LORD BYRON IN GREECE.

(...M MEDWIN'S "THE ANGLER IN WALES.")

...ter, afterwards surgeon on board of the ...hip lost off Boulogne, and who went down ..., poor fellow! wrote two very interesting ...escribing a visit to him at Missolonghi, a ...s before Byron's death.

...longhi is just as wretched a collection of ...nd huts as can well be imagined. It ... the recess of a large and shallow bay, ...morass which extends from the bay to the ...he hills, which rise two or three miles ... The season was very rainy, and the houses ...lated among mire and water—the com...ion being kept up by stepping-stones and ... as *trottoirs*, which resembled low walls, ...g over which, the least loss of equilibrium ...unge the unfortunate peripatetic in deep ... A visit to Lord Byron was our first step on ...; his abode was a tolerable house close to ... of the beach most convenient for landing ... afloat. It had, for the place, great *pre*... and was approached by a gateway opening ...ittle miry courtyard, surrounded by a ...th some small offices on one side. The ... and only tolerable room was ap... by an outward stair. Three sides ...rnished with sofas in the Turkish ... A delf shelf, apparently stuck against ...l, was loaded with books; the floor ...mbered with packing cases, one nailed ...nd some opened; the latter filled with ...s. I took for granted were the former.—...he walls were appended to numerous sails ...s, fowling-pieces and pistols of various ...ions and nations; sabres and yataghans. ...ridor or antichamber, or whatever else it ...be termed, swarmed with Mainotes and ...armed to the teeth. We were ushered in ... his lordship's chasseur, who reminded me ...rench Sappeurs, as he wore a bushy beard ...s livery, which was set off with two silver ...es. He was an immense fellow, upwards ...et in height, and although well propor... for such a herculean figure, his frame was ...e and heavy for his stature to come within ...ription of elegant. His page was a young ...dressed as an Albanian or Mainote with ...dsomely chased arms in his girdle, and his ...*'hotel*, or fac-totum, an honest looking, ...not remarkably elastic Northumbrian, named ..., who seemed, and doubtless with reason, a ...avourite with his master * * * ...tting down to dinner, which, to deliver us ...gue and pestilence, was set on a deal ...without the intervention of a cloth, he ...gly apologised for his table, which, from the ...ances wherein he was then placed, was ...e said, *trop bien montei*, but he felt the less ... when he reflected that persons of our pro... understood those things, and were, of ... prepared for all sorts of privations. He ...tled about, actively assisted by Fletcher, ..., but poorly aided by the Greek menials in ...the dishes to the best advantage, drawing ...nd all the *et cetera* of the table. To dis...e table was rendered a service of some ...y by its compendiousness. On opening a ...f wine, and inspecting the complexion of ...nts, his lordship questioned Fletcher as to ...and lineage. "I really don't know, my ...as the reply. "Then away with it," he ...—"I hate anonymous wine." * *

...observation of his I must not forget to ... When speaking of the Ionian Islands, he ...d, "On returning to them, I formed a very ...t and a much more favorable opinion than ...efore entertained and expressed of Sir Tho... Maitland's administration. In short, I found ...etting rich under it." On being asked if ... seen him when at Corfu, he said, "I called ..., and he was in the country." * * * * ...looking over the arms about the room, his ...p asked the principal of the party if he ...like to try a shot with pistols? On his ...ing affirmatively, he walked up to the ...-place of the outside stairs, from which ...ed at Masaschino bottles, placed on a pi... in the court, upwards of twelve paces off. ...had an equal number of shots. Byron ... each time. His antagonist missed once, ...h a very good shot. But one of Lord ... was excellent. The upper part of a bottle, ...is competitor broke, fell on the top of a ..., and remained there, reduced to a size ...ch larger than a finger-ring. Instead of ...another bottle placed, he took aim at this ...t and reduced it to dust. His precision ... more surprising, because his hand shook ...der the influence of an ague fit, and the ... took to take aim would have made any ...man's hand unsteady. On trying at the ...arks, placed out of everything like pistol ...neither succeeded. As each fired, a large ...r (bull) dog, named Lion, ran and picked ...bottle, which he laid at the bottom of the ... remarked to Lord Byron, as we were laugh...is officiousness, "That is an honest tyke of ..." "Oh! oh!" he replied, "I find you ...a countryman of mine."—I answered, "I ...whole Scotchman." "Then we are half ...men," said he; "my mother was Scotch."

...Duke of Cadore, the well known and fa... Minister of Bonaparte, died at Paris, in ...inning of last month, at the patriarchal ...seventy-eight. His long career was an ... one. M Champagny entered the French ...der Louis XV., was a midshipman in the ... the Count de Grasse, and wounded in the ...so celebrated for the discomfiture of that ...; was returned a deputy from the Noblesse ...ative province to the States-general; was ...he first who soon afterwards went over to ...*rs-Etat*, and was successively a member of ...ional Assembly and National Convention.

...ROAD (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill has ... It has been amended by the insertion of a ...enabling Magistrates to proceed at their ses...der the Grand Jury Act, notwithstanding the ...endance of cess payers; and also a clause ...g them to continue supervisorships of roads ...uary next, and to authorise postponements ...ngly.

... LITTLETON.—The Right Hon. Gentlemen ...don yesterday on a tour. He is expected ...lin, we understand, about the 20th of next

... and Published for the Proprietor, at the office ...street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, ...within One House of the Post-Office. Subscrip... —Yearly, £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d. ...terly, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of ...esday, Thursday, and Saturday.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 2186. THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1834. Price

TITHES.

(FROM THE CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

When we announced, with so strong an expression of concern and regret, the rejection of the tithe bill by the Lords, and inculcated at the same time the necessity of every possible means being resorted to for the preservation of the public tranquillity, we entered into an engagement with those interested, that the most accurate information as to the circumstances in which the country would be placed by the unfortunate decision of their Lordships, should reach those within the sphere of its circulation through the columns of this Journal. We have taken every proper means to make ourselves fully conversant with the subject, and beg now to put the Public in possession of the result of our exertions.

We have to state, then, in the first place, that no demand for Tithe Composition can be made for the present year until after the first of November, by those who came in for relief under the Million Act. The former Statutes relating to Tithes made the Composition payable by half-yearly gales in May and November, but the act passed in the Session of 1833, and which received the Royal Assent on the 29th of August in that year, directed that in future the payment should be made yearly on the first of November.

Those who came in for relief under the Million Act received the payments made to them in satisfaction not only of the tithes for 1831, 1832, and 1833, but also of all preceding arrears.

The tithe owners who received money from the government cannot, therefore, look to the lands for any arrears, nor for the composition of the present year, nor resort to any legal process until after the first of November next.

Tenants at will, and tenants from year to year, which latter class includes persons holding under proposals, (a very general mode of tenure in this County,) and whom the law considers in the light of tenants from year to year, are not liable since the first of November last to the payment of the Composition to the Tithe-owners.

Tenants to whom lettings were made, either by lease or otherwise, since the 16th August 1833, are also free from the payment of the Composition.

We have next to state a most important fact—*"that where lands are occupied by persons not "liable, the lands cannot be distrained, nor the "goods of those persons taken for the composition!"*

The remedy of the tithe owner in such cases is, to resort to the usual legal proceedings against those liable as for the recovery of any ordinary debt. He has the further remedy of suing by civil bill to the extent of £20.

It is further provided that where there is a year and a half due, he may apply to a Court of Equity for a receiver over the lands.

This last remedy cannot, however, be made available by those tithe-owners who received money from the Government until after the 1st of November, 1835, before which time we trust there will be a satisfactory legislative adjustment of the whole question.

The prohibition of distraining the lands is a most important provision, and will, we doubt not, operate beneficially in preserving the peace of the country. The collisions which occur in effecting distraints have been always found, in the experience of past times to lead to tumult, breaches of the peace, bloodshed, and loss of human life.

These explanations will we trust be found satisfactory. They are the result of an attentive and deliberate consideration of the law as it now exists, and so far as they go may be relied on.

DESOLATING FAMINE IN THE EAST INDIES.

We find the following particulars of horrid and heart-sickening misery in the *Asiatic Journal* for the present month:—

DISTRESS IN BUNDLECUND.—The *Sumachar Durpun*, of February 22, contains a horrible description of the state of the native population in Bundlecund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer classes, more particularly so, as there appears to be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence on *byres*, a sort of astringent and acid berry; but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children, and thousands of children have been sold by their parents at from two annas to two rupees. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpee and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere living skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumna, while corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs, and jackalls. Hundreds cross the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Dooab and Oude territories. So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundlecund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. It is certainly with pleasure we learn that the King of Oude distributes, daily, 2,000 rupees in the relief of those unfortunate people who have emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundelas is so great that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale for two, three, or four rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the Government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and lighting a fire, burn their children to death!

UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.—The seller of an unstamped newspaper, called the *Twopenny Dispatch*, was on Thursday last fined £5 by the magistrates at Union Hall Police-office, London. The seller of the paper not being able to pay the fine, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

TO THE SMALL FARMERS OF IRELAND.

