of one garden, against any person present, for twelve shillings.

Accepted by Mr. Gelatly.

Mr. Edward Barnet proposes to show six heavier peaches, the produce of one garden, against any person present.

Mr. Gregory undertakes to produce a handsomer four year old colt than any person present, the colt being now in possession of the owner, for twelve shillings.

Accepted by Mr. John Blackmore.

Mr. M'Causland proposes to show a handsomer three year old heifer, reared by the owner, than any in the Barony, for 10s. or £1.

Mr. Patrick Walsh proposes to show a year old colt, thorough bred, the colt and dam being now in possession of the owner, against any in the Barony for a cast of wine.

Mr. M'Causland proposed a sweepstakes of half-a-crown for each perch of drilled potatoes against those planted in beds.

GUSTAVUS H. M'CAUSLAND, Secretary.

THE Public are pretty generally aware, that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that *immediately before* this unexpected *rise* they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.—They were induced to make those extensive purchases by the extraordinary temptations which at that moment were held out in the English Market for a large outlay of ready money, and they have since had ample reason to rejoice at having availed themselves of so fortunate a conjuncture.

They now pledge themselves that not one shilling advance shall be laid on any Article in the Establishment in consequence of the late rise; but that, on the contrary, the Friends and Customers of the Cloth Hall shall as fully share in all the advantages under which their present most extensive assortment was laid in, *as if no subsequent rise had taken place*; and the Proprietors trust that the character which they have established with the Public will be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the strict fulfilment of this pledge.

Waterford, Cloth Hall, October 11, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 16.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Butter, per cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, per barrel	26 32	26 32	28 32	26 32	26 32	26 32
Oats, do.	10 11	10 11	11 12	9 [illegible]	9 11	10 11
Barley, do.	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	[illegible] 13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15 18	15 18	15 16	15 [illegible]	15 16	15 [illegible]
Flour, 24s. per bag	27 34	27 34	37 42	[illegible] 32	27 32	27 32
23s, do.	30 34	30 34	30 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, do.	29 24	29 24	20 24	20 21	20 [illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Corn, do.	23	23 23	26 24	2[illegible]	21 [illegible]	[illegible] 28
Meal, do.	23 24	23 24	23 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	42	43 42	43 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scalded Pork, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heads, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offal, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey, per gal.	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Beef, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coals, Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swansea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The price of Butter on Thursday rated generally at from 90s. to 92s. per cwt. Yesterday the price declined from Thursday's quotation to 88s. to 90s. per cwt., at which quotation the market closed. The supply on Thursday was not great, but yesterday it was considerably enlarged, all of which met with a quick demand. Weighed on Thursday, 168; yesterday, 204 firkins.

The receipts of Corn from farmers are not large—Wheat and Oats stationary, but Barley 6d. over the above-mentioned prices. Oatmeal continues steady. No change in Flour or other articles.

Bacon Pigs have declined 6d. from the prices quoted on Thursday. Scalded Pork was purchased at 2[illegible] to 30s. per cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Oct. 13.

Wheat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d. per st.; Barley, 10½d.; Oats, 9½d. to 9½d. per st.; Bere, 00d. per do. First Flour 38s. per bag; seconds, 34s. to 36s. per do.; Thirds, 24s. per do. Oatmeal, 15s. 6d. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, [illegible] per stone.

Butter—90s., 86s., 80s., 74s., 68s. and 1s. per cwt. paid over.

CORK MARKETS, Oct. 12.

Corn—Wheat, 21s. 8d. to 31s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.; Bere, 9s. 0d. to 12s. 6d.; Oats, 9s. 0d. to 12s. 1d. per barrel.

Flour—First quality, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.; second ditto, 19s. to 20s. per ditto; household, 15s. to 18s. per ditto; thirds, 7s. to 10s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 13l. to 14l. per ton.

Whiskey, 6s. 3d. per Irish gallon.

Potatoes, 5d. to 6d. per stone.

BUTTER.

The Merchants ... 88s.—84s.—78s.—71s.—70s.—61s.
The Country ... 76s.—74s.—68s.—61s.—60s.—51s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 11.

Our market this morning is very thinly supplied with all kinds of grain, and there are but few buyers. The farmers are occupied in preparing their land for the ensuing crops. The trade generally is very steady, but a few parcels of Wheat have sold at an increase of 1s. per quarter. There is no alteration in the price of Oats, but for prime picked samples of Barley there is good inquiry. We have a good deal of Bean and Peas in the market, and 2s. per qr. less than on this day week is given for them. Other articles of grain remain as before.

Wheat	48s. to 70s.	Small Beans	42s. to 46s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.	Tick do.	35s. to 40s.
Barley	28s. to 35s.	Oats, Potato	2[illegible]s. to 30s.
Malting do.	00s. to 00s.	Poland	2[illegible]s. to 28s.
White Peas	36s. to 44s.	Feed	20s. to 24s.
Boilers	44s. to 48s.	Flour	[illegible]5s. to 00s.
Grey Peas	36s. to 40s.	Rape Seed	[illegible] 20l. to 00l.

CARD.

IN opening his ACADEMY for the Winter Season, Mr. GOODMAN begs to make his grateful acknowledgments to the many respectable Families who have honoured him with their Patronage and Support.—He has been a resident of Waterford for the last sixteen years, and, from the character he has sustained in his Profession during that period, he hopes it will not be considered presumptuous in him to reiterate the opinion expressed by many of his friends, that he is best entitled to the support of the respectable Inhabitants of Waterford and its Neighbourhood.

The System of Stage Dancing has been, for some time, discontinued in all Fashionable Circles. It is in a great measure by no means at present suited to the Ball Room. The style now practised in the Court Circles of England and London, is characterised by that chaste elegance and graceful movement which the present state of society is happily disposed to cultivate. By a strict and regular correspondence with the first Masters, Mr. Goodman is at all times enabled to introduce the various improvements in his Profession.

Mr. Goodman begs to remind the Parents of such Children as receive Education at Schools where he has no engagement, that his attendance at his Academy, in Cathedral-Square, is on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Ladies—From One to Three o'Clock.

Gentlemen, same Days—from *Three* to *Half-past Four*.

The Academy is open for the Instruction of Gentlemen every Evening from *Six* to *Eight* o'Clock.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

AT a MEETING of the CITY and COUNTY of WATERFORD, held on Friday, the 15th October, 1830—convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of Petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Union—

HENRY WINSTON BARRON, of Belmont House, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions passed with acclamation:—

Moved by Dominick Ronayne, of Ardo [illegible], Esq.—seconded by Wm. Morris, of [illegible], Esq.

Resolved—That the Legislative Union with Great Britain was brought about by means which we forbear to describe, because they cannot be adequately characterised, without the use of language so intemperate as not to be willingly employed.

Moved by Philip Barron, of Seafield, Esq.—seconded by Henry Downes, of Waterford, Esq.

Resolved—That after thirty years' experience, we are able distinctly and emphatically to declare that the Union has not produced any one beneficial or useful effect to Ireland—whilst, on the other hand, we can justly attribute to that measure the most disastrous and fatal consequences. Our commerce is diminished, our manufactures are nearly annihilated, our gentry are impoverished, our labouring classes are sunk into degrading pauperism, distress and misery are daily accumulating, and hope is sinking rapidly into despair.

Moved by Patrick Morris, Esq. of Springfield—seconded by William Winston Barron, Esq. of Belmont.

Resolved—That, under these circumstances, we do call upon the British Parliament, in a respectful manner, but in language suited to men deserving of freedom, to restore to Ireland her domestic Legislature.

Moved by John Archbold, Esq.—seconded by Richard Walsh, Esq.

Resolved—That the restoration of an Irish Parliament would most powerfully tend to preserve the connection between Great Britain and Ireland—to secure the throne of our beloved and revered Monarch—and to increase the strength and prosperity of every part of the British dominions.

Moved by Alexander Sherlock, Esq. of Killaspy—seconded by William Ronayne, Esq. of Snow Hill.

Resolved—That the form of Petition now read be adopted by this Meeting; and that it be entrusted to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., our County Representative, to present the same—and that Lord George Beresford, Sir John Newport, the Hon. Mr. Lamb, and the Hon. George Ponsonby be requested to support the prayer thereof.

Moved by Philip Barron, Esq. of Seafield—seconded by William A. Hearn, Esq.

Resolved—That our most heartfelt thanks are due to that great man, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for his unwearied and persevering exertions in the cause of the Irish people; and that we place the fullest confidence in his zeal, integrity, and talents, to work out the redemption of this wretched country.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Chairman.
J. EVERARD FEEHAN, Secretary.

It was moved that H. Winston Barron, Esq. do leave the Chair, and that Alexander Sherlock, Esq. be called thereto.

Moved by Richard Walsh, Esq.—seconded by Dominick Ronayne, Esq.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are cordially given to Henry Winston Barron, Esq. for his dignified and proper conduct in the Chair, and especially for his having presided at the first public meeting held for a repeal of the Union in this kingdom.

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Chairman.
J. EVERARD FEEHAN, Secretary.

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County and City of Waterford.

That the Legislative Union with Great Britain was brought about by means so nefarious as not to be described without using language which may be deemed intemperate, but which is rendered totally unnecessary by the notoriety which has accompanied and followed those means.

That after thirty years' experience we are able to assert, in a manner incapable of being contradicted, that the Legislative Union has not produced any one result beneficial or useful to Ireland.

That the consequences of that measure have been most disastrous to both countries—by annihilating much of the resources of Ireland, it has prevented her people from being the best and most extensive consumers of British manufactures—it has impoverished our gentry—it has sunk our labouring classes into the most abject pauperism. The Union has made the Irish people participators in British taxes, without adequately sharing in British trade—it has caused the emigration of almost every man of large property from Ireland—it has been the extinction of the Irish name—it has converted Ireland, from an independent nation, into a wretched colony, governed and managed chiefly by tax-gatherers and excisemen—it has taken away our rights, as well as our duty, of self-government—it has drained off the income usually spent in Ireland, and has reduced the country to a state of almost universal destitution, and the people to a state bordering on despair.

That the Union has been justly described by the present Lord Chief Justice of Ireland as degrading, odious, absurd, and abominable—and as a total denial of the rights of nature to the great Irish nation; and it has been characterized by the same Lord Chief Justice as having originated in an intolerance on the part of the British Government of Irish prosperity.

That another Chief Justice in Ireland has given it as his solemn and deliberate opinion that the Irish Parliament had not any right, or any authority, to enact the Union, and that such enactment must be a nullity.

That we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the Repeal of the Union is necessary to preserve that connection with Great Britain which is equally essential to the power and prosperity of both countries. That the effect of the Union will be to increase the strength and security of the throne of our beloved and revered Monarch, and to increase the resources of all parts of the British dominions.

That we do, therefore, respectfully but emphatically call on this Honourable House not to delay taking into consideration the measure of Legislative union, with a view to its immediate repeal.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

TO THE IRISH MEMBERS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The situation you have obtained, though proud, is painful—your selection evinces the good opinion of your countrymen—it imposes duties as arduous and discouraging as were ever undertaken by responsible representatives.

