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The Waterford Chronicle

Price 6d.

No. 2016

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE DEVONSHIRE ARMS, DUNGARVAN.

ON MONDAY, the 27th day of January inst., at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, by the Executors of the late WILLIAM BARROW, Esq., the Lands of KNOOKINGOWER, lying on the new line of road between Dungarvan and Clonmel, within Seven miles of the former, and situate in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, and County of Waterford.

These Lands contain about Eight Hundred plantation Acres, and are held for a term of years; (of which ten are unexpired) and produce a clear profit rent of £300 per annum; orer and above the payment of the land rent of £27 13s, and an annuity of £100.

For particulars of title, &c., apply to T. F. CARROLL, Solicitor, Lady Lane, Waterford, Waterford, January 13, 1834.

FOREIGN SHAWLS. JAMES CARROLL, (LATE CARROLL AND GRAYES), COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

HAS this day received, the splendid additions which are expected to his collection of FOREIGN FIGURED CASHMERE SHAWLS, which he will dispose of from 2s 6d to 10 guineas.

London Printed Muslin Dresses, from 3s to 14s. Organde Embroidered Blouse, Neck Ruffles, Sleeves, Lapels, and Scarfs to match; the most costly article ever introduced for wearing.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF FURS, J.C. will dispose of at one half the usual price.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS are supplied with every New and Fashionable Article for the Season.

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES. CROSS'S GREEN DISTILLERY, CORK.

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR BUSINESS. THE DWELLING HOUSE, AND PREMISES.

WRECK SALE. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, at the Hour of ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of January instant, at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon, of the said day, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Waterford, will meet in the COUNCIL CHAMBER.

IN THE YEAR 1830, of New York 440,000 children of five and fifteen; and the non-Schools reported to be being at school; whilst, Kentucky, only 33,000 were 100,000 and upwards.

INCREASED COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, on conjunction with the NOVA GREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from, and between each Port.

ORDER OF RAILING. CITY OF BRISTOL. JOHN HAYES, COMMANDER.

From Waterford, On Tuesday, 14 Jan. 12 Noon. 17 ... 10 Morning. 20 ... 7 Morning.

From Bristol, On Tuesday, 7 Jan. 3 Evening. 14 ... 6 Morning. 21 ... 1 Afternoon. 28 ... 8 Morning.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given.

FOR BRISTOL. THE STEAM PACKET ST. PATRICK, R. TOBIN, R.N., COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel is intended to take her Station between this Port and Bristol, on THURSDAY the 30th Instant, to leave this Quay at EIGHT O'CLOCK in the Morning.

JOHN TOBIN, or R. POPE, and Co., Agents. Waterford, 17th January, 1834.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—TITHES. The Undersigned, request a MEETING of the Citizens of Waterford, on TUESDAY the 21st of JANUARY instant, at ONE O'CLOCK, at the MENA, BRAS-STREET, to petition Parliament for the REPEAL OF THE UNION, and the TOTAL ABOLITION OF TITHES.

H. Winston Barron, M.P. Richard Davis, jun. Henry Downes, Mark Hayes, Thomas F. Carroll, Alexander Sherlock, N. O'Neill Power, William Kinsane, Robert Keboe, James Leary, John Kearney, Matthew Carroll, John Lawler, Michael Hart, Moses Robinson, Michael Power, Edward Keboe, Daniel Dunford, Mark Kennedy, Patrick Kelly, William H. Hayden, Paul Fleming, Owen Carroll, Edward Lynch, James Delahanty, Joseph Dunford, jun., Robert Fleming, Michael Phelan, Edward Namara, Robert Kent, Joseph Fanning, Andrew Kirwan, James Morris, Thomas Clarke, John Quigley, John Finucane, John Carroll, Denis Harrington, Richard Knox, William Barron, David Condon, Patrick Sheehan, MD, Joseph Dunford, Silvester Phelan, Walter Kelly, Thomas Parrell, Richard De Bourke, John O'Neill, Peter Gibbon, Edward Connolly, John Hurley.

WILL SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK, THE REMARKABLE ONE NEW AMERICAN SHIP, RHODE ISLAND.

CYRUS B. MANCHESTER, Commander, 383 TONS REGISTER, AND 530 TONS BURTHEN.

HER accommodations for Passengers are in every respect most spacious and comfortable, being seven feet high in the Steerage. The Second Cabin will be found very complete, and is provided for the more respectable Families or Parties.

Apply to FITZGERALD and C. GRIMESAW, Liverpool; or, to ANTHONY JACKSON, Waterford, who will give particulars of the first class American Ships sailing every week or ten days throughout the year.