Clara Mills, 11th of 8th month, 1834.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—Many of you I know have very limited means, and find yourselves distressed to pay your rent and support your families, a circumstance which I conceive is principally owing to the want of suitable manure for your tillage, a deficiency of capital, and the reduced condition of your farms, which is the natural consequence of those wants—and to put in exhausting corn crops in your land, without giving it sufficient manure to sustain its fertility, generally ends in your total ruin by ejectment, &c.

You are also injured by the low rate of produce which is occasioned by the reduced rate of wages the poor receive, which prevents them from being consumers; and home consumption has always been found, to a nation that can maintain it, the most profitable mode of applying the produce of the soil.

All those causes have reduced you to a most deplorable condition. Unable to continue to live comfortably in Ireland, you are frequently compelled to fly to America, where often increased misery awaits you.

Any information tending to better your condition I hope will be hailed with delight, and that no false prejudice will prevent you from following the plan of Joseph Stringer, Esq., of Hampstead, Glasnevin, county Dublin.

He has discovered that all of you who have the command of water, from a pump, stagnant pool, or running stream, can follow his mode of making manure, and with little expense you can make ample manure for your farms.

His plan is simple, water being the principal agent.

On a farm of 14½ acres, for which he pays a high rent, he can make sufficient manure, with only one horse and one cow, for six acres of potatoes every year, and can keep the whole farm as luxuriant as a garden. I should rejoice you all could see his fine crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes.

When he cuts his corn he pulls up his stubble, to which he adds all the green weeds and the pairings of gripes, &c., and the whole he draws convenient to water in his yard, where he prepared a hole or receiver sufficient to hold a few hogshead of water—the hole should be in proportion to the quantity of manure you require—and every day his man throws with a shovel this water over a large square heap of his stubble and weeds, among which is a considerable portion of clay. Fermentation commences, and the water thus thrown evenly over, continues it, until the finest and most nutritious manure (little inferior to stable manure) is made. He daily adds the cleaning of his one horse stable and cow-house, mixed with a new layer of stubble, weeds, and clay.

This is within the means of nearly all our small farmers, some of our labourers, and many of the poor who reside near water—and if attended to, must have a most beneficial effect on their crops, consequently on their profits and condition in life, and even on the use of whiskey—for when a farmer begins to lay by money, he generally refrains from wasting it on ardent spirits.

I must add here, that if Ireland had parochial boards to prevent pauperism, which a poor rate would have given her, and without which no country can prosper, this valuable secret could not have been so long concealed—every man would then be placed in the best position to improve his own circumstances.

I must further tell you, that this century has produced many great men, four of whom I shall just name:—Doctor Doyle, whose powerful mind grappled so successfully with the contested right of the poor man to support or employment; Joseph Neilson, of Chatmoss, who discovered the mode of reclaiming bog wastes, and that too by water, which he preserved within two feet six inches of the surface, in order to keep the surface damp, but not too wet: at the same time, he drained the surface to that depth most effectually—a most important discovery; Joseph Stringer, who has shown the struggling farmer how he can better his condition; and Daniel O'Connell, who has opened the eyes of statesmen, and has shown them Ireland cannot longer be neglected. These four men deserve well of Ireland. The two first have gone before a merciful Creator, who I humbly hope has rewarded them with a crown of everlasting peace and happiness; and I hope the latter will long survive to devote his great talents to the improvement of his native land.

But to return to Joseph Stringer, and his newly discovered manure—he plants his potatoes whole, each potato three feet nine inches asunder, and moulds the shoots as high as he can; and from each potato he generally has 7lb of produce, which gives him 15 tons per acre.

He then ploughs harrows and levels his potato ground, and marks it out with the rake, in which is six iron teeth, about five inches long and seven inches apart: he applies a line to have his first ridge straight; after that the outside mark answers for the inside tooth to move in until all the field is finished. Three women put in single grains of wheat placed in the drill, two inches apart; and three men follow, shovelling and digging the furrows, and covering the seed with earth about three inches deep—the furrow one foot three inches wide destroys three marks the rake made, and leaves nine wheat drills to each ridge, which when finished is about five feet eight inches wide. Those three women can finish the seed sowing of one acre in 43 hours. Fourteen stone of seed was all he put in six acres; and last year he had eighteen barrels per acre, and this year, in the same field of six acres, I never saw a heavier crop—I counted from thirteen to twenty-two wheat stems from a single grain, with heads twice the weight and size of my own, in the King's county, sown in the old way.

The saving of seed more than pays for the additional labour, and this mode of cultivation would give increased employment to our much distressed peasantry; for, he says, you may sow all other description of corn, in the same manner, and to equal profit—he rolls all his corn when five or six inches high. Premiums to encourage this mode of making manure, to farmers holding less than 50 acres, would be very desirable. But all those highly important discoveries have seldom been sufficiently diffused among the poor: they have been allowed to lie dormant, just like Dr. Franklin's fly, which was corked up in the bottle of Madeira wine; they will not obtain life, vigour, and circulation, until Ireland obtains a statutary provision for her poor—then it will become the *direct*, the immediate interest of the opulent to circulate information on such subjects, and to encourage the adoption among their neighbours of what is found useful. That I believe to be the great secret why England has become so prosperous, and why she left Ireland so far behind her. To prove the difference between the two countries I have only to tell you England has 500 millions of gross income, while Ireland has only 40 millions. The poor of England have near twenty millions sterling in their savings' banks, while the poor of Ireland have not two millions in their savings' banks. England has 6,233 charitable and friendly societies, while Ireland has, indeed, very few. Scotland with two and half millions of population pays as much to the state as Ireland, which has near nine millions. England imports immense quantities of provisions, while Ireland, owing to the poverty of her inhabitants, exports above half the provisions the island can produce.

Hoping the time is not far distant when our countrymen will be able to consume a larger portion of their produce, and enjoy the comforts of civilized life,

I am sincerely yours,
SAMUEL ROBINSON.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

On Thursday last, Doctor O'Rourke, of Enniscorthy, was called on to attend a most distressing and melancholy case of hydrophobia at Ballyveake, in this county; the fatal effects of which are mainly attributable to the previous quackery and extreme ignorance of a rustic charlatan who had been applied to before a regular physican was consulted. *The facts* are these:—A boy, named Kyran Ryan, aged fifteen or sixteen years, son to Miles Ryan, farmer, Ballyveake, was bitten by a small dog of the terrier kind, about six weeks back, in the fore-finger of the right hand. The bite was not severe, but more of a scratch than a wound. The dog was suspected to be mad, and, in place of resorting for surgical advice, he had recourse to a man whom his father was informed had an effectual remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The poor man, relying on such reports, repaired to him, who administered the usual nostrums, for which, of course, he paid dearly, after getting the repeated assurance of "no one ever missed under him," and that "he cured hundreds." The boy's case daily assumed a more alarming character, when it was decided on calling in Doctor O'Rourke. That gentleman found the unfortunate patient beyond all hopes of recovery, but perfectly sensible of his situation, and gave most satisfactory answers to all the questions put to him—he had the symptoms usually attending that horrible malady, and showed particularly where he was bitten. There was no appearance of anything being the matter with the finger; but when pressing it, on examination, it put him in the greatest torture with spasms, accompanied by an unusually painful sensation, extending from the finger along to the arm and shoulder, and, as he said, "into his neck." The poor sufferer was relieved from his agonies by death, about two o'clock on Friday morning; and were it not for the treatment he received from the quack who previously attended him, his life might have been spared.—The unfortunate victim a few days before his death, saved a man from being drowned, who had accidentally fallen into a marl hole, and was unable to swim.—*Wexford Independent.*

FREE TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.—The following are among the articles which should be admitted into England, duty free, from the British West Indies:—Cocoa, chocolate, cotton, vinegar, dates, oil of pimento, blossoms of pimento, leather, logwood, brazilletto, starch, tamarinds, balsams, baskets, plantains, (dried or preserved,) hides, lime juice, ebony, lignum vitæ, nicaragua wood, mahogany, *preserved* ginger, lancewood spars, pickled *peppers, succades, preserved* fruits, and pickles of every kind; honey, wax, arrowroot, tapioca, cocoa nuts and castor oils, turmeric and various dyes. Liqueurs at the same rate as spirits; segars, and snuff, and tobacco; oranges, lemons, limes, and citrons, cordage, hemp, pepper extracts, palmetto thatch for hats, Guinea and Indian corn, rice, various drugs, such as senna, aloes, jalap, barks, &c., &c., &c.—*From Montgomery Martin's "History of the British Colonies."*

SUDDEN DEATH FROM DRINKING COLD WATER.—On Tuesday the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment or Grenadier Guards marched from London on route to Dublin. George Milburne, a private in the battalion, about 24 years of age, one of the finest young men in the battalion, was in excellent health and spirits when he left London. On arriving at Hounslow he felt very thirsty, owing to the sultry weather, and imprudently drank a draft of cold water. Very shortly after he was seized with violent spasms in his stomach, and in ten minutes' time he was a corpse. The body was removed to the nearest public-house. On Friday the 2d detachment of the same battalion left London for Dublin, and on their arrival at Hounslow the body of their comrade was buried at that place with military honours.—*London Paper.*

PRIVATE AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.—The following is an account of the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales by private Banks and by Joint Stock Banks, and their branches, distinguishing Private from Joint Stock Banks, between the 29th March and the 28th June, 1834, from returns directed by 3 and 4 William IV. c. 23:—Private Banks, £8,875,795; Joint Stock Banks, £1,642,887. Total, £10,518,682.

