



# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2017.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1834.

Price 6d.

**TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M. P.**  
 Sir—I have been aware for some time past, through the Dublin papers, of my having been honoured by your abuse on several late occasions. To such attacks from yourself and other determined opponents of a law of relief for the Irish poor, I had, of course, made up my mind when I came before the public as its advocate. The opprobrious epithets you have been pleased, if correctly reported, to shower upon me, instead of combating my arguments, are pleasing proofs that you find these arguments unanswerable, and the peculiar indignity which you claim from all personal responsibility renders the vilest insults from your lips inoffensive to the blood of delicacy.

But when I find you proceed in a staid composition, signed by your name, and generally circulated through the public press, to misrepresent my conduct and malign my motives, I think it not unbecoming in me to call upon you to retract your calumnious assertions, or, at least to endeavour that my reputation should obtain the same currency as the slander itself.

The following passage appears in your second letter to the Professors of Ireland, published in the *Freeman's Journal* of Saturday, the 18th instant—

On the one hand, Ponlet Scrope throws away all disguise; avows the atrocity of his disposition towards Ireland; insists that Ireland should be harassed with poor laws. Why? In order to make it more expensive to grow corn in Ireland, to render it less able to compete with the English farmer in the sale of grain. I suppose, since the world began, there never lived a man, not an avowed robber or pirate, who had the audacity to acknowledge a motive so dishonest, so oppressive, and so mean.

Now, what are the facts that have called forth this indignant invective? For years past I have in various publications urged the extension of the English poor law to Ireland. One of these, a pamphlet published last spring, I know was put into your hands, and as it was favourably noticed by the *Journal* of the day, it must, I should think, have been honoured by the perusal of one who, by his own account, foresaw, three years ago, that either a poor law must be passed or the Union repealed; who, that interval has changed his projected opinion three times at least on the question of whether a poor law is advisable or not; and who now proclaims that he alone "stands in the gap, and prevents the infliction of a poor law on Ireland." In that publication, then, if in no other, you must have seen that I rest the expediency of a poor law on the sacred and eternal principles of justice and humanity—on the right of the people of Ireland to live by their labour off the soil of their native land, as long as their labour will produce from it an ample sufficiency for their subsistence—on the atrocity of a Government allowing thousands of human beings to perish from want, in a country so abounding in provisions as to export to the value of many millions a year!—This was my main argument. I added others drawn from the principles of Christian charity and worldly policy. I adduced proofs from history that the English peasantry were formerly just as wretched and turbulent as the Irish are now, until a legal provision was enacted to them in the extremity of distress; since which they have been for two centuries contented, peaceful, and industrious. I proved that the evils which are now attributed to the English poor law have sprung from its recent illegal and unjustifiable abuse; not from any principle of evil inherent in it. I argued that a law which should, like that of England, require the landowners of Ireland to find employment for the poor settled on their estates, would open up a thousand neglected sources of wealth in your naturally fertile and Heaven-favoured island, so as in no long time to double its present produce, and while it enriched, not impoverished, the landlords, enable the mass of the inhabitants of Ireland to rise from their present sordid and barbarous condition to the enjoyment of all the comforts of civilized life. This was the amount of my "atrocious dispositions towards Ireland." Finally, I represented that the benefits of the English poor law were marred, both as regards the payers and receivers of rates, (especially since the increased facilities for communication between the islands), by the absence of a similar protection for the poor of Ireland, who, consequently, fled their own country in numbers, to throw themselves on the resources of that part of the empire in which alone a poor man is by law secured from starvation.

These different arguments were likely to carry some weight, some credit with different parties; and believing that the British agriculturists were not fully aware of the extent of the injury they suffer from being exorbitantly burdened with the support of the poor of the three kingdoms, I lately addressed a letter to them in a public journal, in which I purposely confined myself to that subsidiary argument. This, I presume, the publication to which you allude when you charge me with "appearing to address motives of selfishness—the vile spirit of gain—the motives of an avowed robber or pirate."

