

richness of a market to which a country had liberty to export its produce was advantageous.

Mr. O'CONNELL—A leech may become swelled by sucking the blood of a rich man.

Mr. P. SCROPE said that any change in the political condition of Ireland must be for the benefit of that country. The hon. member glanced at the wretchedness of the Irish people, arising out of various political causes, and maintained that there was nothing surprising in the unprecedented and dangerous power possessed by the hon. and learned member for Dublin. If the government wished to disarm him of that power, they must do substantial justice to the people of Ireland, and especially by the introduction of some well devised system of poor laws.

Lord ALTHORP rose merely to say, in reply to the assertion of the honorable gentleman, that the government had not the slightest intention of giving the go by to the question of poor laws. The honorable gentleman was aware that commissioners had been appointed with the view to obtain this information, and it would be a very strange proceeding to call upon the house to legislate before they had received the report of the commissioners.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Core, in the Great Island, county of Cork, praying the abolition of tithes.

Mr. P. SCROPE presented a petition against duelling from Stroud.

Mr. CAYLEY asked how the petitioners proposed to put an end to the practice of duelling?

Mr. P. SCROPE said that the establishment of a court of honour, or some other tribunal, which should decide in the case of quarrels, which now gave rise to duels was desirable.

Mr. FINN gave notice of a motion for bringing up the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the poor laws in Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL brought forward his motion "for establishing the liberty of the Press."

He shall give his speech on this subject in our next, and the remainder of Tuesday's proceedings.]

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Feb. 20

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	87 1/2
Stock, 3 per Cent.	96 1/2
Stock, New, 1830.	96 1/2
Excise Bills, 2 1/2 per diem	45
Bank Stock	214 1/2
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Cent, red to 4 per Cent.	89 1/2
Grand Canal Deb, 4 per Cent, red to 2 1/2 per Cent.	80 1/2

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved after the budget is voted; hence the lukewarmness manifested by many of the members in the discussion of great public questions on which their constituents entertain certain national prejudices; particularly those relative to free trade. We trust that in a short time our friendly neighbours may become more enlightened, and that they will meet us frankly in the true spirit of reciprocity.—Ssa.

TUBAGO.

Late accounts were received on Saturday, from Tobago, by which we learn that a collision had occurred between the Governor and the House of Assembly—the latter having resolved that the Governor had committed a breach of the Slave act, in visiting the Adventure estate, against the desire of the attorney. The Governor explained at great length, and stated his right to do so, and calls upon the house to bear evidence at the bar of the turbulence and disaffection prevailing at the time on the estate in question. The House of Assembly rejoins, and refuses to hear the desired evidence.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN OF THURSDAY.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Madrid dated February 3, which arrived in town yesterday by express—

"We are going on extremely well here; the greatest tranquillity and enthusiasm prevail. The decree for convoking the Cortes will be issued next week.

"The Conde de Florida Blanca yesterday nominated Ambassador to your court. The Duke de Frías has been appointed in the same character at Paris; and Don Eusebio de Bardiago y Azara goes as minister to the Court of Queen Donna Maria de Gloria.

"In accordance with the governments of France and England, I understand that this country is about to renew the treaty existing with Portugal from 1820 to 1825, and at being nearer the scene than either of the two former Powers, is, in conformity therewith, to send two divisions, of eight thousand men, which are already in preparation, to put an end to the contest in Portugal."

THE FUNDS.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Two o'clock—Consols, 89 1/2, buyers. No calls in yet. Three o'clock—Consols, 89 1/2; Spanish, 3 1/2; Portuguese Regency, 7 1/2—very little doing.

THE DUNMORE AND MILFORD PACKETS.

We are again, for the fifth time, obliged to condemn—we wish we could do so in the proper acceptance of the word—the crazy packets plying between Milford and Dunmore. The London Journals of Wednesday, owing to the non-arrival of the packet, were not received by us when our present number was going to press. Those repeated disappointments are not only an inconvenience to us, but are highly detrimental to the mercantile interests of Waterford, and a large district of country. We are aware that the members of the Chamber of Commerce recently sent a strong remonstrance to his Grace the Post Master-General, on the subject, but it appears, as no remedy has been since applied, that the same attention was paid to it, that is to all Irish grievances, namely, disregard. Such conduct is another proof of the necessity of a domestic legislature to manage our own local affairs; Englishmen have not time to do so, therefore we must only take the trouble on ourselves.