Abbotsford, the renowned seat of Sir Walter Scott, is advertised to be let, furnished, for two or three years, with even the use of the library, containing many thousand volumes, "under certain restrictions."

LOVE OF POWER.—Every man desires to gather all things round him, to make and manage them according to his pleasure; the money, which himself does not expend, he seldom reckons well expended.—*Goethe.*

DEATH OF SIR JOHN DOYLE.

This gallant officer died a few days since, at his residence in Somerset-street, Portman-square.—His military career was one of high reputation. He entered the service by the purchase of an Ensigncy in the 48th Foot, in 1771. In 1775 he embarked as Lieutenant, with the 40th Foot, for America, where he served in all the campaigns of that period, and received a wound in action. In 1778 he obtained a company in Lord Rawdon's corps, "the volunteers of Ireland" (afterwards 105th Foot,) and purchased his majority in it in 1781, having been twice wounded while serving with that regiment. This regiment was reduced in 1784, having returned to his native country, Ireland, and he remained on half-pay until the commencement of the French revolutionary war, at which time he raised the gallant 87th regiment, "the Royal Irish Fusileers," in the command of which he embarked for the Continent with Earl Moira. He served under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794, and repulsed an attack of the enemy at Alost, where he was severely wounded. In 1796 he got the Colonelcy of the 87th, and was sent in command of a secret expedition into Holland, and on his return was appointed Secretary at War in Ireland, and afterwards served as Brigadier-General in Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta. He volunteered his services to Egypt, and accompanied General Hutchinson (the last Earl of Donoughmore) in the expedition against Grand Cairo. His services here received the thanks of parliament, and he was in 1804 appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; created baronet in 1805, with liberty to have supporters to his arms, and an additional crest. In April 1808, he was appointed Lieutenant General; in 1813, K. B.; in 1815, K.G.C. of the Bath (a vacancy in which order is caused by his death;) and in August 1819, the brevet of General. It will be only necessary to enumerate the distinctions borne on the colours of Sir John's regiment, to show the nature and extent of his services:—"Barossa, Tarifa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Ava." By Sir Sir John's death the Colonelcy of the regiment he so long commanded becomes vacant, as well as the Governorship of Charlemont Fort. Sir John Doyle was in his 78th year, having been born in 1756.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

In the forenoon of Tuesday five young gentlemen with two seafaring persons, proceeded from Portaferry in a yacht, on a pleasure excursion on Strangford Lough. The day was squally, with a stiff breeze from the south. When running under a heavy press of sail, between the headland of Castleward and one of the islands (Chapel Island), below Killileagh, the boat was suddenly capsized, and all on board were plunged into the sea. Four out of the seven were drowned. Their names are—Mr. Frederick M'Clintock, son of Mr. M'Clintock, of Drumcar, formerly member of parliament for the county of Louth; the Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, curate of Ardquin, and eldest son to the Rev. Dr. O'Beirne, formerly of Belfast, and now Principal in the Portora Diocesan Seminary, Enniskillen; Mr. John Miller, son of Mr. Cunningham Miller, of Portaferry; and Nelan, the boatman. The survivors are, the Honourable William Vesey, and Mr. Turoly Barr, son of Colonel Barr, of the East India Company's service; the latter was rescued when sinking by Mr. Miller, who, in the very act of accomplishing his purpose, unfortunately perished himself! Mr. Vesey was able to swim until picked up by the Messrs. Nugent, of Portaferry, who were in a second boat, not far distant. This calamity is fraught with more than common evil, for all the three sufferers were persons of unusual promise; and two of them (M'Clintock and O'Beirne) had just entered on their pursuits in life, after a preparatory course of literary study of the most laborious and most honourable description. The situation of Mr. M'Clintock is peculiarly distressing, the young gentleman now lost being his last child, and one of four sons and two daughters, of whom he has been bereaved within the last twelve months.

A PARRACIDE!—A young man named John Henwood, has been committed to Bodmin gaol for the murder of his father, a very old man. The prisoner was employed about his father's farm, and being remonstrated with respecting his carelessness, he went home, took down a gun, deliberately loaded it, and proceeded to a field through which he knew his father should pass, and resting the fowling-piece in order that he might take the more certain aim, he discharged the contents into his father's heart. This occurred on Thursday, and Henwood escaped the vigilance of the police; but the next day he voluntarily surrendered himself, and, upon being asked why he killed his father, he said he "ought to have done it long before."

DEATH OF A PROFLIGATE.—The last London papers are filled with long accounts of an inquest held on the body of a man named William Madden, far advanced in years, and whose death it was proved had been produced by the combined effects of arsenic and prussic acid, administered by some person, but who the individual was the jury could not decide. It appeared that the deceased, who was worth £5,000, was a married man and had several children by his wife, but had many years ago wholly alienated himself from his family, and cohabited with other women on the Continent, and in different parts of England. For the last seven years he had lived with Mary Ann Green, aged about twenty-six. They lived together first in France, afterwards at Dover, and within the last three years at Chatham. The father of the girl, who holds a situation in the dock yard, *lived with them in the same house*, as did also two illegitimate sons, one 10 and the other 13 years old, the children of a former connection. He had no family by the woman Green. About two years ago, in consequence of the destitute state to which the wife of the deceased was reduced, the guardians of the poor of Chatham interfered, and the deceased consented to assign over to trustees a sum of £850 three per cents., the interest of which his wife was to receive during her life. By his will he has bequeathed the bulk of his property to *Miss Green.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN STONEHAM, OF THE GUARDS.

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Friday afternoon, as Captain Stoneham, late of the Guards, accompanied by his servant, was driving in his cab through the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park, his horse, a high-spirited and blooded animal, from some circumstance, I believe the whipping of another horse immediately behind him, took fright, and started off at a furious pace.—Considerable alarm and anxiety was manifested by the numerous assemblage which was collected in the Park at the moment the unfortunate occurrence took place, many of whom made repeated but unavailing efforts to arrest the progress of the affrighted animal. At length Captain Stoneham in order to check the speed of the horse, by diverting him from his course, gave a sudden jerk to the reins, which brought the vehicle with a violent concussion in contact with a lamp-post at the rere of Mr. O'Connell's house, when both master and servant were flung to a considerable distance, and came with great force to the ground.—The hon. member for Dublin, who was to have taken his departure for Ireland in an hour afterwards, and who observed the accident from his drawing-room window, immediately ordered his gate, which communicates with the Park, to be thrown open, and had the sufferers conveyed into his house. Servants were dispatched in all directions to procure surgical aid, and every attention which kindly feeling and humanity could suggest, was promptly and liberally administered.

Mr. Kehoe, surgeon, of Milbank street, Mr. O'Connell's medical family attendant, shortly afterwards arrived, and on examining his patients, found that Captain Stoneham had sustained a serious injury in the lower extremeties of the back. The servant had his ancle joint dislocated, and some other member slightly fractured. Mr. Kehoe applied such remedies as he conceived necessary, and remained up with his patients the entire night. A consultation of eminent surgeons was held next day, when it was deemed advisable to remove Captain Stoneham and his servant to his house, No. 8, Montague-place, Russell-square, where they are now attended by Surgeons White, Vance, Maitland, Kehoe, and Doctor Lee, through whose united skill and attention, I rejoice to be able to state, both patients are now in a way of recovery.

The utmost activity prevails by the French engineers, between Calais and Paris, in completing the surveys for a railway between those places, in connection with the London and Dover company. One of the engineers of the French government last week came to this country, to inspect the works of the London and Greenwich Railway, with which he expressed his highest satisfaction.

CONSIDERATE NOTICE.—There is a sign board on the turnpike house, at the entrance to the Frome-road, at Warminster, with the following inscription:—"Poor Travellers will please to take notice that Frome is not on the direct road to Bath. Persons applying for assistance will not be relieved but committed to prison."

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN AMERICA.—The heat for the last three days has been excessive. Each day the mercury has been up to 92, and as high as 93 in the shade. All animal strength has been nearly prostrated. Several men and horses have dropped down in our streets and expired, some from drinking cold water, and others from exposure to the heat. Nearly all the carpenters, masons, and labourers employed out of doors have suspended their work. Such was the general prostration of working men the other day, that not half the usual number performed their daily work. Three labouring men died of the heat in Hudson street in one afternoon.—*New York Gazette.*

A DESERTED CHILD.—On Thursday a fine looking boy, about eight years of age, in a state of the most frightful destitution, was brought before one of the London magistrates, having been found asleep the night before in an unfinished stable on the Uxbridge road. The boy stated that his name was John Brown, and that his father was coachman to Lord Kilmaine about twelve months since, when he took him out to walk one day in London, and then ran away from him. The wretched child was sent to the work-house in order that he might be passed home.

