

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1830.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. PLANTA, a new writ was ordered for the Borough of St. Germain's, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented several petitions from Ireland complaining of distress, and against the Subletting Act.

Mr. O'CONNELL then presented several petitions praying for Parliamentary Reform.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD, in supporting the petition, considered the recent declarations of the Nobleman at the head of his Majesty's Government to be inconsistent with the statement which he had made in that House in 1793. In the present state of the country the question of Reform was of too great importance to admit of delay.

The postponement of that measure was most dangerous. If the Government would come forward with an efficient measure of Reform, they should have his support, which he yet hoped they would give him an opportunity to render. Recent occurrences in two boroughs, of which he had heard with indignation and regret, satisfied him (as he understood the Nob. Lord) that the ballot was indispensable on the Tuesday for which a Learned Lord, then Member of that House, had fixed a motion on the subject of Reform, he came down determined to give that motion his humble support.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH took the oaths and his seat for Knaresborough.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the house painters of Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union; and also eight other petitions from places in Ireland to the same effect.

CORRECTION.

Mr. CALCRAFT brought up the report of the Committee on this election, which declared the Siting Member, Daniel Callaghan, Esq., duly elected to serve in Parliament for that city.

Mr. O'CONNELL, on presenting three other petitions in favour of Reform, thought that men and not houses, ought to be represented in the Commons. Although he (Mr. O'Connell) had hoped that the Government would of themselves bring forward some measure of Reform, yet he would then give notice, that, if they did not so immediately, he would bring forward a motion on the subject three days before the vacation. But should Ministers themselves propose any measure, which would not be a mere delusion, but which would be calculated to give the House its true character, as really representing the people and honestly watching over their interests, he would support them to the utmost of his ability. If the subject should be longer delayed by Government, he would bring on his motion and divide the House, if he had no other support than that of the Noble Lord who had just spoken. It was unnatural that the moody of the people should be voted away in a House the majority of which was nominated by the House of Lords. By no means without the ballot was it possible to prevent that nomination in the present state of these countries; and he could not believe that the mode of voting would be opposed by any man but by those who desired to maintain the influence of the Aristocracy over the votes of the people.

Sir R. WILSON, with much warmth, defended his opinion against the vote by ballot.

Mr. RUTHVEN said, that in his judgment the Member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell) had expressed himself on that evening with a moderation which it would do him honour to observe more generally both in that House and in Ireland.

(Hear.) He was sorry to see him often misapprehend the great talents which he was well known to possess; but he (Mr. Ruthven) was of opinion, that on that evening an unbecoming violence had been exhibited, in the reply which had been a few minutes ago made to some remarks of that Hon. and Learned Gentleman. (Hear.) No man in that House differed more widely than he did from some of the opinions of the Member for Waterford. But still he would say, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had not said anything which ought to be considered offensive. (Sir R. Wilson: He did.) (Mr. Ruthven) did not hear a word from him that could offend any man; but he did hear a violent speech from an Hon. and Gallant Member, which seemed to him (Mr. R.) quite uncalled for. (Cheers, and hear.) The Hon. and Gallant Member had made up his mind with sufficient decision respecting the ballot; and to him (Mr. R.) it was matter of surprise the Gallant Gentleman had not made up his mind on a subject of great importance to his constituents, which had been a few evenings since discussed in that House—He meant the Civil List. (Cheers.) He would not have it imagined that he doubted the honour of those gentlemen, who, now sitting opposite, had voted in support of the late Administration. He was sure that their motives were honourable, and that they voted conscientiously. (Hear.)—He wished men who had a duty to perform to those who sent them into that House, to come forward and vote as they thought right on such important questions—(Hear)—and he had no doubt that the Gallant Member would explain, to the satisfaction of his constituents, why, on the discussion of the Civil List, he had not done so. Although he thought that the ballot would afford to voters a protection of which they stood in need, yet he was prepared to condescend in the present Ministers, and he doubted not that they would redeem their pledge on the subject of Reform.

Mr. PRYSE supported the petition.

Mr. O'CONNELL should not imitate the speech of the Gallant Member, because it was characterised by a temper which he wished to avoid, and by great lack of argument besides. He denied that he had said anything to provoke such an attack. (Hear, hear.) He certainly had said that those who oppose the ballot do so from a desire to maintain an influence upon the votes of the people. (Hear.) He would ask did the Gallant Member mean to assert that those who desire to influence voters are dishonourable men? Was it not the fact, that men of the highest character in the country defended such influence on the part of the Aristocracy, and insisted that it was indispensable to the well-being of the country. (Hear, hear.)

He did not feel himself called on to answer the speech of the Gallant Member. His speech contained no one argument. What was meant by the assertion that the ballot is un-English? Was it to be called un-English, because it would put it out of the power of any man to say to a tradesman, in soliciting his vote, "Unless you vote for me you shall lose the custom of 20 families?" Was it un-English because it would at once remove the cruel and ambitious landlord from the temptation to punish the children of the voter for the honesty of their father, and drive whole families houseless upon the world? He (Mr. O'Connell) need not boast of what he had done for his country. He would let his acts speak for him. But he would say, that when the Hon. and Gallant General should have done for his country as much good as he (Mr. O.C.) had done for Ireland, he would listen to his taunts without displeasure. (Hear, hear.) Had he said anything which could reasonably offend, he would most willingly retract it.

The petition was then laid on the table; as was also one from Ayrshire, presented by Mr. O'CONNELL, praying for Radical Reform.

Mr. O'CONNELL then presented petitions upon the same subject from two Societies of Friends to Reform, meeting at the Rotunda, Blackfriars; a petition from Tralee in Dublin, for a repeal of the Union; eight petitions from places in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Meath, Galway, and Dublin, with the same prayer; three petitions from places in the counties of Cork and Sligo, for repeal of the Subletting and Vestry Acts; another petition from the Gentlemen of the Irish Bar practising on the circuit in which Galway was included, praying for an extension of the elective franchise in that town.

REDUCTION OF TAXES AND TITHES.

Sir W.M. INGLBY presented a petition from Mr. Wm. Cobbett, farmer, of Barrow, in the county of Surrey, praying for a reduction of tithes and taxes. Sir William Inglby made some observations, of which, notwithstanding the attention of the House, nothing could be heard in the Gallery.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON in rising to present a petition, trusted the House would indulge him with its patience for a short time, particularly as this was the first time he had ever addressed it. He more particularly asked for its patience, as it was a subject almost entirely relating to himself. He had been traduced and vilified by secret correspondence that had been carried on by a Member of that House, who, he hoped, was then present, and would stand up manfully and avow himself. (Loud cries of "Name, name.")

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—That is what I want.