IN CHANCERY. PURSUANT to the Decree of the Court of CHANCERY in IRELAND, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 20th Day of JUNE, 1833, I will, on MONDAY, the 13th Day of FEBRUARY next, at ONE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, in the pleadings Office, Dublin, SET UP and SELL by public sale, to the highest and latest Bidder, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of PETER WALSH, deceased, in the Pleasings, Town and Lands of Rockstown and Moorroore, or Clooney Mill, Turkinstown, Beclifarn, Fiddown, Brenon, Banaher, Raheen, Balluraghtilla, otherwise Ballyglanone, Ballyferick, Belline, and Rogersstown, Garrigrove, Sandpits, Templemore, Barabally, Knockanure, Gineat Kelly, Groves, &c. &c. in the County of Kilkenny, or a competent part thereof for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1834.

For particulars as to title and for rentals, application to be made to MICHAEL CORCORAN, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, No. 2, Gardiner-street, Dublin; and to JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq., the Receiver, Carrick-on-Suir.

BY AUTHORITY. THE SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY WILL BE ALL DRAWN AT COOPER'S HALL, LONDON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd INSTANT, THE Scheme of this Lottery, in which there are but TEN THOUSAND Tickets, contains Prizes of £15,000 £3,000 £1,000 10,000 2,000 500 5,000 All of which will be distributed to the Public on the above Day.

In the First Glasgow Lottery the Tickets and Shares rose several times in Price; and became so scarce that none were left for Sale in the Provincial Towns, and but few in Dublin, being ordered up to London a week before the Drawing.

It is necessary to prevent a recurrence of the disappointment which has been look place. Tickets and Shares are now on Sale at all the Lottery Offices in Dublin, and by the following Agents in this City, viz. Mr. R. FARRELL, Mirror Office, and Mr. S. PHILLAN, Bookseller.

IRISH TURNPIKE ROADS. It has at length been determined on by the Government to take all the Turnpike Trusts in Ireland under their own management. A Bill for this purpose will most probably be introduced during the next Session of Parliament.

It is also intended to have a separate Act of Parliament for the Metropolitan Turnpike Trust Act. These Acts of Parliament will give the Government the power of putting a Turnpike on any road, even those that have never been heretofore blessed with them.—Evening Post.

NOVELTY. NOW ON SALE, AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY.

GEORGE CLARKE. Has the honour of announcing that he has just received a selection of STUFFED BIRDS OF PARTICULARLY SPENDID PLUMAGE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN possessed of Mansions or Cabinets will find this assortment particularly worthy of their attention, as one so varied, so extensive, and so unique, has perhaps never before been offered in this City.

Waterford, Jan. 17, 1834.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, MALL, WATERFORD.

ARDAGH and MACKESY. APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS. BEG leave to acquaint their respective Friends, and the Public in general, that they have entered into Partnership, and that the united business of both will, from MONDAY, the 20th Instant, be carried on at the MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, on the MALL, where an ample Stock will be always kept of every Article connected with the Medical Profession, of the best and purest description, and which, from the connections they have formed with the most eminent Houses in London and Dublin, they are enabled to procure with the greatest promptitude and punctuality in their Professional Attendance, as well as to secure by personal inspection, the most accurate precision in the composition of Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions, Family Recipes, &c., and thereby to give the most complete satisfaction to those who honour them with their support.

They therefore hope, that the kind patronage which they have hitherto experienced individually, from their respective Friends and the Public, for which they feel it a pleasure to tender their most grateful acknowledgments, will be continued to them henceforward in the Partnership which they have now the honour to announce.

Mall, Waterford, January 17, 1834.

Every PATENT MEDICINE of repute received direct from the Proprietors, to be had at the MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, at London Prices.

THE Agency for the most improved TRUSSES, STOMACHIC INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. of Messrs. HOLZ & Co., is confined to this Establishment.

CABINET MINUTES. The Cabinet Ministers met on Thursday last to arrange the motions, measures, &c. which it might be deemed expedient to bring before Parliament, when it assembled.

Almost every subject appeared to them to have been forestalled, from Church Babbly down to a Road Bill. A considerable discussion then arose as to what was to be done.

Some strong expressions passed between the Chancellor and the Colonial Secretary, who were, indeed, the only speakers—the Premier, being silent.

Palmerston, thinking of little sided nobody—Carleton, and John Russell being, as usual, de trop. After a somewhat stormy debate, a mutual understanding on what the following subjects were to be done.

The kindness of a member—whose name it would be foreign to our purpose to mention—a protocol of the proceedings was transmitted to Prince Talleyrand, who sent it to the Members of the Cabinet respectively.

Every man his own Palm-singer. EARL OF RYON.—A Bill to encourage the breed of geese, and offering premiums to those old women who may excel their mother in the business.

Lord Lansdowne.—A Bill to regulate women's tongues, by a tax on words.

M. OF LANSDOWNE.—To pass a vote of thanks to the author of the best book on the following lines—Whigs to all who have written sedition in decency, in-justice to Roppy, &c. &c. and to all who write stores.

