

THE DOCTOR... an who is married for about a spark of affection...

The Waterford Chronicle

FURS, SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, RIBBONS, &c.

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

TAKES leave to inform his numerous Customers that he is now extensively supplied with the following GOODS...

REDUCTION IN PRICE, To make room for his Spring Supply of NEW GOODS...

Filled Cashmere Shawls, British and French Figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Figured Velvets and Satins...

His STOCK OF FURS, consisting of Beas in the greatest variety, Mantillas, Muffs, and Fur Linings...

THE NEWEST FASHIONS from LONDON and FRANCE, in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING...

PARTNER WANTED. A RESPECTABLE Person, with a Capital of £600...

TO CONNOISSEURS, AMATEURS, &c. GEORGE CLARKE, OFFERER OF SALE...

WHICH will be found of particularly Variegated Plumage, and among the collection are a few doves in a superior manner...

MINERALS and FOSSILS. The property of a well-known mineralogist...

TO BE SOLD. Interest in part of the Lands of CARRIGROBERT...

ALSO, TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. A Three Horse Stable...

INCREASED COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL. THE Public are respectfully informed...

ORDER OF FAREING. JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER. From Waterford, From Bristol...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Tuesdays, 4 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Fridays, 7 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Saturdays, 11 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Sundays, 13 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Mondays, 14 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Tuesdays, 15 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Wednesdays, 17 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Thursdays, 18 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Fridays, 19 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Saturdays, 21 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Sundays, 22 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Mondays, 23 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Tuesdays, 24 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Wednesdays, 26 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Thursdays, 27 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Fridays, 28 Feb. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Saturdays, 1 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Sundays, 2 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Mondays, 3 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Tuesdays, 4 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Wednesdays, 5 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Thursdays, 6 Mar. 12 Noon...

From Waterford, From Bristol, Fridays, 7 Mar. 12 Noon...

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN. I AM a Repealer—a candid, avowed Repealer...

I wish to obtain a seat in Parliament, first and chiefly to assist in procuring the restoration of our National Legislature...

These opinions are not of recent growth—I have long adopted and cherished them...

I may be known to you as having long been a zealous, and, I trust, not inefficient member of the Catholic Association...

I will vote for the extension of the suffrage for shortening the duration of Parliaments...

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IMMENSE SALE, BY AUCTION, OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, CUT AND PLAIN GLASS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY...

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINA BREAKFAST and TEA SETS...

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer, Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE O'CLOCK...

TIMBER and DEAL YARD. THIS is to certify that the undersigned...

CROSSES GREEN DISTILLERY, CORK. I HAVE to offer for sale a quantity of...

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

THIS Vessel will sail for BRISTOL on THURSDAY Morning next, the 15th Instant...

12 COUNTY OF WATERFORD. SPECIAL SESSIONS will be held at the following Places...

FOR THE BARONIES OF UPPERTHIRD, FOR KILMATHOMAS, on TUESDAY, the 12th of FEBRUARY...

FOR THE BARONIES OF DEPIES WITHIN, AND DEPIES WITHOUT, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY...

FOR THE BARONIES OF KILMORRE AND GLASHANEERY, on FRIDAY, the 23rd of FEBRUARY...

13 IN CHANCERY. Edmund Rice, and Patrick Murphy, Plaintiffs...

FOR THE BARONIES OF UPPERTHIRD, FOR KILMATHOMAS, on TUESDAY, the 12th of FEBRUARY...

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH—TUESDAY. MOST IMPORTANT CASES.

John Walsh vs. the British Commercial Insurance Company. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £1,000...

The deeds of assignment and other documents having been proved, to show the debt due, and Mr. Charles Whelan, an attorney, having proved their execution...

John Bradshaw, examined by Mr. Pigott—Knew Mr. Read in 1814; is a solicitor; was employed by Mr. Read's family as their solicitor...

John Mulcahy, Esq., barrister, sworn and examined by Mr. Holmes—Was acquainted with Mr. Read and Mrs. Read...

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think I might be as fit as some who wear wigs and gowns. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. Holmes—Do you prescribe for many causes? I do.

Chief Justice—Mr. Holmes, it is not fair you should ask him these questions without a fee. (Laughter.)

Witness—I know as well as any professional man in town to prescribe for any cause. (Laughter.)

Mr. Holmes—Did you ever read Greek? I did.

Mr. Holmes—What books did you read? The Testament.

Did you ever meet dyspepsia in the Testament? (Continued laughter.)

Oh, what a Greek scholar you are.

Mr. Holmes—Do you know what a placebo is, or a quilter? Go down, doctor.

John Read examined by Mr. Wolfe—Is a natural son of Richard Read, who lived in his house about fifteen years; saw Mrs. Read drink neat spirits; brought her spirits privately; never saw her drink till the last six months of her life; heard Miss Read remonstrating with her mother on the consequences of her pursuing an intemperate course; Miss Read told him he would be doing her great injury by his giving evidence at this trial.

The witness underwent a long cross examination, but nothing was elicited of any interest, or that tended to shake his direct testimony.

Miss Read was again called and confronted with him, she swore she never told her mother to be aware of the consequences of pursuing her intemperate course, or that she ever spoke a word to him about his giving evidence at this trial.

This interesting case occupied the court all day and was adjourned to half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY. The defendant proceeded with the examination of his witnesses, and the first called was Bridget Cavanagh, a servant at the lodging-house where it was alleged that the conversation took place between John Read, an illegitimate son of the deceased Richard, and Miss Frances Reid, on Monday last; she swore that she saw both the parties on that day speaking in a room off the shop, but could not hear what they were saying.

She was cross-examined by Mr. Litton, but nothing material was elicited from her testimony.

John Reid, the owner of the lodging-house, who Reid said was present at the conversation, was then examined. She said that she did not see them speaking together; Miss Reid went into the shop, inquired for her name, and then entered the parlour, which was the common room for all the travellers who frequented the house; she did not see Reid go into the parlour after her, or at all conversing with her; witness was subpoenaed at this trial by Mr. Mahony, the defendant's solicitor.

Mrs. Reid's name, examined—Witness lived in Mrs. Reid's house since the death of that lady's husband; she knew her for ten years previous to that time; but she was not very intimate with her during that period, owing to the distance at which she lived from her; she never saw her drinking neat spirits, but observed her taking spirits mixed with water; she has seen her tipsy, but never until after dinner.

Mary Healy, examined by Mr. Wolfe—Has attended the late Mrs. Reid for the last fifteen years; she has always slept in the house during that period, and upon her oath never saw her intoxicated; never saw her drink neat spirits, but has seen her take it in water; this was always after dinner, and never before, except when she occasionally lunched, or was weak and ailing, as any lady might do; (laughter)—witness never, upon any occasion, has seen Mrs. Reid drunk.

Dr. Peile examined—He knew the late Mrs. Reid; he attended her in the month of April last, a little before her death, for two or three days; when he visited her, he found a large abscess extending from the top of her shoulder to her ribs, accompanied by a violent fever, and fits of mental derangement; he immediately told her family that the case was fatal, he having been called in too late; the disease, from the state of her constitution, which had been greatly impaired, might or might not have originated in intemperance; it might have been traced to other causes; he never knew her until he attended her professionally; he was not at all acquainted with her habits.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holmes—Do you know Dr. Flood? Yes, I know a Surgeon Flood. Oh! I mean the great Dr. Flood. (Laughter.) Did you ever read Mollere's plays, doctor? Never.