You have to plead the cause of your country before an unwilling audience—apathetic, if not hostile—ignorant, if not prejudiced. In the very act of electing you, the PEOPLE OF IRELAND have proved their lively sense of the indifference and neglect with which they have ever been treated in the English Parliament; and you are called upon to raise your voices, to a tone somewhat louder than entreaty—to a tone that will *command* attention, however ungraciously it may be yielded.

The liberty of this address, coming from a Peer, may seem anomalous and unconstitutional; but it is known that the Peers of Ireland, having sold their birth-right, are as a dead body, and can only be reanimated through the process of corruption and the trump of a private secretary whose selections have been hitherto unfortunate, if we may judge from the conduct of our representatives in the Upper House.

An humble member of the peerage, but one who has never for a moment faltered in identifying himself with the people; one, who knows them, and who is known to them, addresses you at a moment as interesting and important, as has occurred in the history of our ill-fated country.

Mr. O'Connell, in a late address to the people of Ireland, mentions me and John David Latouche as desirous of tranquillity. I feel it a compliment to be joined with John David Latouche; we did desire tranquillity, and we do desire it. We joined a Society for the purpose of improving our country, by attention to her agriculture, her manufactures, her canals, roads, harbours, and, above all, for procuring permanent and remunerative employment for her PEOPLE. In discussing these subjects, it was determined to avoid all matters of a controversial nature. Some of the labours of that Society are before the public; they deserved a better fate than that awarded them by his late Majesty's ministers. That fate, and the inattention to our representations, were, I believe, the causes which induced Mr. O'Connell (for I had no communication on the subject with him) to wish for a modification of the Society, and a departure from the rule excluding political discussion.

I, on this occasion, joined with Lord Downshire, Mr. Latouche, and others. The Society was induced to reject Mr. O'Connell's propositions. In justice to Mr. O'Connell, I feel bound to declare, that his views were right. Our tame, milk and water representations were not attended to—our deliberations were, in a few weeks afterwards, put an end to, by the appearance of a proclamation, (issued, I do believe, against another society,) which put any meeting of Irishmen so much in the power of police magistrates, that it was deemed prudent to discontinue the meetings of the "*Society for the Improvement of Ireland.*"

It is true, I am desirous—most desirous—of tranquillity—so are all men of common sense, if they can secure or obtain it without a sacrifice of duty. I did feel anxious to let the great measure of emancipation produce its benefits, uninterrupted and unalloyed. I saw party spirit, gradually subsiding, generally replaced by mutual kindness and good feeling. We had a local government wishing to act on humane and conciliatory principles—upright and able judges—a growing respect for the laws—a deference to public opinion, which, however desirable, I had never before known in Ireland.

These changes, the state of the King, of whose good will to Ireland I entertain no doubt, the financial difficulties and general embarrassment of the Government, induced me to leave to time, to the working of events, and to the good sense of Ministers, the further beneficial measures of which I never for a moment ceased to feel the necessity. My confidence in Princes and public men had its usual reward. A Committee was appointed to paralyse the efforts of zealous members. This Legislative Committee held out a prospect of slow inquiry and remote benefit; the tardiness of beneficial measures was to be compensated by an immediate and excessive increase of taxation, as injudicious for the benefit of the State, as it was revolting to the wants and wishes of the people. This increase of taxation on Ireland, proposed at a moment when England was lightened of millions, because the beer duties pressed hard upon the comforts and necessities of the poorer classes in England; and at a period when the population of Ireland was in a state of the most abject distress—in many districts bordering on starvation. I repeat that such a period was selected to add to our already overwhelming burthens, and to aggravate the feelings of disgust at such measures. We had a flippant declaration from the Prime Minister, that "starvation was periodical in Ireland; was a matter of such usual course, that no measures for its relief were in contemplation." There was much of ignorant cold-heartedness in the observation, but thank God it was not altogether supported by the fact.—I have seldom been out of Ireland for the last 30 years, and misery so general as was felt last summer, has not been known within my recollection. It is true that on two former occasions, great dearth and consequent suffering was felt in Ireland, but on either occasions it was not so general as in this year. Allowing, but not agreeing with the Duke of Wellington's statement, if, in a country so extensive and so fertile as Ireland, famine can be annually felt by the bulk of the people; that distress must be caused by the mismanagement of the Government—and it is the first duty of the Government to prevent or to relieve it.

My Lords and Gentlemen—In the preceding observations, I have stated facts regarding Ireland; and have made out a case requiring your immediate attention, and prompt measures of melioration on the part of the Legislature. Without giving up my own opinions, as to the best remedies for the many well-grounded causes of complaint affecting our country, or presuming to dictate to others, I shall, in [illegible] take leave to [illegible] the [illegible] present circumstances, [illegible] and present attention. In the mean time, I have the honor to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and humble servant,

CLONCURRY.

26th September 1830.

FRANCE.

(From the Private Correspondent of the Morning Register.)

PARIS, 6TH OCTOBER.—We have not yet recovered from the surprise into which we were yesterday thrown by the publication of the *Moniteur*, of an ordonnance, calling out 108,000 conscripts, in addition to 40,000 levied by the ordonnance of the 18th September. The date of the ordonnance published yesterday being 25th *September*, increased the astonishment of the public, and the alarm with which the stock-jobbers were seized immediately upon its appearance, as it shewed clearly (according to their view of the matter) that the ordonnance had been held over until certain hopes of its being rendered unnecessary should be realized or disappointed. War is, therefore, deemed inevitable. If it arrive, it will be the result of the revolution in the Netherlands.

During the week ending yesterday, the road from Paris to Brussels has been crowded with volunteers proceeding to assist in the expulsion of the Dutch from Belgium. They are all nominally Belgians, but are principally Parisians, with, however, a considerable number of men from the other countries of Europe. For example—in one carriage I saw half-a-dozen Irishmen. They had at their head a Mr. Warren, formerly a *garde du corps*, and subsequently an officer of cuirassiers in the French service. Two brothers of the name of Smith, who had distinguished themselves in the revolution of 27th, 28th, and 29th July last, were also of the party, one of them the finest young man I have seen during a month. Their impression was that the Prussians would give them an opportunity of proving their courage and their zeal in the cause of independence. "At all events," (as one of them said,) "we hope the Belgians will carry the war into the enemy's country, (Holland,) for it would be unpleasant to have our journey for nothing." Two thousand six hundred volunteers have already left Paris for the Netherlands.

The report that M. Werther (the Prussian Ambassador to the Court of France) had received fresh letters of credit, was current here on Monday last, but has died away. The rumoured acknowledgment of Louis Philippe by the Emperor Nicholas is more than doubted. The movements of Austria prove that she also is not perfectly at ease. The truth is, that if they dared, those three powers at least would have declared war against France, as in 1815, but their respective subjects evince dispositions very different from those of their parents and other immediate predecessors. The apprehension of revolt in those countries in which it has not actually taken place, has alone saved France from invasion, and every moment increases that danger. A war may, nevertheless, take place, but if it shall, it will be of very brief continuance. The day is past when Kings could amuse themselves with the game of slaughter. You will never again witness a war of twenty-five years—no, nor even of seven years' duration.

The French funds have been declining in a frightful manner during several weeks. Commercial distress prevails to a melancholy extent, with the usual French accompaniment—suicide. The harvest has been a failure; but the Parisians *will not be allowed* to feel the pressure of scarcity: the price of bread *will not be suffered* to rise beyond four sous the pound. The vintage will disappoint the hopes of the already distressed wine-grower. France is thus suffering under commercial calamity—with a prospect of a dearth, and is menaced by war; but she will rise triumphant out of her difficulties. She has within her the materials for prosperity; she has gained new life by the removal of the incubus that paralysed her, and will assert her claims to the first place among European continental states.

She is threatened, however, with other misfortunes, which I have not above enumerated.—These consist of certain phials of divine wrath which (according to a volume of prophecies *just published*) are to be poured on the heads of this republican people. A certain M. Martin is the principal prophet relied on on this occasion. He says (for happily he still lives) that Charles X. will never again, nor will his descendants, occupy the throne of France, and, as the Jew says in the *School for Scandal*, "I will take my oath of that." But M. Martin goes farther: he maintains that Napoleon still lives—that he will re-enter France again, not as an usurper, but to place the crown upon the head of Louis XVII., (the son of Louis XVI.) !! I mention this stuff not to provoke a laugh, but to entreat your serious attention, for I can assure you that a very large party here, including many elderly Irish ladies, believe firmly that the predictions above referred to are on the point of being verified. The time fixed for the destruction of the present Government is nearly at hand—namely, three months from the date of the late revolution. One would be inclined to laugh at this nonsense, but the affair becomes serious when we observe any number of persons, or even an individual, contemplating such an absurdity as the overthrow of the present Government of France, and on such authority, for there is no knowing to what extent fanaticism may carry the afflicted.

The "English" continue to fly from Paris. The Earl of Fingal and family leave to-morrow for England. Ere the first of next month, scarcely one British family of rank will have remained here. I shall not regret their return home, although I am far from participating in the reason for it—their apprehension of disturbances in Paris.

The trial of the ministers of Charles X. will commence about the 1st November. Conviction of all will be the result, but there will be but *one victim*. Who he is will be immediately guessed.—His brother-in-law, an Irish Peer, is here making all possible exertions to save him, but I fear the case is desperate.

Since writing the above I have heard the declarations of Count Molé and General Gerard, in the Chamber of Deputies this evening, and which prove fully that *France has no expectation of being involved in war.*

(From the Morning Herald.)

We hope that, whatever may be the issue of the quarrels between Kings and their subjects on the Continent, this country will not embroil itself in their disputes. Severely has England suffered already for her officious interference on behalf of the Bourbons; and what has been the result of all the blood and treasure which she expended in their cause? Only this—that after twenty years of the most costly and desolating war with which Europe was ever visited, and during the course of which the very existence of England, as an independent nation, was more than once in extreme peril, a restoration of the cashiered family was effected, only to lead to another sanguinary conflict between the sovereign power and the people, and another revolution! It would be well if the enormous addition which that war made to the National Debt could be expunged as easily as the dynasty for which it was undertaken has been extinguished. The latter was but a three-days' work—but who is bold enough in calculation to speculate upon the number of years in which the former will be accomplished? For twenty years England paid her hard gold to put the armies of the Continental despots in motion against France, who, with all their hatred of popular rights and revolutionary movements, would not march a single regiment to effect what they called the restoration of order and of legitimate government, without ascertaining that England was to be the paymaster, and that their empty coffers were to be filled by the same process that drained the British Treasury. The same despots are ready, we have no doubt, to undertake a similar crusade at present, upon the same terms; but the golden Pactolus of England has run dry. If they raise armies to take the field against the "fierce democracy" of France, they must pay them; and we suspect that, much as they love legitimacy, they love their money more. Thus either their cupidity or their poverty is likely to act as a wholesome check upon their anti-democratic knight-errantry. There is another consideration which will, possibly, have some weight with them. Standing armies are not found to be quite such safe and convenient tools of despotism as they were supposed to be. Recent events in France and Belgium had proved that military discipline is not so infallible a specific for extracting from the heart of the soldier all the feelings of the citizen as the Regal Professors of the logic of the bayonet had fondly imagined. But, whether the arbitrary rulers of the Continent appeal to their favorite argument of military force or not, in consequence of the shock which their system has received in France and Belgium, as well as in Saxony and in some minor States, and is likely, before long, to experience in others, we cannot believe the English Government will be so insane as to involve themselves in the awful responsibility of plunging this country into a war for the sake of principles for which the people of England can have no admiration, and which are adverse to the very elements of our free Constitution.—The war of 20 years, which, as we have observed, was undertaken to give back to France a family that had proved itself as incompetent to reign as the exiled Stuarts, whom our ancestors hurled from the throne which their follies and crimes had disgraced, ended in forcing the French people to accept that family under the protection of foreign bayonets. Yet, in spite of the combination of Sovereigns mutually pledged to support that order of things, France has shaken off the yoke, and chosen for herself a Citizen King, on much the same principles of Government as those which Louis XVI. found himself compelled to recognise before the war in question. That unfortunate Monarch had, under the title of "King of the French," accepted the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly, and the people and he seemed to be on the best terms with each other, when the foreign Powers invaded France, and gave, by the excitement of the crisis, that fatal ascendancy to violent men in the Councils of the nation which led to the rupture between the King and his subjects, and to all the sanguinary scenes of the revolution. We trust the case of the King of the Netherlands will not induce our Government to forget that, if the money expended on the last war has gained us nothing else, it ought, at least, to have purchased us a large stock of wisdom!