Viscount Palmerston.—A Bill for promoting the growth of whiskers, and the intelligibility of protocols. A Bill to enlarge the body corporate of the Cooper's Company.

Viscount Melbourne.—A Bill for the encouragement of authors, and giving premiums to all bespoken and conveniently obedient scribes.

MR. STANLEY.—A resolution of his own. LORD J. RUSSELL.—A Bill to treat all Abbey Lands to the Church; and any other measure that no one else will conduct and to conduct to that it is of little importance as himself.

EARL OF CARLISLE.—A Bill to expunge from all future editions of Pope's works the following lines—'What can excite such a storm, or clouds?'—'What can excite all the blood of the Howards?'—&c.

LEGAL COURTS.—The dullness of 'legal business' in our Law Courts was on Thursday culminated by a pugilistic encounter between two pickpockets, who quarrelled about the distribution of some booty, and also by a rencontre between a gentleman of the name of Barnewell, and an attorney, whose name we could not learn in consequence of the celerity of his flight into one of the Courts.—Evening Post.

Should the winter pass off as it has progressed hitherto, the confectioners and fishmongers will be compelled to procure a supply of ice from the North Sea.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—TUESDAY. The King v. Richard Barrett, Esq., Proprietor of the 7th St. Newspaper.

Mr. O'Connell, at the sitting of the court, said that in the case of the King against Richard Barrett, he had, on behalf of the traverser, humbly to apply to their lordships that the proper officer should hand over to the traverser or his attorney, on payment of the legal fees, copies of the record on which he had been tried on the 26th, and 27th November, as the same stood at the commencement of the trial, and a copy of the record as it is now.

He also applied for a copy of the entries, or distirings, or other jury process by which a jury was summoned on the 13th June and 26th of November. The motion was founded on an affidavit to which there purported to be an affidavit in reply.

The Attorney-General—No, it is not. Mr. O'Connell said he understood it was, and said that which was conceived to be a reply, in certain matters were introduced, as affidavits in answer had been filed by the traverser, which showed that there was some misconception between the Crown Solicitor and the traverser, concerning a notice and a letter of which the traverser disclaimed having any knowledge, or the having any intention of it, and he received the notice in reply.

In this case the object for which the traverser sought, for those documents was, to form a motion either for a new trial or an arrest of judgment. As far as related to the motion now before the court, he understood that to a certain extent the Crown did not, in chamber, oppose it—that was, as far as related to the entries or distirings.

The Attorney-General—So far they do not now oppose it.

Mr. O'Connell—This part of the motion, then, is not now opposed. He conceived that they were fully entitled to the remainder of their motion—a copy of what he called the record, from the commencement of the proceedings to the termination of the trial, and as it was now. The value of those documents was not less before the court. By this motion they sought to procure the copies of those proceedings for Mr. Barrett, in order that he might advise with his counsel how he might proceed, whether by a motion for a new trial, or an arrest of judgment. He (Mr. O'Connell) was not, therefore, now debating the merits of the motion, but he was showing how reasonable it was that the party might obtain copies of the proceedings, in order that he might at a future time bring his case fully under the consideration of the court, upon the notice, he believed, that something like special pleading would be attempted, with respect to the record.

which was used in it. Now, he was quite willing to submit to a proceeding for a record. No argument could be founded upon the word, nor could it be made to embarrass any future proceeding. He was quite content to take by his motion a copy of the proceedings, as they stood on the morning of the 26th November, after the jury had been sworn, after the case for the crown had been closed, and copies of the proceedings as they stood on the second day, when the jury gave in their verdict, and copies of them as they now stood.

The facts which he now stated could not be denied. There was an arrestment of the proceedings down to the 13th June, the last day after the term, upon which, under a recent statute, the court sat for the trial at bar. There was nothing further. There was nothing set out as the roll of what occurred on that day, or whether any thing occurred, and the proceedings stood then when the court rose on the 26th November. That roll was enlarged, and material additions made, when the court met on the ensuing morning. Now, the party here could not, with any accuracy, state what was added to it. He thought it right to say, that he apprehended that the entry of the 13th June is merely this—that there was no appearance of any jury, and not what the court were aware of, that there was an appearance of some jury, and not that pro defectis. This was not stated positively, but as what was apprehended to be the fact. Now, if the court should, in its wisdom, refuse this motion, it would deprive the traverser of having the benefit of facts, which might be of importance to him in a motion for a new trial. The court knew that if the party was driven to a writ of error, he would be suffering punishment while that writ was pending—it is, then, of the greatest importance to the party that he be apprised of the facts before judgment was marked against him. Now, as to the right of the party to obtain a copy of the proceedings, he could find no instance in which a party was refused a copy of proceedings—he could find no case of misdemeanor in which the court refused to give copies of the proceedings. He knew that in felonies copies were refused, as the judges wished to prevent actions for malicious prosecutions. In such cases they thought fit to preclude a party from obtaining a copy of the record, without the leave of the court. That was a plain interference with the subject's common law right—the publicity of judicial proceedings. The subject was entitled to that publicity; and in no instance was it trampled upon, except that which he had just stated to the court, and which had been made in order that prosecutors might not be harassed or annoyed. The learned gentlemen in support of his position, referred to 14th East, 302, 9th; Bellwyn's Nisi Prius, page 902-3. As well as he (Mr. O'Connell) understood, the objection which was made to this application in chamber, it was said made to this application in chamber, that a party had no right to a copy of an inchoate proceeding in court; that he had only a right to a copy of a forensic proceeding. He submitted that there was no such distinction, nor any thing like such a distinction. All proceedings, from the moment they were filed, were of record. The moment a party pays the fees he is entitled to a copy of a declaration, plea, appearance, demurrer—everything that occurred before the trial. It was not because they were recorded; but it was as the plain principle of publicity. So it was in all affidavits on the criminal side, and in criminal informations, the party was compelled to take out these copies. So far was the distinction made here recognized, that when the Attorney-General proceeded by indictment or information, by 80th Geo. 3, chap. 1, and 1st Geo. 4, chap. 2, sec. 8, those whom the Attorney-General prosecuted he was bound to furnish with a copy of the indictment, free of expense, unless the party had