Sunday evening, Miss Eliza Lelor, on a visit with Edward Kennedy of Mount-Kennedy, county Waterford, Esq., was reading in her room, when her clothes took fire, and she was so dreadfully scorched that death ensued in a few days.

There will be a town meeting in Daudalk tomorrow, to address Mr. Sheil.

The Watercourse Diatillery, Cork, one of the most extensive concerns in Ireland, is now in the market, in consequence of the death of one of its late proprietors, Isaac Hewitt, Esq.

Major Sir Walter Scott, of the 15th Hussars, has arrived in Cork, and resumed duty in the regiment.

The Totness election has commenced. The candidates are Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, and J. T. Mayne, Esq., a barrister of the western circuit. The polling was adjourned till Monday.

Government intend to appoint an officer of the Royal Navy to reside in Cork, in order to assist and superintend the embarkation of emigrants and settlers to the colonies.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKES OF ARGYLE.—On his way to the House of Lords this evening, the Duke of Argyle was thrown from his horse in Parliament-street, and was taken in a state of insensibility into the house of Doctor Leary. We understand that the Noble Duke was severely, and, it is feared, dangerously injured.—True Sun of Tuesday.

REPEAL.

The animated discussion that took place, by way of skirmish, upon Monday night, on the Repeal of the legislative Union, has already corrected some false notions, and infused some new ideas into the minds of many of our English friends upon this all-important question. In our last number we gave a short paragraph, from the *Guardian and Ledger* newspaper, as a light specimen of the altered tone adopted by some of the London Journals, and were it necessary, we might cite other examples to show that the struggle for Repeal will not long be confined to Ireland alone. We cannot expect that the ministerial tribe will confine themselves very scrupulously to mere facts, for in that case opposition must soon be at an end; exaggeration, misrepresentation, and an ingenious intermingling of fact with falsehood are the weapons with which the enemies of Repeal or, in other words, the friends of government will take the field. Accordingly the manoeuvres of Monday night gave us an insight into the subsequent tactics.—On Mr. O'Connell's presenting the several petitions entered to his hands, he was supported as may be seen from the reports, by Mr. Sheil, who, (for the first time this session, made some pointed observations on the question), Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Finn, and others of the Irish members, while Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Finch were the most prominent in their opposition. The former gentleman declared that the consequence of a Repeal of the Union would be an exclusively Catholic Irish parliament, while the latter, with equal veracity, told the house that the Protestant population would be immediately borne down by their Catholic neighbours. This fruitless though malicious assertion was promptly contradicted by Feargus O'Connor, who, himself a Protestant, declared that he dreaded no such Catholic ascendancy as the hon. alarmist pretend to anticipate. Of course, the House laughed in its sleeve at the oracular nonsense of Mr. Finch, and yet without doubt he will find many secondary propagators to follow in his wake; 'tis a sad bear, an apparition, or a stage trick, which has always told so well when skillfully introduced, that it will not be easily abandoned. What, though everything goes to refute the calumny—the wholesome restrictions which we would wish to see accompanying Repeal—the powerful influence hitherto attendant on the Protestant aristocracy—the total absence of all sectarian feeling upon all public questions up to the present time—the overwhelming majority of the Ulster Protestant population, and every other argument addressed by Mr. O'Connell in his letter to the Protestants of Ireland, all these are lost upon men predetermined against conviction, and who, in the language of scripture "have eyes and will not see, ears and will not hear." Even on the very question of repeal we have not a recent and incontrovertible instance that religion forms no part of the requisite qualifications in a popular candidate; the Dungarvan election should speak trumpet-tongued to the proclaimers of a Catholic ascendancy.

The grand debate upon Repeal must soon come on. The Irish members are, we hope, preparing for the occasion, and we look upon the discussions of Monday and Tuesday, short as they were, as a favourable omen. The people of Ireland have made great sacrifices before that shrine, and perhaps the day is not far distant when they shall meet with a suitable reward. Let their enemies scoff or sneer as they will, let them invent stories as improbable as they are vindictive—they will profit them nothing; themselves and their guilty labours will be lost in the tide of intellect, and knowledge, and justice, and liberality, which is pouring in from all quarters. The claims of the country are unquestionably making an irresistible impression in our "sister" country, and although it is not within the House of Commons that we shall first behold it manifested, let us recollect that it is the voice outside their doors that the English parliament must eventually yield.

