







THE Public are pretty generally aware, that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woolen Drapery...

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE. Only two thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

70, CORNHILL, AND 43, FLEET-MALL, LONDON. Directors: The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of life. The following are selected from the even rates.

Table with columns for AGE, WHOLE LIFE, 7 YEARS, AGE, WHOLE LIFE, 7 YEARS. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

ALTERNATIVE. One-third of the Premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, and made equal to interest at 4 per cent. endorsed on the policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM. A man at 20 instead of 42 2s. for every year of life—may pay £1 8s. 7d. per ann. for the first 7 years, £1 15s. 1d. per ann. for a further 7 years, and £3 0s. 11d. for every year of life after that.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS. Parties requiring a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others, may have a general admission of interest on the policy.

TRAVEL AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES. Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Super-cargoes, and others, insured for the whole of their lives for a specific voyage.

NAVY AND MILITARY SERVICE. Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE. Females need not appear for medical examination, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

PROPOSALS for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to MICHAEL MORTIMER, Solicitor, WATERFORD.

BIRTHS. Saturday, the Lady of Alexander Richard Pope, M.D., Esq., at 10, Upper St. James's Street, London.

MARRIAGES. On Thursday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. William Conroy, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. J. J. Conroy, Presbyterian Minister of Edinburgh, to Sarah, only daughter of the late John Burke, Esq., of Mountain Lodge, County Wick.

DEATHS. On Sunday night, at 10, Upper St. James's Street, London, Mr. John Patrick, 65 years of age, died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the HOUSE of Lady...

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Flour, and other commodities.

Waterford Markets, Tuesday, Oct. 19. Butter, 1st quality, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Flour, 1st quality, 12s. 6d. per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Oct. 18. Wheat, 1st quality, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Barley, 1st quality, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, Oct. 16. Wheat, 1st quality, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Barley, 1st quality, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Oct. 16. Wheat, 1st quality, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Barley, 1st quality, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15. Flour, 1st quality, 12s. 6d. per cwt. Butter, 1st quality, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

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REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MEETING IN WATERFORD TO PETITION PARLIAMENT FOR A REPEAL OF THE UNION.

This Meeting, which was held in the Equestrian Rooms, commenced its proceedings about two o'clock on Friday, when HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Esq., of Belmont House, was called to the Chair—on which he addressed the Meeting nearly as follows:

Previous to taking the Chair on this momentous occasion, it is necessary to explain under what view of the matter I do so, and why I have changed my opinions as to the practicability of carrying this great question. I was one of those who thought it impossible ever to achieve a repeal of the Union, and therefore I should be inauspicious to agitate the matter.

But I have lately seen such mighty changes take place around us, that this opinion is altered, and I know such a strong feeling exists in the country on the subject, that I am morally convinced it is practicable, and not only practicable but certain. With the example of France and Belgium before the civilized world, and its rulers, it is impossible, if guided by toomany wrongs, to keep Ireland from the path of progress.

Mr. WYSE said—Before the first resolution was put to the vote, he should claim, for a few moments, the indulgence of the meeting. He had come expressly for the purpose of receding any misrepresentation of his opinions. He wished particularly to his constituents, such as they really were, and not discoloured by any medium through which they might pass, to suit the fancy of prejudice of any individual. (Cheers.)