Hawkins, in his 'Elements of Medical Statistics,' states that "a *suicide club* is said to have existed lately in Paris, but the members were not likely to become numerous; they were twelve in number, and the leading regulation directed, that one member should be annually elected to put an end to himself."

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—Eliza Price, of New Radnor, without any person in company, courageously attacked a dog in a state of hydrophobia, and did not leave him until she had by his death prevented him from doing any further mischief.—*Hereford Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY FRUIT.—A melon of excellent flavor, 24lbs weight, measuring 25½ inches in circumference, grown by John M'Cormick, gardener to Bindon Scott, Esq. of Cahircon, was produced at the grand *dejeune*, given by the Earl and Countess of Dunraven on the 2d instant, to the leading gentry of the counties of *Limerick* and Clare, and the members of the Royal Western Yacht Club at Foynes' Island.—Upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen were helped to it by the noble Earl himself on this festive occasion.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The novel fashion of ladies wearing silk gloves has already begun to operate most severely upon the leather glove trade.

For two or three days, during the early part of this week, there has been dreadful work at the Collieries between the *Shanavests* and *Caravats*; a regular battle, with all kinds of missiles, including guns, pistols, &c., has been carried on between them.—*Clonmel Herald.*

EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Thursday last a young man named Francis Barton was committed from Marlborough-street office, London, for embezzling various sums of money from his employer, Mrs. Conham, the *proprietress of* "Velno's Vegetable Syrup." It appeared that the prisoner had £100 a year salary, and had been lent £600 by the prosecutrix at various periods.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

EXPIRING STRUGGLE OF ASCENDANCY.—Whenever the Tory faction in Ireland have been in a desperate state, there has been of late always a feverish effort just before collapse. Accordingly there was a great rally intended yesterday—a mighty, an important, a terrific Protestant meeting was collected, which, like all the others of late years, will only serve to precipitate the fall of the faction, and render defeat more humiliating and unpitied. Some new actors appeared from the English upon the Irish boards, to give attraction and variety, and Lord Winchilsea, after having just performed the fete of sentencing the Parsons to a year's starvation, was exhibited to the stupid applause of the party to whom he has given a *quietus*. Notwithstanding all the efforts, however, although a crowd was collected, we can assert, from personal observation, which could not fail us, that the tone and spirit of the meeting was not what we have seen it in times of old ascendancy. Although the speakers tried all the old topics of inflammation—held out all the accustomed quantity of hopes—indulged the auditory with the usual pleasing prospect of a resort to bayonet and blood—still the spirit, the shout springing from a ticipated success was wanting; and, although there was a sort of noisy chuckling exultation among a portion of the savage mob when the speakers intimated that ascendancy, through butchery, would yet be the order of the day, still the "Protestant *lion*" was no longer there—the beast of ascendancy had evidently degenerated into a *wolf*, anxious to devour, and howling because driven from its prey. There was much talk of Protestant religion, liberty, and protection; but the religion meant tithes—the liberty was the liberty to plunder—and the protection was not to be made responsible for any misdeeds. There was much talk of Protestant grievance, but no statement as to how Protestants are aggrieved, except it be in their being deprived of somewhat of their old power to aggrieve others.

The speaking was in general far below mediocrity, with the exception of the speech of Mr. Boyton. There was in that speech indications that had Mr. Boyton not been a parson he would have been a patriot. The subject matter of that speech deserves a separate notice. But we are happy to see he has dared to tell the Conservatives the truth—that Ireland is aggrieved by injuries, not agitators. This was, in fact, the bearing of Mr. Boyton's observations. He distinctly admitted the evils of absentees as a great source of Irish misery; and, although we differ with him as to some of his deductions, and may take an early opportunity of stating the grounds of those differences, still we are happy to have the acknowledgment of the evil from *him*. He read the Conservative landlords present a good round lecture—a lecture which, no doubt, harrowed up their Tory souls—about the state to which they have reduced the Irish poor.—To be sure, he said that those terrible fellows, the agitators, did take advantage of the condition to which the people were reduced by Tories. But he admitted that agitation could not obtain influence without the people were aggrieved—that agitation was, therefore, an effect, and not the cause of the evil, and this is something from a leading man of a party who have prepared in oppression the elements upon which alone the agitator can act. It might have occurred, however, to Mr. Boyton, if he looked a little deeper, that the agitation he condemns is calculated—is intended—is the only means left—to correct the grievances which he acknowledges, and that we should not have heard from Mr. Boyton himself the candid admission that the Irish poor were aggrieved, were it not for the agitation. When we say that Mr. Boyton's was the best speech, and contained some truths, we need not add that it was the *worst* received speech by such an assemblage as he addressed. The best specimen of a yell for the day was, when the monotonous Hamilton relieved the dullness of his speech by a promise of bayonets! But what brought Lord Roden there? What brought to public view a name—a family, every member of which ought to think itself too happy never to be mentioned in Ireland? To be sure, the Jocelyns have some reason to desire the perpetuity of the system upon which they have battened. In the year 1755, the grandfather of the present Earl obtained the sinecure appointment of Auditor of the Irish Exchequer, worth from £2,800 to £3,000 a year. It is still an heir-loom in the family, which has in that sinecure absorbed an income, which, funded and let to accumulate, would be now £300,000, and would stop the hungry mouths of the parsons, at least until next meeting of parliament, and preserve tranquillity in the country. The worthy and pious bishop, the uncle of Lord Roden, was also permitted to carry out of the country £40,000 renewal fines before he *retired* from the church. Dundalk borough, too, could tell some curious tales connected with the revenue obligations of the Roden family to "the system." In short, we wish the Roden family would settle accounts with Ireland before any of its members venture to name the word SPOLIATION.

On the whole, there was about the meeting a sterrility of intellect—a reckless and bloody insanity of feeling, indicative of such atrocity of intention, and what would be so sanguinary in execution, that we lifted our hearts in thankfulness to heaven, which has spared us the horrors even of the transitory sway of the fell faction it represented. Even the Whigs became amiable by the comparison. "Why," we mentally exclaimed—"why do not the Whigs devote some greater portion of attention to their own interests, avowed principles, or the interests of the country? Why do they lose the people in truckling to a faction they cannot reconcile—delay redress until concession loses its grace, and tardy benefits cease to inspire gratitude: why abandon their friends, who would serve them, and employ Tory enemies who betray them? Why not—even should they not succeed in measures of amelioration—at least evince that sincere and manly desire to procure them, [illegible] reconcile the people to delay, and [illegible] we may differ upon some [illegible]ding for ever which won[illegible] the cause us all, however, points, to unite in one—the ex[illegible] from power that incurably distempered gang, [illegible] Tories—a faction which in the world has no parallel for wickedness, folly, villainy, and bloody daring—a faction which are a disgrace to human nature—an opprobrium to the name of man—which plunder in the name of the Lord—butcher in the pretences of social order—inflict misery in the name of happiness—and commit crimes in the [illegible]cant of virtue." Let the Whigs at last be wise—be true to the country and themselves—and we may yet see better days for England and Ireland.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

DRUNKENNESS.—From the fierce clamour which has been raised both in and out of parliament against the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Drunkenness, it would appear that there is a large body of conservatives of the glorious privilege of intemperance, who are resolved to resist with the stout determination of the defenders of the rottenness of Gatton and Old Sarum, all reform of that degrading and disgusting vice. We are free to confess that we regard some of the recommendations of the Committee for the prevention of drunkenness as injudicious and impracticable; but sure we are that a perusal of the report which we publish will convince every reasonable and sober-minded person that it contains much valuable information, many useful suggestions, and that, by some of its opponents in Parliament, and elsewhere, it has been grossly misrepresented.

It will be recollected that Mr. Hawes, and his coadjutor Mr. O'Connell, who knows the mighty effects of that fiery spirit called whiskey is an engine of agrarian outrage and political agitation, raised their battery of ridicule against the report, principally on the assumption that the Committee had recommended as the great *panacea* of the evil of drunkenness the following measures:—That the importation of distilled spirits from any foreign country or from our colonies should be absolutely prohibited—that the distillation of spirits from grain, the most important food of man, in our own country, should also be prohibited—that the distillation from other materials should be restricted to the purposes of arts, manufactures, and medicine—and that the wholesale and retail dealing in such articles should be confined to chemists, druggists, and dispensaries alone.

Now a reference to the report will show at once that the Committee did not profess to recommend any such measures. In our first remarks upon the report, of which we then knew nothing but from what transpired in the House of Commons, we were misled by the misrepresentations of some of the honourable opponents of the emancipation of the slaves of intemperance—the most miserable of all bondsmen. We were under the erroneous impression that the Committee not only recommended as their own the measures which we have specified, but principally relied upon them as the most efficacious means of preventing the vice of drunkenness. If that were the case our opinion still would be that their recommendations were of a wild and visionary nature. The committee, however, expressly state that such proposed remedies were the suggestions of some of the witnesses examined before them, they introduced them into their report merely as the suggestions of those *witnesses*, without expressing an opinion upon them one way or the other. It is just as fair to visit the Committee with censure or ridicule for those suggestions, as to make the historian responsible for the sentiments of the characters recorded in his narrative.