LAW OF LIBEL.

On Tuesday night in the House of Commons Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of libel. The honorable and learned gentleman entered into the subject at great length, and exposed its various anomalies and the gross legal absurdities with which the public mind had been so long deluged; he demonstrated, with his usual incontrovertible facts and arguments, that this law had been frequently used as a tool of the vilest tyranny. Lord Althorp said, that though he differed with many of the principles advanced by Mr. O'Connell on the subject, he would not oppose the motion. Leave was given to bring in the bill, and Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Jervis, and Sir F. Vincent were appointed to bring it in.

We shall give the able speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell on the above subject, in our next publication.

THE UNION.

We understand that some members of our immaculate corporation one night last week, while brimful of loyalty, or something more potent, conceived the idea of "getting up" petitions to both houses of parliament in favour of the Union. We have not time to-day to bestow on those folks a little gentle flagellation of our editorial birch, but *deo volente*, we shall not be long so. In the mean time we would feel obliged to some of our repeal friends to inform us of the names, &c. of the worthies who have subscribed to those ultra-loyal documents.

PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Who is the wise man? and who knows the interpretation of a thing? &c.—*Revelations*, chap. viii.

Sir—In "putting forth" the annexed question through the medium of your literary journal, I would suggest to such of my readers as may be too reckless of their intellectual capabilities, Seneca's incontrovertible maxim, "paulum distat inertia relata virtus." Query—Why do the colours of the rainbows vary in the different planets? and why is the middle band in that of Mercury white?—Awaiting a fair, definite, and satisfactory answer.

I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,

R. HILL.

New Ross, Feb. 21.

FIRE AT CHARLEVILLE.—On Sunday night, a little after eight o'clock, the out-works belonging to the Endowed School in Charleville, of which the Rev. Dr. Willis, the Curate, is the master, were discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the kind and zealous exertions of the inhabitants of the town, we are sorry to learn that the kitchen, turf house, and coach house, belonging to that establishment were entirely consumed, besides a quantity of turf and coals, and various articles of furniture.—*Cork Reporter*.

Dr. Knox, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, was enthroned at the cathedral on Monday, in presence of the Dean and several Clergymen of the Diocese.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

The following letter was served at the Pilot office on Tuesday last:—

Stamp office, Dublin, February 18, 1834.

Sir—In consequence of your having received judgment for printing and publishing a seditious libel, the Commissioners of Stamps are ordered that, in pursuance of the 20th section of the act 55th Geo. III. cap. 80, you shall not from henceforth be supplied with stamped paper for printing any newspaper upon.

I have also to acquaint you that you are no longer entitled to print or publish the *Pilot* newspaper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. COOPER,

Comptroller and Accountant General of Irish stamps.

To Richard Barrett, Esq., Suffolk-street.

The public will perceive by this mandate that Mr. Barrett is treated harshly. Even those who differ from the politics of his paper are amongst the first to acknowledge the undue rigour, and, we might add, the superfluous injustice of his sentence. Not contented with holding him to bail in heavy sureties for seven years, with the infliction of a large fine, and with confining him to a prison for six months, the Whigs have attempted the suppression of his paper. It appears by the above letter that no more stamped paper will be given for the *Pilot*, and that Mr. Barrett is no longer authorised to print or publish a public newspaper. We cannot conceive why the Castle is resolved to entail odium upon itself. Why, it is scarce a fortnight since Stanley lauded Mr. O'Connell with screening himself at the expense of a guiltless person. A pretty admission, by the bye, for a Whig administration, who are now endeavouring to heap further punishments upon that "guiltless" individual, even to the destruction of his risible means of maintenance. The *Evening Mail*, with a candour that does him honor, declares that this is a subject which should be brought home to every journalist, and that he is resolved "to be up and stirring." An act of George III. is pleaded for this violation of private property, but considering that for a series of years it has remained a dead letter, when there were so many greater occasions for its exercise, to drag it forth at this hour, and for such a purpose, is a design as dastardly as it is unjust.