Well, perhaps as you have not read the play called Le Medecin malgré Lui, you have perused our English translation of it, The Mock Doctor? (Roars of laughter.) No, I have not. Well, then, I advise you to read it. You may go down, doctor.

Mr. Sergeant O'Loghlen here announced that he closed the case on behalf of the defendant.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the jury, when it was announced to him that it was unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence, as the jury were unanimously of opinion that the allegations respecting Mrs. Reid were untrue. Under the direction of his Lordship they then returned a verdict of £1000 damages, and 6d. costs.

ENGLAND—REPEAL OF THE UNION. On Saturday week a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to the legislature, praying for the immediate repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting was held in the Theatre, and was completely filled long before the time appointed for the proceedings to commence.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the inhabitants of Newtownberry ever held in the county Wexford, took place in the new spacious chapel of that district, to petition for a repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes. David Manriey, Esq., in the Chair.

SELLING PLANTS.—A fellow, at Cork, has been in the habit of selling plants and shrubs, which are merely branches, with the fibrous roots of cabbage attached to them by twine.

The merchants and shopkeepers in Cork lately interested in the timber trade have resolved to petition against the contemplated increase of duty on timber.

PROPOSED NEW TIMBER DUTIES.

A meeting of Messrs. Ship-owners, and others, interested in the Timber Trade, took place on Monday at the Commercial Buildings. It was well and respectfully attended. At the request of the meeting, James Morgan, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Joseph Mullen, who acted as Secretary, read letters from London and Glasgow, which stated that, from excellent authority, it was known that Ministers contemplated a reduction of the duty on Prussian and other north-country timber, from 55s to 40s per load, and an increase of duty on Canadian timber, from 10s. to 20s. per load.

These letters also pointed out the injurious effects that would result to our trade with the Colonies were these measures passed, and called on those interested for the strongest exertions in opposition to the intended alterations. Mr. Mullen said, he was persuaded such changes in duties would be extremely injurious to this part of Ireland, which had this single branch of foreign trade. Besides, the Prussians had never taken our manufactures. He had documents to show that the amount of exports to Canada and our other North American Colonies far exceeded our exports to all the Northern states of Europe put together. In 1832 the value of our exports to the Canada was £1,837,183; while, for the same period, our exports to Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, did not amount to more than £401,143. He thought that any change calculated to affect this trade with our colonies would be very injurious. It was said the object of these changes was to give timber at a cheaper rate, but he was convinced they would have the tendency of inducing the import of an inferior quality. He also declared that Memel timber was as subject to dry rot as the Canada red pine.

Mr. Cummins and Mr. Deaves concurred in Mr. Mullen's remarks, and spoke strongly of the contemplated injury to our own trade, by checking the means of emigration, and by placing beyond the reach of the farmer, by high duties, so necessary an article as timber. Mr. Cummins also alluded to the great check which the high duty on glass gave to the improvement he thought now creeping into this country. Glass was raised in price and materially reduced in quality. But with respect to the timber duties, he thought some change would be effected. The ministers were pledged to make some alteration. In the article of duties, for instance, a certain quantity of which only pay 8s. 3d. duty; whereas timber it would pay £2 10s. This part of the timber duties would certainly be changed; and he doubted not Mr. Poulet Thompson would also propose a change of duties, as the letter from London stated. Ministers were defeated before on the same question in 1831. Mr. Cummins wished now to see what the meeting would decide upon—whether, as the change appeared inevitable, they would, in their petition, recommend to ministers raising the duty on Canada timber 5s. per load, and lowering the duty on Prussian 6s. per load.

The Chairman differed from Mr. Cummins. He thought a petition should be got up, expressing, in the strongest manner, the prejudice to the nation, ourselves, and all trades having an interest in our vast Canada trade, which would result by any change. We were particularly interested by our geographical position, and by the large capital vested in our ships, our docks, patent ships, and in a number of other trades. But he thought it would not be advisable to enter into any collateral questions, nor give ministers a handle, by proposing any modification of existing duties. He would recommend a general petition, praying the Legislature not to pass any law by which the interests now concerned in the Canada trade would be injured.

Mr. John Connell concurred in the chairman's remarks. Mr. John Osborne deprecated any proposal from the meeting that would give ministers any argument to raise duties now. It would be wrong, he thought, to ask for an increase of duties at a time when all trades were feeling the pressure of the present times. Mr. Cummins was misunderstood; he did not mean to propose an increase of duty; he only threw it out as a suggestion to the meeting. Mr. Joseph Thorne spoke warmly against any, the least change.

The Chairman said, the question with Ministers resolved itself into the degree of duty. Ministers wanted revenue. The assessed taxes would be repealed, and they must have money some where.—The reciprocity act with Prussia would expire this year, and as Prussia did not seem likely to renew it, Government were anxious to concede every thing they could. After much desultory discussion, a Committee was appointed to draw up a petition, and correspond with the Ship owners' Committee in London, and call on the members of parliament.

FATAL DUELS IN FRANCE.

M. Delong, a Barrister, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was shot through the head in a duel near Paris, on Wednesday morning last, by General Bugeaud. The deceased was a cousin of M. Dupont de l'Eure. The cause of quarrel was a reference by him to the General's having been what he deemed the "gaoler of the Duchess of Berry."

A duel was recently fought at Lyons, between M. Vitton, formerly Mayor of La Guillotiere under the Restoration, and M. Cleres. The parties fought with pistols, at 25 paces, and M. Vitton had the first fire. His pistol missed fire three times, and the seconds to him interfered to put an end to the dispute. The fourth discharge his weapon went off, but M. Cleres was untouched. The latter then fired and shot him dead by a ball in the breast. The contest arose out of a political discussion.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the ship owners, merchants, and traders of the Port of Sunderland, was held in the Commission Room, Exchange Buildings, last week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the reciprocity treaties, and of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient to oppose the intended alteration in the duties of timber. The accounts from Vera Cruz, in New York papers, come down to the 18th December, and fully confirm the previous reports of the success of General Santa Anna, by which the civil war has been brought to a final conclusion. The principal insurgents have been banished. The army is to be immediately reduced, and the militia put into a state of organization.

MR. O'GORMAN.

It is not true, as stated in some of the papers, that Mr. O'Gorman goes to the province of Ulster. He is to be appointed to a Southern County.—Evening Post.

And why, we would ask, is it not true?—or, why should it be thus ostentatiously announced by what is said at least to be the Government organ, that the learned gentleman in question is to exercise his functions in the South and not in the North? Has the law provided any peculiar mode or method for its administration in any place which is not applicable to another, and to all places?—or are we to understand, from this official announcement, that the Government, in its appointment to a situation of great trust and responsibility, has chosen a partisan in whose judgment or capacity so little reliance can be placed, that he cannot be trusted amongst the enlightened inhabitants of the North, and is only fitted for the less intellectual median of the South? This, indeed, would be to insult Mr. O'Gorman, and at the same time, to censure and expose to public ridicule as well the appointment as the appointee; and yet how can we escape from the dilemma, unless by attributing to the Government an adherence to a policy, than which a weaker or more injurious, cannot be well imagined. We mean the exposing of the law, and the administration of it to contempt, by making it subservient to a party interested in making a party—aye, and all parties subservient to it—yet this, we fear, is the true intent and meaning of this announcement. Against this mode of acting—we dare not call it policy—we most protest, for it is fraught with mischief.