Mr. WARBURTON must rise to order. He considered the course pursued by the Honourable Member quite out of order, as the circumstances to which he alluded took place out of doors.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—He was only alluding to what took place out of doors, and felt confident that his calumniator does not now taint him with acting under Treasury influence.

Mr. ELLICE moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Newport, in the room of Mr. Doherty, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Agreed to.

GRAND JURIES (IRELAND).

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the evil constitution of Grand Juries in Ireland, with reference chiefly, as we understood, to the power of taxation possessed by those bodies. Long observations of the laws relating to Grand Juries, and the practices of those bodies, led him to the conclusion that the taxes which they imposed ought rather to be paid by the proprietors of land than by the occupiers. He thought that the powers possessed by Grand Juries were already too large, and were peculiarly liable to abuses. He had, however, every reason to believe and hope, that with a Government like the present, they might expect such ameliorations of the system as might render it more endurable, if not to discover some complete and permanent remedy. The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by proposing a series of resolutions tending to show the mischiefs that arose from the Grand Jury system in Ireland.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, according to the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman, enough was already recorded to show the necessity of amending the Grand Jury system.

Sir JOHN WALSH declared that the present system of Grand Juries was very bad, and wanted to be totally revised, or a new system must be introduced.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN must say that if they abolish the Grand Juries, they must transfer their duties to some other bodies.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD explained.

Sir ROBERT PEEL objected to the course adopted by the Right Hon. Baronet. The object of the Resolutions was to declare that the lessee should not pay the cess, which should be paid by the lessor. He wished the House of Commons to declare that the occupier ought not to pay the assessment; but surely the interval between the House of Commons making that declaration and passing a Bill to impose the payment on the other class should be as short as possible.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the views of the Right Hon. Baronet who had just sat down deserved attention. Every person admitted that the present system was monstrous. He had never heard any gentleman defend it but the Honourable Member for Wicklow. The principle was bad. It was taxation without representation, and those who levied the taxes were not the payers. In many instances the Grand Jury had no concern with the law. He had known a case where pounds were levied in the amount of several thousand pounds was levied by a Grand Jury, five of whom had been charged under the Insolvent Debtors' Act. Was it not a shame that ninety acres should pay as much as 1,000 acres of equally good land? Great praise was frequently bestowed on the Parliament for its attention to Irish matters, but here was an abuse existing for thirty years without any remedy. Was Ireland to be grateful for that? He did not think she ought to be, unless her gratitude was political gratitude, which had been defined as a lively sense of future favours. He admitted the

propriety of having local authorities, but those who assessed the taxes should be the tax payers. Ireland was divided into baronies, and the plan he should recommend would be this:—He would have each barony select two men, when any public works were necessary, who should make a presentment for them to the assistant barrister, and he would give to these two men and the assistant barrister the power of settling the maximum of the assessment. Their presentment should go before the Grand Jury, who should have no power to enlarge; but, if they disapproved of it they might diminish it. The Grand Jury should have the power to order the works to be executed, but by no other means than by contracts publicly announced and publicly formed, and the contractors should be obliged to pay their labourers in money. This would be a constitutional means of improving the system. He was happy to hear the Right Hon. Baronet's good wishes to-night, but he would rather have had some good deeds from him before he went out of office.

Lord ALTHORP agreed with all the gentlemen who had spoken as to the great importance of this subject, and admitted that it was necessary that the Government should turn its attention to the matter.

Mr. G. DAWSON admitted that the principles of the system were bad, but he denied that the Grand Jurors who carried it into execution were corrupt.

Mr. WYSE was opposed to the system of the Member for Kerry as much as to the suggestions of the Member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell). He thought the better plan would be to divide the powers of the Grand Juries into two parts, and leaving to the Magistrates the judicial power which they at present exercised, and permit the rate-payers to elect from the whole body a certain number, to whom they would be willing to commit the administration of the county funds. While on this subject, he would say, that he approved of the system of loans which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel) had condemned. In consequence of the declaration of his Majesty's Government, that they were determined to take the subject under consideration, he abstained from troubling the House with any further observations; but he would take leave to say, in conclusion, that he was happy to find that an Administration disposed to turn its attention to the condition of Ireland, and he hoped the people of that country, when they heard that Parliament was in reality and good earnest occupied with those questions in which they had an interest, would feel that the day of retribution which they wished for was come, not in wrong and in bloodshed, but that it had brought forth an earnest desire to promote their welfare as a division of the empire, and to develop, to its utmost extent, their almost unbounded natural resources. (Hear.)

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Lord Viscount ALTHORP rose to move for the Select Committee to inquire into the Salaries of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, of which he had given notice.

Mr. BANKES thought the Government might, perhaps, have adopted a better course, if they had come down with a proposition of their own for the reduction of their salaries, rather than have thrown on a Committee the ungracious task of determining what should be the amount.

Sir F. BURDETT would not take up the time of the House on the present occasion, if he did not think that, in the present situation of his Majesty's Ministers, he should not be doing justice either to them, or to himself, if he did not explicitly declare the feelings of respect, admiration, and confidence, with which he regarded the whole body.

REGENCY BILL.

On the Order of the Day that this Bill be read a second time.

Lord ALTHORP was happy to be able to give his entire approbation to the principle of this measure. There was one thing, however, to which he objected, and that was the limitation put upon the Prerogatives of the Regent. He thought that if the Prerogatives of the Regent were bad, they ought to be taken away altogether, but should not be restrained in one instance alone.

Sir C. WETHERELL also gave his entire approbation to the principle of the measure, but objected to the appointment of a standing council being made the appendage of the Regency.

Sir E. B. SUGDEN remarked, that his Hon. and Learned Friend, who proposed to make that law a declaratory law, forgot that it was impossible to do so unless that and the other House of Parliament first agreed in a resolution that such as that Honourable and Learned Member wished, to make the law was actually now the law of the land.

Lord MORPETH and Mr. C. FERGUSON expressed their approbation of the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said with better effect when they came to consider the details in the Committee.

After a few words from Mr. CAMPBELL and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in approbation of the principle of the Bill, it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Lord ALTHORP having brought up an estimate of certain outstanding Exchequer Bills, gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow to provide for them in a Committee of Ways and Means.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Mr. PHILPOTTS gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow for copies of all communications which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Bishop of Exeter relative to the holding of the Living of Stanhope, in commendam.

The House then adjourned at a quarter after twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock. His Lordship gave judgment in the Scotch Appeal—*Earl Dalhousie*, in which his Lordship affirmed the judgment of the Court of Sessions without costs.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

Anti-Slavery petitions were presented by the Earl of Rosebery and the Marquis of Borne.

Lord TEYNHAM presented a petition from Mayo, praying for the better application of the Parliamentary grants for the education of the labouring poor.

The NOBLE LORD also presented a petition from the merchants and tradesmen in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, praying for a vote from Parliament for the cultivation of waste lands.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA presented a petition from a place in Kent, praying for Parliamentary Reform, and relief from Agricultural Distress.