WASTE LANDS—IRISH POOR.

Mr. H. Winston Barron has given notice to move, on the 17th of April, for a committee to devise means for employing the poor of Ireland in reclaiming waste lands, bogs, and mountains, on the principle of the Dutch Colonies; and Mr. F. O'Connell has given notice that he will move for a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland, with a view to enact a system of poor laws for that country.

DISPENSARIES—IMPORTANT TO THE MEDICAL WORLD.

The following provision, which is contained in the recent act, 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 52, respecting public infirmaries, hospitals, and dispensaries in Ireland, is not generally known to our readers:—

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any and for any grand jury in full presentment, full, at the assizes or presenting in case of bribery term next ensuing after the election in elections of any such surgeon or physician, or as aforesaid, to call him before them, and to examine such surgeon or physician as elected, or any other person or persons in said county, upon oath, touching the said election; and if it shall appear upon any offer, gift, promise, or loan of any money or other valuable thing shall have been made, with the view or on behalf of any such surgeon or physician, either then or in prospect, to procure any vote or votes for his election it shall then be competent for the said grand jury, and the said grand jury are hereby authorized and required, thereupon to withhold any sum or sums of money payable, or to be by them presented, for or as the salary of the said surgeon or physician of such infirmary, hospital, or dispensary aforesaid, and then and in that case such surgeon or physician shall be deemed incapable of receiving at any future time any money by presentment from the said county for the management of any infirmary, hospital, or dispensary within the same.

DEATH OF LORD TEIGNMOUTH

Lord Teignmouth died on Friday last, the 14th, at the advanced age of 81, at his residence in Portman-square, London. The noble baron was married in 1788, to Charlotte, daughter of J. Cornish, of Teignmouth, Esq. He was a President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a member of the Privy Council. F. S. A. He has left three sons and four daughters. The hon. Charles John Peers, born on the 13th of January, 1798, is the present Peer. The hon. Anna Maria, second daughter of the deceased Baron, is married to Lieutenant Colonel T. Hill, brother to Lord Hill.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

It appears by the report of the committee of shipowners, merchants, and others, which was submitted to a meeting held at the City of London Tavern, on Monday, that ministers have resolved to recommend to Parliament to make an alteration in the act of last session relative to the tonnage duties to be imposed on the shipping trading to Canton. Other measures are also to be taken to facilitate the trade.

NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—We are pleased to perceive that, encouraged by the reception of his former undertakings by the public, Mr. Valpy has commenced publishing a History of England on a new plan. It is to comprise Hume and Smollett, with a continuation to the present time, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes. The first volume has appeared, and is much enjoyed all former histories, in the clearness of its type, the convenience of its form, and above all, in the lowliness of its price—Five Shillings. The exordium is embellished with a portrait and biographic sketch of David Hume; and also with beautiful copperplate views of the landing of Cæsar, and the Coronation of William the First. The forthcoming volumes will appear in the same style—all in splendid binding. Portraits of most of the succeeding sovereigns will be interspersed through the annals. The new history will be a cheap and elegant addition to every gentleman's library.

LIVY.—The fifth volume of the translation of this historian has been published by Mr. Valpy. It extends from the defeat of Cælius Fulvius, the pro-consul, by Hannibal, to the decline of the power of Philip of Macedon under the Roman arms, embracing the period in which the empire flourished in the very meridian of its strength. The elegance of the translation, as well as the appearance of the book, are equally pleasing with the preceding volumes.

COURT OF ENCHMUR T. 2509.

Patrick Lucette, Plaintiff, vs. Freeman's Journal, v. Patrick Lucette, Deputy of Freeman's Journal, v. Mr. O'Donnell.

Mr. O'Donnell opened the pleadings. This was an action for goods sold and delivered, and damages were laid at £200.

Mr. Solinger stated the case. This action was brought by Mr. Lucette against the defendant, a respectable shop-keeper, living at Kingscourt, county Caran, for the amount of newspapers furnished by him to Mr. Freeman's Journal, who acted in the capacity of country agent to the Freeman's Journal. He was allowed a commission of one penny upon each paper, and in a course of dealing, commencing on the 6th of August, 1831, and ending on the 4th of May, 1833, it was alleged by the plaintiff that a sum of £200 was due by the defendant on account.