The principle—if we are to do so—upon which it rests cuts two ways; for surely if it is conceded either that an Assistant Barrister professing the Roman Catholic religion is not fit to administer the law in the North, or that though he should be fit, yet that the unwarrantable prejudices of certain parties here are to be yielded to as to forbid his location amongst them. What, we would ask, is to prevent a similar mode of reasoning becoming applicable to the South? Are the Catholic prejudices, if any exist, of the South to be overlooked, and the Protestant ones of the North to be alone deemed of importance? But the mischief of this principle would not stop here; for let us but imagine the doctrine to be once established, that no person professing a religious belief not in accordance with that professed by the great mass of the people ever which he is to be placed, ought to be permitted to administer the law, or to occupy the stations of trust and importance, and what, we would ask, is to become, in Catholic Ireland, of our Protestant Judges, our Protestant Attorneys and Solicitors-General, our Protestant Masters in Chancery, our Protestant Stipendiary Magistrates, and police. We would, in good truth, venture to place the governments of Ulster upon its guard, and without stepping out of our way at this moment, in order to say a word upon the opinion thus volunteered by a Whig politician upon the incapacity of Roman Catholics to fill those stations thrown open to them by the justice and wisdom of a Tory one—merely for the present content ourselves with suggesting to them the prudence of abstaining, upon their parts, from giving force and currency to a doctrine which is likely, without their aid, to progress with sufficient celerity, but which, in its progress, may chance to take a direction very different indeed, from that intended for it by the present official announcement of the usefulness of a Roman Catholic Assistant-Barrister to fill his duties in the province of Ulster.—Morning Register.

PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR IN FRANCE. It is of special remark and observation that since the harvest of 1832 the prices of grain in France have been gradually falling, while during the same period the money wages of labour have been gradually rising, and are now grown to such a point, that if the matter were carefully looked into, we believe it would be found that the average money wages of agricultural labour in France are somewhat higher than in Great Britain; that the average money wages of mechanical and manufacturing labour are nearly, and perhaps quite as high as in Great Britain; and if after this we take Ireland into the account, we believe it will be found that the average money wages of all kinds of labour in France are pretty considerably higher than in the United Kingdom; and if all this be so, then, from the lower prices of food, and generally of the necessaries and conveniences of life, it clearly results that the real wages of labour in France are very considerably higher than in the United Kingdom. The produce of the French taxes on consumable commodities has during the last year increased very considerably, and all the French authorities ascribe this increase to the late abundant harvest, and the reduced price of corn; and, indeed, it should seem to be a plain common sense like proposition, that the less a man is taxed in the price of his food the more he can afford to be taxed by the government; and then comes this further consideration, that a great part of the expenditure of every government is in useful and necessary commodities, and consequently the lower the prices of these commodities, the less will be the government expenditure. The same cause is therefore productive of a double benefit; and while the government expenditure is absolutely diminished, the ability of the people to pay is absolutely increased. The French authorities are at all times most anxious for low prices of provisions; they rightly consider that every rise in the price of food, from whatever cause proceeding, is a tax on the wages of labour; and that the lower the price of food, the higher will be the real wages of labour, and the higher the price of food the lower the real wages of labour.—Times.

THE OUTWARD BOUND. The wind having at length shifted to the northward, it is calculated that at least nine hundred vessels will have simultaneously set sail from the various ports in the Channel and from Bristol, the Welsh ports, Liverpool, and Ireland.—Many of these outward bound vessels have been detained since the middle of November, and the loss by detention will be very great to the merchants, and also to the shipowners.—London Paper.

THEATRE ROYAL. The Marquis and Marchioness Wellesley went to the theatre in state on Saturday evening. The dress circle and pit were quite crowded, and the reception of His Excellency by the audience was marked, and highly expressive of popular approbation.—Dublin Paper.

The annual promotions of clerks to the rank of purser took place on the 18th inst., consisting of ten gentlemen, the average of whose service in the navy considerably exceeds twenty years each.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DECEMBER, JAN. 31.

Richard Rufford Roe v. Nicholas Mahon. The Chief Justice, adverting to the above case, which had remained over from the previous day, stated to Mr. Scott (Mr. Roe's counsel) that the objection which had been raised by him (Mr. S.) the day preceding, had not been made at the trial between Roe and Mahon; it was one of the most serious questions, regarding property which has been decided for a long time; it was one on which the King's Bench and the Court of Chancery had differed, and on which the Exchequer had pronounced an opinion. He (Chief Justice) would not say what was the opinion of that court. They were not called upon to decide the question, but he would explore the parties, Mahon and Roe, to endeavour and settle their differences before next term, as the court could not satisfactorily judge upon the parties at issue until the costs taxed. He said this in presence of Mr. Mahon's attorney, that he might understand that if a frivolous cause for delay as was put forward yesterday was relied upon, the court would not countenance it. He was not casting blame, but giving a suggestion which he hoped would be understood. He therefore begged of the parties to endeavour to arrange their differences before next term.

Mr. Scott—We are quite ready, my lord. Chief Justice—The intimation is given to the other side. Mr. Scott—We are quite ready to agree to the old terms. Court—Well, if it be not arranged, we will bear in our mind the frivolous cause put forward for delay.

Mr. Smith, K.C., (for Mr. Mahon)—It is not our wish to cause unnecessary delay, but we would wish any order from the other side to be in writing. Chief Justice—I think it is evident that the party on give you writing in abundance. Mr. Scott—The case claimed a very heavy. Court—We recommend an arrangement between the parties.

Mr. Justice Moore—To prevent any misunderstanding, it is better serve a notice, stating the exact terms proposed, and let the matter stand first until next term.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—DECEMBER, JAN. 1. (FROM STRAIGHT'S DISPATCH.) The case of John Goff, late a trader in Carrick-on-Suir, who was opposed by Mr. Kane, of counsel, with John White and company insolvent's creditors, was called on.

Mr. Kane stated that he opposed the insolvent's discharge upon various grounds, amongst which apprehension of property was the most prominent. After calling the attention of the court to the several credits taken by the insolvent in his balance sheet, some of which appeared most incredible, he proceeded to examine the insolvent.

Insolvent sworn and examined by Mr. Kane—Lived at Carrick-on-Suir; all his creditors reside there and at Waterford; did not come here (to Dublin) for the purpose of having himself arrested, but (retreating his head) he was hunted by his creditors; came to avoid being caught; was hunted three months ago; was caught and billeted; shifted about from place to place in order to evade his creditors; White and company employed two lawyers of Carrick against him, who had him served with a writ of capias; sent him and his wife and children to Waterford; used to get money and groceries in letters.

Mr. Kane—Why do you take credit for so large a loss as wheat to £170, when you must be aware that although the corn was damaged it was not a total loss? Prisoner—Because I lost it all. Mr. Kane—How? Insolvent—The two boats that had that wheat corn in them were drowned on their way to Waterford. (Great laughter.)

Kane—What was the value of their contents? Prisoner—Somewhere about £170. Mr. Kane—That you lost the whole? Prisoner—Yes. Mr. Kane—What became of the corn? Prisoner—It was got up after being four days in the mud and salt water.

Mr. Hatchell, (insolvent's counsel)—Then it must have been lost? Prisoner—No; it was black, as black as your hat; I had various about it for three months taking the black out of it; and I did it off with other corn. Mr. Kane—Then you must have sold it for something? Prisoner—Much, I had been better off if I left it at the bottom; for what between the pay of the women, and the black and every thing; I lost the whole cargo, excepting a few barrels I shifted off, mixed up with good corn.