got a copy at his own expense. Now, this was a thing, the most unlike possible to a complete record. It could not find the distinction at all sustained between the copy of an inchoate proceeding, while it was in progress, or when it was completed. In deciding whether the party was entitled to a copy of these proceedings, the court was not deciding the power of the officer to enlarge the record, or not; they might have another day for that. 'Sufficient for this day was the evil thereof.' (Laughter.) Therefore, in deciding upon this day, in his favor, the court decided nothing, but that he should have the most authentic and unerring evidence on which they would hereafter have to decide. They would, he was sure, give the subject the benefit of the law and the fact. It was plain that what had been done here was not done by their authority. When the traverser complained of was, that the court would not condescend to tell him who did it. An affidavit was made that the enlargement of the roll did not take place by order of the court. This was the sworn allegation, and it was not denied. The subject was entitled, and it was not denied, that the court would understand that by this application they sought for three things: first, a copy of the proceedings, as they stood after the jury had been sworn, and the case for the prosecution closed; second, a copy of the proceedings, as they were at the close of the trial; and third, a copy of the proceedings, as they were when the motion was made in chamber, as they are now. It certainly did not appear to have been contemplated by the commissioners, in their 16th report on the courts of justice in Ireland, that in any stage of the proceedings would a party be refused by them; nor did it appear by that report, and the table of fees which he gave in, that there was then any motion that a record should be complete. Before a copy of it was given to them, the officer asked fees for a copy of pleas, and other documents." He (Mr. O'Connell) was content to call this a document, and be demanded a copy of it, upon payment of the legal fees. He would call it a "document," or "proceeding," though his own impression was that it was, of necessity, a record.

Judge Burton—You ask for copies of the entries on the plea-roll as it stood?

Mr. O'Connell—Precisely. If those entries were proper and justified by law, no mischief could follow; but if they were not, then no essential mischief was done to his client. He wanted copies of those entries, and in no case were copies of entries refused to a party indicted for a misdemeanor.

The Attorney-General, in opposing the motion, described what was sought by it. He apprehended that the motion was made in the total misconception of the jurisdiction and power of the court. It was stated that this motion was made in order to enable the defendant to determine whether he should move for a new trial or in arrest of judgment, and the ground for this was, that there were certain entries on the plea-roll, when it was inspected by counsel—that there was on it an award for any jury process for the trial of Richard Barrett on the 26th November. That was the specific objection, and he trusted he should satisfy the court that in the first place, these entries, if legitimate, were not intended to move in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial. He would next humbly contend that it was utterly impossible for the court to comply with the application. The plea roll had no material connexion with the jurisdiction of the court to try the case, and the document of which they sought a copy had in truth no legal existence. The application assumed the materiality of the document, and proceeds on the assertion that the jurisdiction of the court cannot be questioned either in arrest of judgment or on a motion for a new trial, without the possession of it. This court, as the Court of Oyer and Terminer, proceeds by virtue of its original inherent jurisdiction. They had the right to try all issues joined between the crown and the subject, and this consisted not in any authority delegated by the record. Now, in a Court of Oyer and Terminer their lordships never inquired whether the officer enrolled the proceedings as they went. Here the officer proceeded according to his own convenience, and his proceedings had no connexion whatever with the jurisdiction of the court. The motion made here was quite unprecedented. The party here had every fact which he could take advantage. But now, he would ask the court, in a civil case, did they ever hear of a party getting a copy of the proceedings as they were enrolled for the purpose of grounding a motion on what was the act of the officer?—The roll may or may not exist, and yet, was it ever heard of that such a circumstance was made to affect the judgment of the court? The record was only the history of the proceedings that were past, and it had nothing to do with the jurisdiction of the court. Suppose Mr. Bourne had not put down the proceedings on parchment until the trial was over, would any human being say that the court had not jurisdiction to try the case? If the jurisdiction of the court were independent of the document, how could it be said that the document was necessary to show whether that jurisdiction existed or not? Suppose Mr. Bourne had proceeded a certain length in forming the record, and had miscarried a transaction, would the court, by ordering a copy, precipitate the party, but the court itself, from correcting an error? Would the court do this, when the records of the court were within its power, and when it could order alterations to be made in the record, to the end of the term in which judgment was pronounced? The Attorney-General referred to Brooks' Abridgement, Cooke's Institution, and other law authorities, in support of his position, and proceeded to say that this was an unprecedented motion for overbrowsing the power of the courts over the record. Now, if the three copies sought for here be granted, there would be another argument, not, and as a means of compelling against the jurisdiction of the court itself. There could not be a stronger argument against the motion than such an intimation. Justice was not to be favored in this way. In 6th East, the King against Price, where, even the court had pronounced judgment, they, in the same term, altered the sentence, the same not being warranted by law.