MINISTERIAL DINNER TO TALLEYRAND—SEPARATION OF GREAT-BRITAIN FROM IRELAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Thursday.)

A London correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives an account of a dinner given by our ministers to Prince Talleyrand, which startles us a little. The Duke of Wellington is represented as having declared that England would be the last power to disturb the peace of Europe, by interfering in the affairs of other nations. His Grace may have been more communicative with the Prince than with the Manchester spinners, and therefore we say nothing to this, though we have our doubts. But he is also represented as having declared that a motion would be made in the ensuing session for the separation of Ireland from England, and that this would be beneficial to both. This rather startles us, we confess.

(From the Courrier Français—Private Letter.)

Prince Talleyrand received, yesterday evening, all the diplomatic honors, at the house of the Duke of Wellington, where he dined with nearly all the English ministers. It was remarked that the ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia were not present at the dinner, although they had been invited. After dinner the toast was drank, "The King of the French, the great French Nation, and the tranquillity of Europe."

The Duke of Wellington declared that if peace was disturbed, England would be the last nation to take part in the war. He has also given it to be understood that in the next Session of Parliament the repeal of the Union of Ireland with England will be discussed—a measure which will produce the re-establishment of a Parliament of Ireland. It will be the best means of conciliating the interests of England and Ireland, for the advantage of the two countries. The Ambassador of the King of Holland has demanded, in the name of his Master, assistance in the critical circumstances in which King William, by his own fault, is now placed; but Lord Aberdeen, in the name of the King of England, has refused to mix himself up with the affairs of Belgium.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO P. HEANEY, ESQ. OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. MURPHY AND CO. SMITHFIELD.

It grieves us much to announce to the public a most alarming accident which occurred to the above gentleman as he was passing on his car through Britain-street, on Saturday, (the street was at the time much crowded with vehicles of every description,) the iron of the shaft of a cart unfortunately came in contact with his leg, and tore it in a frightful manner; no blame, however is attributable either to Mr. Heaney's servant, or the driver of the cart, as the circumstance was purely accidental. We have known Mr. Heaney long, not only in the Mercantile world, but as the protector of the widow and the orphan—to the latter his loss would be irreparable. He has annually paid us a visit (in his traverse through the city) in the character, and with the humanity of the mendicant, in behalf of the Widow's House, Clarke's-court, Ship-street, of which he was the founder and chief supporter.—*Morning Post.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—FACTS FOR MR. O'CONNELL.

The fraud, force, and corruption, by which the Union was carried, is matter of public notoriety; and, in exemplification of the perfidious bribery resorted to on that occasion, it may not be amiss to state one fact:

A certain Lord, now deceased, for his support of the measure, received a pension of twelve hundred pounds a year. Ashamed to have his name on the pension list, he sold the blood money to a gentleman not living one thousand miles from Summer-hill, for a sum of four thousand pounds.—Corruption was the order of the day, and the transfer was readily effected in the following manner: Nine hundred pounds in this gentleman's name, two hundred pounds in his wife's maiden name, and one hundred pounds in his sister's. And although the Noble Lord, who for base lucre sold his country, is long since mouldering in the grave, yet the pension is continued to be paid annually to those individuals. What a fraud upon this impoverished nation. Surely it cannot be said but this gentleman has long since received ample compensation for his four thousand pounds. A shew of economy and retrenchment is made in minor things, and poor clerks are sent adrift by the dozen, while the pensioner and sinecurist are allowed to fatten and bloat upon the taxes wrung from the people.

Citizens of Dublin, look at that splendid edifice, the Custom-house, which cost this nation such a sum of money, now a monument of desolation, and at once an emblem of our pride and poverty—deserted and forsaken, that the very rats instinctively have quit it. See the revenue officer transferred to London, drawing his pay from Ireland, to spend it in England;—fatal effects of the Union. Let every well-wisher of his country unite in seeking its repeal by every legal and constitutional means. Let the never-ceasing cry be from one end of the kingdom to the other—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.—*Morning Register.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We are happy to find the independent and patriotic people of Drogheda are bestirring themselves, and that a public meeting will be held in that town, on Wednesday, to petition for a repeal of the Union. We recommend the example of Drogheda for the imitation of the people of Ireland. Counties, cities, towns, and parishes, should petition. There is scarcely any so infatuated as not to acknowledge that the repeal would be beneficial to this country. But the timid and vascillating are deterred by the hacknied cant, that it is impracticable. Every thing is impracticable to mediocrity and feebleness—scarcely any thing to energy and decision. The history of the world—of the *modern* world particularly—has proclaimed, in a voice of thunder, that a nation has but to *will* to accomplish. There is but one thing to render the repeal of the Union impracticable—it is the *talk* of its impracticability. We perceive that the *Sun* English newspaper, has a furious tirade against Mr. O'Connell, for agitating the "Stale question," as it calls the repeal of the Union, and treats the subject as if Mr. O'Connell was the sole cause of the growing popularity of the question of the repeal. In this, that paper shews the lamentable ignorance of the real state of this country, which has infected the rulers of the Continent with respect to other countries, and which has caused them to act with a blind security, while the political elements of society were big with a danger by which they were overwhelmed.—*Pilot.*

FORCIBLE POSSESSION—A MAN SHOT.

Saturday evening, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the inhabitants of Sackville-street, Dublin, and the adjoining neighbourhood, were thrown into a considerable state of alarm in consequence of the following occurrence:—A person of the name of Robert Wilson, a tailor, at present residing in Crampton-court, but who some time back carried on business in the house, No. 63, Sackville-street, in partnership with a Mr. Duffy, attempted at the above mentioned hour to regain possession of his former establishment. The house, from what circumstances we know not, had got into the hands of one Reilly, a bookseller in Denmark-street, and who also kept a stall in the same line in Great Britain-street, opposite the Lying-in-house. Wilson was resisted by three men stationed in the premises. We are not at present exactly aware as to the degree of force to which the assailant might have resorted, or what violence he might have offered on the occasion; but a carpenter named James Reilly, living at 33, Mabbot-street, discharged the contents of a pistol loaded with shot at him, which wounded him in the right side.—A *fortune*-ate circumstance, however, interposed an obstacle to the *seven drops* proving mortally effective. Some closely wedged tiers of crowns, half crowns, and penny pieces, securely stowed in the right hand vest pocket, presented a metallic sort of fortification, which bore the principal brunt of the leaden hail, and served to batter off the *charge*, at least to a vital extent, half a dozen or so of the grains only perforating their way through the intervals between the lower ribs, and without causing any very substantial damage. An alarm being given, Peace Constable Payne, of the Henry-street division, hastened to the spot, where he found Wilson bleeding, and the other parties still determined to maintain their position. The officer succeeded in disarming Reilly of the pistol, which he had fired off; but had not retained it long when it was rescued from him by those in the house, and reloaded in his presence with ball. Shortly after Mr. Blacker, one of the Magistrates of the division, came up, and almost at the same moment Peace Officer Lynch, jun., of the Head Police-office, who happened to be passing the place at the time, and on hearing the uproar made his way in to ascertain the cause. With his assistance Reilly and his allies were soon captured; when, on the person of *the former* was found not only the reloaded pistol, but likewise another, also ready *for* action, together with some leaden bullets and a powder flask in his pocket. The wounded man being also searched, a brace of screw barrel pistols were discovered on his person, but unloaded. In the vest pocket already mentioned were found a number of the shot completely *flattened* by their collision with the *crown'd heads*—also a penknife, the sharp steel blades of which were thoroughly cut in twain by the dull, heavy lead. The prisoners were conveyed to Tucker's-row watch-house, and committed for further examination.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

OUTRAGEOUS AND ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS AT KELLS—CONFLAGRATION ON THE COMMON OF LLOYD.

(From the Morning Register.)

We have received from our correspondent at Kells, an account of further proceedings on the Common, in the neighbourhood of that town, of even a more extraordinary character than those which were noticed in his previous communications from the same quarter. Our readers are already aware, that after the magistrates had deemed it prudent to liberate the eighteen persons taken into custody, the poor people returned to the Common on Wednesday morning, and busily employed themselves in the completion of their humble habitations. The open, unenclosed portion of the Common, upon which the huts were first erected, was soon found insufficient to accommodate the numerous claimants, and in consequence they entered upon the remaining part of the Common, which had been fenced in, and the entire plain, containing 500 acres at least, was soon laid out for houses, half an acre being allotted for each family. The miserable people (who are represented by our correspondent as in a state of utter destitution) occupied themselves in this way, without interruption, during Wednesday and part of Thursday, when it was ascertained that the Marquis of Headfort again made his appearance in Kells, and it was understood that he had been in Dublin for the purpose of obtaining legal advice to regulate the course of the corporation, and also the opinion of government upon his own conduct regarding the proceedings at Lloyd. On his Lordship's arrival, all the freemen were summoned to the Sessions House, where they remained in consultation until about four o'clock, when they proceeded in a body to Lloyd, accompanied by a strong detachment of the police, the military remaining in town. The police stationed themselves at a convenient distance, whilst some of the corporators attacked the small cabins, and unroofed the greater part of them, without the slightest opposition having been offered by the people. The Rev. Mr. M'Evoy was on the spot, and under his advice and direction, they abstained from any act of violence which the intemperance of the freemen might be calculated to excite. Determined not to break the peace, they remained passive spectators of the work of destruction, until the corporators left the ground, when they quietly returned to the Common, with the intention of resuming the employment on the next morning, and repairing the injury sustained in the best manner they were able.

About two o'clock on Friday afternoon, however, the Lancers and the police were called out—the corporators assembled and hurried away to Lloyd, escorted by the military and police, and on their arrival there, *burned all the habitations that had been erected.* The people did not offer the slightest opposition, or betray any disposition to disturb the peace.