Soberly, Good Pistol! brave words these! But may I ask to what motives do you appeal in all your addresses—in this same letter, for instance, when you call on the Protestant landlords of Ireland to join with you in demanding Repeal, lest they be visited by a Poor Law?—or, in your oration to the Dublin tradesmen, when you tell them Repeal will bring back the absentees, fill the streets with carriages, and their shops with customers?—or when, in holding forth to a still lower audience, you promise them that Repeal will set every labourer to work, raise wages, and lower prices? When speaking of this direct kind to the interests of the parties addressed are certainly your constant practice, (if not an universal one), to go forth, charge me with "dishonesty and meanness" for recommending the English agriculturists to petition for an Irish poor law, on the ground that they are interested in the general extension over the empire of a tax to which they alone are now unjustly subjected.

Should, indeed, blush to make use of this argument, or any other in support of a public measure which I did not believe to be of general advantage to the community; but what moralist will proclaim it wrong to urge a breach of the community to support, for their own interests, a measure of general advantage and abstract justice?

Let us put the matter in a plain way. I believe a poor law would be a blessing to Ireland, as I know it to have been to England; and I think, moreover, that it will redress a grievous injustice now suffered by the English agriculturists, who are vainly combating in their own markets after paying a heavy poor rate, with the produce of Irish land which pays no tax of the sort. I lay this unjust state of the law before them, and urge them for their own sakes (as well as for the benefit of the Irish poor, and the Empire at large) to petition the Legislature to reform the anomaly—and for this you denounce me as motivated by the motives of a pirate and robber, while a gentleman who, in an eloquent and feeling speech at Manchester lately proved how severely the working classes of England are injured by the working class of Ireland, to whom their own country refuses a maintenance, is characterized by you in the same paragraph, as a "scoundrel's fellow."

And at another time (if you are not misreported) as "a finely regulated scoundrel!" Have you any shame in your composition? Or is all this allowable as a means to an end?—I never then allow may be? I will not retort by inquiring into your motives—whether in reviling the Irish Protestants at one time, or in cringing to them at another—in flattering the same individuals one day whom you defoul with the coarsest language the next—or in joining in the Corporation toast of the "Pious and Immortal Memory" of the man whom, for the greater part of your life, you have declaimed against as the enslaver of your country! I will not even examine too closely your probable motives for opposing a poor law! You say, in the letter before me, that you "have the most powerful motives to advocate poor laws, if you thought them right." You can have no creditable motives for doing so that I do not share with you. But, looking to possible motives of another character—to your personal and pecuniary interest alone—the assertion is not so conclusive. You are, I believe, a land-owner to some extent; your family connections are so in a much larger degree, and you profess the opinion (an erroneous one, I believe, but still yours) that a poor law would be a confiscation of landed property. You advocate Repeal, which would certainly place you for a time in a more commanding position than you now occupy—and you acknowledge that a poor law would prevent Repeal. You make a very profitable business of agitation, and it is evident to all that a poor law, by putting an end to the misery and perpetual state of discontent, would put an end, at the same time, to all your power as an agitator. The motives of a selfish and pecuniary character (supposing if possible that you could be influenced by such motives, on which I give no opinion, still appear to be on the side you have taken of denying the claim of the poor to a legal provision.

Your hostility to that claim you have hitherto shown only by calumniating those who support it. I am glad to learn that you now propose, at some meeting to be held for the purpose in Dublin, to give the public some better reasons for your opinions. I am curious to hear what new arguments you will adduce. Once I did hear you on the subject in parliament. It was before I had the power of replying to you. Your arguments at that time were such as had been over and over refuted, and proved to me that you had made but a very superficial examination of the subject, that you had blindly adopted the prejudices of the Malthusians, and hastily gathered a false impression of the character and working of the English poor law from some extreme and exaggerated cases recorded by the poor law commissioners. Will you repeat those stale and shallow arguments? Will you dare to tell the starving wretches who crowd round you in Dublin, that a law compelling the wealthy to relieve them with food, clothing, and shelter, will increase their wretchedness? Why, the very instinct of the mob you address will revolt against the paradox! Is there a lower deep than that lowest deep of Irish misery? Let those who know England contrast the state of the English poor without one, and they will know the value of your assertion, that to provide by law a refuge and a maintenance for the sick, the orphaned, and the destitute, must increase their misery—that to secure employment to the thousands of able-bodied labourers now starving in idleness for want of work, must add to the poverty of a people, by your own frequent statement, the poorest on the face of the earth.