CURIOS SCENE AT A LINERICK COURT OF D'YER HUNDRED.

The last Linerick Herald contains a lengthened detail of the proceedings at a Court of D'Yer Hundred, held in that city, in which a warm altercation took place between the members of the Corporation and several gentlemen in the liberal interest, relative to freedom by right.

The following abridged report will tend to show that our Linerick brethren can be as stormy in their local debates as some nearer home.

Lord Gort—An appeal has been made to me not to deny the freemen their rights. I utterly disclaim ever having denied them their rights. I likewise have been called on to exercise my influence over the Common Speaker. True, I may have some influence on him; but it never has been exercised over him in connection with the discharge of his public duties as Common Speaker of this Court.

Common Speaker (to Mr. Mossell)—You have given me the grossest offence that any individual could give another. By the oath that I have taken, Lord Gort never used any influence over me; but I will treat your observation with the contempt it deserves.

Mr. Mossell—I call on you to go into the claims at once. Ask the gentlemen about you have you not a right to do so; ask Alderman Mahony.

Common Speaker (very warmly)—I will ask no person.

Here the Court got into a state of confusion again. When it abated, Alderman Crips desired the Common Speaker to go on.

Common Speaker—I will not; for if I went on, they would say that I was directed by you.

Lord Gort—It would be worth while for the public to know the question that has been the subject of discussion for about two hours; for I believe, and am confident, that there are members in the court that do not know it. It is that the petition of a number of persons for their freedom were referred, by the common council, yesterday to a court of claims, to be held to-morrow.

The gentlemen at the other side object to that course. I would give them their way. I would erase the resolution altogether from the minutes. Here his Lordship took the minutes out of the Common Speaker's hands, and said that he would erase the resolution relative to the claimants therefrom.

Mr. Taylor—Do, my Lord; let me see you do it. Cries of "give him a pen will be erased the resolution."

His Lordship handed back the minutes to the Common Speaker, who commenced reading it, but was stopped by cries of "divide," "question," and the usual and confusion became so tremendous that a word could not be heard.

After some time Lord Gort desired Mr. Glover to put his proposal in writing; and then turning to Alderman Verker, his Lordship's brother, said, that if he had got it in writing, he would take it to the council, and have Mr. Glover disfranchised as a freeman.

Mr. Taylor—I regret, my Lord, to find that you would stoop so low as to endeavour to usurp a freeman into an act in order to disfranchise him.

Surgeon Franklin—Mr. Taylor, I should hope that from you, especially who have been long conversant with the annals—[here the laughing and groaning became so tumultuous as to drown Surgeon Franklin's voice—] when it partially ceased, he thus proceeded:—"I am sorry to see that, in the heat of temper, you would cast a stigma on the character of the Noble Lord who sits there."

Mr. Mossell—Lord Gort has no supporters at this side of the house as any other man; who, it is unnecessary to state, have characters that are beyond reproach; and men who are not led away in their decisions by any hopes of emolument. (Great cheering and cries of "we did not turn when we expected to get the leaves and fishes.")

Mr. Beech—Mr. Franklin, I wish to inform you that Lord Gort has no zealous supporters at this side of the house as you are, and men who have not changed their opinions from one election to another. The confusion again became so general as to preclude any possibility of hearing a word. When some kind of order was restored, the Common Speaker was addressing Mr. Taylor, and saying:—"I will not be interrupted by you or any other man, nor will I submit to have you dictate to me either. I have decided the resolution, and I will not again go over it."

Mr. Mossell—You have no right to decide; it is we that must decide, and we are bound on oath not to delay any more in the obtaining of his right.

Common Speaker—Put down in writing the question that you wish to have put.