The petition attributed the great distress under which the country at present laboured to the alteration of the currency, and the great burthen of taxation.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Lord WYNFORD rose for the purpose of making his promised motion on this subject. In doing so, he confessed he entertained fear, not for the success of his motion, for he felt confident of presenting such a case as would make it impossible for the House to refuse his application.

He was afraid, however, lest in attempting to do a great deal of good, he might do some evil.—He was afraid, lest he should add to the excitement which already prevailed in the country to an enormous extent. With this, however, he felt satisfied, that nothing by possibility could fall from him which was calculated to continue that excitement in the country, and he hoped when the people of the country knew, as he trusted they would do to-night, that Parliament and Government were determined to do every thing to relieve that distress, he trusted that the good sense of the people of this country would, in justice to Parliament, do every thing they could to put a stop to that distress.

He was persuaded that a great deal of the disorder that prevailed arose from the existing distresses of the country in all classes of society, but he did not consider the fires which had of late taken place in different counties were to be attributed to that cause. He was well aware that when the English people were distressed, they expressed themselves strongly and firmly upon that subject, but they never resorted to such wicked means as that of destroying their neighbours' property. He (Lord Wynford) had no doubt that the party who had done this had been led on by parties whose only object was disturbance, and who had no interest in what he had done. If any man doubted, however, of the distress that prevailed in the country, he would ask him to take a journey fifty miles round London, and see the distress which prevailed in every quarter. He would then see the number of vigorous labourers out of employ, and the troops that were employed upon useless and expensive labour. If this did not satisfy him, let him attend a parish vestry—see the difficulty of providing means for the support of the poor, and mark the sudden transition from the tax-payer to the tax-receiver. Let him look too, at the immense and rapid increase of crime—the necessary consequence of distress. The Judges of the land were often called upon to punish for offences which the wisdom of Parliament ought to have prevented; and no man could behold the frightful increase of the calendars in different parts of the kingdom during the last two or three years, without being convinced of the deplorable distress of the people at large. Upon this point he begged to refer to a return shewing the increase of offenders transported to New South Wales. In 1825, the number was only 233; in 1826, it had increased to the surprising extent of 1815 convicts; in 1827, it had risen to 2,587, while in 1828, there was only a trifling reduction to 2,449 persons transported to Botany Bay. It was impossible to present a more complete picture of a more irrefragable proof of distress and guilt. If he stopped here, he might be told by the Noble Earl opposite (Grey), for whom he had the highest respect, that what he had advanced could be inquired into by the Committee at present sitting upon the Poor Laws. This was true, for that Committee would not only inquire into the state of the Poor Laws, but into the actual condition of those to whom the laws applied; but to stop there would be to do nothing—the Committee was not empowered to go far enough. What were wanted were funds for the relief of the poor, and without these funds the inquiry would be little better than useless. The other day the Committee had been very properly stopped, when it was proposed to extend its inquiries; but it was in vain to talk of the administration of the funds for the relief of the poor, when there were no funds to be administered. Therefore, he proposed to go on to show what was the cause of the diminution of these funds; and he could not refer to a higher authority upon the subject than that of the late Secretary for the Home Department, Sir R. Peel, who, in the debate to which he alluded, had been followed by Mr. Huskisson, who, in fact, had only said nearly the same thing in different words. Sir R. Peel had said, that there was no want of capital in the country—which had previously been urged by a Noble Duke (Wellington)—but that capital was in an unhealthy state; that it was in too few hands—that it was kept in strong boxes. Another Noble Gentleman, in the same debate, also considered a considerable authority—Mr. Alderman Thompson—stated that the amount of capital was not equal to the wants of society, in consequence of which the tradesman was obliged to pay his labourer in goods. What must be the condition of any country where the capitalist locked his money in a strong box, instead of advancing it at interest for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures? The state of things was precisely this: speculations in trade and in land, however wisely projected or prudently executed, had so lamentably failed, that the capitalists rather preferred to keep their money by them, without profit, than to lend it with so great a probability of loss.—He did not want confidence in the present Ministers. It was not the fault of this or of the preceding Government; the country had been brought into this unhappy condition by various circumstances, some of them beyond the control of any Cabinet; but this fact rather increased the obligation to investigate with a view to relieve. As had been said on a previous occasion, the capital of the farmer was exhausted; he had no means of employing the poor; and this was a fact he was prepared, if necessary, to prove at the Bar of the House. A great variety of causes for the evil had been assigned by those who had spoken