Do not repeat the old device of attributing to the English poor law the evils which, within a few years past only, have resulted from its infraction. Do not pretend that a poor law necessarily deadens the kindly affections! Those who know the friends of the English peasantry better than you or your informers, will tell you that these affections are nowhere more beautifully exemplified.

Do not assert that the poor law extinguishes charity! The most ignorant of your hearers must know that the charities of England with her poor law (both private and public) exceed a hundred fold the charities of Ireland without a poor law.

Do not dwell on the disgusting and exaggerated statements of the English Commissioners relative to the several immoralities occasioned by the Bastardy laws! The law of Bastardy is no part of the original poor law.

Do not repeat the venal falsehood that the little farmers of Ireland would be relieved by a poor rate. No one thinks of levying a poor rate on any but the landlords and owners of fixed property in Ireland. And the little farmers, instead of being injured by a poor law, require such a law more than any other persons, as the only means of placing them in a position to make terms with their extortionate landlords—terms which shall leave them something more than the pauper's diet of potatoes and water, after paying the rent. Do not content yourself with the loose assertion that a poor law will be an Agrarian law, and confiscate all the land in Ireland to the use of the poor. If it did, it would be a juster kind of confiscation than that which forms the title of half its land owners—it would be better than leaving the mass of the people in their present oppressed and miserable condition. But no such result will flow from a poor law—rather the direct contrary. The whole of what is now wasted in alms to idle vagrants and impostors would be saved, and laid out productively in their employment. This employment will more than repay its cost to the land-owners. And at the very worst, a landlord whose estate is overburdened with the trifling cost of £2 per head, which will be even cheaper to him in the end (not to speak of other considerations), than neglecting to die in the road side ditches, or join Captain Rock in laying waste his estate and murdering his seven tenants! Do not urge that there is no machinery for working a poor law in Ireland? Are your friends the Catholic Priests not trustworthy? Or, will not "the finest peasantry in the world" produce two or three honest and respectable men in every parish?—Overall, cannot Irishmen accomplish, in the nineteenth century, what the English easily managed in the sixteenth?—

Finally, do not assert that a poor law is inconsistent with industry, independence and genuine freedom! Reflect that the independent and industrious descendants of the United States (your Utopia) have established a poor law, as a necessary protection to the order and peace of society, to the property of the rich, and the safety and rights of the poor.

And yet I may prophesy that these will be your main topics of attack on the poor law. And you will wind up by assuring your audience that though a legal security for relief in sickness, and employment in health, similar to the great charity of the poor in England, will only add to the poverty of Ireland—the restoration of the College-green Parliament, which, while it existed, never did any thing for the Irish poor, left them as wretched as it found them, and worked only for the private interests of the majority of its members!—an event which you must know cannot take place without being preceded and followed by violent agitation, civil war, and a deadly struggle between the two islands—that this impracticable measure—(is only practicable through an age of convulsion)—will instantaneously soothe all the distress of Ireland—spread capital over her soil—give profitable employment to her population—fill her harbours with vessels of commerce—stud her streets with factories—turn her cabins into cottages, which have never yet been seen, since the world began, but in the train of peaceful and contented industry.

I need say no more. There are those in Ireland more capable than I of fighting the cause of your poor countrymen, against the fallacies with which you may try to oppose their claims. In the same paper with your letter I had an eloquent address from Mr. McKee, embodying the main arguments I would urge on you, were there any hope left of making you a convert to the justice of a poor law. I fear, though you have changed often, you are too committed to change again on this point. It is perhaps, too true, as you assert, that you "stand in the gap," and may the introduction of a poor law to Ireland be a fearful loss. If the Irish are any longer deprived of their natural right to earn a maintenance by their industry, if their native soil is to be so you they will all die!

If the orphan, the widow, the sick, are still, as heretofore, worn down by want, and prematurely destroyed by disease consequent on want, it is at your door they must find their unrelieved sufferings. If the ejected tenant, driven homeless and empty from his ancient home, is still thrown destitute upon the world without a resource for himself but crime, for his family his beggary, it is on your head he will justly vent his irrepressible imprecations. If in the ensuing season, the expected, and almost perennial famine should again visit Ireland, and, as usual, the bulk of her produce swept away into garrets, shipped off in vessels on account of the legal owners of the soil, while the famished thousands, whose labour raised it all, have not a potato left to them, to you they will owe it, that the only chance of preservation remaining to them will lie in the exertions of English charity in buying back from their landlords, and re-distributing among them that food which, but for you, the law would have justly compelled those landlords to leave them.