The defendant addressed the court, and stated that he had employed no courier. He hoped, however, that the judge would assist him in his defence.

Baron Deneffer replied that he could not act in the capacity of counsel for him; but he would see that justice should be done him.

Edward Duffy examined—Witness is in the employment of Mr. Lucette, he is his printer, and publishes his daily, weekly, and evening papers; he is also in the habit of making up papers for transmission to the country; he has been sending papers to the defendant from the 6th of August, 1831, to the 4th of May, 1833, he held an account in his hand, taken from his own book, of the papers sent during that period to the defendant, on which it appeared that the alleged sum was due by him.

Cross examined by the defendant—Witness has not been in the habit of sending papers to country agents without being ordered; he does not know of their having an agent named Charles Farrell, of Navan; on examination of his book he finds they have not.

The messenger of the establishment was examined, but could not prove his having put papers into the Post-office addressed to the defendant, and that he was not there.

No agreement having been produced to prove the fact of agency, the jury found for the defendant, with six pence costs.

LAW POINTS

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

RENT RECEIPT BY A SON—PRESUMED AUTHORITY.

Question—A is a tenant to B; B's son, who is of the same name, passed an agreement to A, without any legal authority from B's father, for payment of rent. Now, can A recover back his money from B junior, or is there any other, and what remedy against B junior?

Answer—In this case we conceive that B's son will be considered as acting for, or as agent under authority from his father. This presumption is strengthened by the fact of so many sales of rent having been paid under the same kind of receipt.

THE ARMY.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The first and second divisions of the 92d Regiment embarked on Wednesday and Thursday in the Jupiter at Cove, for Gibraltar. The 6th Regiment are ordered for embarkation to-morrow and next day, in the Romney, at Cove, for Jamaica.—*Cork Reporter of Thursday*.

A UNIVERSAL VALENTINE.

(ADDRESSED TO ALL LADIES WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)

Sweet ladies, I pray, to my dear friends,
My heart is so big, so elastic, and free,
That I pledge it to all in this city.
I'm sure 'tis the best you can have,
Therefore don't reject the kind offer;
And I hope, tho' I burn for so large a return,
I'll not meet among you a scuffer.

Old maids so prim, I regard not your age;
Young ladies from twelve up to twenty;
I'm sure 'tis the best you can have, on a page,
Of love you'll have more than a plenty.
I can give you love, weep, groan, rave, and sigh,
Well as any young man upon dry land;
I'm sure 'tis the best you can have, on a page,
Which I'd make my own through the island.

GENIVIA BURNS, I'm well contented, passion, and song;
By the yard I'll write verses to please you;
DAPHNE MISSISS, I'll fight for you all—right or wrong;
For the sake of such flour as you will hold,
There comes to those arms, with my millions of charms,
I would be dull tho' to bankrupt old Cupid;
I'm so general a lover I can't be a rover,
And I'll have too much work to be stupid.

ATHENS.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq.

All plants which grow in the Athenian man,
Who stands free where Pericles has stood,
Beholds the purchase of his proper blood,
The once more Greek man's acceptance!

For the sake of such flour as you will hold,
I will build to leave those trophies unobscured
Of arts and arms, which make Iliad's food
The famous that 'er to ocean run.

On the 10th instant, Miss Burman, of Cottage-court, Jacob's Wells, Bristol, was sadly deluged of three children, two boys and a girl, who are all doing well.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, Thomas W. Esq., brother of Sir William Hamilton, of Preston, Bart., to Lady Townsend Parkhurst, widow of Sir Robert Townsend Parkhurst, late Governor of Mauritius.

On the 9th of December last, at Warwick Castle, Township of Warwick, Upper Canada, Thomas Wade Rothwell, Esq., eldest son of Major Rothwell, of the late 8th Garrison Battalion, to Francis Maria, second daughter of Captain Henry Allison.

On the 16th instant, in Horsham, aged 76 years, Bridget, relict of John Paget, Esq., many years an eminent solicitor in Dublin.