and written upon the subject, to some of which he would advert, in order to show that there was sufficient ground for inquiry. It had been said, there had been a recent improvement in the manufacturing districts; God grant that that improvement might be permanent, but he much feared that it would not be of long continuance; these drawings of success would soon be overcast. Supposing that the present state of the Continent had given a sudden stimulus to our manufactures, when the Continent became tranquil its own industry would revive and the impulse in this country would be lost; but he feared that the present activity was owing to the excess of speculation, for it was generally found in this country that speculation outran the demand. The failure of that speculation must be followed by corresponding adversity. The late Earl of Liverpool had talked of the evil arising from excessive production, but that could not now be the cause of agricultural distress, as no man could deny that the produce of the land within the last few years had diminished to a frightful extent.—If there were an extraordinary glut of manufactures, it might perhaps be accounted for by the use of machinery. Here he begged to be understood, that he was no more an enemy to the use of machinery than to any other means of production properly regulated; but if the effect of it were to over-stock the market, it injured the manufacturer, and drove the workmen upon the poor rates.—The diminution of the quantity of the precious metals was another alleged cause of distress, and upon this point also inquiry seemed necessary, in order to ascertain whether there should not be some alteration in the state of the currency. The Noble Lord, in noticing this point, dwelt upon the loss produced by the difference of sizing, and by the modern regulation of coining a pound of silver into 64s. instead of 62s. as formerly; and from thence he proceeded to the question of the issue of small notes by the Bank of England and country bankers. He denied that a re-issue of small notes would make an alteration in the standard of value or in the nature of contracts between individuals. The advantage of the issue would be that accommodation would be given to those who needed it. The Noble Duke (Wellington) in the last Session had asked—What will you give country bankers an unlimited power of coining? His reply was, that he would only give them the power to issue small notes to the extent for which they could deposit Exchequer Bills as security. Never was there a greater mistake than to say, that to issue small notes would be a departure from the ancient policy of the country. This point the Noble Lord illustrated by referring to the several Acts upon the subject, and especially to the 17th Geo. III. [At this part of the speech he solicited and obtained leave to sit while he addressed their Lordships, on account of his infirmities.] He maintained that the 17th Geo. III., and previous statutes, restricted the issue of small notes for fractions of pounds sterling, because they were made the means of fraud, as Sir George Beckwith had established at the Bar of Parliament.—The restrictions upon the issue of small notes were at variance with the maxims of political economy. Political economists said—"Let every man take care of himself;" but Parliament would not trust country bankers with the management of their own affairs. (Hear, hear, hear.) The cause of distress assigned was excessive taxation. It was admitted by the late Mr. Pitt that the Excise alone took out of the pocket of the poor man two-fifths of his wages; and here he might briefly notice a great deal that had been said on the subject of high rents. Rent was only about one-fifth of the produce of the land; and he mentioned it in order to relieve the landlords of the country from most unjust claims. Those who pressed most heavily on the lower orders were a different class of persons, who interposed between the bounty of Providence and the object of that bounty—he meant the inferior class of tradesmen and shopkeepers, who took more from the pocket of the poor man than the landlord and the taxes. It had been said that rents ought to be reduced to the standard of 1793; and he (Lord Wynford) would undertake to say that in most parts of the country (which he excepted that were peculiarly favoured) the owner of the soil had expended more upon the permanent use of it than he gained by his rent—so that, in fact, land was cheaper now than in 1793. He had taken great pains upon this subject, and would pledge his character to support what he advanced by proof. He would undertake to prove that rents, upon the standard of 1793, could not be collected at present, without some alteration of the law; may, more, with regard to what were called the second and third classes of land, no rent at all was taken by the owner of the soil. The political economist would say—"Then let them be thrown out of cultivation, and let us buy corn in Poland and elsewhere at a cheaper rate." This argument, injurious as it was, had been supported by that powerful engine, the public Press, which had hastened the ruin of the agriculturists. Let it not be forgotten, however, that if the poorer soils were left untilled, millions of labourers must be thrown out of employment. Supposing also that the landed proprietor were compelled to reduce his rents to the standard of 1793, what would be his condition? He would be degraded below any other class of the community—for he must purchase necessaries and luxuries, corn, wine, and education for his children, at three times the price they cost in 1793.—But it was not merely the landed interest that would be affected—it must drag down with it a dreadful portion of the other classes of society.—What, too, in that case was to become of the home market for manufactures, which had always, and justly, been considered so valuable? Alas! had been sometimes made to bad seasons as a cause of distress; but the last season was productive, and the evil, instead of diminishing, had been augmented. Next it had been urged that the Corn Laws were most injurious, and to repeal them was at once to afford a remedy. He had not the least objection to the repeal of the Corn Laws upon one condition, viz. that the land should be relieved from all the burdens pressing peculiarly upon it. He was quite sure that the last corn law was of no benefit to the agriculturist, although it had impeded from the Stock Exchange a most mischievous system of gambling and speculation into every market town. Some fixed and permanent system of law was absolutely required for the protection

CAPPOQUIN PETTY SESSIONS. TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1836.

(Reported specially for the Waterford Chronicle.)

Sirs RICHARD MUSGRAVE and KANE, with Messrs. JOHN MUSGRAVE, ALCOCK, and POWERS, presided.

After several minor cases were disposed of, Mr. RONAYNE's three toll-cases were called. The witness in the first being unavoidably absent, of course it was dismissed. The second case was against Michael Wall, for taking sixpence from Owen Egan, as toll for a cow, at the last fair of Affane, where he acted as collector for SAMUEL POER, Esq.

Mr. D. P. RONAYNE, sworn—Was at the last fair of Affane; saw three men posted on the King's high-road, where the fair was held, armed with clubs; saw them beating the cattle in a most shameful manner; desired them not to use such violence; asked them who placed them there, to plunder the people; they refused to tell; was directed to a man of the name of Moore, whose name was on the toll-board immediately under Mr. POER's, and was told he was his steward. This man, on being questioned, also refused to tell who placed the men there, but would not allow the cattle to pass without paying toll; tendered him the money demanded for a cow, which he refused to accept, and gave directions to the collectors not to let the cattle pass without payment, and walked off; told the people they were imposed on, as no person had a right to obstruct their passage on the high road, but desired them to behave quietly, and they should have legal redress; then went up to Wall, who was posted with two other men in a different part of the fair from the rest of the collectors; he acknowledged Moore placed him there to collect, and would not let a beast pass unless the toll was paid; for quietness sake the money demanded was paid; at the same time told him, if he persisted in keeping it he would be fined, but all to no purpose. Mr. R. now produced the Act of Parliament under which he brought the complaint, and closed his case.

SAMUEL SMYTH, Esq. Land Agent to Mr. POER, appeared on the side of the defendant.

Mr. RONAYNE said, before Mr. SMYTH entered on the defence, it would be necessary for him to produce the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace, to shew that a schedule was lodged, according to the 7th sect. of the Act in question—this was immediately complied with, on reading which Mr. R. said, this substantiates my case, as it plainly shews Mr. POER was the person who authorised the collecting of the tolls.

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE—Who lodged that document with the Clerk of the Peace?

Mr. RONAYNE—Mr. SAMUEL POER; his name is affixed to it.

This was not denied, nor was any further defence made, on which the Bench unanimously convicted the defendant in the sum of £4, to the great satisfaction of a crowded court.

Mr. RONAYNE now addressed the Chairman, and said—Sir Richard Musgrave, as I have never turned a single farthing of the many fines I have got to my own use, for expenses or otherwise, I do not mean to deviate from that rule now. You will have the goodness, when those fines are paid, to give half to any charitable institution you think proper in Cappoquin, and remit the other half to me, for the use of the poor of Youghal.

Major ALCOCK—This is very fair, and I think it but justice to say, that on a former occasion, when the collector of Affane was fined, Mr. RONAYNE gave half the fine for the use of the dispensary here.

Mr. RONAYNE then bowed to the Bench, and retired.

AN EXCELLENT HIT.

SACRILEGE COMMITTED BY THE CHOSEN ONES. (From the Kilkenny Journal.)

It is because the Kilkenny Journal has a far greater circulation among the generality of the people than the Moderator, which is confined to a particular class, that advertisements offering rewards for discovering the perpetrators of outrages, are put in the latter Paper only? We are the people's friend, who in return read our paper; and if it is imagined that any among them, could give information regarding the robbery of a window committed on the Church of Kilmannagh, as advertised in the Moderator of Wednesday last, we think our Paper ought to have the benefit of letting them know they would be rewarded for doing so. As common sense would teach this line of conduct, we must conclude that the gentlemen whose names are appended to that advertisement, think the outrage was committed by some member of the select few who read the Moderator. We think them, for this acknowledgment of the morality of the People, and we sincerely trust their praiseworthy exertions to discover which of the select ones perpetrated this outrage, will meet success. The humanity of the gentlemen conducting Protestant sermons and other charities, is also greatly to be commended.