Of the remedial or preventive measures really recommended by the Committee in their report, there are some which we do not hesitate to say would be highly beneficial if adopted, and of their practicability there can be no doubt: for instance, the reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, and sugar, and all healthy and unintoxicating articles of drink in culinary use, so as to place within the reach of all classes the least injurious beverage on much cheaper terms than the most destructive.—It our opinion that the heavy duties to which the wholesome stimulants, coffee, tea, &c. have been subjected in this country, have greatly tended to cherish the baneful passion for ardent spirits, and thus does the cupidity of the Exchequer demoralize the people and create crime for our death-denouncing laws to punish.

Again, is there anything absurd or impracticable in the suggestion that the payment of the wages of workmen in public-houses or in any place where the intoxicating spirits are sold should be prohibited? The legislature has already made one step of reform in that direction by the act of the 9th of Geo. II. cap. 23, which provides that "if any master or other person shall agree with any journeyman, workman, servant, or labourer, or other person employed by him or for him, to pay to him so much money for wages, and so much spirituous liquors, as, together with the money, shall amount to the value of the wages usually paid in such cases, or shall set off or deduct any part of the wages for spirituous liquors, he shall be deemed a retailer, and forfeit £20 *over and above the other penalties*, and such servant shall be declared entitled to his whole wages." What is there, we say, more deserving of sneers and ridicule in attempting to put down by legislative enactment the one pernicious practice than the other? Why was the 24th Geo. II. passed to prevent the selling of spirituous liquors in any gaol, prison, or house of correction, or workhouse, or in any house of entertainment for the parish poor? Why, but because the use of spirituous liquors was found to be utterly subversive of habits of subordination, and an insurmountable obstacle to moral improvement, yet those intoxicating beverages are still not only permitted but supplied by the government to the army and navy, where implicit subordination is considered the chief of virtues! Thus the incentives to violate discipline are thrown among our brave men, and then the cat-o'-nine-tails tears the flesh from their backs, in the brutal process of reducing them to that state of military obedience from which the demon of the canteen has been licensed to seduce them. Now, another recommendation of the committee is the discontinuance of all issues of ardent spirits (except as medicine, under the direction of medical officers,) to the navy and army, on all stations, and to every body of men employed by or under the control of government, and the substitution of other nutritious and other articles of refreshment. The Committee also recommend the abolition of all garrison and barrack canteens, at home and abroad, and the substituting some other and better mode of filling up the leisure of men confined within military forts and lines than what such canteens afford; and what authority do the Committee proceed upon in making this recommen[illegible] state that they do so in conformity [illegible] the military officers ex[illegible]dation? [illegible] the drinking with the opinion of most o[illegible] amined on this point, who state that [illegible] in such canteens is the most fertile source o[illegible] all the insubordination, crime, and consequent punishment inflicted on the men. The soldier who was executed at Chatham the other day, for the murder of his sergeant, committed that dreadful act while staggering in the ranks from intoxication. The sergeant had threatened to send him to the guard-house for being drunk, and, in the temporary madness of inebriety, he presented his musket and shot him. We have scarcely ever heard or read of the murder of one of his officers by a soldier that has not been committed in that state of which the Venetian Lieutenant so bitterly repented, when he exclaimed, "It hath pleased the devil drunkenness to give place to the devil wrath."

In the United States of America the Secretary at War has already acted upon the suggestions of the friends of temperance by substituting wholesome beverages in the army for spirituous liquors. Upwards of 700 American vessels now traverse the seas in which tea and coffee are used in place of intoxicating drink, and, as the report says, such vessels are more readily freighted, and are also insured at a lower rate of premium because less liable to destructive casualties, especially from fire, than those vessels which carry with them those dangerous stimulants that have so often caused the most direful calamities on the seas to property and life.

It was publicly stated some time ago, but we know not with what truth, that, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, a reform like that of the American system was adopted in some portion of the army. If so, his Grace has become a reformer in a matter most essential to the welfare of the army; and such *reform* would eventually be more repressive of military crimes than the incessant use of the scourge dripping with human gore!—besides, the example to society in general must have most beneficial effects.

Another excellent recommendation of the committee is, that there shall be established, by the joint aid of government and the local authorities, public walks and gardens, or open spaces, for athletic and healthy exercises in the open air, in the immediate vicinity of every town of an extent and character adapted to its population. Such a plan, if carried into execution, would produce upon the physical, and, in some degree, upon the mental, character of our population the opposite of those effects which consuming their leisure hours in the tippling of the gin-palace and the beer shop produce, the former would give health, hardihood and vigour—the latter extensively inflict debility, disease, and enervation. There are other parts of this report well deserving of particular notice, but we have not space to enter more fully into it at present, and must defer further remarks to another occasion.

CHOLERA—PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

We have been informed that the inspector of St. George's parish, who has had an opportunity of treating cholera in India, has lately been anxiously inquiring into what were the predisposing causes amongst the poor in his parish. It has been discovered by him that nearly two-thirds of the cases occurred after drinking buttermilk, and he conceives another is the habit of hucksters generally washing potatoes before they are exposed for sale. At this season potatoes do not keep long after being dug out, and still less after being washed.—The practice is often had recourse to for the purpose of giving a look of freshness to potatoes, already become unwholesome food. A stop could soon be put to this practice by the public refusing to purchase washed potatoes. The least objectionable mode of using buttermilk at this season is in the form of good fresh whey.

As this subject so deeply involves the health of the people of this country, we would suggest to our contemporaries the importance of giving as wide a circulation as possible to the above paragraph.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

DREADFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

We had lately to lay before the readers of the *Herald* the particulars of a case of Hydrophobia, which took place in Dunbar-street, and the melancholy duty now devolves on us of detailing another instance of the fatal influence of this mysterious malady. A boy named Keeffe, aged about 17 years, serving his apprenticeship to a nailor, who was represented to be of rather arch habits, caught a dog in the forge about six weeks ago, and was endeavouring to tie on an old tin kettle to his tail, by way of sport, when the dog suddenly turned round and bit him in the thumb of his left hand. The boy appeared to feel very little inconvenience from the wound, which was trifling, until Sunday morning last, when he called to his father for a draught of water, and on his reaching out his hand for it he was seized with a spasmodic affection, and his hand fell by his side. He then became very uncomfortable from general illness, lassitude, and prostration of strength, which alarmed his friends, and medical aid was immediately procured for him, but with no effect. In the course of the day the peculiar symptoms of this malady became more manifest—so much so that the mere mention of any description of drink, threw him into a paroxysm of convulsive motions, in which every nerve and muscle seemed to participate. He talked most incoherently of dogs, of his innocence, of having been sworn falsely against, after which he would experience relief at intervals, which seemed to become the less protracted as the disease gained on his physical powers. In this distressing state he continued until Tuesday morning, when he gradually became calm, collected in his ideas, and expressed himself perfectly well. The unhappy sufferer, however, did not long enjoy this repose, for in the course of an hour all the symptoms reappeared in an aggravated form, and were increased by the most trivial excitement, produced by the drawing of a curtain, or even the least puff of wind! He then foamed at the mouth, and spat out a thick mucus or saliva, and at six o'clock in the evening, death terminated his miserable existence. When his dissolution was approaching he was most anxious to kiss his friends on taking leave of them; but this was strictly prohibited by the medical men, who attended in numbers to watch the operation of this singular case. Dr. Baldwin, M.P., was one of the first to see the ill-fated boy, and humanely prescribed for him, but he could not be induced to take any thing. Since his death the wound, up the entire of the arm, has assumed a purple hue.—*Cork Herald.*

We have just received information that the troops engaged in the collection of *tithes* by the Rev. Mr. Whitty, of Baltinglass, have received orders to return to Carlow, and that he cannot [illegible] expect to have their co-operation in this dis[illegible] [illegible]tual duties.]—*Kilkenny Journal.*

IRISH DESTITUTION.

We extract the following passage from an eloquent letter inserted in the *Weekly True Sun* of last week. It is dated from Carrick-on-Suir:—

"I have not unfrequently seen during the summer, women and children walking by wheaten fields and plucking the young ears of corn long before the grain was hardened, and with the deleterious, almost poisonous matter, endeavouring to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Within a few miles of this town, I have seen a farmer's daughter go stealthily into the cabins, with small plates of stirabout and potatoes, and in many instances, she told me, that before she visited their abodes, some of them had not tasted food for days together. Had they at once gone to beg, the case would have been better; for from an Irishman's door, let his means be ever so scanty, the needy wanderer never yet retired unrelieved—even the last meal of potatoes—nay, the last potato of all, would be cheerfully divided, at the call of charity or hospitality.