Mr. Mossell—I'll do no such thing. I speak the English language plain enough to be understood, and convey it in a stubborn sense. There is a right before you, and you cannot reject it.

Major Verker—Let that question pass on, and let us proceed to business.

Mr. Mossell—No, Sir.

Major Verker—You cannot try it here, unless it passes the Common Council.

Mr. Boyse—I beg leave to tell Major Verker that he is radically wrong, inasmuch as he has not a right to come here to sanction his own acts as a Common Councilman.

The Mayor—You are radicals.

Mr. Boyse—Mr. Mayor, I beg leave to tell you that I am not, and you are the last person that should say so; for I proved that I was not a radical at the last election, by supporting you. (Great uproar.)

Mr. Boyse—"I must be heard"—(uproar, and cries of "you are wrong.")

Mr. Boyse, sen.—He is not wrong; but you are wrong, and you will give him an opportunity to show it.

Major Verker—Is it because a man holds a situation which his rank in society entitles him to, or because he is elected a Burgess in consequence of having held some situation, or from his knowledge of society, that he is to be disfranchised in this Court.

Mr. Boyse, jun.—Your argument has been very ingenious. It is just because you filled the office

of Mayor, which you did with credit to yourself; it is not because you are a chartered justice; it is not because you are a sheriff; it is not because you are a Burgess, that we object to your voting here; but it is because you are a Common Councilman. I tell the freemen of Linerick that you want to impose wrongs on them, and I call on them to come forward and oppose every act of yours until you do them justice. I call on you to adjourn the Court.

Common Speaker—I have heard you all along with the greatest patience, and have given you every opportunity of displaying your oratorical powers. I now think that the claims have no right to be decided here, and such I decide.

Mr. Boyse—See if you can get to business. The Common Speaker then commenced reading the minutes, but was stopped by cries of "order" and "question."

Common Speaker—Are there any police in Court?

Crier—No, Sir.

Common Speaker—Send for them.

Mr. Boyse—Come, give us our right, and let us have no humberg; "the Schoolmaster is abroad."

Mr. Boyse, sen.—You have been called to adjourn this Court for a week, thereby to give the Common Council an opportunity of doing the people justice. I can see no reason why you should not adjourn, and give the people their rights. If you prepare a case for counsel, we will subscribe to it; but do not impose on us the reading of resolutions, until you first do as justice.

Common Speaker—I do not wish to do anything that is wrong, but I do not think that the act empowers us to adjourn.

Lord Gort—It is the Common Council who owe the right of speaking there.

Mr. Boyse, sen.—Lord Gort and those who support him ought to be ashamed of themselves, when they hear it declared that the Common Council have granted us a boon. It is by the greatest exertion it was extracted from them; I had to force it from them.

Mr. Boyse, jun.—In addition to what my father has stated, I wish to state that Mr. Gleeson, who has been married to the daughter of the late Alderman, and sister to the present Alderman Crips, has been for the last twelve months kept out of his freedom, merely because you thought he would do his duty; whilst a young gentleman, who is present shall be anemless, who was married a few days since and got a good fortune, was admitted at once because you think you will get a little support for him.

Mr. Gleeson—Before I could be admitted I was obliged to prove that Alderman Crips was married to his wife. (Cries of oh, oh.) And it was by mere accident that I was able to do so by Mr. Scullin, as there is not another man living that could prove the marriage.

Common Speaker—Let us go on.

Mr. Boyse—Question.

Common Speaker—Let us divide.

Mr. Boyse—Put the question whether you will adjourn or not.

Common Speaker—I decided that before.

Mr. Mossell—You have not the power of deciding; that rests in us, and you are only to declare our decision.

The Common Speaker again commenced reading the minutes; but the cries of "question" and "adjourn" became so general as to drown his voice. When order was restored,

Mr. Boyse, sen.—Mr. Speaker, I call on you to read that resolution again, as I have no objection to it.

The Common Speaker then read the resolution, which related to the presentation of a bill to parliament, in opposition to that which is to be presented for improving the Shannon, the resolution stating that such improvement would destroy the city.

Mr. Boyse, sen.—I object to that resolution, as it would give the Corporation an unlimited power over the funds of the citizens of Linerick—put the question.

The Common Speaker then put the question, and the "noes were stronger."

Mr. Boyse—"The 'noes' here it.

Common Speaker—I'll divide the Court, as there are persons cry "no" that are not freemen.

Lord Gort—Before you divide, it is right that you should know the question that you are to divide upon. It is, that the Corporation are to divide upon that, if the wall be built across the river, the mills that are above it will be all rendered useless, and the banks of the Shannon overflowed and the city starved; if the mills are not built below the walls, the salmon fishery will be likewise destroyed.

Mr. Boyse, sen.—This resolution goes farther for it gives the common council an unconcealed power over the public funds.