The advertisement of a Charity Sermon in the Moderator of the same date, shews that they wish not their "left hand to know what their right hand doeth," and gives a just reproof to the vain glory of those who make a boast of Catholic charities, by putting such advertisements in both Journals.

The same Paper contains an advertisement from a Mr. Mortimer, concerning a road between Waterford and Carrick, but as he would not favour the Journal with his advertisement, we copy below, for the information of our readers, a letter from Lord Duncannon, and an usually just and forcible commentary of our friend the Waterford Chronicle, on the subject.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention. It is said, to be guided by the Bishops in the distribution—not of all livings, as has been asserted—of livings under £200 per annum. The object of his Lordship is, of course, to put at the disposal of the Bishops rewards for zealous and pious curates, whose exertions have now no worldly reward except through accident.

It might have been well, before the Lord Chancellor trusted implicitly his patronage in the hands of the Bishops that he should have recollected that the Bishops have now a great deal of their own to bestow; that he should have inquired whether their patronage is employed by them solely for the advancement of the Church. If he found it was, then indeed there would be good reason that he should add to the mass which they so well disposed of—if not, he might perhaps have hesitated.—Globe.

REFORM—REFORM.

To Edward Dwyer, Esq., "Secretary to the Volunteer Association, for the Repeal of the Union." Evergreen Lodge, Cork, Oct. 16, 1836.

Sir—As I cannot personally appear for the purpose, two friends will call upon you to propose and second me as a member of the above association, and you have here within the required subscription.

The first act of my political life was, to sign a petition against the baneful Union. That petition, however, emanated from no public meeting. It was but prepared and left at a private house for signatures. Not that the awful state of the times would have deterred the petitioners from assembling to record their detestation of the pending and accursed measure in question, but from an apprehension that their deluded and corrupt opponents would outrage them. There could be no other result at the period I allude to. The habeas corpus act was suspended. Martial law was in fearful activity. The reign of terror still raged amongst us. The honest, but timid, were alarmed and obliged to shrink under the shelter of an apparent neutrality. Some of our leading men were secured by places. Promises were lavishly made to others.

The hopes of commercial gains inflamed great numbers—the prospect of Catholic Emancipation still more. These last were the mearest and most selfish of the friends of the Union. They were impatient to be elevated into a species of miserable and petty freedom, that was to be purchased by the ignoble and ruinous depression of their country into a province. The south, from its local position, and natural advantages for the establishment of manufactures, was to rival Lancashire and Yorkshire. English capital was to be diffused in the employment of our people. Cork was to be especially and peculiarly favoured—warehouses were to be erected, and stocked with all descriptions of goods to be made up in the country—the fleets destined for the east, and the west, were to take in their assorted cargoes here.—It was destined, in the illusive anticipation of the period, to rival Liverpool. We were to have a naval depot and an arsenal—wet and dry docks were to be constructed—ships of war were to be built and launched for our shores, and our fine harbour was to be the constant rendezvous of the British fleet. No wonder, from this feeble but faithful outline of the fears, intimidation, influence, places, promises, and hopes affecting all classes, that but a few were found conscientious or spirited enough to sign our petition. Of these few, I have ever reflected, as I do now, with pride, that I was one. Thus, Sir, you perceive that as far as my humble struggle could go, I was an early opponent to the ruinous measure of the Union. It is true, that I was then a young man, and still a younger politician, and not very capable of foreseeing what thirty years' experience of its direful consequences, to my country, has amply proved. I was, however, fortified in anticipating its results by a careful and studious perusal of every work and every speech of any merit or power that was written or spoken by its advocates and opponents. I scrupulously weighed the worth of conflicting arguments; and of clashing statements, and I applied my mind to this task, unbiased by interest or prejudice for either side. I was in no situation to be influenced by any feeling beside an anxious desire to adopt that course in the contest then going on, between unionists and anti-unionists, which I considered best for my country. The weight of argument, of sound thinking, of reasoning, sagacious foresight, and commanding and convincing eloquence, were, to my conviction, easily in favour of the former. Upon that conviction I acted, and signed the protest alluded to. Thirty years have since passed away, every year of which has successfully established all the sad predictions of these statesmen and orators; and amply and too tragically realised the worst fears of the wise and the good. Thus has my early conviction of the destructive consequences of this accursed Union been completely justified, and experience has proved its correctness.

Though I can console myself with the reflection that I have never yet sustained, and never will sustain, any opinions or political doctrines, merely because they may happen to be popular, or unpopular, but because I have considered them, or may consider them founded in truth and reason, I thought it necessary at this crisis of great popular excitement and much diversity of opinion, as yet, on the question of the repeal of the Union, to free myself from any imputation of coming forward now, as one of the most determined and devoted in the ranks of the Anti-Unionists, from any other motive but that of my long settled and unalterable conviction, that nothing but a speedy dissolution of that legislative Union, and a resident reformed parliament, can place Ireland upon a basis of permanent tranquillity and happiness. This, Sir, I expect to make manifest in the progress of this letter, or a subsequent one, to all but those who are interested in our thralldom and national degradation.

I would recommend to the Anti-Unionists to exhibit forbearance, and adopt a mild and conciliatory tone towards the wavering and the neutral. To argue, to reason, and to discuss with them patiently, temperately, and deferentially, the momentous question at issue. The cause is too good, too national, too just, to require any course that may scare away our friends, and increase the deleterious influence and power of our enemies. Let them reflect that it is never to be expected, on seeking a great change in the mode of governing a country, doctrines and principles inducing this change, will become all at once so irresistibly obvious and self-evident, as that all men can be expected to believe in them when proposed or promulgated. Time and reason must co-operate with each other, to the final establishment of such change in men's sentiments. And, therefore, those who happen to be the first convinced, have no right, nor is it good policy, to denounce and coerce physically or morally those on whom conviction, the force of argument, and the power of truth may be found to operate more slowly. We must lead, instruct, and enlighten, and not drive, intimidate, and alarm.

It is glorious to resist oppression, and crush it, as the French and Belgian people have done, by courage, intrepidity, dauntless heroism, and animal progress. Let us then rival these noble patriots. Let public opinion find its irresistible effects, through public meetings, public speakings, and every species of discussion and agitation. Thus will we resume and establish the independence of our country, without polluting the path that leads to such a triumph, by strife and bloodshed. If

we press on in this way peaceably and constitutionally, but actively, zealously, fearlessly and unanimously, we shall most assuredly succeed.—The English people will move in concert with us, for their own radical reform; and with our own united efforts, the boroughmongers are vanquished by the shaft from our combined bow. Their "solid system of finance" is tottering. The pressure of their fiscal exactions, fully trebled by their destructive changes in the value of money, will render them so feeble and helpless, that they must, at length, relinquish their usurpation, and quietly allow the people of both kingdoms to resume their rights, and consolidate their liberties, on the true representative system. For what are the struggles for freedom every where since the glorious and successful one of the Americans, but a contest between that representative system, founded on the unalienable, immutable, inextinguishable rights of man, and the hereditary misrule of oligarchs, founded on force, fraud, tyranny and usurpation. The English reformers have always complained of our apathy and want of co-operation with them. This, in a great degree, was true, but it arose from two causes—the one, the fatuity that so pervaded us on the importance of what was termed Catholic emancipation—the other, the distrust of our people in the people of England, from their having so long opposed that measure, naturally enough, though unjustly, involving in this suspicion the reformers with the rest. The Irish press always looked forward to a reformed parliament of their own, to follow a repeal of the Union. They were determined to seek for both on the first favourable opportunity. They required a national object for a national impulse. The auspicious era has arrived, and on they will progress with a step as steady and as persevering, as their cause is just and imperative.