The above facts have been communicated by our correspondent, who says, "It is due to the soldiery and police to state, that they did not in any manner interfere; nor should I omit to mention that the Marquis of Headfort took every possible precaution in having the people removed, lest any of the hapless creatures should perish in the conflagration." On this occasion, our correspondent adds, five or six men were taken into custody. Having been handcuffed, they were conveyed into Kells upon a dray, as it was supposed, for the purpose of being lodged in bridewell until next day, when the Magistrates sitting in Petit Sessions might dispose of their case. They were, however, hurried off in a moment out of the town, and were sent, escorted by a troop of Lancers, to the county gaol, at Trim. It appears that this summary proceeding excited much surprise and dissatisfaction. The people, all through, manifested the most peaceable disposition, and no danger whatever could be apprehended from adopting the ordinary course—that of giving a fair and open hearing to the case before the Magistrates, who, if they thought it expedient, might accept bail for the appearance of the persons charged. The people in the neighbourhood were in a very excited state, but the Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, was using the most strenuous exertions to preserve good order—to appease the minds of the people, and induce them to place full confidence in the law. It is said that the poor people will endeavour to procure a legal decision of the question.

We have given the facts above detailed without comment. But a most melancholy reflection must arise from a perusal of them. To what a condition must the country be reduced, when in a single district no less than one thousand families, the intended occupants of this Common, are reduced to such a hopeless state of destitution, as to seek for a miserable abode, and the scanty means of supporting existence, which half an acre of Common could supply, under the perilous circumstances described by *our correspondent.* It is not our purpose to canvass the right of the Corporation of Kells to the possession of the Common in question, or to defend the course adopted by the peasantry; but we cannot, without feelings of the deepest pain, contemplate the existence of such hopeless misery.

REMOVAL OF SIX THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS FROM LIMERICK.

Mr. Butcher, principal ordnance store-keeper in Dublin, has arrived in Limerick, preparatory to the removal of the chief part of the musquetry, including about 6,000 stand of arms and military accoutrements, from the ordnance depot in that garrison—destination yet uncertain. The cause of this change gives rise to some speculation. The ordnance arsenal in Limerick has been long regarded as perfectly secure from internal or external danger, and the policy of moving this depot of arms is rather mysterious at present.—*Pilot.*

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yearly	£3 5 0	To be paid in advance.
Half-yearly	1 12 6	
Quarterly	0 16 3	

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.

On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

This Paper circulates very extensively in every part of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders and Communications, in every case *free of expense*, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay, Waterford.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BARKER and Co. 32 Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSTON and Co. 1, Eden-quay, Dublin.

The Right Hon. William and Lady Mary Saurin and suite, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Flood, of Flood-Hall, passed through Tipperary, on Thursday last, on their way to Ballywire, the seat of John Bolton Massey, Esq.

The Hon. Baron and Mrs. Pennefather, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Waller O'Grady, and a large party, are at present on a visit at Mooresfort, the seat of Crosbie Moore, Esq. near Tipperary.

The Earl of Portarlington has left London for Ireland. Captain and Lady Agnes Byng have arrived at the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea in Staffordshire.

The Earl of Brecknock, eldest son of the Marquis Camden, arrived at Glinn's Hotel, in Limerick, on Thursday evening, from Dublin, and departed on Friday for the Lakes of Killarney.

His Majesty, in his progress from Brighton to London, a few days since, whilst stopping at an Inn on the road to change horses, addressed "mine hostess," who was curtseying forth her loyalty near the carriage; and observing that he should return on the following day at nearly the same hour, requested that the horses might be in readiness, to prevent loss of time. This was of course promised. Two poor and aged cottagers, who had also been drawn to the spot to view the royal person, encouraged by this apparent familiarity, put in their claim to notice, by exclaiming, "God bless your Majesty!"—"And God bless you too, my good old women," replied the good-natured Monarch; "and, as a God-send, take this to make your hearts cheerful," at the same time handing to each a half-sovereign.

The King of France has granted a pension of 20,000f. to the widow of Marshal Ney.

It is asserted that the Duke de Ragusa has sent in his oath as Peer of France, and even as Marshal.

It has been remarked that M. de Montbel is not comprised among the Deputies who have vacated their seats by not having taken their oath.

The remains of David, the celebrated painter, are about to be brought from Brussels to France, and will, it is said, be escorted from Commune to Commune by the National Guards, in uniform.

March of Intellect among the Americans.—A correspondent of the *Boston Courier* has furnished the editor with the following, which he assures was faithfully copied from a Cape Cod Log Book:—"This 24 hour quemiusis withe frish gails and trummy wheathar—Winde Nothe Aest and klowdey. I and skipper patchen barrils all ye reste a guteing Kodd fishe."—*New York Gazette.*

Legislative Agnomina.—Among others, the following gentlemen are nominated in the *Cherokee Phœnix* as suitable candidates for the "General Council." viz.—Money Cryer, Softshell Turtle, Sleeping Rabbit, Spike Buck, and Slim Fellow.—*Camden Journal, (American Paper).*

Garrick and Barry.—A female of judgment observed on the difference between Garrick and Barry in the garden scene in *Romeo and Juliet*, that Garrick looked with such animation, was so spirited in his gestures, that were she *Juliet*, she would think he was going to jump up to her; but that Barry was so tender, melting, and persuasive, that if she were *Juliet* she would jump down to him.

It is well known that the seamen and labourers connected with Greenock and other ports in the west, prefer red flannel shirts as an under clothing well suited to their rough and cold avocations. Sometime ago, at a social meeting of "that ilk," the subject of shirts came under consideration, when several kinds were mentioned as having the preference, for *comfortability*. "By Japers," exclaimed an Irishman who was present, "of all the shirts alive it's the red one's the boy for heat; for however could and wet you be, youre' always warm and dry."

Genius—Talent—Cleverness.—Genius rushes like a whirlwind—Talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and heavy horses—Cleverness skims like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent in his study; but the *clever* man dances here, there, and every where, like a butterfly in a hurricane, striking every thing, and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories—the clever man assail the individual, and slander private character. But the man of genius despises both; he heeds none, he fears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own strength—he interferes with none, and walks forth an example, that "eagles fly alone, they are but sheep that herd together." It is true, that should a poisonous worm cross his path, he may tread it underfoot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise it; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. *Clever* men write *verses*, men of *talent* write *prose*, but the man of *genius* writes *poetry*.—*J. M. Wilson's Lecture on Poetry.*

Points of Honour.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog, Captain Ramsay in one about a servant, Mr. Fetherston in one about a recruit, Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about an "acre of anchovies." One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him at dinner in a steam-boat, although the General had pleaded in excuse that wine invariably made it's stomach sick at sea.

In Berkshire county, lately, a gentleman observing a remarkably corpulent man pass, inquired who he was. "Why that is Mr.——, the [illegible] of the town of B." "Bless me!" said the inquirer, "and he seems just ready to be delivered of another town!"—*Boston Palladium.*

Highland Superstition.—Among those spirits who have deigned to vouch their existence by appearance of late years, is that of an ancestor of the family of Mac Lean of Lochbuy. Before the death of any of his race, the phantom chief gallops along the sea-beach, near to the castle, announcing the event by cries and lamentations. The spectre is said to have rode his rounds and uttered his death-cries within these few years, in consequence of which, the family and clan, though much shocked, were in no way surprised to hear, by next accounts, that their gallant chief was dead at Lisbon, where he served under Lord Wellington.—*Sir Walter Scott, Family Library, No XVI.*

COUNTY OF WATERFORD

A SPECIAL SESSIONS, for accounting for PRESENTMENTS, will be held at WATERFORD, on MONDAY, the 25th of OCTOBER instant.

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford.

October 13, 1830.

THE FANCY.

OUR Countrymen, SIMON BYRNE, the Champion of England, and his Friend, TOM REYNOLDS, intend giving a display of the PUGILISTIC ART, at ADAMS'S ARENA, BOLTON-STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT. Some Amateurs have promised to assist, and a crowded House may be anticipated.

Waterford, October 13, 1830.

AUCTION

Of Splendid Prints, in great variety, and an excellent collection of Books, consisting of about Two Hundred Volumes.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 14, and two following Evenings, at SEVEN o'Clock, at SHARPE'S Large Rooms, Quay, a large collection of FINE ENGRAVINGS, with a quantity of Caricature, Scrap, Costume, Birds, Landscape, and other views; a few framed ditto, and an excellent SCHOOL ATLAS.

In the BOOKS are the Works of Shakspeare, Byron, Buffon, Robertson, Burns, Cowper, and Milton. The DOUAY BIBLE, 2 vols., handsomely bound; Walker's Dictionary; Newgate Calendar; Novels, Tales, Plays, &c.; also, a quantity of Letter Paper, and various other Articles.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 12, 1830.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

DUBLIN, 11th OCTOBER, 1830.

CONTRACTS FOR THE YEAR 1831,

To commence on 1st January, and end 31st December.

For Forage for Horses of the Cavalry, &c. in Barracks.
— Oats for do [illegible] Pilltown March.
— Straw for *Barrack Bedding.*

PROPOSALS will be received, by the DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of NOVEMBER next, at 12 o'Clock, for the supply of *Forage* to Horses of the Royal Artillery [illegible] Barracks; and separate Proposals will be received until the same hour on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of NOVEMBER, for the supply of *Oats* to Horses on [illegible] March; and also, for the supply of Straw for Barrack Bedding, for the year 1831.

Forms of the different Tenders will be ready for delivery at this Office, any day after THURSDAY next, the 14th Instant.

The Proposals to be sealed and addressed to the Deputy Commissary General, and marked on the outside, Tender for *Forage, Oat, or Straw Contract*, as the case may be, and if transmitted by post, to be put under Cover to "*the Principal Clerk, War-Office, Dublin Castle*," with the word "*Commissariat*" written on the left corner.

NEW IMPORTATION OF WINTER GOODS.

M'DOUGALL and CHERRY announce the arrival of their WINTER STOCK from England, having been selected there from Houses of well-established celebrity and respectability, by E. P. CHERRY, whose experience in the Wholesale Trade of Dublin enables him to purchase on fully as good terms, from the Manufacturers, as the most extensive wholesale Dublin houses. They can confidently assert that money cannot procure better or cheaper goods than they now offer for Sale; and by always keeping really good articles, and selling at a moderate Profit, they must insure quick sales, and consequently a continual supply of fresh goods, taking the precaution carefully to exclude all such from their Establishment as are made up principally for show, and to please the eye. From the long established character of their House, they trust their friends can place the fullest reliance on what may be recommended; and it is their determination not to be undersold by any House in Ireland. Their present Stock may be classed as follows:—

Superfine BLACK, BLUE, and MEDLEY CLOTHS, of every description, comprising some Wool-dyed Blacks, and an assortment of the very best West of England Cloths, which they can engage durable colours.

DOUBLE and TREBLE MILLED CLOTHS and BATTEENS, fashionable colours, Browns, Olives, Greens, Corbol, and every shade of Drab.

LIVERY CLOTHS of every description, Blues, Drabs, &c., from 6s. upwards.

PETERSHAMS, MILLED COATINGS, & DREADNOUGHTS, for Top Coats, &c., of the most prevailing colours, for the approaching winter.