"You have heard much of the robbing of flour in this neighbourhood, and of the rising of the mob in this town, and it has been asserted that such robbing was the work of the plunderer, under the guise of general distress—I will meet this assertion by a fact:—"The last scarce year, when similar attacks were made upon flour boats, I have been told on creditable authority, that when the army fired on the people, one young man walked boldly towards the levelled muskets, exclaiming that death there was less painful and less horrible than the inevitable and tortoring death by hunger, which awaited him in his own home." Are these the words of a plunderer? Is it thus the hardened robber will speak! Oh! thus it has ever been. The threat of terror, as well as the voice of mock commiseration is always charged with the sting of insult. When the measure of the loaf becomes stinted in England, the miners of Cornwall march to London, not with entreaties on their lips, but with picks in their hands, and vengeance at their hearts, and they demand bread or blood. Are they hunted or shot like dogs? No. The voice of humanity and of eloquence laud their bravery, and insist upon their redress. But, in Ireland—in this very spot, the cultivator of the soil looks calmly on, while the produce of his own fields is wafted away to another land, with wasting hunger corroding his vitals, and desolation in his miserable home; and if he demands food he is branded as a wanton robber. I draw no highly colored picture.—Alas! I cannot exaggerate. The tale of Tantalus's sufferings, when told of an Irishman, sinks into cold reality. I have witnessed for many days past a scene that might well suspend the heart in its throbbing. I have come from the haunts of famine; I have been conversing with its victims, and I have seen boats of flour, in almost incredible numbers, passing down the river, guarded by companies of soldiers, with Lord Wm. Beresford at their head. As many passing one day as would supply a whole county with food for at least two months.—They come down together every morning, and Lord Beresford proceeds half way to Clonmel to meet them, where he relieves the party who accompanies them from Clonmel, and his party then divide themselves among the boats and proceed in military triumph into this town. The pennon of England—the banner which disgrace or defeat never tarnished or lowered upon any clime, is raised over the captive produce of Ireland, and further, in exulting defiance of the misery of the poor. I pause here, only adding, that were it not for the exertions of the Catholic clergy, and the *measureless confidence* which the people have in Mr. O'Connell and his friends, the sentiments which inspired the man whom I have before mentioned, would impel all—hunger, if not courage, would fling them into desperation, and the flag of England may bow beneath an infamy only surpassed by the present loathsome triumph."

THE FAIR SEX—MATRIMONY.

It is useless to deny, although the honor of the fair sex may be implicated in the avowal, that damsels having attained the age of three and four and twenty, when the first hey-day of delight in balls and ball-gowns, in partners and small talk, is beginning to be on the wane, are generally, if not always inclined towards matrimony. Indeed, it sometimes happens that at the early age when girls are first emancipated from the thraldom of the school-room, when most ignorant of men and his ways, and seeing in marriage merely what all must come to, and the sooner that end is attained the greater the distinction, long ere they are satiated with the pleasures of the gay world, they are ready and willing to accept a *good match*, however undesirable he may in other as essential respects. The young creature has no dislike to him (no particular reference, it is true)—but the man is a good sort of man, and this is quite sufficient. Perhaps the ladies may be right. One of a batch of four or five sisters would, in all probability, be dubbed an absolute idiot to decline an offer on such terms, to reject the opportunity of forming an eligible establishment, purely because she had no peculiar preference for her suitor, nor any particular disposition to marry. Nevertheless, unjust though it may be, I am inclined to find fault with those daughters who are so ready and willing to escape from the paternal mansion—unless, indeed, as sometimes, though rarely, occurs, that mansion be not a happy one. In my opinion, there are more objections to a disparity of age than are commonly admitted. The other sex, having the unenvied privilege of chosing their own time for changing their estate, do not usually take that step until they have sown their wild oats, and until the pleasures of the world have lost their charms. Let us suppose the case of the respectable man of thirty years of age united to the pretty lively girl of seventeen; the husband marrying for domesticity, sick of the world, desirous of a snug fire side, or of a quiet slumbering evening after a day's labor in some public office, fondly hoping, now that he is in possession of a wife, to avoid the necessity of seeking in balls, parties, or clubs, that society without which, in a mitigated form, he found he could no longer exist: the wife marrying at seventeen, without any "peculiar preference" for the steady man of thirty, with a strong inclination for amusing herself, not having acquired her husband's taste for home and quiet. One of two things must happen: she must do violence to her inclinations by staying at home, while yearning to be out; or he must resign himself with what patience he may, to *chaperon* his young wife to the haunts of dissipation he had hoped were forsworn for ever.—*The Man of Honour.*

LORD BYRON IN GREECE.

(FROM MEDWIN'S "THE ANGLER IN WALES.")

Forrester, afterwards surgeon on board of the convict ship lost off Boulogne, and who went down with her, poor fellow! wrote two very interesting letters describing a visit to him at Missolonghi, a few weeks before Byron's death.

Missolonghi is just as wretched a collection of houses and huts as can well be imagined. It stands in the recess of a large and shallow bay, upon a morass which extends from the bay to the foot of the hills, which rise two or three miles inland. The season was very rainy, and the houses were insulated among mire and water—the communication being kept up by stepping-stones and attempts at *trottoirs*, which resembled low walls. In passing over which, the least loss of equilibrium would plunge the unfortunate peripatetic in deep mud. A visit to Lord Byron was our first step on landing; his abode was a tolerable house close to the part of the beach most convenient for landing or going afloat. It had, for the place, great *pretension*, and was approached by a gateway opening into a little miry courtyard, surrounded by a wall, with some small offices on one side. The principal and only tolerable room was approached by an outward stair. Three sides were furnished with sofas in the Turkish taste. A delf shelf, apparently stuck against the wall, was loaded with books; the floor was encumbered with packing cases, one nailed down, and some opened; the latter filled with books, as I took for granted were the former.—Round the walls were appended to numerous nails and pegs, fowling-pieces and pistols of various descriptions and nations; sabres and yatoghans. The corridor or antichamber, or whatever else it might be termed, swarmed with Mainotes and others, armed to the teeth. We were ushered in by Tita, his lordship's chasseur, who reminded me of the French Sappeurs, as he wore a bushy beard with his livery, which was set off with two silver epaulettes. He was an immense fellow, upwards of six feet in height, and although well proportioned for such a herculean figure, his frame was too large and heavy for his stature to come within the description of elegant. His page was a young Greek, dressed as an Albanian or Maiuote with very handsomely chased arms in his girdle, and his *maitre-d'hotel*, or *factotum*, an honest looking, though not remarkably elastic Northumbrian, named Fletcher, who seemed, and doubtless with reason, a great favourite with his master. • • •

On sitting down to dinner, which, to deliver us from plague and pestilence, was set on a deal table, without the intervention of a cloth, he laughingly apologised for his table, which, from the circumstances wherein he was then placed, was not, as he said, *trop bien monte*, but he felt the less annoyed when he reflected that persons of our profession understood those things, and were, of course, prepared for all sorts of privations. He then bustled about, actively assisted by Fletcher, who was but poorly aided by the Greek menials in placing the dishes to the best advantage, drawing corks, and all the *et cetera* of the table. To dispose the table was rendered a service of some difficulty by its compendiousness. On opening a bottle of wine, and inspecting the complexion of its contents, his lordship questioned Fletcher as to its name and lineage. "I really don't know, my lord," was the reply. "Then away with it," he rejoined—"I hate anonymous wine." • • •

One observation of his I must not forget to notice. When speaking of the Ionian Islands, he observed, "On returning to them, I formed a very different and a much more favorable opinion than I had before entertained and expressed of Sir Thomas Maitland's administration. In short, I found them getting rich under it." On being asked if he had seen him when at Corfu, he said, "I called on him, and he was in the country." • • • •

On looking over the arms about the room, his lordship asked the principal of the party if he would like to try a shot with pistols? On his answering affirmatively, he walked up to the landing-place of the outside stairs, from which they fired at Mausuchino bottles, placed on a pilaster in the court, upwards of twelve paces off. They had an equal number of shots. Byron struck each time. His antagonist missed once, although a very good shot. But one of Lord Byron's was excellent. The upper part of a bottle, which his competitor broke, fell on the top of a pilaster, and remained there, reduced to a size not much larger than a finger-ring. Instead of having another bottle placed, he took aim at this fragment and reduced it to dust. His precision was the more surprising, because his hand shook as if under the influence of an ague fit, and the time he took to take aim would have made any other man's hand unsteady. On trying at the same marks, placed out of everything like pistol range, neither succeeded. As each fired, a large Labrador (bull) dog, named Lion, ran and picked up the bottle, which he laid at the bottom of the stair. I remarked to Lord Byron, as we were laughing at his officiousness, "That is an honest tyke of yours." "Oh! oh!" he replied, "I find you are half a countryman of mine."—I answered, "I was a whole Scotchman." "Then we are half countrymen," said he; "my mother was Scotch."

The Duke of Cadore, the well known and favourite Minister of Bonaparte, died at Paris, in the beginning of last month, at the patriarchal age of seventy-eight. His long career was an eventful one. M. Champagny entered the French navy under Louis XV., was a midshipman in the fleet of the Count de Grasse, and wounded in the action so celebrated for the discomfiture of that Admiral; was returned a deputy from the Nobles of his native province to the States-general; was one of the first who soon afterwards went over to the *Tiers-Etat*, and was successively a member of the National Assembly and National Convention.