I leave you to reconcile, as you can, your present conduct with your eternal and high-wrought professions of attachment to the peasantry of your native land! I make no professions; but in answer to the attack you have made upon me, I acknowledge that the "atrocity of my dispositions towards Ireland," extends to an ardent desire, to secure, by law, relief to every Irishman, woman, or child, in the extremity of distress, and employment to all who are willing to live by their industry; that my "pirate-like selfishness" amounts to this, that I wish the English and the Irish cultivator, meeting in the common market, to be burdened with no heavier tax for public purposes, the one than the other; and the British labourer to be protected from the competition of furnished Irishmen, by giving to the latter employment, and a maintenance at home.

The head and front of my offending I think the least of my sins.

I am, Sir, with great admiration for your talents, respect for much of your past exertions, and an anxious wish to be able to renew the sentiment, Your very obedient servant,

(H. POULKETT SCROPE.

Castle Combe, January 22, 1834.

Crowds of persons were assembled on Thursday afternoon on the beach and along the cliffs at Brighton, in consequence of the discovery, by the coast blockade, of a cask of brandy and a vast quantity of spices, which were washed ashore, and which, it is supposed, formed part of a cargo of some vessel wrecked off the Isle of Wight in the late storms. All along the cliff the air on Saturday was impregnated with an aromatic fragrance, which betokens much greater havoc than has yet been discovered.

The inhabitants of Kidderminster have resolved to present a silver cup to each of the medical men engaged in the treatment of Cholera, while it prevailed in that town.

**COURT OF CHANCERY—JAN 23.**  
**THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY—GATHS OF OFFICE.**  
 His Excellency the Marquess Wellesley appeared in Court, and took the usual oath of office.—The Vicar was dressed in the Windsor uniform, and was gratified to perceive he looked extremely well.

**A FEMALE PLEADER.**  
 Before the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the bench, an old lady made her way up to the secretary's seat, and having a large letter in her hand, she got up on the seat and placed the letter on the Chancellor's desk. "There now," said she, "I am quite sure his lordship will get it—I will not be deluded any longer."

By the exertions of the tipstaff the old lady was got out at one side of the court; but in a few minutes afterwards she contrived to slip in at the opposite, and took her place upon the seat where the sollicitors sit, and the press is usually accommodated. She kept her eye fixed upon the Chancellor's desk, and when the clerk came to remove the letter, she said, "Now, mind, I'll tell his lordship you got the letter." I gave a letter to Mr. Long and he did not present it, and his lordship desired me to write to him. I will not, a statement in the newspapers—upon my honor & will."

The Chancellor shortly after entered, and the following conversation took place:

The Old Lady (standing up as the sollicitors heath)—My lord, I beg your pardon. You desired me to write to you, and I did so. Mr. Long did not present it to you—and now, my lord, I have laid it on your lordship's desk.

The Chancellor—Speak to Mr. Long.

The Old Lady—I did, my lord.

The Chancellor (to the registrar)—Call the causes on.

The Old Lady—Thank you, my lord.

Here the female pleader made a low courtesy to his lordship, and left the court, evidently gratified at the gracious reception she had met with.

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**MR. O'CONNELL APPLIED TO HAVE THIS MOTION brought on, which was specially fixed for Tuesday last, but was postponed in consequence of his accidental absence from court. He begged permission to bring it on now, as he was obliged to leave town the following day. The Lord Chancellor having acceded, Mr. O'Connell proceeded with the motion, which was for a new trial of an issue directed by this court, to ascertain who was next of kin of the late Terence O'Donnell, of Dublin, boot-maker. The case had been tried before Baron Foster, at the Oldham assizes, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff, CODY. The grounds upon which a new trial was now sought were, that a witness had been convicted of perjury at the last Kilkenny assizes, relating to an inscription upon a tombstone, which had been relied upon as the part of Fox, the person now seeking for a new trial. The inscription alluded to pertained to a burial in the year 1721; and the witness, Shen, swore that he had been lately employed by Fox to cut this inscription upon the margin of a tombstone, which had been originally placed over a person who died in the year 1650, as appeared by an ancient Latin inscription upon the stone. Mr. O'Connell proceeded at great length to detail the facts of the case, and adverted to the conviction of the witness, and to a former conviction of a witness named Hogan, who had been tried for perjury in this cause, and transported to the penal colony, with great effect, upon the many inconsistencies and contradictions made by the plaintiff, CODY, in the sustenance of his case, and he also commented upon the report of Baron Foster, before whom it had been tried, and who told the jury that the question of the authenticity of the tombstone was of no importance to the case, and concluded by stating that, as all the facts were in court, and that the rights of the next of kin could not begin to take effect until after the death of the widow of Terence O'Donnell, who was since married to Mr. Robert White, that no injury could be sustained from the delay, and the conscience of the court would be better satisfied by sending the case to a jury for further investigation.**