DOUBLE and TREBLE MILLED CASSIMERES, at every price. Their stock of those goods cannot be surpassed for variety.

An assortment of PLAIN and FANCY CLOAKINGS for Ladies' wear.

WOOLLEN and SCOTCH PLAIDS, the best description and most approved patterns. They expect a further supply of those goods per next arrival of the *Gypsy*.

FRENCH CUT VELVETS, FIGURED and PLAIN SILKS, VALENCIAS and TOILONETTES, all beautiful new patterns for Winter Waistcoating.

LADIES' HABIT and PELISSE CLOTHS, every colour and quality, Browns, Olives, Myrtles, French and Navy Blues, Clarets, &c. &c.

Some very superior PILOT CLOTHS.

Printed Tabling, and Card Cloths, Floor Cloths, Velveteens, Barragons, and every other article suited to the trade in the Woollen and Manchester line. They have received from the first maker in London, a case of real Buckskin and kid-lined Gloves, Doe Skin and Silk Braces. Also, a superior assortment of French, Kid, and a variety of new articles in the Glove line for the Winter Season.

Their stock of HATS is, as usual, the very best to be procured, in the finer qualities particularly, as they take the greatest pains to be constantly supplied from the best and most fashionable West End Makers.

They distinctly state that they strictly adhere to their rule of not making a second price, as the lowest that will be taken is marked in plain figures on all their goods.

Parade, Waterford, October 13, 1830.

Prevented Duel.—Information was lodged on Monday, at Henry-street Police-Office, of an intended duel between a Mr. Fergason and a Mr. Halpin, both medical students, arising out of some dispute relative to a patient in the Lying-in-Hospital. A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension, and placed in the hands of P. O. Cannon, who succeeded in arresting Mr. Halpin and his friend, a Mr. Trevor, as they quitted the College of Surgeons: they were brought before the Magistrates, and obliged to give bail to keep the peace. It appeared that matters had taken the ordinary *satisfactory* course in the affair, for Mr. Fergason, unacquainted with the existence of a warrant against him, called in the latter part of the day to complain of having been "posted" by his antagonist, and was secured until he should also give security for peaceful conduct.—*M. Register.*

Matrimonial Exploits.—St. Jerome relates that when he was at Rome, he saw a man that had not arrived at an advanced age, who had yet survived twenty wives, whom he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elderly woman, who had buried nineteen husbands; and at her death he attended her funeral, with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marching in a stately pace of triumph.

PUBLIC DINNER TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P.

THE LIBERATOR will be entertained at a PUBLIC DINNER, at the CLUB-HOUSE, WATERFORD, on THURSDAY the 14th of OCTOBER, 1830, by his Constituents, and the numerous admirers of his public character from all the surrounding Counties.

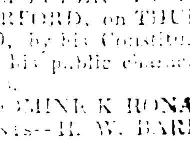
President—DOMINICK RONAYNE, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—H. W. BARRON and ROBERT LONGAN, Esqrs.

Tickets .... 10s. 6d. each.

To be had at Commins's Hotel, and at the Club-house.

Dinner on the Table at SIX o'Clock.

Waterford, October 6, 1830.



PLEASURE-BOAT BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY next (TO-MORROW), OCTOBER 15, at ONE o'clock, opposite the SALE ROOMS, PARADE, where she now lies, the Pleasure-Boat, SWAN. She is half-decked, registers three Tons, with Gib, Foresail, and Gaff, Anchor and Cable, two Oars, and Boat Hooks; is newly painted, and the Sails are new.

She will be sold without the least reserve, as the Gentleman whose property she is, is leaving the country.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

By PRIVATE SALE, an excellent BLACK HORSE and GIG. Also, a young MARE and TAX CART.

Waterford, October 13, 1830.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

TO SIR EDMOND SKOTTOWE, KNT.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants, Householders, and People of Waterford, respectfully request that your Worship will convene a meeting of our fellow Citizens, to be held on the 15th instant, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

John M'Carthy,	James J. Delany,
James Delahunty,	Patrick Power,
John Hayes,	James Egan,
Joseph Dunford,	Mark Kennedy,
Joseph Forristal,	John Barron,
John M'Grath,	Michael M. Kennedy,
Patrick Tierney,	Daniel Murphy,
John O'Neill,	Edward Fowlin,
Michael Power,	John Maher,
Ignatius Fleming,	Robert Keily, jun.
Robert Flemming,	Patrick Dalton,
Alexander Gordon,	Edward Dunford,
Owen Carroll,	William Cogan,
William A. Hearne,	Edmond Nugent,
Philip P. Shaw,	John Fitzgerald,
Lawrence Reynolds,	Matthew Byrne,
Edward Walsh,	Arthur Doyle,
Patrick Tobin,	Michael Burke,
Edward Kehoe,	Robert Walsh,
Paul Murphy,	Richard Butler,
David Condon,	John Butler,
John Flynn,	Samuel Woods,
Robert W. Cherry,	Peter Gibbons,
John Keenan,	Richard Walsh, Barrister,
Vincent O'Reilly,	John Kirby,
George Boyle,	Pierce R. Barron,
Michael Laffan,	Walter Kelly,
Patrick Warren,	Robert Hutchinson,
Edward Kelly,	John Scallon,
Patrick Mulhall,	John Doyle,
Pierse Ronayne,	W. Hearne, M. D.
John Glascott,	Denis Harrington,
James Glascott,	Thomas Grant,
Patrick Kiely,	Daniel Dunford,
Patrick Sheehan, M. D.	Edward M'Carty,
J. Edward Fenton,	Norman Ardagh,
James Cosgrave,	John T. Power,
Robert Curtis,	Michael Phelan,
Thomas Fogarty,	William Power,
Jonathan Dillon,	James Price,
Pierse Cox,	James Lawlor,
John Freeman,	Michael Burke,
Joseph Campbell,	Maurice McLarney,
Thomas B. Kehoe,	William Ardagh,
Henry Downes,	Francis Smith,
John Sherlock,	Robert Kehoe,
Andrew Kiernan,	E. Burke,
William Hearn,	Edward Cummins,
Thomas E. Carroll,	Thomas Power,
Edmond M'Carthy,	William Connolly, M. D.
Matthew Shee,	James S. Harper,
Richard Collins,	Martin Hanigan,
James Rohenol,	Richard Kane,
James Walsh,	Paul French,
James Hayes,	Thomas Meagher, jun.
Alexander Smyth,	William Murphy.

TO THE GENTLEMEN WHO SIGNED THE REQUISITION.

Gentlemen—In reply to the requisition which you did me the honour to hand me this day, requesting me to call a meeting of my fellow citizens, on the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, I beg to assure you, that whatever pleasure I might experience in complying with the wishes of so many of my respectable fellow citizens, I cannot but be sensible at the same time that the Repeal of the Union between the two countries is a great political question, upon which there exists much diversity, and I may add, conflicting opinions, the discussion whereof, at the present time, in my apprehension, might only tend to excite angry feeling, and possibly be productive of some agitation in the City.

Entertaining these sentiments, I must, with great regret, beg to decline complying with the requisition that has been presented to me.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble Servant,
E. SKOTTOWE,
Mayor.

Waterford, Oct. 13, 1830.

In consequence of his Worship, the Mayor, having declined to convene the meeting, called for by the foregoing Requisition, the gentlemen who signed it beg to request a meeting of their fellow Citizens, for the purpose therein expressed, to be held on FRIDAY (TOMORROW), the 15th instant. [The hour and place of meeting will be communicated by placards.]

Aspiring Genius.—The following letter has been received by Mr. Campbell, of Sadler's Wells Theatre, from a gentleman who expects to shine as the representative of youth, elegance, and heroism, on that favoured stage:—dear sir I hope you will favour my request sir would you employ me for any thing you can find for me to do on the stage sir with a very little Rehearsal I could take norvals Romeo and alonzo in peru. Sir if you favor my designs I will be your servant for life Pray give me an answer as soon as Possible If by Letter post paid or personally to mr. Brooks 55 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls.—28th Sep 1830. I remain yours JOHN WARD now and for ever." Addressed—"Mr. Campbell Stage manager Sadlers wells london."

Modern Italian.—Sola, the well-known performer, and arranger for the guitar, was about to publish a song, entitled "Guardami," which he requested the music stamper to place at the bottom of each page. A few days afterwards the proofs were sent to him, and he saw to his infinite horror, "Guard—a—mi" printed at the bottom of every plate.—[illegible]

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

THE Autumnal Meeting of this SOCIETY was held at PILLTOWN on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830—

MICHAEL COX, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Committee were then appointed for the ensuing year:—

Lord Duncannon, President; Michael Cox, Esq. Vice-President; Edward Briscoe, Esq. Treasurer; Rev. Gustavus H. M'Causland, Secretary, *ex-officio*; Rev. W. Gregory, Henry Harrison Briscoe, W. W. Carney, David Osborne, George Briscoe, John Blackmore, Michael Rivers, John Walsh, and Edward Barnett, Esqrs.

The Premiums were then allotted as follow, after a very strict and patient examination by the Judges:—

1—For the best managed farm, from 30 to 15 acres, the mode of the house and offices to be taken into consideration £2 0 0
William Dalton.

2—For the best ditto, ditto, from 10 to 20 acres 1 0 0
Richard Lynagh, [illegible].

GREEN CROPS.

3—For the best acre of drilled potatoes 2 0 0
Patrick Conway, of Tybroghney.

4—For the best acre of turnips [illegible], to be cut and soiled 2 0 0
William Dalton.

5—No competition.

6—For the best half acre of mangel wurzel (first class)—a medal.
Rev. Mr. M'Causland.

7—For the best twenty perches of mangel wurzel, for farmers not holding more than ten acres 1 0 0
John Ryan, Kilmacoliver.

8—For the best ten perches of flax, for farmers not holding more than ten Irish acres 0 10 0
Patrick Reedy.

GRAIN.

9—For the best and heaviest Winchester bushel of wheat 1 0 0
William Dalton.

10—For the best and heaviest Winchester bushel of oats 1 0 0
John Dalton.

IMPLEMENTS.

11—To the farmer, resident in the Barony, who shall show, on the first Tuesday in October, the best approved plough of his own manufacture 1 0 0
Mark M'Daniel, Eoill.

12—To the mechanic resident in the Barony, and having been resident for three months previous, who shall show, on the first Tuesday in October, the best made iron plough, of his own manufacture 1 10 0
George Powell, Piltown.

13—For the best made wooden plough on the same terms 1 0 0
John Walsh.

14—For the best made tumbling cart, ditto and ditto 1 0 0
John Fleming, Clonea.

15—No competition.

16—For the best draft horse, the property of a farmer resident in the Barony 2 0 0
Pat. Comerford.

17—For the best bull, ditto and ditto, to have served 20 cows, the property of resident farmers, at 2s. each 2 0 0
Anthony Carroll.

18—For the best boar, first class—John Jones, Esq. .... Medal.
Second Class—John Dealy 1 0 0

19—For the best description of milk cow, not above 7 years' old 1 0 0
Pat. Dunn.

20—For the best description of milk heifer, 3 years' old 1 0 0
Thomas Fitzen.