The Anti-Unionists, Sir, contemplate no separation from England other than that of committing the Irish people to the guardianship, protection, and legislation of an Irish parliament, elected by themselves, but bound up to England upon an equitable basis of a federal Union, such as now so indissolubly links together the six-and-twenty states and separate legislatures of North America. If it be apprehended that the two parliaments might disagree upon matters affecting their mutual or general interests, I mean as to the questions of war and peace, and generally their foreign relations, nothing is easier than to guard against this collision, by the people of both countries electing a third senate, of equal numbers, who may meet alternately, in London and Dublin, whose decision should be final as to these differences. But, Sir, I cannot foresee any danger of these causes of dissension. Both parliaments once fairly representing England and Ireland, they could be actuated by no adverse feelings, whenever the rights, the honour, the glory, and the stability of either, or of both, became endangered from foreign aggression.

The reformers in England read few Irish papers, and with all their good sense and shrewdness, they can scarcely be expected to be in the first instance influenced to some extent, or arrayed in some shape against us, by the gross misrepresentations of our views, put forth by that portion of their own press which so incessantly slanders and maligns us. To make them acquainted, then, with our real views, it is only necessary to address them on the subject. But it should be done quickly and not only published in the London and country papers, but in every form and in all sorts of ways throughout Great Britain. Mr. O'Connell is the man to compose this address and to sign it. His conduct in the last parliament, I know, has made him as popular in England as it has done in Ireland. The English reformers will implicitly rely on his assurances, and thus will be either neutralized them on the question of the repeal, or what I would fondly anticipate, bring them over to promote the measure. They must admit, for they have long seen and deplored it, that one hundred Irish members, the nominees of the rotten boroughs and corporations of Ireland, and of the Irish aristocracy, added to their own virtual representatives, will continue, as they have done, since the period of the Union, to strengthen and perpetuate the irresponsible power and absolute sway of this band of oligarchs through their ministers (for their ministers they are) over the people of both countries, and thus in England and Ireland decide the destinies of both, by measures of equal vigor, to last for the present generation, or to produce some terrific convulsion. I said the "hundred Irish members." I may let it stand, for what can a few do, out of the number in favor of the people, opposed to the rest? Nothing, or rather worse than nothing, because their efforts, notwithstanding such unwavering disappointments, excite and foster vain and delusive hopes in the minds of a great portion of the people of both countries, expecting that these few English and Irish members may, at length, succeed in effecting some good. Great reforms and salutary changes, to preclude great evils and avert sanguinary revolutions, must be prompt, absolute, and radical.

This, however, must be the work of the people themselves, but can never be effected by the moral force of public opinion alone in these countries, unless that public opinion emanate from the people of both. Hence, Sir, the presumption of my suggesting, through the medium of this letter, to Mr. O'Connell, how vastly important it must be to the cause of reform in England, and to the same cause in Ireland, united with that of a repeal of the Union, that he should speedily address the reformers of England, explaining our ulterior views; and that our object is not final separation, but a lasting bond of federal union between separate parliaments, founded upon principles of mutual and reciprocal interests. None other can last, or ought to last, and when established on any other but such a basis, must in the end be severed by a conflict between both; the result of which, after the horrors of a protracted civil war, may, at best, be ascendancy to one, and proportionate political subjugation and slavery to the other.

But I am anticipating Mr. O'Connell. The subject was too exciting for my discretion, and thus far I could not restrain myself; but here I cease, for the present, consoling myself with the hope, that if he have not already done what I have humbly presumed to suggest, he will do so, on my humble but earnest recommendation, or, rather, I should say, from his own intuitive sense of the necessity of such a salutary step. This letter, Sir, has spread out to much greater length, in preliminary matter, than I first intended. My next must embrace, briefly as I am competent to condense them, the devastating effects of the present Union to our afflicted country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD RONAYNE.

RESTITUTION. (From the Kilkenny Journal.)

The following letter from the Rev. Francis Sanderson, of Killishandra, to the Rev. P. J. Malligan, of the Capuchin Convent, in this City, and the receipt of the Hon. Mrs. Fowler, the Lady of the Lord Bishop of Ossory, were handed to us by the latter gentleman, as well with a view to the truth, force, and efficacy of sacramental confession, as to satisfy the parties concerned, that the money entrusted to him had been duly applied.—We shall not enter more fully into the subject, than to wish, that all those who retain the property of others, would "go and do likewise." 20th Nov. 1836. Killishandra, Killishandra.

My DEAR SIR—Having changed my residence from Killishandra to Killishandra, has caused a delay in my acknowledging yours of the 15th. Will you have the goodness to hand over to the Hon. Mrs. Fowler, Palace, Kilkenny, the restitution money as advised in your letter. I remain your faithful servant, F. SANDERSON.

To the Rev. P. J. Malligan. I have received from the Rev. P. J. Malligan, of the Capuchin Convent, Kilkenny, Ten Pounds, handed to me by the desire of the Rev. Francis Sanderson. The Editor, Dec. 4, 1836. LOUISA FOWLER.

RAKRENTS IN THE NORTH. The Newry Examiner, in remarking upon the recent meetings of Orangemen and Catholics on Shane Hill, thus replies to the Mail—"The Mail attributes the whole of this popular excitement to the disgust entertained by the Protestants of Ulster towards the government, since the passing of the Relief Bill. Now, it is an arrant falsehood, that the present discontent originates from religious feelings or party politics. The plain truth is—the people of all denominations are oppressed by rack-rents, and they can no longer endure the distress they have hitherto patiently suffered."