The case stands over until yesterday (Monday) morning, for Mr. O'Leighlin to reply on the part of the plaintiff.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH—WEDNESDAY.**  
**The King v. Patrick Joseph O'Brien.**  
 In this case the court pronounced judgment.—Our readers will recollect that it was an information filed by Alderman Newsome, against Mr. O'Brien, for evidence given by him before the corporation commissioners of Cork, in which corruption was imputed to the prosecutor, while discharging the office of mayor. The court ordered the conditional rule to be made absolute.

**ENORMOUS INCREASE OF ABSENTEEISM.**  
**(FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, JUST PUBLISHED.)**  
 It is most lamentable to observe the extent to which aristocratic migration is at this particular time going. We happen to know that the letters of credit granted to English continental travellers by the provincial banking houses in the west end of London, exceeded this year, both in number and value, by more than a half, those of any preceding year!

**STATE OF THE POOR—SIX PERSONS KILLED.**  
**(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)**  
 GRAYHARD, JAN. 23.—A melancholy occurrence took place on Monday night, the 29th instant, in the parish of Street, within a few miles of Grayhard. A widow and five children were killed in their beds, by the house falling on them. When they were taken from under the rains, their beds were found destitute of covering, except a few old rags and their own miserable garments.

**POLITICAL CLUB.**—A new club is forming, consisting of members of the House of Commons totally unconnected with either of the leading parties of the House. About fifty commoners have inserted their names as members, and others are expected to join them before Parliament meets. Neither Mr. Hunt nor Mr. O'Connell are members.—*London Paper.* [This is probably a club of those strange creatures called "Gaiety"—such persons as Sir Andrew Agnew and Mr. Banks. It is stated that the club will not be connected with either party, it may, nevertheless, possess the virtues of both.]

**THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY—REPEAL.**  
 The *Morning Herald* gives the following statement from a Dublin correspondent, who alleges that the Irish government has solicited the Catholic bishops, now assembled at their annual conference in this city, to address pastoral letters to their clergy, in order to exhort the people to abstain from all further proceedings respecting Repeal, and to be ready to adopt the proposal. We (Herald) entirely agree with this correspondent, that the "sacred aspect" which the question of Repeal has assumed is a matter of so small consequence and embarrassment to the folks at the Castle; but if they contemplated any such proposition as that stated, it certainly has not been made so that the division suggested by the *Herald's* correspondent, is a mere invention.—

**DUBLIN, JAN. 28.**—I have this moment addressed a place of intelligence which, when generally known throughout Ireland, is certain to produce an ordinary sensation. The authorities at the Castle, finding that the regular question in beginning to agitate rather a restless spirit, and that the many applications for "the Agitation" was being made for the purpose of embarrassing the government in the coming session of parliament have sought, as a counter-vailing power, the direct interference of the Roman Catholic bishops with the priesthood. They have solicited that influential body to address pastoral letters to all the clergy under their charge, exhorting upon them, as a matter of positive duty, the obligation of exhorting the people to abstain from all further proceedings with regard to repeal. Meanwhile, as an inducement for them to use their seasons exertions in offering this great object, they are to be formally recognized in their episcopal character, and have been invited to attend the next levee at the Castle in full pontifical.—They are all at the present moment assembled in this city, discussing the important proposition which has been officially submitted to them; and it is said that all, except two, are perfectly ready to accede to it. These two, however, are immovable in their determination not to agree with the majority, and have avowed themselves in the confederacy to be unflinching. Repealers. As yet there is only a conjecture as to who they are, but it is quite certain that the celebrated Doctor Doyle is not one of them.