SPADE CULTURE AND DRAINING.

21—For the greatest proportion of ground dug with a spade, on a farm not exceeding five acres Irish—no horse to be kept by said person 1 0 0
Kyran Comerford.

22—For the second greatest portion ditto 0 15 0
Laurence Daniel.

23—For the third portion 0 10 0
David Keefshan.

24—For the greatest portion of land reclaimed from a state hitherto uncultivated, and not less than three Acres 2 0 0
Pat. Reedy.

COTTAGES.

For neatest, cleanest cottage, with neat cultivated gardens, not kept for the accommodation of lodgers—the inhabitant not holding above five acres.

[illegible]

No. 1—Widow Lewis, [illegible] 1 0 0
2—Thomas Devereux, of Piltown 0 15 0
3—Michael Fitzgerald, ditto 0 10 0
4—Widow M'Donnell 0 10 0
5—Anthony Dalton 0 5 0
6—Kitty Tyrrell 0 5 0

[illegible]

No. 1—John Rice 1 0 0
2—William Egan 0 15 0
3—John Crawley 0 10 0
4—Martin Corcoran 0 5 0

JUDGES OF FARMS AND GREEN CROPS.
Messrs. Walsh and M'Causland.

JUDGES OF GRAIN AND IMPLEMENTS.
Messrs. Roche and M'Causland.

JUDGES OF STOCK.
Messrs. Rivers, George Briscoe, and John Blackmore.

JUDGES OF SPADE CULTURE AND RECLAMATION.
Messrs. Edward Briscoe and John Walsh.

JUDGES OF COTTAGES—UPPER DIVISION.
Messrs. Edward Barnet and John Bourke.

LOWER DIVISION.
Messrs. Newport and M'Causland.

The Dinner was attended by 35 Members and Farmers—Michael Cox, Esq., President; Edward Briscoe, Esq. Vice-President; Edward Elliot and Doctor Higgins, Stewards. The challenges of the year 1830 were then awarded.

CHALLENGES.

Mr. Henry Harrison Briscoe proposed three neater and cleaner Thatched Cottages, in the same Townland, than any similarly circumstanced in the Barony, for half a dozen of Wine.

Accepted by Lord Duncannon—won by Mr. Henry Harrison Briscoe.

Mr. Hayden, of Greenville, proposed to show two acres of drilled Potatoes, against any in the Barony, for half a dozen of Wine.

Accepted by Lord Duncannon—won by Mr. Hayden.

Mr. Jones, of Mullinabro, proposed to show a Ram, at present in possession of the owner, against any in the Barony, for a case of Wine.

Accepted by Mr. Falconer, won by Mr. Jones.

Doctor Briscoe proposed to show a [illegible], not thorough bred, and in possession of the owner, than any in the Barony, for a case of wine.

Accepted by Mr. Patrick Walsh, Mr. Richard Blackmore, and Mr. Matthew Coddan—won by Mr. Patrick Walsh.

Mr. Briscoe proposed to show an iron plough, made in the forge of Carrigmoy by one smith, better than any made in the Barony for a case of wine.

Accepted by Mr. Edward Elliott—won by Mr. Edward Elliott.

A sweepstakes for half an acre of Mangel Wurzel was accepted by Lord Duncannon, Mr. M'Causland, and John Walsh.

Won by Mr. M'Causland.

CHALLENGES FOR AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE YEAR 1831.

Mr. Patrick Comerford proposes to show a better horse, for [illegible] agricultural purposes, [illegible] for half a dozen of wine.

Mr. Gregory proposes to show six heavier pears, the produce of one garden, against any person present, for twelve shillings.

Accepted by Mr. Golatly.

Mr. Edward Barnet proposes to show six heavier peaches, the produce of one garden, against any person present.

Mr. Gregory undertakes to produce a handsomer four year old colt than any person present, the colt being now in possession of the owner, for twelve shillings.

Accepted by Mr. John Blackmore.

Mr. M'Causland proposes to show a handsomer three year old heifer, reared by the owner, than any in the Barony, for 10s. or £1.

Mr. [illegible] proposes to show a year old colt, the [illegible] now being in possession of the owner, against any in the Barony for a case of wine.

Mr. M'Causland proposed a sweepstakes of half-a-crown for each perch of drilled potatoes against those planted in beds.

GUSTAVUS H. M'CAUSLAND,
Secretary.

THE Public are pretty generally aware, that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise, they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.—They were induced to make this extensive purchase by the [illegible] which at that moment were held out in the English Market for a large outlay of ready money, and they have since had ample reason to rejoice at having availed themselves of so fortunate a conjuncture.

THEY NOW PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT NOT ONE SHILLING ADVANCE SHALL BE LAID ON ANY ARTICLE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE [illegible]; but that, on the contrary, the Friends and Customers of the Cloth Hall shall fully share in all the advantages [illegible] their present most extensive [illegible], and the Proprietors trust that the character which they have established with the Public will [illegible] a sufficient guarantee for the strict fulfilment of this pledge.

Waterford, Cloth Hall,
October 11, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.	Frid.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.		
Butter, per cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90 to	93	93 to	95		
Wheat, per bar.	26	32	26	32	26	32	26	32		
Oats, do.	10	11	11	11	11	12	9	11		
Barley, do.	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14		
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16		
Flour, 2d, per bag	37	39	37	39	37	42	37	42		
3d, do.	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34		
[illegible], do.	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24		
Indian Corn, do.	24	26	24	26	24	28	24	28		
Meal, do.	23	24	23	24	23	25	24	25		
Rice, per cwt.	14	16	14	16	14	16	14	16		
Bacon Flit, cwt.	32	34	32	34	33	35	34	35		
[illegible], do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	[illegible]		
[illegible], do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Whiskey, per gal.	6	11	8	11	6	[illegible]	5	10		
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Beef, per lb.	2h	3h	2h	3h	3h	3h	3	3h		
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6	[illegible]	6	3h	6		
Pork, do.	2h	3	2h	3	2h	3	2h	3		
Veal, do.	3h	5h	3h	5h	3h	5h	4h	5h		
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10		
Coals, Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Swansea,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Cardiff,	28	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	28	[illegible]		

The price of Butter on Tuesday ranged generally at from 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Yesterday the price advanced from Tuesday's quotation to 93s. to 95s. per cwt., at which quotation the market closed. The supply on both days was not very large, and all of which met with [illegible]. Weighed on Tuesday, 213; yesterday, 204 firkins.

The receipts of Corn from farmers are not large.—[illegible] Oats [illegible], but Barley 3d. over the above mentioned prices. Oatmeal continues steady. No change in any other article.

Flour, [illegible] advanced 1s. on the prices quoted on Tuesday.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Oct. 12.

Wheat, 25s. 6d. to 27s.; Beans 15s.; Barley, 11s. 9d to 17s.; [illegible] Oatmeal, [illegible] per cwt. Best Flour, 50s. Butter, [illegible] per cwt. [illegible] Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, [illegible] per lb.; Veal, [illegible] per lb.

CLONMEL MARKETS, Oct. 11.

Butter, [illegible]; Oatmeal, 15s. 6d. to [illegible] 12s. 6d [illegible] Barley, 12s. 6d. to [illegible] Wheat, 1s. [illegible] Potatoes, [illegible] Beef, [illegible] Mutton, [illegible] Pork, [illegible] Fresh Butter, [illegible].

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 12.

The market continues well supplied with [illegible] being dull, Wheat further declined 6d. to 1s.; Oats 6d. to 9d., and Bere and Barley 6d. per barrel.—Flour dull at late prices, and Oatmeal 1s. per cwt. lower.

Red Wheat, 25s. to 29s. 6d.; White do., [illegible] to 31s.—Oats, [illegible] to 12s. 6d.; Bere, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, [illegible].

CORN AVERAGES.

The following is the official return of the Averages of Grain up to Friday, October 1:—

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Wheat ..	62s. 0d.	Oats	24s.11d.	Beans ..	40s.10d.
Barley ..	35s. 4d.	Rye	33s.10d.	Peas ..	40s. [illegible]

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.

Wheat ..	63s. 4d.	Oats	25s. 5d.	Beans ..	38s. 1d.
Barley ..	32s.11d.	Rye	35s.10d.	Peas ..	41s. [illegible]

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat ..	25s. 8d.	Oats	5s. 3d.	Beans ..	11s. 6d.
Barley ..	15s.10d.	Rye	19s. 5d.	Peas ..	8s. 6d.

WATERFORD POST NEWS—Oct. 14.

ARRIVED.

12th—Briton, Thomas, Liverpool, salt.
13th—Joseph and Fanny, [illegible], Newport, coals.

SAILED.

[illegible] City of Waterford, [illegible], Bailey, Bristol, [illegible], Thomas, Liverpool, [illegible].

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, October 15; Lismore, 18.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, October 15; Thomastown, 25.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, October 15; Ross, 21.

[illegible]—Clonmel, October [illegible]

DEATHS.

Tuesday morning, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Shelley, [illegible].

Suddenly, on Tuesday week, at Clonmel, Mr. Henry Fraser, a vender of literary and periodical publications.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received, by the hands of John Merritt, Two Shillings, being the produce of [illegible] the Mayor and Alderman [illegible].

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Friday.	Satur.	Monday.	Tuesd.	Wedn	Thurs
Bank Stock	..	..	227	..	..	..
3 p. c. Cons.	85½	85½	85½	85½	..	..
Do. do. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gr. Dbs. 3½	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	..	..
Do. St. do.	96	95¾	95¾	95¾	..	..
Do. New, 4	96½	96½	96½	96½	..	..
G. Canal L.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 6	..	..	89	89	..	..
R. Can. St.	47½	..	..	47½	..	..
Mining Co.	7½	..	..	..	..	..
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some poetical and other favours must be postponed until Saturday.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1830.

The London Journals of Monday were received last night—the following are extracts :—

BELGIUM.

Globe Office, Four o'Clock, Monday Evening.

We stop the press to give the following communication, upon which we can implicitly rely, as conveying the precise views and reasoning of the Provisional Government of Belgium :—

"BRUSSELS, OCT. 9.—Opinion here is consolidating itself, and the agitations of civil war have been succeeded by a calm review of our position. I shall now explain to you frankly what we desire ; and you know very well that I do not speak lightly or carelessly when I tell you that I have endeavoured to obtain and shall communicate the opinions of those who exercise, and most properly exercise, the greatest influence on our public affairs.

"We have conquered and declared our independence. Belgium must form in future a separate and distinct state. We have at once appealed to universal opinion, and have convoked a Congress for the purpose of ascertaining and giving effect to the national will. It will do its duty to concentrate the wishes of our countrymen, and its influence will grow solely out of the fact that it will represent the Belgian people.

"Our old forms were republican ; and towards republicanism the great tide of opinion flows. We desire to do nothing which should give unnecessary umbrage to our neighbours—and probably a President for life will be appointed. Our ties to the Nassau family are broken *for ever*. But you will understand that we dare not declare what precise character or name shall be given to our future ruler ;—that is a question which will be gravely discussed and solemnly decided. Our object is to establish a government simple in its forms, unexpensive in its cost—benevolent in its tendencies—and popular in its principles.