Mr. Mossell—The grand subject is, whether the freemen are to get their right of admission or not? Common Speaker—I have decided that.

Mr. Mossell—You cannot decide it (ascending an elevation on the bench.) I must be heard.—(Great confusion.) Our rights must not be pocketed by any individual. It is as clear as noon-day that we have a right to be heard here. I hold within my view persons who have presented petitions for their freedom, and if because they are put forward by a particular party that they are delayed in the obtaining of their right? The grand question is, are we to be diminished by refusing seven or eight of our respectable fellow-citizens their freedom, which they are entitled to get.

Lord Gort—Mr. Common Speaker, why do you not exercise your authority?

Mr. Mossell—Do you want to stifle a man who gives expression to his feelings relative to a grievance that is imposed on him? It is not in your nature to do so, nor will I be silenced by any man. Put the question. (Cries of "adjourn.")

Common Speaker—Crier, adjourn this Court until next Quarter day. (Cries of "a week.")

The Crier adjourned the court until next quarter day amidst the greatest possible confusion; after which the Common Speaker, accompanied by Lord Gort and different other members of the common council, left the court.

Mr. Glosier, as being the senior freeman, was then voted to the chair. Just as Mr. Glosier had taken the chair, Mr. Sheriff Watson came into court, and said that no person had a right to preside there without his consent, and that he would summon them all for trespass to the next Petty Sessions. (Cries of "bring them out.") "go away, you scoundrel." After order was restored, a vote of thanks was passed to the independent freemen who came there that day to assert the rights of the people, and Mr. Boyse, sen. recommended a petition to parliament,

POTATO CROP.

We have received a letter from an experienced and intelligent gentleman in Tipperary, which attributes the present deficiency of the potato crop in that county altogether to bad management in its cultivation. The sowing was a great deal too late, as it usually is; and the seed was planted in broad ridges with furrows necessarily very deep and forming, of course, effective conduits for carrying off every particle of moisture in a season remarkable for dry and parching weather. Drills are infinitely preferable to ridges when the planting is late; and our informant mentioned that in the last season he has seen six potatoes from drills in Tipperary as have ever fallen under his observation. Timely planting is, however, the great secret for preventing a scarcity of potatoes. The prime season is from the middle of April to the beginning, or even middle of May; for the seed then put down not only escapes drought but frost. A great point is to use for seed a potato completely fresh, and in which the vegetative process has not commenced before it is put into the ground. A former custom of cutting the seed several days before it is used, seems latterly to be generally abandoned. We know a good practical farmer in the neighbourhood of Dublin who says he never knew any of the imported seed, which had been at all affected by sea-water, succeed. His plan is to make his selection as much as possible from the middle of the vessel. He always rolls his seed in lime, when it is cut, and even in the worst seasons he has not, for the last ten years, had to regret the missing of a crop.—Morning Register.

The following is from the Irish Farmer and Gardener's Magazine (published by Curry and Co. Sackville-street) for the present month:—ON THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—In consequence of the general failure of potatoes this year, I give a few hints concerning them, which I hope may be acceptable. The failure is attributed to various reasons; but the true one is this: the generality of potatoes having been dug, not only last, but this year, before the stalks were withered, which was, of course, before the produce was ripe, must account sufficiently for the frequent misses we see and hear of; a quantity of any vegetable substance, put into a heap, as potatoes generally are, produces a certain fermentation which destroys the vegetation for the following year. Potatoes may be dug when ripe, and even before the stalks decay; but in this case, they must be greened in the sun, not in heaps, but in layers; this is only done for an earlier crop, as potatoes treated in this manner, if kept in a warm place, vegetate almost immediately. Potatoes planted early will produce more than a late crop, provided the season is not wet; the difference then is very trifling; for instance, I planted a single potato, cut on the 11th of June, that weighed one pound, and dug it on the 4th of November, the produce of which was eight stone three pounds, or one hundred and fifteen pounds. I think that a potato planted in June, in a wet season, would produce as much as one planted in March in a dry season. I trust the potato farmers who read this will try my example, and never dig their potatoes, for a general crop, until they are quite dry and withered, which, if they do, I will insure them success. P. A. G.

CONFISCATIONS IN POLAND.

The Hamburg Correspondent of the 27th ult. contains an advertisement of a sundry whose property is ordered to be confiscated, or who are declared incapable of succeeding to the inheritance of their parents.

If the Imperial Miscrant proceeds at this rate his feats in the way of confiscation will soon equal anything accomplished, even in Ireland, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

THE REVENUE.

We are glad to learn that upon striking the balance of the revenue for the last year, the surplus amounts to a million and a half.—Globe.

The deficiency in the revenue, for the last quarter, causes, we are told, considerable annoyance to the principal Secretary to the Treasury; and the impatience of continuing the oppressive house falling off in that item, is not relieved by any confident expectation of success in laying on new taxes. The Treasury officials are in a state of the most nervous apprehensiveness.—True Sun.