**KILKENNY CANAL—MEETING IN DUBLIN.**  
**(FROM THE DUBLIN OBSERVER.)**  
 Will the citizens of Kilkenny take example by the great meeting held at the Corporation Hall for "the Ship Canal" on Wednesday? Will they put forth their indignant voice as the refusal, by the Board for Public Works, to undertake a canal of eighteen miles, from the important city of Kilkenny to the sea?—a work which would open a communication, leading to the employment of the peasantry, and the great increase of industry and commerce. A work upon the utility and practicability of which the government engineer, Mr. Griffith, has pronounced, and the expense of which would not exceed £100,000. Oh! England and English rulers, how blind you are to the vast extent of tranquillizing Ireland. Her great capabilities for improvement are neglected and despised. Surveys are prepared by order of government; committees of the House advise; and money is laid out in aid of industry, and innocent, and pious refusals are the result. We call upon the citizens of Kilkenny to exert themselves—organize a memorial to the Board of Works; petition Parliament and work every constitutional engine.

**AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.**  
 The *Evening Packet* publishes the following, from what it terms "an unassuming source":—  
 "An organization has taken place between the Radicals, Repeal, and Revolutionary parties in the House of Commons, the principal object of which is the overthrow of the Established Church. A demonstration will be made on Tuesday night, by moving an amendment to the King's address, expressive of the necessity of a total abolition of tithes, as a measure without which the tranquillity of the empire cannot be secured. The amendment will be couched in strong and unequivocal language, admitting of no qualification or other compromise." The *Packet* calls upon "the friends of the established and persecuted clergy" to be at their posts on this trying occasion. We do not know the nature of the authority upon which the announcement is made; but we are loath to think that all the storm of our contemporary is merely effected, for he must know very well that the church is safe as long as the Whigs hold their places. Lord Grey's recent reply to the Deputation from the Dissenters should perfectly satisfy the Parsons on this point. His lordship says he is determined to stand by the establishment; but how long he may be able to uphold it, is, to be sure, a very different matter.—*Register.*

**WE understand that a Roman Catholic Chapel is about being built immediately in the village of Tuillouse, in this County, which it appears was greatly wished by the parishioners in that populous neighbourhood, as no Chapel was within several miles of them. An eligible site has been given for the purpose, by John Sullivan, Esq., of Tuillouse-House, *Rest for ever*, and a liberal subscription of *Ten Pounds*, towards its erection. His son, William Sullivan, Esq., (with other members of the family) have also handsomely subscribed.—*Cork Herald.***

**A HARD CASE.**—A few days ago a poor man was employed by his parish to break stones at Hempstead, and for his whole day's labour he received one halfpenny! It appeared that he was not accustomed to stone-breaking, and could not therefore succeed in obtaining better remuneration for his labour. The unfortunate man has a wife and family. This is most abominably strictly adhering to the letter of parish accounts; and if the other parish items kept pace with it, we should not have to record such a distressing fact as the above.—*True Sun.*

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OF THE UNION.

was held on Monday night... The Marquis of Sligo was presented to His Majesty on Saturday last at Brighton...

TO GEORGE EVANS, ESQ., &c. &c.

Without a hope from mercy's aid... Sir—Your letter to me is a splendid effusion—a letter which it would be very unbecoming in you to write, and which it would be very unbecoming in me to read...

FRENCH STORY ABOUT THE COACH, LIKE THE LIBERTY OF RELIGION.

A similar one, in a very few words, as the writer assumes the "Clara venerabilem" of the Honorable Gentleman, has truly stated, that I am neither very busy, or very prolix...

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis of Sligo was presented to His Majesty on Saturday last at Brighton, by Mr. Secretary Stanley, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor of Jamaica...

THE ARMY.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE OF WEDNESDAY. Captain French's company of the 80th Regiment, of this garrison, arrived at Killaloe, on Monday...

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY, JAN. 31. Table with columns for various goods like Butter, Wheat, Barley, etc., and their prices.

OTLAND.

OTLAND. SCOTLAND. The Scotch people in Scotland having a population upwards of the number of families to each minister...