DANGER TO TITHES. While his Grace of Newcastle is quarrelling with the use of the word "Boroughmonger," in an election speech, the landlords and farmers throughout the country are absolutely meditating the destruction of tithes. At this moment tithes are not saleable; and men who would have purchased willingly half a year ago, now hold back. We could say much more if we chose; but we abstain for the present. This we know, that the farmers throughout the country are in a state of alarming discontent. They laugh at tumultuous assemblages—an evil which they can meet; but the incendiary has paralysed them, and they look forward with horror to the period when the thrashing shall be finished and all the men at high wages are on their hands. A gentleman, who has attended many of their meetings, says that the gloom on their countenances only gives way occasionally to a bitter smile, when they hear any anecdote of a clergyman being brought to terms by the rope round his neck. We do not believe that men, like the Duke of Newcastle, are aware of the full extent of the danger. —Morning Chronicle.

A SIBERIAN. A Paris paper states that, "Marshal Soult has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt his habits must prove rather annoying to place-hunters. The Marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audiences." On which the Times remarks—"We are great advocates for early rising; but we never knew a very early riser who was not asleep, either physically or mentally, half the day." Will the journalist be good enough to remember when he lauded his Highness for being "a very early riser" and will he be pleased to acknowledge now that he was mentally asleep during the whole of his administration? Of his physical drowsiness we know nothing.—D. M. Post.

THE DEVONSHIRE ESTATES.—It is said to be the intention of the Duke of Devonshire to dispose of the large property which he holds in the county of Waterford. These lands form a portion of the immense grant of territory which Queen Elizabeth made to the unfortunate Sir W. Raleigh, in the counties of Cork and Waterford.—Observer.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—His Grace was heard on Saturday last to express, in a tone of voice that bespoke sorrow, "that Ireland would shortly hear with surprise, and perhaps with dismay, a measure vitally affecting her prosperity." —Evening Packet.

MR. ST. JOHN LONG.—The officer who had received the warrant for the apprehension of Mr. St. John Long called at his house in Harley-street, on Friday, when he was informed by a gentleman that it was quite useless to look after Mr. Long, and that it was his intention to surrender on Thursday, the first day of the Old Bailey Sessions. Mr. Harmer has conveyed a similar intimation to Captain Lloyd, the husband of the lady on whom the late inquest was held.

ANOTHER RIVAL TO LONG.—Over a door at Crickhall, in Wilt, is the following notice:—"Shoes mended according to the latest and most approved method. Drowned persons, on application, immediately restored, so as to prevent the usual painful returning. N. B. The person must not be dead."

AN ODD RENCONTRE.—On Saturday two Connaught gentlemen were seen in Marlborough-street jostling a Jorsewhipping upon each other. Both the combatants were juvenile in their appearance, and were, with difficulty, separated. A challenge from both parties was delivered in the evening, but we have not heard of any further fatal consequences of this affair of honour. The quarrel, we understand, originated in an extraordinary mistake made at a late hour in the evening, by one time since in Mayo.—Morning Register.

THE MODERN SYSTEM OF RETIREMENT.—We hear that the plan for reducing the salaries of the Custom-house Officers is nearly completed. It will, it is said, affect those only who receive more than £200 a year. This is a very proper regulation, for, generally speaking, the working servants of the Government are not paid too highly for their labour. We hope it is not true that one of the principal officers of the Customs has obtained a snug little sinecure for himself, besides his enormous salary, and has also succeeded in procuring pensions for two of his daughters.—Really it is too bad for the country not only to be obliged to pay a man for doing nothing or next to nothing, but that his daughters also must be made sinecurists. We hope and trust, however, that the story is unfounded.—Morning Herald.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.—The disorder which has produced such terrific devastation in Moscow and different parts of Russia, and which is extending in different directions in the Russian Empire, is not cholera morbus, but a violent disturbance of the brain and nervous system, and of the stomach and heart, attended with dreadful strength, and such a degree of prostration of strength, that the vital powers cease in the course of a few hours. The violence of the symptoms, and the sudden fatal termination of the disorder, have astonished the Russian physicians, that they have as yet only agreed to give it the name of "cholera morbus." Our friend is decidedly of opinion that it is a variety of the plague, for the blessing of which the autocrat is indebted to the invasion of Turkey, and that it is highly contagious.—Herald.

Mr. O'Connell will arrive in Dublin on Thursday next. We understand that it is his intention forthwith to institute an Anti-Union Society and an Anti-Union Rent.—M. Register.

EDUCATION AND RETIREMENT.—We have been assured that a noted letter to a certain Doctor, which has been much talked of in "the guide books" was actually inclosed (as we learn is the Honourable Member's custom when he addresses those whom he has the honour to represent) in the envelope of an old letter turned outside in. People here regard this as a sure proof that the new Ministry may certainly reckon upon the Right Honourable Member's support in all matters of economy and retrenchment, whatever opposition he may offer to the question of reform.—Caledonian Mercury.

The following toast was given at a public-house in Lewes, the night after the fire at Southsea, by a woman, who, with two men, was taken into custody on suspicion of causing the conflagration.—

Ye Gods above send down your love, Ye Gods above as sharp as needles, To cut the throats of goodfellows Who rob the poor of victuals. Brighton Gazette.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—You once did me the favour of inserting a note in your paper, for which you have my best thanks; I beg to thank you to ask a similar kindness for the following lines?

(FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.) To * * *, on leaving the Harbours of * * *, County Kilkenny.

Sweet village scenes, peace be with thy breast; Peace, which the distant world can never see, Tho' far from those sweet glens my steps depart, Long in my memory shall thy beauty live. Long o'er my dreams thy bright and parting hair, Streaming like sunlight round thy neck, shall glow, Long shall thy holy smile and forehead fair, Scare my slumbers, like the morning's glow.

Flowers of the Dell! far from the haunts of man May float the music of thy quiet days; Can be their home, as dimly they began, From his deep heart thy post-parting prayer.

I may not linger near thy home, That timid blush—those dashes of delight Which from thine eyes blue-summer evening come, When my loaves courtesy pays thy last-night.

And that one kiss—the first—the last—thy lips No longer fond, accorded unto mine— All warn me away, while music keeps His guile from my soul, and peace is thine.

Alas! one lot is different—mine I am bound To seek bright scenes, where the gay silvery sun, And form, all brilliant as a sunset cloud, And eyes dark magic, claim me further on.

I go to—her lone tower, where beauty smiles and sighs round her like the day, Yet, alas, even there, my heart's delighted day Must spare at times one sigh to thee away.

One sigh to thee—thy forest shall I love! When thou dost come o'er me of thy last eyes We'll meet again, my darling, when thou art Where no more shall thy love beneath me stir.

God bless, adieu! far happier is thy fate, Pleased 'midst not life's tedious cares to sleep; The unknown not life's tedious cares to sleep, Nor the wild world with all its thousand woes.