Court—Then, you identified yourself by cheating the public? Prisoner—Just so, your honour. Mr. Hatchell—What became of the boats that were drowned? Prisoner—I sold one of them, when it ran (meaning raised) five months ago; the other ran away scuttled. Mr. Kane—You say you lost heavily in the butter trade. Prisoner—As so I did. Mr. Kane—You take credit for keeping a horse for three years, £20. Is that the case? Prisoner—It is; and there was a groom too. Court—Do your creditors know of your large losses? Prisoner—They do, your Honour—(sniffing and rubbing his hands.)

Mr. Kane—You take a large credit for medicine? Prisoner—For myself and the horse. (Laughter.) After a long examination of the prisoner, Mr. Kane said that the great expense that would attend the production of witnesses from the country, precluded the possibility of proving the grounds upon which he opposed the insolvent's discharge, or of contradicting the prisoner's testimony. Court—You might have had affidavits. The prisoner was discharged, and James Morrissey was appointed assignee.

The examination of the insolvent convulsed the court with laughter, and he swore to every thing favourable to his discharge with so much ease and confidence, that he scarcely required any assistance from his very able counsel (Mr. Hatchell) or from his attorney.

ORDER.—In the West of England elder is advancing in price. Good elder that might have been bought a month ago at 28s. a bid, is now selling at 35s., and is expected to be higher.

PARISH ESTATES.

At this moment when such diversity of opinion exists as to the propriety of introducing any system of poor laws, it seems singular that the attention of the public has not been drawn to the fact, that there exist in many parishes in this Kingdom estates devoted by statute to the support of the poor, the alleviation of parish taxes or cesses and to pious and charitable purposes generally.—The parish of Cronin, county Dublin, possesses an estate of about twenty-four or twenty-five plantation acres, which, if let as similar land in the parish is, ought to produce £3 or £6 per acre.—In that of St. John, in this city, the rental of the poor estate, for the year 1822, amounted to the sum of £209 11s. 3d., and Mr. Finlay, in his work to churchwardens, very properly remarks, that though the above rental was furnished by the parish authorities, no account was then given of its expenditure, as directed by a statute to which we shall now refer. This statute, which was passed in the year 1797, is entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of Estates belonging to Parishes, (37th Geo. III., chap. 44). It sets forth, in a long preamble, that several parishes in this Kingdom are endowed with estates in lands, houses, &c., and assigns four objects for the application of the rents—1st, to repair the church; 2d, to support the poor; 3d, to discharge parochial expenses usually defrayed by parish cess; and 4th, in other pious and charitable uses. It then states that divers abuses and frauds have taken place, as well in leasing parts of the estates for very long terms of years, so as to prevent any increase in the rents, as also, so to let the same, generally under the value, and enclose that enclose shall be granted for a longer term than 41 years; sect. 2, that the consent of the ordinary must be written on each lease; and sect. 5, that annual returns shall be made and deposited in the registry of the diocese, of the rents of all such estates, and also a schedule containing a particular account of their item of expenditure. In the parish of Cronin, about twenty years ago, though the above act made its parish estate applicable, a large sum was borrowed from the Board of First Fruits, for rebuilding a part of the church, and an assessment made annually on the parish for its repayment with interest. This statement may interest some of our readers, and call the attention of those whose duty it is to inquire into the subject. We understand that the parish of Rathcoole, in this county, is possessed of an estate devoted to the same object. A return was moved for in Parliament, at the end of the last session, by Mr. Walker, for the rentals of all parish estates on ecclesiastical lands. We know not whether such order has been since complied with.—Dublin Paper.

CORK CITY SESSIONS—FEBRUARY. John Pierce, a private soldier belonging to the 70th Regiment, was indicted for stealing out of the shop of Mr. George Smith, of the North-main-street, a hammer and a pair of pliers.

The Prisoner pleaded Guilty. The Recorder—This is the second case of robbery by private of the 70th, which has come before me. Are any of the Officers of the Regiment in the Court? The Gaoler—No, Sir. The Recorder—I don't know well what to do in this case.

The Gaoler—I have another soldier of the same regiment under my care charged with theft. The Recorder—The regiment are under orders for foreign service, and those men are endeavouring to escape the service. But in this expectation they will find themselves much mistaken; and it should be known to all such persons that at the expiration of their civil punishment, the Mutiny act demands their restoration to their regiment. Are you ashamed of your conduct? Prisoner—No—I am not.

Recorder—You want to be sent to Botany Bay, I understand; but I'll disappoint you, and send you back to your Regiment with marks of disgrace upon your back. Let that man be imprisoned, and kept at hard labour for six months, and during the last fortnight of his imprisonment let him be whipped in the Goal.

The Prisoner retired, apparently astounded at the sentence of the court. Ellen Fitzgerald, a runaway servant from her master, was ordered to be imprisoned 6 months for stealing articles of wearing apparel from Michael Curry.

LONDON POLICE. THAMES OFFICE.—Captain Kellar, the master of the brig Wellington, of Cork, which was lost at sea, applied, with four of his crew, to claim the assistance of the Magistrates.

The captain said he was on his way from St. Andrew's to Cork with a cargo of deals, and in lat. 48°, long. 99°, about 800 miles from the western coast, he encountered a very heavy gale. After the ship was buffeted about for some time a heavy sea struck her, swept the decks, carried all boats away, split the covering board, and threw the vessel on her beam-ends. The crew attempted to get her before the wind, but the filled while in the act of securing some provisions, and carried them all away, with Mrs. Ternor, a female passenger, the cook, and two men. Soon afterwards on the top-galings, the vessel was righted again, when the decks blew up, the stern was blown right out, and cast adrift away the remainder of the provisions, chests, beds, and essential instruments, leaving the vessel a total wreck. They had no other resource but to take to the main-top, with nothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather, and with no other prospect but starvation. Fortunately they found a piece of pork, weighing four pounds, and a dead cat, on which thirteen of them subsisted for eleven days, without any other succour. On the second day a man named Thomas became delirious, and put an end to his existence. The others lingered on until they were picked up by the Huc Mac, of Halifax, bound to London, and they arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock on Thursday morning. One man had since died, and another had been taken to the Looe Hospital, and he was not expected to survive.

Mr. Broderick and Mr. Combs said they felt for the distressed condition of the Captain and his men, and would endeavour to assist them. They were very sorry that the Bench had not funds at their disposal to assist them, but they most not be lost. They would consult Mr. Ballantine on the subject, and see the parish officers of St. Katherine's; and in the mean time the Captain and his men would receive every attention which their distressing case demanded.

The Captain thanked the Magistrate, and retired. The Marquis of Sligo left London for Friday morning to embark for Jamaica.

SCRAPS FROM "THE DOCTOR."

MARRIAGE.—"The man who is married for mere worldly motives, without a spark of affection on the woman's part, may nevertheless get, in every worldly sense of the word, a good wife; and while English women continue to be what, thank Heaven, they are, he is likely to do so; but when a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the case is altered, and the chances are five hundred to one that she marries a villain, or at best a scoundrel. . . . To set about seeking a wife like seeking one's fortune, and the probability of finding a good one in such quest is less, though poor enough, Heaven knows, in both cases. . . . The man who gets in love because he has determined to marry, instead of marrying because he is in love, goes about to private parties and to public places in search of a wife; and there he is attracted by a woman's appearance, and the figure which she makes in public, not by her amiable deportment, her domestic qualities, and her good report. Watting places might with equal propriety be called waiting places, because they are frequented by female anglers, who are in quest of such prey, the elder for their daughters, the younger for themselves. But it is a dangerous sport, for the fair Piscatrix is not more likely to catch a bonito, or a dorado, than she is to be caught by a shark."