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Mr. O'CONNELL then rose and addressed the meeting.—He began by saying that he was anxious to speak to the fourth resolution. He could not express the feeling of delight with which he beheld their ardour in bringing forward the great question then before the meeting. When he was born his country was a nation—she was now a province; and he hoped he would not go to his grave until he saw her a nation again. (Cheers.) His desire was a repeal of the Union; and he requested the gentlemen who were taking notes to remark, that he did not stand there the advocate of a sect. He was the unpurchased advocate of the Protestant, the Presbyterian, the Quaker, and the Methodist, as well as of the Catholic. (Loud cheers.) They had an experience of thirty years of what the Union had done for Ireland. He called on any man within that house, or out of it, to point out one single benefit which Ireland had derived from it, and he should be satisfied that he was in error. Would it be said that Irishmen were so destitute of talent and virtue, that they were not able to govern their own country as well as Englishmen? He could not look upon the children of his countrymen—who were ruled, under the present order of things, to remain stationary in the political world—much less could he look on his own children, and not make an effort to reinstate Ireland in the possession of her lost Legislature. (Loud cheers.) He called the attention of the meeting to the tenor of all his former letters and speeches.—He had uniformly recommended a peaceable demeanour and a strict obedience to the laws, and by the people having followed his advice heretofore, they had succeeded in obtaining their Emancipation. Let them still persevere in the same quiet course, observing those rules for the regulation of their moral conduct which would ensure the respect even of their enemies, and they must succeed in having the Union repealed. Legal and constitutional proceedings would secure them a bloodless independence and a free trade for Ireland. From that period the progress which Ireland made in wealth and civilization, even under barbarous laws, was not surpassed by any nation in Europe.—From the period of the Union, up to the present year, is there one nation in Europe which has sunk more in the scale of commerce, or one whose agricultural interests have gone more to decay? As a lawyer, the first witness I call to prove my case is Charles Kendall Bashe. I have already quoted his opinions—they are before the people of Ireland—and have, I am quite sure, made a most salutary impression. Nature, and Nature's God, have impressed on Ireland the characters of a great nation and a great people. (Cheers.) Was it for the hand of arrogant and presumptuous man to deface those impressions. (Cheers.) Ireland was annually drained of four millions in taxes, and not one shilling of them spent in the country, except what the Lord Lieutenant and his Castle Clerks spent, and the little that was spent by the subaltern retainers of the Government. The Scotch proverb was, that "the entrails of the fish should be given to the Scotch gulls," and he supposed the Irish Government intended something of the sort for the Irish gulls. (Laughter.) In the reign of Edward the Fourth, no man having a son could possess two estates without assigning one of them for the occupation of his heir. It would be a great advantage for this country if the Duke of Devonshire were compelled to place a resident on his estates, who would spend those sixty thousand pounds a year which he receives from the hard hands of a distressed people. There ought at least to be a tax of 75 per cent. laid upon the income of every absentee landlord who receives rents out of Ireland. (Great cheering.) France and Belgium have Ireland may, by the union of her people, and by persevering in a constitutional course, also send down to posterity a history of her greatness and her glory. There was an Act of Parliament which forbade them to turn the present Legislature into contempt, but there was no law to prevent their abusing the Parliament which was no more. An Englishman once offered a wager that the first five hundred men he would meet coming over London-Bridge would be more intelligent than so many English Members then to be taken from the House of Commons—and he would ask, were men thus despised in that Parliament which had heretofore existed, persons to whom the interests of Ireland should ever have been confided? That Parliament had done nothing worthy of being remembered by the people, except their most desperate attempt to put down the Irish Press was worthy of remembrance. The death of his Majesty interfered and prevented them consummating that abominable project; but the conduct of those who conducted the French and Belgian Press would be worthy of imitation, if ever a lawless attempt were to be made to destroy the Press in these countries. (Great cheering.) He was sorry to be obliged to tell them that a conspiracy had been formed against him by the press of London, to exclude from their reports such portions of his speeches as related to Ireland and the enemies of Ireland, and he did not know any reason which they could adduce for doing so, except that he was not an Englishman and an aristocrat. (Hear, hear.) The great secret of popular rights was at length revealed to mankind. The power of military despotism was paralyzed by the energies of moral justice. The hand of the paltry despot could not now prevent the progress of liberty in its triumphant career. Above his head rolled the eternal thunders of that avenging Deity who heard the cries of the poor. Beneath his feet the earth quaked with popular retribution, opened its abyss to engulf him for his heartless tyranny, and on every side poured the lava of public malediction for his enormous villainies. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. O'Connell then expatiated at some length, and with great force, on the extraordinary progress which the Irish peasantry had made in the acquisition of political knowledge. He pronounced a most feeling panegyric on the late Mr. Martin Lunnigan, and was affected, even to tears, as was also Mr. Wyse, and it might be perceived that the whole meeting participated in the sorrows of these two gentlemen. 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