On the 10th instant, at Green Park, Yonghal, Richard Thomas Phillips Hastings, third son of Captain and Lady Frances Parker, and nephew of the Earl of Huntingdon.

In Belfast, Captain Loftus Nunn, formerly of the 5th Regiment.

REPORT IS AGAIN REVIVED IN HIGH LIFE, THAT a marriage is on the tapis between the Countess of Glengall and Sir John Leach, the Master of the Rolls.

Lord Gifford's marriage with Miss Mellish is said to be definitively settled, and will take place immediately after the ceremony the happy pair will depart for the Continent. His Lordship will deposit his Parliamentary proxy with the Duke of Wellington.

A curious mistake has appeared in many of the Journals relating to a marriage which has lately taken place in Italy. It was stated that Count Lucretia had married a Mademoiselle Rossi. There is an error in the name, it is Mademoiselle Tosi, who sang at the King's Theatre in 1832, under the management of Mr. Mason. This lady is now the aunt of the Duchess of Berri, and great aunt to Henry IV.

GOVERNOR OF PORTSMOUTH.—Sir Thomas M'Mahon, brother of the Master of the Rolls, has been appointed Governor of Portsmouth.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Feb. 20.

ARRIVED.

10th—William Penn, (steamer), Keay, Liverpool, 6 goods; Nora Creina, (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, ditto; Adelaide, Marrow, Newport, coals for Cork.

20th—Alphey, (steamer), O'Connell, Liverpool, in goods; Margaret, O'Connell, Dargartan, wheat, for Bristol.

SAILED.

19th—Hannah, Bowen, Belfast, flour; Eliza, Davies, Liverpool, ditto; Coma, Massey, Shoreham, provisions and coals; Pandora, Power, Cardiff, ballast; Providence, O'Connell, Boston, flour; Elizabeth, O'Connell, Cardiff, grain and flour; Mary, Bond, Shoreham, &c., provisions, &c.

20th—St. Patrick, (steamer), Tobin, Bristol, general cargo.

21st—Margaret, Evans, and Sybil, Barton, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, general cargo; William Penn, Keay, Liverpool, ditto.

Thomas Clio Rickman, the friend and companion of Thomas Paine, died on Saturday evening last, aged 76. He retained his faculties to the last minute, which was consistent with a long life spent in advocating the principles of reform both of Church and State.—*London Paper*.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

	Satur	Mon	Tuesd	Wed	Thurs	Frida
Butter, per cwt.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Beef, per cwt.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Oats, do.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Barley, do.	11	11	11	11	11	11
Oatmeal, per cwt.	14	14	14	14	14	14
Wheat, 24s per bush	25	25	25	25	25	25
Do, 22s per bush	23	23	23	23	23	23
Do, 20s per bush	21	21	21	21	21	21
Do, 18s per bush	19	19	19	19	19	19
Do, 16s per bush	17	17	17	17	17	17
Do, 14s per bush	15	15	15	15	15	15
Do, 12s per bush	13	13	13	13	13	13
Do, 10s per bush	11	11	11	11	11	11
Do, 8s per bush	9	9	9	9	9	9
Do, 6s per bush	7	7	7	7	7	7
Do, 4s per bush	5	5	5	5	5	5
Do, 2s per bush	3	3	3	3	3	3
Do, 1s per bush	2	2	2	2	2	2
Do, 10s per bush	10	10	10	10	10	10
Do, 8s per bush	8	8	8	8	8	8
Do, 6s per bush	6	6	6	6	6	6
Do, 4s per bush	4	4	4	4	4	4
Do, 2s per bush	2	2	2	2	2	2
Do, 1s per bush	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do, 10s per bush	10	10	10	10	10	10
Do, 8s per bush	8	8	8	8	8	8
Do, 6s per bush	6	6	6	6	6	6
Do, 4s per bush	4	4	4	4	4	4
Do, 2s per bush	2	2	2	2	2	2
Do, 1s per bush	1	1	1	1	1	1

Butter on Thursday—70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Weighted 32.

Friday—Butter, 70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 182.