EYES.—"Mirth sparkle in them, scorn flashed from them, thought beamed in them, benevolence glistered in them; that they were easily moved to smiles easily to tears."

EFFECTS OF LOVE UPON POETS.—"Poor creatures, nothing in the whole details of the Ten Persecutions, or the history of the Spanish Inquisition, is more shocking than what they have suffered from love, according to the statements which they have given of their own sufferings. They have endured scorching, frying, roasting, burning, sometimes by a slow fire, sometimes by a quick one; and melting—and this too from a fire which, while it thus affects the heart and liver, raises not a blister upon the skin: resembling in this respect that penal fire which certain theological writers describe as being more intense because it is invisible—existing not in form, but in essence and acting therefore upon spirit as material and visible fire acts upon the body. Sometimes they have undergone from the same cause all the horrors of freezing and petrification. Very frequently the brain is affected; and one peculiar symptom of the insanity arising from this cause is that the patients are sensible of it, and appear to boast of their misfortune."

CONFIRMED HABITS.—"Every one knows that the story of the tallow chandler, who, having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and taken a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself, after a few months trial of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town and assist him on his wedding days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit shop, and having, in like manner, retired from trade, used to employ himself by having one pantheon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard, also, of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week for his amusement."

WOMAN.—"Man has a dozen about him which enables him to bear the buffeting of the storm; but woman, when young, and lovely, and poor, is as a storm lamb, for which the wind has not been tempered."

THE POTATO CROPS. It is reported that a partial failure of the potato crop took place last season—probably from fermentation in the heaps whence the seed was taken; and this fermentation may have taken place either from placing the heaps in too warm a situation, or from the potatoes having been dug prematurely. This should be a lesson to plant early (say at the end of March for apple potatoes, which are fit growers), in order that the crop may have ample time to perfect its growth.—Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine.

READING, WRITING, AND CIPHERING.—In the existing state of society these are so constantly requisite in every business of life, that the humblest individual might almost wish as much propriety appear abroad naked as without a knowledge of them. It is a reproach to any civilized community not to have established a general provision, by which these elements of information might be acquired by every member of society. The time was when nearly all knowledge was orally communicated; a knowledge of religion, and even the contents of the scriptures, could only be derived from the mouth of the priest, and new laws were divulged to the people in viva voce proclamations by the sheriff at the county courts. But printing has almost superseded speaking; laws are promulgated through acts of parliament, and religion through the medium of the liturgy. The single fact that printed statutes are sent forth to the people in printed documents, and that the well-known legal maxim that ignorance of laws affords no plea for their non-observance, appears to impose on the legislature the duty of placing within the reach of every one the means of learning to read, writing and ciphering, though not so indispensable as reading, form also branches of popular instruction.—History of the Middle and Working Classes, Second Edition.

ADDRESS OF TAILORS.—The tailors afford the most striking instance of the dexterity with which they have fortified their own interests against the interests of the public and other workpeople. Cutting out is supposed to involve some sublime mysteries of art; but the chief employment in tailoring is well known to require neither great skill nor bodily exertion. Yet the wages of a journeyman tailor in London are 6s. a day, which is a much higher remuneration than is received by the generality of workpeople in the metropolis. The reason is, that tailors are closely confederated; and by their perfect organization and discipline, they have been able to maintain their wages as high as 1833 as in 1815, when money would only purchase two-thirds of the necessities of life it will purchase at present.—History of the Middle and Working Classes, Second Edition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening a man, named Kehoe, was killed at Rathmines, Dublin, by a horse and cart passing over his body.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at the office, King-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, and within One House of the Post-Office, Robert T. Jones—Yearly, £2 6s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 2s. 6d. Quarterly, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

FURS, SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

JAMES (LATE GARRICK) COMMERCE

TAKES LEAVE TO RETURN TO HIS RESIDENCE IN LONDON. He has the honor to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has the honor to return to his residence in London, and that he will be absent from this city for some time.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HIS FRIENDS. He has the honor to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has the honor to return to his residence in London, and that he will be absent from this city for some time.

FIN STOCK OF FURS, &c. The stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

RESPECTABLE. A respectable man, who has been in the habit of visiting this city, has the honor to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has the honor to return to his residence in London, and that he will be absent from this city for some time.

TO CONNOISSEURS. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

AT THE LONDON. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

WHICH WOULD BE. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

MINERAL. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

PROPERTY OF EVERY. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

TO THE PUBLIC. A fine stock of furs, silks, ribbons, &c. is now at a low price, and it is expected to be higher.

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WATERFORD AND WEEKLY CHRONICLE. A letter addressed to me, in which he writes to me on the Irish linen trade...

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—MONDAY.

Assignee of Wyse, a Bankrupt, v. Carroll. Mr. Holmes, in the absence of Mr. Creighton, opened the pleadings...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Your country as Editor of the D. E. Post. I have read your issue of the 27th inst. with interest and pleasure...

TO BE SOLD.

An interest in part of the lands of CARRIG-LEIGH, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, held for EIGHT YEARS...

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE ENGINES and BOILERS of the late Steam Vessel, Water Witch, as they now lie on the beach of Ballycroy, County Wexford...

FURS, SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, RIBBONS, &c.

JAMES CARROLL, (LATE CARROLL AND GRAYES), COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY. MAKES leave to inform his numerous Customers...

THE USE OF TEARS.

By JOHN MORRIS. Do not cry tears for me, my dear friend, I am not dead...

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Feb 5.

ARRIVED. 3d—March, Dyer, London m. p.; Eliza Davis, Liverpool, salt, Drake, Richards, Cardiff, coals...

THE DEATH OF A TENANT.

Question—The defendant and principal tenant in a farm for non-payment of rent...

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of your Borough in Parliament...

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Butter, per cwt., Wheat, per bushel, Flour, per barrel, etc. Includes market prices for various goods.

THE FRENCH PAPERS OF THURSDAY are principally occupied with the unfortunate duel between General Bugeaud and M. Dulong, which we stated yesterday. It is a political duel, arising out of an expression hastily used by M. Dulong in the course of debate. General Bugeaud, having asserted that it was the duty of a military man to obey his orders, M. Dulong asked if his duty extended to the necessity of becoming "a gaffer" on command, alluding to the circumstance of General Bugeaud's having been the governor of Baye during the period of the Dutchess of Berri's imprisonment. There appears to have been some misapprehension in the case, and the matter would have been explained peaceably but for the interference of the ministerial news papers, who acted most unjustly in the business. It is said, but we hope untruly, that they so acted at the instigation of the court. The affair merits a great section in Paris. We cannot avoid recollecting that this offensive term of gaffer is certainly applied by General Bugeaud to an honorable and high military officer, Sir Hudson Lowe, on whom devolved the anxious and important duty of keeping the disturber of Europe under restraint in a place which would be most unjust to confound with that of entrapping a lady, and compelling her to reveal to the world her unhappy secret.