POST ROAD (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill has passed. It has been amended by the insertion of a clause enabling Magistrates to proceed at their sessions under the Grand Jury Act, notwithstanding the non-attendance of cess payers; and also a clause enabling them to continue supervisorships of roads till January next, and to authorise postponements accordingly.

MR. LITTLETON.—The Right Hon. Gentleman left London yesterday on a tour. He is expected in Dublin, we understand, about the 20th of next month.

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. Subscriptions—Yearly, £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d. Quarterly, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

…ected from the Cabinet—the new ministers themselves one and all to the principle of this a commission is appointed to lay official intel… …efore Parliament on the subject. [Hear.] The …ent promised to follow up the enquiry into the of the Church, he, therefore, thought it his duty …r this enquiry in order to make the case stronger …e all to prevent division amongst the friends of …n and its principles. [Hear.] His object was …t division—for he knew that would injure the and for that feeling he had been so badly treated. He would defy his bitterest enemy to come for… …d he would dare him to proof, and say that …] ever received a favour or reward from any of …y's Ministers, or any of his family through …, they lived by their own means. [Cheers]— …pped that when better known it would be seen …as not in error. He did not pretend to infalli… …mo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. Men had …rom him—but he maintained the right of opinion …thright—and if the citizens of Waterford ex… …at he would give up the right of thinking on …estions, they would be disappointed. If he differ… …ome honourable men he had the satisfaction …at he also agreed with others equally honoura… …ly pure, equally disinterested—on what ground …roper motives be attributed to him? [Hear] …ht ask him to lay down his life, but he would …ay his principles. [Cheers] He would die by …of the executioner sooner than sully those prin… …e had nothing to conceal from them—he courted …let them not be led away by idle clamour but …nquiry—his whole life was before them, and …uld recollect that freedom of opinion is what …ontended for—it is the dearest privilege of a He was ready to resign his seat in Parliament …ot agree with his constituents; but they should …ire whether there was really a material differ… …een them—a difference that involved principles …to the welfare of the state. He was not afraid …g his accusers face to face—strong in his own …e defied the malice of his enemies and appealed …gment of honest men. If he erred [which he …nced he did not] it was an error of the head, not … and they should recollect

" To err is human, to forgive divine."

…d Power, Esq., said that he had conducted the …arvan elections, in which Mr. Jacob was con… He went to London to defend that Gentleman, …d perform the same again, if occasion required It was hinted in Dungarvan at the first elec… Mr. Henry Barron was in the neighbourhood.

…rron—I have a residence there.

…wer—He understood so, but the company might …d of the Poleens who kicked up the row at that The Poleen who struck the poor buglar, was

…rron—No.

…wer—Was it not well known that Mr John …om whom the people and he (Mr Power) did a …, was a most active opponent of the Repealers …rvan?—(hear)—so much so that with the …f God, one of the name should never have his (Cheers.) That Mr. John Barron was trea… …a fund, wherever it came from, to beat the …, and there was a gentleman in that room who …ay money to a voter in a few minutes after, be … and taken the bribery oath. (Hear and mur… …nry W Barron was called by some people the …rron, and one would imagine he ought to have …ence.

…arron, Esq then rose. He said that he never …in Dungarvan during the election; but had he … to go to his residence near it? He never …any man in Dungarvan, and he challenged his … name one, even one of the poorest 40s free… …hose oath could be believed, and who could … (Mr H W B) used his influence over him.— …d from many members of his family, even from …other, and they were as good and as honest … in existence. [Hear.] Some of his own …d not support him at the late Waterford elec…

…es Larissy—As one of your constituents, I …d you in any way interfere?

…ron—Never, directly, or indirectly.

…Waterford Chronicle, and the honest Press of …e faithful guardian of our rights and liberties," …ey being loudly called on, briefly returned

…onnell said that he was one of the Press gang— —for he was as much part of the stock in …he Orange press as any of their tipes or [Hear, hear] They had been abusing him … five years—some six days in the week, others … others one, as they were not published oftener. The proprietor of the Waterford Chronicle …inly a martyr, both in his purse and in his per… … had been driven into exile and he had suffered …ent. He was a victim to the law of libel, …ned one of the highest attributes of the Deity … [Cheers] Alas! Mr Barron wasted part …istence in a pestilential prison, and to in… … bitter punishment, his working prin… …ent to prison too. [Loud cheering.] There …er, and, as he was the first victim of repeal, he …onnell] wished to allude to him. In fact, either …tt or he [Mr. O'C.] was to go to gaol. But …arrett said that Ireland wanted him [Mr. O'C.] … to gaol. [Cheers.] Oh! if that man only … person to say " I'll give you up O'Connell's …t," he might now be enjoying some lucrative …n one of their colonies. That prosecution was …down, and he could not speak but with emotion …d Mr. Barrett. [Cheers.]

…rd Barrett, Esq,"—nine times nine—(cheers) …Vice Presidents, Patrick Power and James Es… …sqrs"—nine times nine. …e Presidents returned thanks. …Connell again addressed the assembly, after

…Stewards," were then proposed. This toast … with rapturous applause.

…l O'Connell, Esq, jun" (Great applause.")

…ing gentleman, who was facetiously called on …er to make a speech, rose, and said he thanked …ny for the high honor they had done him in …his health, and for the very flattering manner … is was received.

…even o'clock, Mr O'Connell, the chairman, …n Barron, and several other gentlemen retired, …ost tremendous cheering for the Liberator. …r was then taken by Peter Gibbons, Esq,— …lent songs were sung, speeches delivered, and … the greatest gaiety and humour ensued.— … o'clock the jovial spirits that remained after …ell, &c, had retired, separated after spending …almost unprecedented pleasure.

…TIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

…rday last, pursuant to notice, a meeting of mer… …ders, and other inhabitants of this city, was …mins's hotel, for the purpose of taking into …on the propriety of forming a Branch Bank in … in connection with the National Bank of

…wo o'clock, on the motion of Mr. John Rey… Dublin, who is Secretary to the company in … Winston Barron, Esq. M. P. was moved to

…olds then said, he attended the meeting on …he London Board of Management, to explain …which they had in view in forming a Bank, to …e " National Bank of Ireland." The objects …pany were two-fold—the first object was, …ney; and the second, the improvement of the … and trading classes in this country. It is …at the head quarters of the Bank should be in …e present board of management in London is …f twenty individuals of the first rate respecta… … of great integrity and property—some of the …ive merchants and bankers in the British me… …ey have agreed to form this bank, with a capi… …illion, to be subscribed in 20,000 shares at £50 … soon as the 20,000 shares are subscribed for, …f management in London propose to the Irish … any town where the inhabitants wish to estab… …h, they create a fund of £50,000, or £100,000, … they fix on, the Board are ready to advance a … to it, they, the Board, taking half the net …hey claim the right of appointing the Manager,

the local shareholders having the privilege of electing the directors, subject to the veto of the Board in London, and the local directors will enjoy the power of appointing all the subordinate officers. If a branch be established in Waterford, and another in Clonmel, or Cork, or Limerick, or, in fact, in any town in the kingdom—although all the branches will be connected with the Bank in London, they will not be connected with each other, nor liable for the losses, if any, that may occur in any one of the Irish branches. Under the Act of Parliament that the Provincial Bank is governed, every man holding a share is accountable not only for that amount, but for all the debts that the establishment may owe. It is also intended, in drawing up the deed of settlement, that, if in any one year a loss of 25 per cent on the capital advanced, should accrue, the local shareholders will have the power, if they choose, to dissolve their own branch, and wind up its affairs thereby preventing the possibility of losing more than 25 per cent., on the subscribed capital. It is also intended by the Board to appoint an inspector or inspectors for Ireland, whose duty it will be to visit each establishment or branch, once every month, to report progress to the Board in London. He (Mr R) was thus particular in his explanation, as nothing connected with the establishment could be undeserving of notice. The question for each man to ask is—" Is such a bank wanted or is it not?" There is no part of the British empire so badly off, with regard to banking accommodation as Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Look to Scotland, with a barren soil, and a population under three millions, enjoying a circulating medium of £20,000,000, whereas, Ireland, with a population of upwards of eight millions, has only a circulating medium of about £7,000,000. This is a matter, in his opinion, worthy of serious consideration. There is no country in the world of a similar extent, so rich as Ireland is in natural resources; neither is there any country on the face of the globe whose inhabitants are in greater distress. (Hear, hear, hear.) Nothing among commercial men causes such distress as a want of legitimate banking accommodation. The Bank of Ireland began with a capital of £600,000, and the shares which originally cost £100 are now selling at £224, the bank dividing 9 per cent per annum, with a large reserved fund. Another bank—the Provincial Bank—established under the Act of 1826, commenced with a nominal capital of two millions—the shareholders having subscribed only £25 per cent on that sum, so that they paid up only £500,000, or one-fourth of the proposed amount of capital. There are twenty-four branches of that establishment in various towns in Ireland, and they now had in circulation, it was generally believed, notes to the amount of three millions—so that they were now trading on credit to the amount of two and a half millions. He did not mean to say or insinuate by these observations but that the provincial bank was solvent and well managed—proper and safe. He merely mentioned those facts for the purpose of showing the advantages of establishing a bank on similar principles. Some time ago a *run* commenced against the provincial bank in Waterford and other places; it was then the advantages of having the head quarters in London were fully illustrated. To meet that run, from the respectability of their directors, they were able to raise two millions of sovereigns in one week, without calling in any additional instalment on their shares. They met the run promptly, and although it cost them in the first instance a large sum, yet, it afterwards increased the public confidence so much that in a very short time their shares increased in value to the amount of about £30,000. That which was supposed in the first instance would be destructive, ultimately proved advantageous. Why not we, said Mr. R. do as well as they? there is room enough for us all. (Hear, hear.) I feel it my duty to observe that the highly respectable gentlemen who originated this project are not actuated by any feeling of jealousy or opposition against existing banking establishments; they look at the matter as purely a mercantile speculation, calculated to remunerate the shareholders, and likely to prove advantageous to the trade, commerce, and agriculture of Ireland, by developing its almost inexhaustible resources. And to any man acquainted with Ireland it must be admitted that this is a desirable object. Some perhaps have objected to this bank in consequence of its head quarters being in London—and others have gone so far as to call it unpatriotic. With great respect for those who make those objections, I consider them very silly; and I look upon that part of the arrangement as the very essence of patriotism, inasmuch the immediate effect will be, the introduction of one million of British capital into Ireland, or any additional sum which may be required, together with the credit attached to the Board of Management in London, which is composed of some of the first men in mercantile repectability in that great metropolis. No man feels greater anxiety to vindicate the character of his country than I do; but, still it must be admitted that in banking or monied transactions the English not only rank before us, but before every part of the civilized globe. For my own part, if the head quarters of this establishment were in any place but London, I would entertain but very little hopes of success. Hoping that this explanation will be deemed satisfactory, I have to observe that if any gentleman present feels inclined to ask me any question connected with this subject, I am prepared to answer it to the best of my ability. He (Mr Reynolds) begged to inform the gentlemen assembled, that Mr. O'Connell intended to be present at the meeting that day, but his anxiety to get home prevented him; he, however, previous to his departure from Waterford, wrote him (Mr R) a letter on the subject which he would, with the permission of the meeting, read to them. (Hear, hear.)—Mr Reynolds then read the letter, a copy of which we subjoin as follows:—