A few firkins of new butter obtained 00s. to 50s. Bacon Figs 24s 0d to 25s 6d per cwt.; Scalded 19s to 22s; Heads, 13s to 16s 0d; Oatmeal, 13s to 14s 0d; Flour (24s) 25s to 29s 0d per bag; 30s, 20s to 35s 0d; 41s, 13s to 16s 0d.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 22s 6d per barrel; do (miller's) from 23s 0d to 25s 0d per 0; 0.18 (shipping) 0s 0d to 8s 6d; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d; Oatmeal, £10 10s to £11.

In other articles as alteration.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Feb. 18.

Butter, 65s 0d to 60s 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 32s; per bag; Wheat, 20s 0d to 24s 9d per bush; Barley, 11s to 13s 0d per cwt.; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per ditto.

CLONNEL MARKETS—Feb. 19.

Butter, 72s to 73s per cwt.; Bacon Figs, 23s to 24s per cwt.; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt.; Oatmeal, 15s to 00s per cwt.; Flour (second) 20s to 00s per bag; Barley, 10s. to 13s per barrel; Wheat 12s to 1s 3d per stone; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

KILKENNY MARKETS—Feb. 18.

Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt.; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per barrel; Barley, 9s 0d to 12s 0d per 0; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d per bush; Flour (per bush) 25s to 28s 0d to 29s; 23s, 23s 0d to 24s 0d; 13s 0d to 15s 0d; Bacon Figs, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; Beef, 3d to 4d; Mutton, 4d to 5d; Veal, 5d to 6d; 6d; 1b.; Potatoes 3d to 3hd. per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Feb. 20.

The Merchants—First quality, 75s; Second do, 72; Third ditto, 67s; Fourth ditto, 60s; Fifth ditto, 00s; Sixth ditto, 00s.

The Country—First quality, 00s; Second ditto, 00s; Third ditto, 00s; Fourth ditto, 00s; Fifth ditto, 00s; Sixth ditto, 00s.

CARLOW MARKETS—Feb. 7.

Butter, 74s to 78s per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 32s; 00s per cwt.; Wheat, 24s to 25s per barrel; Barley, 11s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per barrel; Oatmeal, 13s to 00s per cwt.; Bacon, 34s to 35s per cwt.; Scalded Figs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, 14, 1834.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1834.

	S.	d.	T.	S.	d.	Aver.		
1118 Wheat, per bush	12	19	0	27	0	22	0	
95 Hops, do.	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	
475 Barley, do.	16	0	11	0	11	0	0	
2582 Oats, do.	14	0	8	0	11	0	0	
12010 Flour, per cwt.	8	0	18	0	0	0	0	
465 Oatmeal, do.	8	0	9	0	18	0	11	7

10052 Corn of Flour, do. 13 6 18 0 18 0

Wheat and Flour, to form the 1/2 38s 4d per Sack of Assize of Bread, at 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour, 15014 1/2, from 17s 0d to 18s 0d

Sales ditto, 12040 1/2, from 13s 0d to 16s 0d

12040 1/2, from 13s 0d to 16s 0d

Quartern Loaf, 7 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Feb. 17.

Imports of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, from Ireland, for the last seven days, are to a large amount. The decline of 1d per bushel in prices, and the few transactions noted on Tuesday last, have been followed by an exceedingly dull trade on Friday, scarcely a transaction occurred, holders not being willing to force business by any material reduction. The prices are 6s 7d to 6s 8d for the best Irish red, and 6s 3d to 6s 4d for good runs. Really choice marks of Irish Flour have brought last week's prices, but secondary qualities have moved with difficulty. The oat market has been quiet in the dullness, and the best Irish meal (Oats) may be bought at 2s 7d per 45lbs. Oatmeal 22s 6d to 23s per load. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas. Nothing passing in the bonded market. Wheat and Flour are held above the price at present offering.

Tuesday, O'Connell—At a decline of 3d per bushel on the quotations of this day's evening, a few parcels of Wheat were taken on speculation; the dealers were also buyers this morning to a moderate extent. Flour was difficult of sale and rather cheaper. Oats and Oatmeal were each dull, and the former 1d per 45lbs lower.

Imports from the 11th to the 17th Feb, inclusive.

	Wheat	Oatmeal	Flour
Imports, qrs	355	374	475
English	3150	3095	3243
Irish	1214	1358	889
Foreign	360	—	