"We think we have a right to expect, as we confine our views to our own boundaries, and are only occupied in providing for our own well-being, that we should not be disturbed by foreign interference. We earnestly supplicate that France, England, and Prussia will leave us alone. We deprecate the meddling of any foreign power.—Ours is not the cause of France, nor of England, nor of Prussia—but of Belgium.

"We can consolidate our own strength and preserve our own independence, and we trust there will be no attempt to violate the integrity of our territory. We have a right to expect this ; and we hope we shall not be disappointed. Our political organization belongs to ourselves—and we will neither take a Sovereign nor accept of a Constitution from the hands of others. We think that France is bound for her own, for her general interest, to support the principle of non-intervention, and to cause that principle to be respected ; but, if it be violated, and if we are defeated in our honest aim to establish a *Belgian* government, a fusion with France will be inevitable.

"We know that the French Government has no wish to add Belgium to its frontiers ; but if we are attacked, we know, too, that the French nation which is mightier than its government, will receive us with open arms.

"The course of England—the wise, the honourable course—is obvious. Let her apply to us the principles on which her own government is founded—the principles she has applied to France. We earnestly desire her friendship—and she may be well assured that the generous sympathy which her people have shewn towards the brave inhabitants of France has not been lost upon us, the observers from Belgium. Our grievances were intolerable ; and we have worked out our redemption. We desire to be admitted into the fold of European peace. We are Belgians, and for Belgium are willing to die ; but that opinion which, has been so eloquent for others, will, we are sure, advocate our cause, which—we trust to your generous affections—your sense of right—your love of liberty."

BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 28.—Yesterday morning a deputy from the Duke arrived here, who came from London with a message to Duke William. It was soon made known that the former had transferred to the latter the government of the country for an unlimited time.

The Estates have drawn up a very long address to Duke William, in which they paint in strong colours the melancholy state to which the country was reduced by the arbitrary measures of the Duke.

This address of the Estates was published here yesterday evening at six o'clock. An immense multitude was immediately assembled, to whom it was read aloud by lamplight, and received with acclamations of joy.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, OCT. 7.—We hear that the three new Ministers have accepted their appointments.—This event has given great satisfaction, and caused a rise in the funds on the Exchange at Amsterdam, which have lately been much depressed. It is not doubted that the King's proclamation, calling on the inhabitants of the northern provinces to arms, will have a similar or still greater effect.—Here, at least, it has excited great zeal, and since the publication of the proclamation 150 volunteers have offered to march with the militia, and many others have offered to serve him in the town at their own expense. In the course of the week all the moveable militia will go to the fortresses.—Some of the officers are already in actual service, and went yesterday to Utrecht with some hundred militia.

The naval division before Antwerp, consisting of the *Eurydice*, of 33, and the *Porcupine*, of 28 guns, is reinforced by the *Comet*, of 28 guns.

His Majesty has issued a Proclamation to the following effect :—"Declaring, as far as in our power, to provide that the difficulties of the present state of things may not be increased by the high price of provisions, and considering that a reduction of the import duties on corn appears to be calculated to contribute to this object, the duties on wheat, rye, oats, barley, and spelt, fixed by the law of 10th January, 1815, are reduced to the rates fixed by the law of the 26th August, 1822.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 8.—Some foreign officers lately arrived here, who, as has since transpired, are some of the exiled constitutional Spaniards. We learn they came by sea from Lisbon, where they had been long kept in prison by Don Miguel, and intended to go by way of Brussels to France. In the state of affairs, they have been dissuaded from their journey, and provision has been made for their lodging and support.

SPAIN.

(From the Messager des Chambres.)

A telegraphic dispatch from the Sous Prefect of Bayonne announces that M. de Grouchy, going from Paris to Madrid, had passed through that town. The number of Spanish refugees and recruits which arrive from the interior has been very much increasing within these few days.

M. Lopes Banos, member of the Cortes, has arrived at Bayonne, with about fifteen Spaniards, calling themselves officers.

Reports have been circulated that disturbances had broken out in several towns in Spain.

BOURG-MADAME (PYRENEES ORIENTALES), Oct. 2.—(Private Correspondence of the *Messager des Chambres.*)—A great disturbance has manifested itself at Puycerda. Several inhabitants are leaving their homes and taking their goods with them out of the country. The monks are fortifying their convents ; the soldiers even are obliged to work at these fortifications, much against their will.

The Count d'Espagne is expected daily at Puycerda.

The Spanish refugees continue to speak of their approaching invasion as an undertaking certain of success. Every thing announces that the refugees have ramifications throughout all Catalonia.

Several Frenchmen who had been most inhumanly driven from Barcelona and conducted to Perthus under a strong escort, joined themselves to the refugees with whom they intend making common cause. Some spies, under the Count d'Espagne, are in Perpignan. The Consul General of Cette has installed himself, most probably in the interests of the Captain General ; he ought, if he is sincere, to make it known to him that the principle of *non-interference* is observed in the Eastern Pyrenees as well as it has been in the North.

The *Indicateur de Toulouse* states, "We know of nothing that is passing in Spain, as nobody writes to us. From what we can collect from travellers, Ferdinand VII. was on the point of changing his ministers. This change will take place in a moderate manner, and men known for their liberal opinions will enter into the administration. M. Burgos is mentioned. All the changes that will take place, it is said, are at the solicitation of the Queen."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols opened at 87 to 87¼ ; they have been 87¼ ; but have again fallen to the opening price. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds remain steady.

In the Foreign Market the chief sales are in Spanish Bonds, the prices first, 21¾ to 22¼ ; Danish Bonds 64 ; Brazil, 61 ; Mexican, 37¼ to 38. In other Foreign Stocks no transactions are reported.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.

A petition requiring the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and referred by them to a committee, who have reported on it, but refuse to interfere in banishing the Jesuits, such an arbitrary course of conduct being partly considered as inimical to personal liberty, and at variance with the liberality of the present age. The following are the concluding passages of the report, presented to the Chamber, by M. Etienne :—"A government that has any sense of its duties can never tolerate a society which establishes itself as an arbitrary power over the legal and regular authorities of the state. Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion that the observations of Monsieur Gallery, (the petitioner.) are just and patriotic, and entitled to the anxious attention of the Government. However, that part of the petition which requires the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, individually appears to the committee to be entirely at variance with the principle of personal liberty, which happily is not more conformable to the national character than to the laws under which we have the happiness to live. Proscriptions in the mass belong to other epochs, and are repelled by the generous sentiments that presided at the revolution of 1830. The opinions and modes of faith of individuals are sacred rights ; but the state can, and indeed ought, to discard from all participation in the management of public affairs those whose professions are at variance with our social institutions ; but here the rights and duties of the state are bounded. Opinions cannot be subject to punishment, unless they lead to reprehensible acts and deeds. Tyranny begins to reign whenever power attempts to prescribe men's thoughts, or regulate their consciences. The expulsion of any sectarian whatever would be the infliction of the penalty of banishment, which cannot be pronounced but upon crimes judicially proved. Let us hasten to proclaim those principles of universal toleration which are invoked by all modern societies, and to prove to the nations who have not the happiness of enjoying liberty, that is the protector even of those who despise its benefits, so long as they do not transgress the laws of the land over which it presides. It is only so far, therefore, as relates to the establishments under the direction of a society at open war with our institutions, that the committee propose to refer the petition of Mr. Gallery to the Minister of Public Instruction ; but, as to the second part, it proposes to pass to the order of the day."

Galignani's Messenger says, "Mr. James O'Gorman Mahon, an Irish member of Parliament, has arrived at Paris with the address of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin." We are not disposed to believe that Mr. Mahon has arrived in Paris ; but we are certain he is not the bearer of an address from *the citizens of Dublin*. It may be said that Galignani has become facetious, and has published the above announcement for the amusement of the Irish residents in Paris.—*Pilot.*

MR. JOHN LAWLESS AND HIS LETTER

We published, in the last *Chronicle*, a letter from this gentleman, which we were precluded from noticing on Saturday, by want of sufficient leisure. In this first paragraph he designates the Editor of the *Chronicle* as his "opponent," but he might have known that we have at all times heretofore been the reverse of his opponent ; and if, on particular occasions, we have declared our conviction that his late conduct has been extremely mischievous, it is not therefore to be inferred by that gentleman that we are his opponent on general public grounds. Of the "*cowardly distards*" which he speaks, and of the "examples" he has made, we know nothing ; but he ought to be satisfied with having made those "examples," and not have extended the length of his letter unnecessarily for the purpose of blazoning his successful prowess. He describes our very humble strictures as "a formidable anathema," but Mr. LAWLESS must be very little acquainted with the etymological signification of the word when he applies it in this way, for the canons of his Church, and the sacred scriptures will inform him that "an anathema" does not mean "a critical dissertation on political subjects." Mr. LAWLESS's "air-drawn dagger," under the "*cloak of humility*," is as tragical as his description of our "modesty and humility" is correct.—After a very close intimacy of many years with Mr. LAWLESS, if we had learned humility and modesty from that gentleman, it would have been said that our intercourse had not produced those fruits which generally ripen under the influence of good example ; therefore, our pretensions, if we have any, to be "a modest and humble gentleman," are as unfounded as Mr. LAWLESS's pretensions to public discretion and literary taste. The rigamarole narrative which he has favoured us with, has been substantially published before in various newspapers, and unless he intended that the repetition of it should stand as a work of supererogation, in lieu of those every-day jobs which he used to perform at public meetings, he might as well not have solicited its republication. He supposes we should have acted with him, had we been at the public meeting, but he is mistaken. If a great principle were to have been compromised by rejecting Mr. LAWLESS's offer to draw up an address, and Mr. MAHON's offer to become an ambassador, we certainly should have voted with Mr. LAWLESS. But no great principle was to be compromised by adhering to those who opposed Mr. LAWLESS. The resolutions which have been transmitted to Paris were as well calculated to attest the sympathy of the citizens of Dublin as Mr. LAWLESS's address would have been, though presented by Mr. MAHON ; and the question which every rational man asks, when discussing Messrs. LAWLESS and MAHON's merits is this—"Why did these gentlemen insist on the carrying of resolutions which were completely immaterial to the accomplishment of the main object, and by which so much dissension has been produced at a public meeting ?" The answer we shall give is this—it was that the people might minister to their public vanity. And is it too much for the press to require that persons who have been so reckless of consequences in seeking to gratify a most inordinate vanity, should retire for a while from public life ?—When Mr. LAWLESS insinuates that others want modesty, let him not forget his public appeal from the judgment of his fellow-citizens, and his reference to past services as a framer of addresses, and let him not forget what we before remarked, that there were persons at the late public meeting much more capable of drawing up an address than he is. His letter in the *Chronicle* furnishes incontrovertible evidence of his incapacity on that score. His use of the word *anathema*, and his "*cowardly distards*"—Anglice, "cowardly cowards," would seem to imply that he wants to study his dictionary before he undertakes to prepare public documents.

DEATH OF MARTIN LANIGAN, ESQ.