An observatory and Professorship of astronomy is to be immediately established in Edinburgh. It is proposed by government to give £300 per annum to a principal observer, who is to be a professor of astronomy in the University, and £100 to an assistant astronomer; £1,000 for the erection of a house for the astronomer, and £100 to keep up the establishment. The right of appointment is to be in the crown.

Mr. Jonathan Bison has been appointed one of the Assistant-Commissioners to examine into the state of the poor of Ireland.

CHARACTER OF GEORGE THE FOURTH WHEN PRINCE REGENT.

As the character of the Prince of Wales is becoming interesting, I have endeavoured to learn what it truly is. This is less difficult in his case than that of any other persons of his rank, because he has taken no pains to hide himself from the world. The information I most rely on is from a person here with whom I am intimate, and who divides his time between Paris and London, an Englishman by birth, of truth, sagacity, and science. He is of a circle, when in London, which had good opportunity of knowing the prince; but he has also, himself, had special occasions of verifying the information by his own personal observation. He happened, when last in London, to be invited to a dinner of three persons. The prince came by chance, and made the fourth. He ate as much of the other three, and drank two bottles of wine without seeming to feel it. My informant sat next him, and being till then unknown to the prince personally (though not by character), and from France, the prince confided his conversation almost entirely to him. Observing to the prince that he spoke the French without the least foreign accent, the prince told him that when very young his father had put only French servants about him, and that it was to that circumstance he owed his pronunciation. He led him from this to give an account of his education, the total of which was the learning a little Latin. He has not a single element of mathematics, of natural or moral philosophy, or of any other science on earth, nor has the society he has kept been such as to supply the want of education. He carries his indifference for fame so far that he would probably not be hurt were he to lose his throne, provided he could be assured of having always meat, drink, horses, and women. He had a fine person, but is becoming coarse. He possesses a good native common sense; is affable, polite and very good-humoured. Saying to my informant, on another occasion, "Your friend * * * dined with me yesterday, and I made him drunk," he replied, "I am sorry for it, I had heard that your royal highness had left off drinking;" the prince laughed, tapped him on the shoulder very good-naturedly, without saying a word, or ever after showing any displeasure. The Duke of York, who was for some time cried up as the prodigy of the family, is so profligate, and of less understanding. To these particular traits, from a man of sense and truth it would be superfluous to add the general terms of praise or blame in which he is spoken of by other persons, in whose impartiality and penetration I have less confidence. A sample is better than a description.—Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Among the chiefs of Jeffrey's critical staff, Lord Brougham must be named with the foremost. His knowledge is extensive, and his genius of a high order; so other living men, perhaps, know so much; and his activity is equal to his talents. He seems to have, through inspiration, more than other men acquire by study; and any one who waits on him to open up some secret in science or literature will find that he is already acquainted with it—nay, has studied it, and is prepared to instruct others in the mystery. Some acquire a smattering of many things, and by looking wise and speaking mystically, pass for men of fast taste and deep knowledge; it is otherwise with Brougham—he has penetrated through the surface of all things; he seems familiar with the spirit and essence as well as the outward form of whatever he discusses upon—he is the admirable Critic of his day. His wit is ready and unwearied; his irony is like the droppings of nitric acid, and follows its victim to the grave; while his power of illustration ranges through all that is learned, tasteful, and scientific. The quickness of his perception and the exuberance of his knowledge make him impatient and fretful; he has no sympathy with duller spirits; he loves to go up to the mark at once; and resents it as a fault that others walk while he is flying. A high sense of his own powers, and a contempt for those of other men, make him an indifferent critic. He loved in other days to prophesy in politics, and foretold the fate of measures and of nations; events did not always happen as he had imagined. Into literature he exerted as a partisan rather than a judge; he pleased to expose, not to amend; it was his pleasure to utter a sneer instead of a sound opinion; and to speak ironically, when he ought to have spoken with gentleness and toleration.—Alan Cunningham, in the Athenaeum.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

There were in the state of New York 440,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen; and the Superintendent of Common Schools reported to the Legislature 400,000 as being at school; whilst, for the same year, in Kentucky, only 33,000 were found at school, out of 100,000 and upwards, of the same age.

The big Eliza arrived in Cork this morning (Monday) at one o'clock, for the purpose of talking out recruits for the service of Donna Maria.—She fell in with a large West Indian man, yesterday, dismasted, and took her in, but the rope broke, and the Eliza made her way to Cork.—Herald.

The friends of Repeal and popular rights, propose to entertain Edward Rutven, Esq., M. P., at a public dinner in Kildare, at Scott's Hotel, on Sunday, the 19th inst. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., E. S. Ruthven, Esq., M. P., H. Grattan, Esq., M. P., C. Fitzsimon, Esq., M. P., P. Lalor, Esq., M. P., &c. &c., have promised to attend.

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