Street, 18-30. HAROLD. Sir R. his opinion. Mr. R. Member pressed it which it morally (Hear) the great possess that on been ex minutes and Leo that Ho some of ford. I Learned ought to He did, from his hear a Member called Gallant (gent d. (Mr. F. Genera) of great been a—heir not hav of those had voi He was and th He wis who se who se and vo questio Gallan) of his Civil) though protee propee he do on the Mr. Mr of the by a great he has (Hear) who o of tin (Hear) rean voters fact, try d arist to the

SONNETS. When Waterford's beauties gaze the silent features of each other's face, All that can trust expressions bear no more, But turn away, methinks, the sweet to trace The inward feeling struggling to be free.

What's writ on fearful eye and restless track, How after blush to broken gazing place? And then the broken, deep-drawn sigh that speaks The pleasure-sources that within are hid.

Warm, vermeil blushes of the heaven's aid I've stated upon, till I have gazed too much, And every eye will see my heart's central light, But yet, though vain, my image, still is such, 'Twill only yield to Death, dissolving to the dust.

Thou art lovelier than the coming Of the fairest flowers of spring, When the wild sea-winders humming, Like a blessed fairy throng, Thou art lovelier than the breaking Of orient, crimsoned morn, With the gentlest winds are shaking The dew-drops from the thorn.

I have seen the wild flowers spring In wood and meadow, all day long, Where a thousand birds were singing, And my thoughts were of thee then: For there's nothing gladome round me, But thy beauty's spell has bound me, But is eloquent of thee. Alkanna.

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THE PARLIAMENTS AND THEIR BLOODY MASTERS, CHARLES X. The Paris Papers are a good deal occupied with speculations upon the effect of the evidence which has been just published as part of the case against the ex-Ministers. The counsel for the prisoners, aware of their influence upon public opinion in France, have written to solicit a suspension of their judgment pending the solemn proceedings which involve so many human lives.

DESPERATE AFFRAY. We are informed, by a respectable correspondent who lives in the neighbourhood, that the affray with the mob at Mr. Coote's, near Ford, was really terrible. On Monday a party of men came to the house soliciting relief, to whom money was given. A short time after another party arrived for the same purpose, but in a more determined manner, to whom it was not given. They then proceeded to the house, and on the 21st inst. a large number of men attacked the house during the succeeding night, and laid the house in ruins.

THE FANATIC IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. About one o'clock this day (Saturday) the Middlesex Grand Jury came into Court, and among a number of other presentments returned two bills against James Sisk, the fanatic who attempts at assassinations in the lobby of the House of Lords, on Wednesday evening last, have excited so general a sensation.

DEATH OF THE POPE. PASTOR, Dec. 8.—Last night Government received intelligence of the death of Pope Pius VIII. His Holiness, Francis Xavier Castiglione, was born at Anagni on the 20th of November, 1761, and died on the 31st of March, 1820, and was crowned on the 4th of April following.

THE EDITOR OF THE WEEK. An extract from a letter that appeared in the Weekly Freeman, calling attention to the fact that the Editor of the Freeman had been appointed to the office of Secretary to the Board of Education, and that the Freeman had been appointed to the office of Secretary to the Board of Education.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. A most numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Patriotic Society of Trinity, in the City of Waterford, held at the Royal Exchange, on Sunday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of discussing the expediency of repealing the Union.

AN EXHIBITION TO HOLD AND CORNER PROCEEDINGS. BARRISTERS, Dec. 7.—Lord Ponsonby has arrived at Bessels. It is said that Mr. Cartwright is to go to Cayo to the German Diet, where the question of Belgium will be discussed.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF THE CITY OF LONDON TRADES SOCIETIES. (From the Court Circular.) A Court and Levee were held yesterday by His Majesty at his Palace in St. James's.

UNRESERVED AUCTION OF SHERRY AND CAPE WINES, IN BOND. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for Account of the Shipper, on THURSDAY next, 19th inst., at ONE O'CLOCK, at ROBINSON'S BOND STORES, BOLDON-STREET, in the PRIME SHERRY WINE, and also PRIME SHERRY CAPE MADEIRA.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. A very numerous and highly respectable MEETING of the CITIZENS of WATERFORD, held at the TOWNHALL, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., for the purpose of discussing the expediency of repealing the Union.

LAW APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Doberly was premature in announcing himself as the successor of Lord Plunkett. Of course he cannot be certain that he will succeed, as he is not yet a peer, and his Lordship will be removed from his present office.

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CHARIOT FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD, at GRANTS FACTORY, a very light, London-built CHARIOT, nearly as good as new.

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REPEAL OF THE UNION. A most numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Patriotic Society of Trinity, in the City of Waterford, held at the Royal Exchange, on Sunday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of discussing the expediency of repealing the Union.

AN EXHIBITION TO HOLD AND CORNER PROCEEDINGS. BARRISTERS, Dec. 7.—Lord Ponsonby has arrived at Bessels. It is said that Mr. Cartwright is to go to Cayo to the German Diet, where the question of Belgium will be discussed.

AUCTION OF AMERICAN TIMBER. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at ONE O'CLOCK, at JULIA JACOBS' TIMBER YARDS, North side of the River, about 150 TONS YELLOW PINE TIMBER, and about 60 TONS BIRCH and ASPEN TIMBER.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS TO T. AND J. BOLGER, OF TULLOCH. SUPERFINE Cloths, Cassimeres, Petrolinams, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Corsets, &c.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. THE ELECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1821. THE ELECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1821. THE ELECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1821.

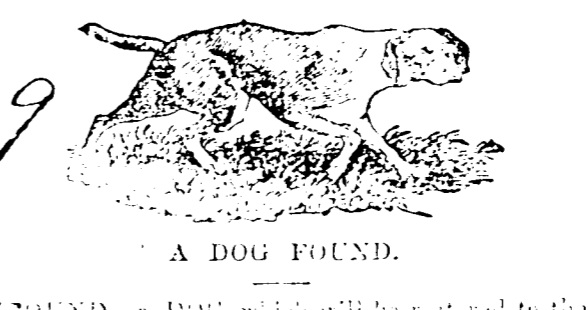
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EAU DE COLOGNE. P. J. CARROLL and Co. have just landed, a quantity of the most superior Eau de Cologne, imported from the celebrated Perfumery of N. ROY, of Paris.



A DOG FOUND. FOUND, a DOG which will be returned to the owner on application to the undersigned, who will be glad to reward the finder of the same.

THE WATERFORD MARKET. WATERFORD MARKET, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10. The price of Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Dec. 10. Wheat, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Beans, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Barley, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Potatoes, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Dec. 10. Butter, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Eggs, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Cheese, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON SATURDAY. There is no new feature in the money market this morning. Consols opened at 84, and after touching 84, immediately rose to the opening price, India Bonds and Exchequer Bills are without variation.

A letter from the frontiers of Austria, of Nov. 21, says that a corps of 25 or 30,000 Austrian troops is on the march to the frontiers of Bavaria. Some persons believe that part of this corps, with an equal number of troops of another German power, will occupy the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