There is no news to day from Spain. The closing price at the Bourse on Thursday was—Five per cent. 105.50c. Three per cent. 75.40c.—Standard of Saturday.

According to an article in the German papers referred to, Russia has suddenly withdrawn from a commercial negotiation with Prussia, which was supposed to be all but concluded. Does it begin to be perceived that an adoption of a foundation for an occasional application of the Napoleonic anti-commercial system may in the mean time be productive of some very objectionable inconveniences to the parties who may be acquiescent in the newly concerted German one? As no cause is assigned for the retraction to which we advert, it might be futile to speculate further in it; but, inasmuch as the fact is, it is unworthily attention.—Globe of Saturday.

We have received Madrid papers to the 12th October, but they do not contain intelligence of moment.

Private letters announce the death of Colonel Coombs, Brigadier commanding at Palavrem. The gallant officer was shot dead on the 10th October, by a demoralized Rifle Company of the 6th Regiment, N. L., when under the influence of opium.

Sir William Russell, Bart. was found dead in his bed at Wiltstead, on the 23d August.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN PAPERS, received in London on Monday, contain little news of any kind, foreign or domestic, nor indeed has there been for some days previously any foreign arrivals of importance. The news from Spain refers to the determination of the Queen's general, to put a stop to the Carlist insurrection, *cote qui cote*. In Madrid nothing has occurred of moment, but the institution of a national militia is certainly on the eve of appearance. None of the transactions of the Congress at Vienna have yet transpired. The Dutch papers say nothing of the War in Sumatra, but it would appear from the notice of the return of some troops to Batavia, that the insurrection was quelled.—The Brussels Papers to Saturday state that the Chamber of Representatives had adopted, by a majority of 2 to 1, the project for the admission of foreign manufactures. A letter from Parma, of the 23d ult., states that the night of the 10th, as the Director General of the Police was returning home, he was assailed by two men armed with pistols, stables and left dead on the ground.

THE FUNDS.
LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 3.—Exchange Bourse 46 48, Consols 82. At three o'clock there was no alteration.

THE NOVA ORGANA—EXTRAORDINARY QUIRK PASSAGE.

This excellent and fast sailing steamer arrived at our quay at 12 o'clock yesterday from Bristol, after the most incredibly short passage of twenty hours, notwithstanding there was a N. W. wind blowing furiously nearly the whole time. We received by her some of the London Journals of Monday, six hours earlier than those brought by the Government packet; in fact she frequently arrives twelve hours before it. This circumstance must be as gratifying to the proprietors of this very successful and favorite vessel, as it is pleasing to those who ship their goods in her. The following passengers arrived by her yesterday: Mr. Vandeleur, family and suite; Colonel Garraway, Mrs. Garraway, and suite; Messrs. Newport, bore, Holloran, Holton, and Roberts.

We regret to announce the demise, on the 24th ult., of the Rev. James Percell, for many years the indefatigable curate of Inch and Drom. His patriotism was always of the warmest description, and the parish of New Inn, in which he lately officiated, weeps for his loss.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

It pains us also to speak of the departure of the Rev. F. Muckler, for many years the zealous missionary of Mysore and Templetochy. He was an honest patriot and a good man, whose unerring congregation regret his demise.—*Ibid.*

On Friday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the horses of Mr. Tuttleham's coach, of Lower Mount-street, having taken head in Dame-street, ran into the carriage in College-green, and the coach coming into contact with a lamp-post was upset, and the pole broken. The coachman and horses, however, escaped unhurt.—*Dublin Paper.*

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We are informed that upwards of five hundred persons have joined the Temperance Society, lately established in Carlow.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of a gentleman unknown was found on the strand between Clontarf and the North Bull, on Monday morning. The unfortunate individual was dressed in a blue frock coat, dark trousers, and had a French gold watch in his bosom.—*Dublin Paper.*

The annual increase of slaves in the United States is estimated at 60,000 per annum.—*New York Paper.*

Between five and six o'clock on Sunday evening last, a party of persons collected outside the Richmond Surgical Hospital, for the purpose of forcibly taking away the body of James Farley lying there for the inspection of a coroner's inquest. The police were sent for to disperse them, but did not afterwards interfere, as the people were persuaded to abstain from using any violence, by the exhibition and interference of the Rev. Mr. Delany, Roman Catholic curate of St. Michael's parish.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

As the Freeman's Journal has had the courtesy and impudence to repeat its remarks reflecting upon the Waterford Chronicle, on the subject of Repeal, we feel called on to notice it in somewhat severer terms than we used in our last number, and show it up to the public in its true colours. And is it, indeed, come to this, that this weathercock, the Freeman, presumes forthwith to read a lecture to the Waterford Chronicle. Does this weathercock imagine that its conduct and its unprincipled veering about on Repeal are forgotten by the public?—and what is the history of this Freeman's Journal, as connected with the great question of Repeal? After the passing of reform, when Repeal was first brought under the consideration of the country, the Freeman's Journal endeavored to rival it in the bad—and persevered in pointing forth articles asserting the mischievous effects of "agitating" this question. At length the Freeman found that the question was making great and rapid way, and it being suggested that the paper might go down the hill if it persevered in its course—then indeed and from this very honorable motive of "mercenary" fear, the Freeman, all on a sudden, came forth as an advocate for Repeal. Can the Freeman deny this part of its history? It cannot dare to do so, for the public are well aware of it, and recollect well. Then a considerable time after this reluctant and mercenary conversion, the Freeman laboured hard to have members admitted to Parliament, without giving any sort of pledge or explanation as to Repeal—not even a promise to vote for a Committee of Enquiry. Can the Freeman deny this second stage of its history, as connected with Repeal? Oh, no, it cannot, for besides the clear recollection of the public, its own words are on record in evidence against it. Thirdly—We have been informed that the sentiments of this paper at present emanate from the bosom of an individual, of whose brief career a very graphic history has been let out in a late sharp controversy between it and the Pilot, from which, and from the conversations which it gave rise to in the country, the following few particulars relative to this gentleman of the Freeman were elicited, viz.—That he was son to some decent, honest widow near Carrick-on-Suir; that his first occupation was keeping some sort of petty school in Carrick or Carrickbeg; that he then migrated to Dublin, went to Trinity College, and wanting to obtain a degree which no Catholic could get, he suddenly felt a "new light" break in upon him, and at the threshold of the College door he discovered that the Roman Catholic religion—the religion of his fathers, was "damnable and idolatrous superstition," and at the same moment became persuaded, from pure conviction, of course, that the Protestant was the right religion. We can tell this director of the Freeman, that "turn coats" are not characters much esteemed in this country, and that they should be, of all beings, the most silent in venturing to impute "motives." The public may naturally and justly surmise, that if the political opinions of such a character should hang upon him as loosely as his religious opinions did, it would be no great wonder if, at the threshold of some other door, another "new light" were to break in, and enable him to discover that Repeal was "damnable and seditious treason."

Thus, we find the Freeman, first openly apostatizing and discountenancing Repeal, and then (when induced through mercenary calculation to come over) abjuring all abjuring, and trying to render its seditious advocacy as mischievous as it could; and still persevering in its ill-concealed and venomous hostility to warlike Mr. O'Connell.