TO THE FLEETOR OF DUNGARVAN.

HONEST REPEALERS—Be not deceived or deluded—the old tyranny over you and your rights is about to be renewed in another, and, perhaps, more offensive shape...

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, WESTLAND-KOW, DUBLIN.

The solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating the new Catholic Church in Westland-kow took place on Wednesday. There was an addition of circumstance to this ceremonial, of itself replete with sacred and reverent associations, to enhance its importance and utility...

SONGS OF THE MONTHS.—JANUARY.

LOOKS THE MOST UNPROFITABLE. (From the monthly astrologer.) Yet he is kind; He has blessings beneath his cloak of snow...

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

Edward Legh, of Levensham House, Kent, Esq., chairman of the associated Irish mine company, accompanied by his co-proprietors, Captain Jeffries, of the Royal Navy, and Charles Hoghton, Esq., of the Regent's Park, arrived at Gresham's hotel on Tuesday...

CLONMEL MARKETS.—JAN. 29.

Butter, 70s to 72s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 21s to 25s per cwt; Flour, 22s to 24s per barrel; Wheat, 12s to 14s per bushel...

W POINTS.

W POINTS. (AFTER DEPARTURE.) ABOUT, TERM AFTER TERM—TO WYON TOWNSHIP. The meeting was held on Monday night, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the cause...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

I have now disposed of Mr. Evans—Off with his head. So much for Buckingham. Wednesday evening, I remain, in the mean time, your humble servant.

FARMER'S CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

Plough for barley. Sow beans and vetches. Sow rye if missed in autumn. Look over wheat land that no water stand. Continue to repair hedges. Lay your meadows clean. Set out poplars, willows and other aquatic plants.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Ballinacorney, county Wick, at the advanced age of 82 years, John Sparrow, Esq., deeply and sincerely regretted. At Killinagh, county Wick, on Sunday the 16th inst., the lady of Alexander McDermott, Esq., of Campden-street, Dublin, of a daughter.

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PRICE OF BUTTER, &c.

MONDAY, JAN. 27. We do not alter our quotations for the 27th of January, but have an improved demand for both dry and pickled. Lard is in good demand and scarce. In Beef, Pork, Bacon, or Hams, there has been no alteration.

OF THE UNION.

an extract from the letter of a correspondent, dated Manchester, 1834. The Union is exciting much interest here. A foreigner who was speaking at a meeting held in the Abbeys, near Mr. Oates is engaged to speak at a meeting on Sunday last, for a repeal of the Union and a Westford Independent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

I remain, in the mean time, your humble servant. P.S.—Since I commenced this letter the fellow, Cooke, made another experiment on a public meeting, and was heard with the most exemplary patience. So much for the truth of your accusation.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Monday and Tuesday last, the Right Rev. Dr. McMahon, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, held a visitation at the Ursuline Convent, Lifford, near Ennis. The Rev. Mr. Walsh resigned the chaplaincy, and is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Bates, of the order of St. Francis. The Rev. Mr. Farlong is appointed to the Curacy of Killybeg, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. H. Walsh to the promotion of the living of Corohin. The Rev. P. Welsh, late chaplain to the Governor, becomes second Curate of Ennis.

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STIPENDIARY POLICE FORCE FOR CORK.

The conference, directed by the Government, between the City Justices and Captain Vignolles, Stipendiary Magistrate for one of the Western districts of this County, to which we alluded on Saturday, took place yesterday, when the final arrangements for the transmission to Cork of 74 of the Police force placed, about nine months since, in the neighbourhood of Damanway, Ennis, &c., for the preservation of the public peace during the late disturbances in these parts, were made.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—JAN. 27.

At today's market there was a moderate inquiry for fine wheats, which being scarce, obtained in some instances an advance of 1s to 2d per bushel. Flour also met a fair sale, for choice marks an advance of 6d per sack was paid in partial cases general descriptions, however, were no dearer, and on the whole we do not alter last week's quotations. For Oats there was but a limited inquiry, and Oatmeal was scarcely sold in retail quantities. The prices of both were higher on Monday week.

OF KENDAL.

Mr. Bertham addressed to him by the come forward as the successor of the late Mr. Bertham. His principles are said to be such, that he will be a companion to his

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