This virtuous citizen and excellent patriot is no more !—and if the expression of universal sorrow for the death of an individual be a proof of private worth and public virtue, there never was in Ireland a better man—for there never was one more universally lamented. To the rising generation in this country he has left an example, by following which they will accelerate her progress in the way to final independence, and leave after them (like MARTIN LANIGAN) a name which will survive when "drops the bust, and boastful tombs decay." Ireland has deep cause to mourn over his tomb ; his own relatives perhaps not so much—for at whatever period of his career he might be called before his MAKER, he could not have been better prepared, nor could he at any time have died with stronger claims to have his public and private virtues embalmed in the memories of his countrymen.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The independent citizens of Waterford intend to meet to-morrow, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union. It is expected that the meeting will be numerous and highly respectable, as the Member for the County will attend.

THE REVENUE.

The falling off in the quarter just ended, compared with the corresponding one of 1829, is £188,831 : that on the year, £943,756.—*Globe.*

ATROCITIES OF THE DUTCH BARBARIANS IN BRUSSELS—THE *COURIER* NEWSPAPER.

In the *Chronicle* of Saturday last we promised to notice the "lying and shuffling" defence attempted by the *Courier* in behalf of the Dutch barbarians. This defence appeared in the *Courier* of the 5th, and since then a Correspondent of the *Globe* has confirmed all the main facts which had been previously stated by the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*. The Correspondent of the *Chronicle* is said to be a Protestant Clergyman, and he certainly could have no rational motive for vilifying or misrepresenting the Dutch soldiers, who were mostly all Protestants, while the suffering Belgians were mostly all Catholics. In addition there is the statement made since by the writer of the *Globe*, and here are the testimonies of two London Papers of the highest character for veracity and independence, placed in contrast with the single allegations of a Journal supposed to be the demi-official organ of that man who is known to be the unchanged enemy of liberal principles and free institutions—a Journal which publishes as many lies in one week, as it would take six months to disprove with the aid of Correspondents in every Court of Europe. This deliberate composer of monstrous fictions has gone through all the facts of his case *seriatim*, and he first declares that Lord Blantyre "was killed by a random shot while closing a window." It will be noted that this "random shot" was directed from the street to an upper story, so that the marksman must have been levelling at one of the planets.—His second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth replies are made up, either of assertions that he "had already contradicted" these charges, or that "they were too shocking to be credible ;" and he arrives at his conclusion with as much coolness and gravity, as if he expected that any man living out of the sphere of that baleful influence under which he breathes, would believe one word of all his statements. To the detail originally given by the *Morning Chronicle*, and to that subsequently published by the *Globe*, he opposes a species of lame and inconclusive logic, which would not impose on a junior sophister, and he offers his own individual word and honour that such cruelties could not possibly have been suffered at the hands of the Dutch soldiery. It seems, according to this gentleman of the *Courier*, that "these lies are intended to deter our Ministers from a crusade against the Belgian people." They must be shallow artificers, indeed, who would rely on petty fabrications of this nature, as containing a sufficient motive to turn aside the Dictator from plans of oligarchical aggression, if he has contemplated any such. Murders, robberies, and violations are small items in the account of regal spoliation, and we, therefore, do not believe that, if the atrocities committed by the Dutch demons were ten-fold greater than they have been represented, his iron-nerved Highness would be at all influenced by such *legitimate* peccadillos. Other and weightier considerations must now influence his conduct. There is the national debt, and there is Ireland ! Attack the Belgians, my Lord Duke, if you dare !

GRAND ENTRY INTO WATERFORD THIS DAY BY THE LIBERATOR.

The Liberator is expected this day, about three o'clock, accompanied by a most respectable cavalcade, and by many thousands of the farmers and labouring classes of this county, and the near parts of the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny.

DISMISSAL OF LORD O'NEILL.

A Dublin newspaper, of the *patriotic* stamp, makes a most pathetic lamentation about the dismissal of Earl O'Neill from the office of Postmaster-General of Ireland. Of what use the office was we should like to know, as we believe all the arrangements, with the exception of the patronage, and, in fact, the whole working of the system, was under the active superintendence of the Secretary, Sir Edward Lees. The salary of Postmaster-General is, therefore, in our opinion, well saved to the country. We wish Government would evince as much decision in getting rid of all other sinecure offices, and their attendant expenses. In so doing they should have our warm support. There is a great deal too much corrupt patronage in this country to allow efficient and meritorious services, when unaccompanied with the recommendation of the great and powerful, to meet with their due reward. But the patronage of Ireland is still worse. The civil departments were, not inaptly, compared by Lord Goderich, some years ago, to the Augean stable, which nothing short of the marvellous energies of a Hercules could cleanse ; and certainly it would require a political reformer, having all the determination and perseverance of the fabled Alcides, to put them in a tolerable state of purification. We care not in whose hand the besom of reformation is placed, provided the person who undertakes the task will only wield the useful implement with sweeping impartiality. The journal to which we have alluded not only mourns over the untimely departure of Lord O'Neill from official life, but has a tear to spare for the anticipated extinction of Lord Rosse, as Joint President of the "republic of letters." The writer says, "The residuary interest in the Post-office patent, we hear, devolves on the Earl of Rosse ; indeed it could not be otherwise, for, even if inclined, which we do not think possible, the Duke of Wellington would scarcely commit such an act of injustice as to deprive of an appointment a Nobleman who, for so many years past, has contributed his gratuitous services as Joint Postmaster-General, without any reward except the mere patronage of the department ; and the more so as this last surviving branch of official distinction in Ireland is to be soon extinguished, under that system of retrenchment recommended by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and which the Government of Great Britain have determined to adopt as soon as the assembling of Parliament can permit." Now, we should like to know very much what those services were which Lord Rosse thus gratuitously rendered to his country in the Post-office department. His Lordship was, at one time, a regular Irish patriot, and he is now as regular an Irish placeman, and, like one of that class, seems determined to cling to office to the last. He will not take the "three warnings" of the approach of official death—First, the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners ; secondly, the dismissal of Lord O'Neill ; thirdly, the withdrawal of his own patronage.—It is clear, after submitting to all this, that he will take nothing short of an actual order to turn out, and "no mistake." But if he had really any duties to perform, and no salary to compensate his labours, why is he so anxious to continue to be burdened with the onerous obligations of an unrequited service ? Is this the devotion of the patriot, or the tenacity of the placeman ? If his labours produce no salary, is the patronage, which it is admitted he exercised, in any respect beneficial ? We have reason to believe that, in some of the civil departments of Ireland, titled and Parliamentary debtors were often enabled to relieve themselves of troublesome duns by quartering their creditors upon the public finances. Lord Rosse is a Nobleman who is not under the necessity of so abusing patronage, for his means are good, and he is not of extravagant habits ; but to provide for poor relations, or even deserving domestics, by obtaining for them situations in public offices, is perhaps more acceptable than a salary to one who is not in want of pecuniary assistance.—We should be surprised if Lord Rosse had neglected either his relations or his dependents, and should like to see a list of all persons appointed by each of the Postmasters, with the qualifications and connections of the persons so appointed, and some account of the manner in which they performed their official duties.—*Morning Herald.*

METHOD OF LEARNING LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—By your former attentions, I am assured of your desire to contribute towards improvement ; therefore I take the liberty to submit the following, upon *Method of Learning Language*, which if you may think it worth a corner in your paper, I shall be obliged by your giving it to the public.

I am, Mr. EDITOR,
With all obedient respect, &c.
Your very humble and obliged Servant,
J. ALBERT MONTAGU.

October 11, 1830.

Finding in an English newspaper which a gentleman has just put into my hand, some notice taken of a new system of learning Languages ; and as every thing *new and useful* connected with the subject of *method*, is my particular study, I hail with pleasure every attempt at improvement, well knowing that by rendering more perfect and more easy, the attainment of language, I may be said to add to the life of the individual, inasmuch as I shorten the time required for study.

In my letter upon Method of Learning Language, which letter appeared in your paper of the 1st of April, was continued and finished in that of the 8th of April, I briefly stated, "That whatever may be the object of it, *Method* is always ONE—i. e. that method consists in *observing, comparing, deducing, &c.*"

I took a review of the improvement made by each of the principal writers upon method, and shewed, "that individual practice is only a different application of the *same method*, that this individual practice, or particular application is more or less luminous in proportion as the person is convinced of the necessity, and gifted with the power of ascending to first principles by analogy and analysis. This necessity of the power of ascending to first principles, I stated as a primary requisite in the teacher and translator of any other than of his native language, requires this defined knowledge of at least two languages. The skilful teacher makes many different applications of method, since the minds are as differently constituted as are the bodies of his pupils.

I am so gratified to find that my principal arguments, set forth in the above letter, on the practice proper to be adopted in the teaching of language, have been so efficiently proved in the course of lectures given by Mr. A. Marcel, in Liverpool, that I shall not be fastidious about the terms *method* and *system*. One point of his argument is daily proved but too true—i. e., that many have long studied the French language, yet are *practically ignorant* of it ; and they are so for this simple reason—because the teacher himself is not *practically* acquainted with the French language. He may have studied the book, but he cannot have understood the philosophy of it—he sees what appears to him a mass of arbitrary laws—he comprehends not *how the word is a sign of the idea*—he sees not the necessity of LONG and SHORT syllables, as such distinction as is in the French is not in the nature of his own language. I may be permitted here to give an example from the English of the great difference between the *long* and *short* vowel—the letter a is not, as in the word *mate*—between the letter i in the word *kid* and in the word *Aide*, &c. Now, those who learn from books, or from a teacher to whom the French language is not *natural*, must necessarily, in every sentence, fall into mistakes of this kind—as, in the French language, there are more than one kind of pronunciation, and which can never be learned but by imitating the pronunciation of those to whom the language is *natural*. This may suffice to open the eyes of such persons as have not made a resolution to remain blind upon the subject. Here is the root of the evil !

Mr. A. Marcel says—"Written grammar is not sufficient—there is a relation as well as an absolute pronunciation." Observes the editor—"We have heard children read, with bad pronunciation, phrases which they had previously pronounced correctly ; and also, that those who had learned French before could scarcely imitate the pronunciation of the lecturer, while those who were before totally ignorant of the language, imitated it perfectly well—these are powerful arguments in favour of the teacher who is properly qualified !"

I have received great and many testimonials of approbation of the principles given to the public by me in my letter above alluded to upon method, and I feel not a little flattered that my arguments therein advanced have been so ably supported by the rare talents of the gentleman who has since given lectures in Liverpool.

Impressed with a due sense of what a liberal and enlightened public has a right to expect from me, and convinced of your discriminating good taste, I presume again upon your indulgence in favour of literary improvement.

J. A. M.

The mercantile accounts received from Saint John's, New Brunswick, to the 5th of August mention that trade was more active. The amount of the duties collected under the authority of the 13th Geo. III., in the quarter ending July 5, was about £7,160 currency, or more than £1,000 above the receipts in any former quarter.

Emigrants continued to arrive pretty freely.—The *Mary* had just reached the port, having on board 200 passengers, many of whom were afflicted with the small-pox. About 120 of the sufferers had been removed to Partridge Island, where every assistance had been afforded them.

On Tuesday morning, John Maher, a sawyer, the father of a large family, while working at the pit belonging to the Bridge, took a fit and expired in a very short time.