All this time, and from the outset, the Waterford Chronicle was advocating, and strenuously urging on the question of Repeal disinterested principle, and unfeeling integrity. And this unprincipled misapprehension of the Freeman's conduct, upon the question of Repeal—a journal which now presumes to offer an opinion upon the Waterford Chronicle—may, we believe, lay just claim to being the most unbecoming, strenuous, and straightforward in its career—which has sacrificed more for its principles than any other journal in Ireland, whilst the most powerful tyranny has failed in its attempts to make it sever or slacken in its course.

The Waterford Chronicle supports the Repeal of the Union, as it has done all other measures, upon pure principle, and with the earnest anxiety for the regeneration of unfortunate and degraded Ireland—and is far above the influence of any cunning despicable calculations of lucre.

We now take leave of the Freeman with a feeling of the most sovereign contempt. The repealers, of course, after having compelled it to adopt its present tone, make use of it for their own purposes—but the reliance which is to be placed upon its consistency and integrity is very duly appreciated throughout the country, and we dare say it will for some time regret its presumptuous impudence in venturing to attack the Waterford Chronicle.

H. Weston Barron, Esq. M. P. left Belmont House on Thursday, for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq. M. P. arrived in Dublin on Saturday, from Long Orchard, Co. Tipperary, and in the evening took his departure for London.

The Marquis of Waterford's yacht, the Gem, is at Alexandria. The Noble Marquis has been advised by the Aralis in going from Alexandria to Louisa, but not otherwise illustrated.

Last Friday a large quantity of malt was seized at St. Mullin's, by the Supervisor of Excise, at New Ross, accompanied by a party of the 43d.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN.

We have received from Dungarvan several communications, all of which concur in stating that the result of Mr. Jacob's canvass and the enthusiasm of the people, prove beyond a question that he will have a complete triumph. In our last number we stated our opinions with regard to Mr. Jacob's claims, which we iterate to you. On the great and all important question he is quite correct. He states himself to be an "avowed Repealer," and he adds, "I wish to obtain a seat in Parliament first, and then to proceed to the restoration of our national legislature, without which it is my solemn conviction that it will be impossible to make Ireland content or prosperous, or indeed to maintain much longer the connexion between the two countries."

In these statements we concur to the fullest extent—there are in fact our own long and loudly avowed sentiments, and it is our solemn and deliberate conviction that Ireland never can be regenerated, except through the instrumentality of a Parliament of her own, and that all sort of this, or any trivial measures for her amelioration, are mere child's-play and delusion—on these grounds, therefore, Mr. Jacob shall have our undivided support for the Borough of Dungarvan. He is a Protestant, a member of the County Waterford, has been, heretofore, a member of the Catholic Association, and, what is in his address, "are not of recent growth," but that he has "long adopted and cherished them."

Upon other points, such as tithes, short parliaments, &c. Mr. Jacob's sentiments are in unison with our own; he will, if returned, vote for all these measures. But these questions must be set down to quite minor and secondary to the all important one of restoring the Irish Parliament, and for this simple reason, that if the Irish Parliament is once restored, all these "ameliorations" will be very speedily and effectually accomplished, with many others which it would be heretofore to detail.

THE PUBLIC FINESS—THE CASTLEBAR TELEGRAPH.

We perceive from the Northern Herald that even so far North the sympathy of the public for Mr. Castledish, proprietor of the Castlebar Telegraph, is about to be expressed in the most agreeable and efficacious manner. In Belfast a subscription has been opened to pay off the fine he has been subjected to, in consequence of what is known upon as a cruel and over rigorous prosecution. A jury, however, found him guilty, and it is even whispered that his perseverance and successful opposition to the encroachments of the Mayo aristocracy contributed not a little in eliciting their verdict. Certain it is that the Castlebar Telegraph ably vindicated the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of Mayo, and that subsequently and consequently its proprietor has met with an obligation on the part of his countrymen to support him in his noble and uniformly followed the conductors of the Belfast press. But the best means of obviating if not changing the iniquitous law of libel is, for the supporters of a most erroneous imposition, and therefore assure us, and to show that the organs of public sentiment should not be trampled down; this is what the people of Mayo are doing, and the example is worthy of imitation.

TITHES IN THE NORTH.

The Northerners are gradually giving up symptoms that they have feelings in common with the rest of Ireland—that they are not quite an isolated people; there are some of them who have found out that there is a little to be gained by Repeal, and there are more of them daily perceiving that there may be something saved by abolishing the Tithes. We see from the Northern Whig that the Protestants and Dissenters are catching the mania that has already infected the tithing-hating peasantry of the South, and that much excitement has been raised in various parts, by the clerical imposition of bands upon recalcitrant cows and delinquent pigs. The Rev. H. E. Boyd, of Drogheda, at the last Hillsborough Session, obtained a decree for tithes, and as usual on these occasions the constabulary were called out to assist his pious labours. At one arrest the country people assembled in numbers, and were it not for the interference of the tithing officials themselves these measures would have been prevented. We are not disposed to regret these proceedings, considering them as fresh nails in the coffin of tithes, which can scarcely remain above ground another session.

CITY REPEAL AND ANTI-TITHING PETITIONS.

The petitions on these two vitally important subjects to the voters of this country, are now in the hall of our office for signatures. Persons desirous of signing Ireland's request from poverty and agrarian disturbance are requested to affix their names to the petitions, without the least possible delay. Several other honest, liberal, and independent Protestants have already done so, and many more of that profession are anxious to follow their example. In order to give them a better opportunity of doing so, we would recommend, we speak adventurously, that a deputation of two or three of the petitioners should wait on all our Protestant and Dissenting fellow citizens, and we have no doubt they will obtain the signatures of many of them to the petitions. This is no sectarian question, the good of Ireland and its tranquillity, to which all classes of every persuasion are anxious to contribute, are the paramount objects sought in a settlement of these questions.

MR. POULETT STROPE.

We intended to give in our present number some observations on this gentleman's letter which we published on Tuesday, but want of space prevents us at present; we the less regret this as we give in another column an admirable letter in reply to it from the classic and eloquent pen of Mr. George Enay.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

We expect to receive the King's Speech by Express this morning; if there be no disappointment we shall publish it in a Second Edition, thereby anticipating many of our Dublin and provincial contemporaries. We have also made arrangements by which our readers will be supplied through the Chronicle, with the most ample reports of the Parliamentary proceedings during the present Session.

THE O'CONNELL ANNUITY FOR 1833.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has received from the parish of Portlough, Waterford, the sum of £21, by the hands of the Rev. John Sheehan, from Rev. Mr. Horke, P. P.; from the second division of the union, viz. Ballyduff, £12 has also been paid in by Mr. Michael Nowlan. The general report will appear on the 1st of March, and all the collections should be returned by that day, when the list will be printed in a form that will satisfy the contributors at large.

KILKENNY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first intermediate meeting of the Kilkenny Horticultural Society took place on Saturday last, at the Savings' Bank Rooms, in Williams-street. Though an subordinate one, and with so short a preparation, it was with much pleasure that we observed there a most respectable display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Gresham's Hotel, Dublin, Feb. 4, 1834.
Sir—I am still unavoidably delayed here on important law matters, but I wrote you for your guidance some days since, that with respect to the Borough of Dungarvan, if a Repealer—a decided and avowed Repealer—came into the field, he was to be supported by the Chronicle. Such a one has now appeared, and as such he is to be supported.

I regret my unavoidable delay here, and the more particularly so, as I understand from report that some efforts have been made to cast obliquity upon the Waterford Chronicle, or to injure it. If this be true, it is much to the credit of the parties who have attempted it—and a very subtle return to one who, for determined adherence to the cause of Ireland, was driven into exile—who has sacrificed, and without complaint sacrificed, heavily to that cause, and whose brother has just come forth from a prison after a year's incarceration for the same cause.

But as I never took up politics with a view to a return of any kind, I am not much affected by this recollection (if it has really occurred), and can entertain on it no other feeling than that which is so richly deserved. I have heard this day, from the County Waterford, that a paragraph which appeared a few days since in the Freeman's Journal, is, in that part of the country, attributed to Mr. Ronayne, the member for Clonmel. I myself had heard a similar report the morning I arrived in Dublin; but the following correspondence, when it took place, and which (from what I this day report) I now send you for publication, will put an end to this report.

I have sincerely a moment of leisure, even to enquire about local politics. I shall, however, be certainly in the County Waterford by the end of this week.

I have the honor to be, &c., PHILIP BARRON.

Gresham's Hotel, Tuesday evening.
DEAR DOMINICK—The Freeman's Journal of this morning contains an article on the Dungarvan election—that article charges me pretty plainly with acting from motives of base and corrupt, in the paragraph where it is asked, "Has the Chronicle been seized with a Golden Quince?" I am not aware that I was ever before charged with being mercenary.

Since my arrival in town this day, I have been informed that this article was written by you, or that you suggested the material for it. May I now beg to ask you whether this is the fact or not?

I am, &c. yours faithfully, PHILIP BARRON.

To Dominick Ronayne, Esq. M.P., 15, Upper Rutland-street.

Rutland-street, Wednesday Morning.
DEAR PHILIP—In reply to your note of last night, I have more distinctly to say, that I do not recognise any right in you to ask or admit any obligation on me to answer whether I be or not the writer of an anonymous newspaper paragraph. Having made this preliminary observation, I feel anxious to disabuse your mind of the erroneous impression, and therefore assure you that I never have imputed to you the production of either advocating or abandoning political principles for filthy lucre; say, more, that I believe you to be utterly incapable of being influenced by any such mercenary motives.

I am, &c. yours, DOMINICK RONAYNE.

To Philip Barron, Esq., Gresham's Hotel, Wednesday morning.
DEAR DOMINICK—Your note in reply to mine of last evening has just reached me, and I am proud to say is perfectly satisfactory and candid.

As to the point of there being an obligation to answer or disavow an anonymous document, I do not conceive that when gentlemen are concerned, they should ever stand on the technicalities of this kind.

The report being recd. as such, I felt I should have been wanting to myself, if I did not take the most ready means of ascertaining its truth or falsehood—and I also think that I acted much more fairly towards you than if I connected the article with you, or to express in your connection the feeling which it was calculated to produce—a feeling as different from what, I believe I may say, mutually existed before.

Believe me, therefore, as usual, your truly, PHILIP BARRON.

To Dominick Ronayne, Esq. M.P., 15, Upper Rutland-street.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The first term examination of the University, (as they are now entitled) under the new arrangements, ended on Thursday last.

We are happy to state, that at this examination the following distinctions were obtained by the undermentioned young gentlemen of this city:—In Classics—JOHN ANTHONY LAWSON—ONE JUNIOR HONOR by Mr. Caldwell; WILSON. In Science—TWO SENIOR HONORS by Messrs. James Glanville, and James Anthony Lawson—ONE JUNIOR HONOR by Mr. Richard Mansell Ardagh. In Divinity—A SENIOR HONOR by Mr. James Anthony Lawson.

THE DUBLIN SHIP CANAL.

A deputation of the Ship Canal Committee waited on Saturday upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with an address of thanks for his Lordship's subscription towards defraying the expense of the survey, when the following answer was read by the Noble Marquis:—

GENTLEMEN—It is a great satisfaction to me that my subscription towards the expense of the useful work you propose to undertake is acceptable to my fellow-citizens. You may be assured that I feel it to be an essential part of my public duty to promote and encourage every public work, which, while it affords employment to the people, tends to advance the national interest.

This work appears to me to be of that description; and I, therefore, give the commands of our gracious and benevolent sovereign, as well as the instructions of his Majesty's Government, when I give my assistance to such an object which promises so much benefit to the interests of this city and of Ireland.

The deputation consisted of Sir Richard Baker, High Sheriff, Alderman Abbott, Sir N. W. Brady, Sir E. Stanley, A. C. O'Dwyer, M.P., Captain M'Gee, R.N., Ignatius Callaghan, John Mallet, Richard Bourne, Thomas Gresham, Jas. Dwyer, (barrister), B. B. Smith, E. Dwyer, and C. G. Darling, Esqs. The Lord Mayor was unavoidably absent, contrary to his wish.

GENERAL SAARFIELD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.
Cádiz, January 10.
Sir—Having seen a paragraph from your Paper, under date of the 13th ult., inserted in the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 31st instant, respecting General Saarfield, I think it will not be amiss to inform you he was born in the dominions of Spain. His father, Lieut. Colonel Saarfield, was a native of Limerick, of a most respectable family, being nearly related to the Anketills and Naill's, well known there, some of whom emigrated, through religious motives to Spain, at the same time with Lieut. Colonel Saarfield, and served with honor and bravery in Ultonia's Regiment, one of the Irish brigades, in Ireland, in the year 1784, when he was taken prisoner, and was only a Captain in Ultonia's Regiment, under the command of Colonel Richard Anketill, also a native of Limerick.

If you should think it worthwhile noticing these particulars in your paper, you will confer an obligation on Sir, your most obedient servant, P. C.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY COURIER.
Sir—Your last number contained a letter addressed to you from Mr. Thomas Clarke, in which he refers to my letter, containing remarks on the Irish linen trade, and seeks to account for its decline upon other grounds than the influence and jealousy of England. This was to be expected, and I thank him for the ladylike manner in which he has endeavored to relieve his native country. But with your permission, Sir, I will maintain the position I took up in my former letter, as it is not my disposition to abandon it. This gentleman describes the rise and decline of our linen trade in these words—"It was fostered by protecting duties and bounties, when these were withdrawn what was its condition?" But his answer is, "It became almost extinct." In the first place, if our trade became so wretched, in those hours, how are we to account for its present animation? Why is it now improving without these bounties? I do not think that there is any change in Irish affairs to account for it, and none is shown—our import duties are removed to invite back our former customers, or rather we are not contenting against the modern duty imposed upon this and every other manufacture and trade in the country under the laws of other countries—our linen is not prospering in this trade, while other nations are the produce of the land belonging to our own country and our forefathers, (call the latter countries as you will), whose interests are as good as ours. Sir, these unworthy classes by the corn laws to secure themselves a supply payable through their tenants, amounting to the enormous sum of one fourth on the whole value of the produce of the land, this bounty acts as a direct tax upon our manufacturers, and interferes as a barrier to the sale of them in countries from which otherwise we could obtain supplies on cheaper terms.

We therefore are the only nation in the world who are not protected in this trade, and we have none for it; the English Parliament has clearly shown us, for as soon as the act of union gave her power over our trade in linen, she cut it up by assessing heavy duties upon it in foreign ports, to protect her own. But the paternal solicitude of the present Government, in this question, England became afraid, the North was frightened, the South of Ireland was awake, the North was stirring, and the East and West were singing the Irish Volunteer song, and our linen in foreign ports were slowly removed and sent to the North, approximating to the good old times of the North.

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH AT WESTMINSTER.

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