Waterford, 16th August, 1834.

My Dear Sir—As I must leave town this day before our meeting, I wish you to explain my views fully with respect to the " National Bank of Ireland."

In the first place my objects have been and are two fold. First—I wish to meet the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland, and to be prepared with an establishment to contest, and I hope successfully contest, any claim on behalf of that body to a renewal of exclusive privileges which are in their nature abusive, and which that body have abused for party and political purposes. Secondly—I wish to extend the accommodation of Banking to every part of Ireland. The Provincial Bank as well as the monopoly Bank called " Bank of Ireland," are in many places managed by persons who give improper facilities to political partisans, and refuse assistance to men of industrious habits for the opposite reason. I would not have bad bills discounted, because of the good politics of the owners, but I would have good bills discounted, no matter what may be the political opinions of the parties holding them; in short the great object of my plan is, to exclude from our Banking all political preferences and rejections, and to have it confined to a purely mercantile speculation.

It must be recollected that there are two other leading and paramount objects to be provided for. The first is—the security of the holders of the notes of the new Bank; these notes will come into the hands of poor people, whose ruin it would be if there was any stoppage of payment. The rich do not hoard Bank notes—the poorer classes necessarily do so to the extent of their humble means; we are bound in conscience to take such precautions as would render it impossible for the poor to suffer. This is to be obtained only by a reserve fund in proper hands acquainted with all the details of business. For this purpose there must be one million subscribed in London; this will secure a fund to meet every contingency; it will give credit in London, and a mode of paying our notes there, an advantage which no Bank in Ireland at present possesses in that direct manner. It will do more because the superintendance and head management being in London in the hands of the subscribers of the million, they will, for their own sakes, watch as the managers of the Provincial Bank do; every local establishment will carry on that system of supervision and accurate investigation of the transactions of each locality as well as secure the concern from improper issues, waste, or spoliation. The London head establishment whilst it leaves other details to each local Branch, will appoint and take security for the good conduct of all *issuing* managers, that is—of all such persons as *could* injure the concern by an improper or wasteful issue of the notes.—The second is the security of the shareholder.

It is to be observed that every shareholder must render himself liable to all the notes and engagements of the National Bank to the extent of the connexion with it—Let this be distinctly understood. Let no shareholder be deluded or deceived—whoever subscribes to the Million in London, will be liable to the extent of his whole property to all the notes and engagements of the concern all over Ireland—whoever subscribes to the shares of any Local Branch will be liable to the extent of his whole property for the notes and engagements of that Branch. This must be distinctly understood. I am the more explicit on this subject, that no person may complain of being deceived; and also because I perceive that the wild scheme of what is called " the Commercial and Agricultural Bank," holds out a promise of limitting the liability of shareholders. As a lawyer and an honest man, I am bound to denounce that delusion—the partnership as between the partners themselves may be dissolved by losses to a particular amount, but as between the partners and the public the liability necessarily continues for all the notes and engagements to be issued before actual and public dissolution of the partnership.

The mode of our acting will be to confine such liability to each local Branch in all its engagements.—Whatever amount shall be subscribed in each locality, a similar amount of credit will be given by the London Branch, they doubling the resources of each Branch.—There will, therefore, be a partnership between each local branch and the London branch; but none between the local branches themselves. The London establishment will superintend *all*, but will have a separate and distinct partnership with each, but without involving any partnership between each branch.

The plan includes perpetual supervision—once a month the affairs of each branch will be investigated, and more than one month's mismanagement rendered impossible. It will be necessary to render the expenses of each local branch as light as possible.

I will not consent to bring the plan into operation in Ireland, until the million is subscribed in London; as the branches extend the subscription in London will be extended to any amount that may be subscribed in Ireland. I trust I shall see a Branch Bank in every town in Ireland, giving cash credits and facilities of capital, wherever security against loss can be obtained, and a reasonable interest by way of profit on the advances.

In short, you will explain the grounds of solid security on which we are to act. The success of the Provincial Bank proves the facility with which another Bank, *conducted with the same care—managed upon the same mercantile principles, and sustained by twice—nay four times the amount of capital*, may prosper to the profit of the Shareholders, and the great utility of the Irish public.

So much of confidence has been reposed in me that I feel it a duty, though a painful one, to caution all those who may deem my advice instructive, against embarking in the wild scheme of the " Commercial and Agricultural Bank"—a scheme, in my judgment, containing in itself the seeds of destruction, without any guarantee for general good management, and without any security whatsoever against a panic, or general demand for cash, in exchange for its notes.

There are many points on which I should wish to warn the public against that scheme. But none more decisive than the delusion held out upon the point of limiting the liability of shareholders. The men are honest who hold out this delusion, because they are themselves deceived, and I see in the newspapers names of persons of the highest personal integrity thus deceived. But after all, do they reflect that if they could shift off the responsibility for losses from themselves, they would throw those losses on the public. In other words they would rob the public to the extent of such losses. I trust you will go from place to place to explain these matters fully. You may pledge yourself that we will not begin our banking operations until we have secured the public as well as the shareholders from eventual loss. Procure subscribers for these purposes without delay.

Believe me to be, your's very faithfully,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

John Reynolds, Esq., Secretary and Agent to the National Bank.

Having read this letter, and explained to you, said Mr. R. the principles on which it is intended to establish this National Bank, it is for the persons present to decide how they will act. If they think the advantages likely to result from it will be beneficial to themselves and the country, which I think they will, they can now appoint a committee, with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of commencing the formation of a branch of it in this city.

The Chairman said, he would briefly explain his reasons why he thought it his duty to attend the meeting; he thought this the more necessary as he was not one, as the meeting was aware, of speculating in money matters.—It was his firm conviction that there was a wide field open for the new banking company, as the circulating medium in Ireland was entirely too narrow and limited; to prove which the hon. gentleman adduced several instances. He then dwelt on the mischievous effects of Peel's currency Act of 1819, which he designated as of the most injurious tendency to the landed, commercial, and labouring classes of this country, and which was brought about by one of the foulest and most abominable acts that ever passed the legislature. He next adduced Scotland's thriving condition as a proof of the advantages of extending banking accommodation upon a firm and safe basis—he also alluded to the advantage Ireland possessed over England in being able to extend its circulating medium by £1 notes. After some further observations on the great benefits likely to result from the intended bank, to this country generally, he hoped all allusion to other banking establishments would be avoided by any gentleman who might address the meeting. There is room enough, said Mr B, for us all—the principal object should be to unite all parties, and he hoped every man present and the people at large in this country, will lend their aid to promote the common good which is likely to result from the establishment of a bank on the principles of the one now under discussion.

Mr. Wm. Aylward wished to know who were the originators of the bank. He saw the names of eleven members of Parliament on the list of directors and he did not know whether they were men of business or not, or whether they had succeeded to their wealth by business.

Mr Reynolds in reply said, that some of them were bankers and brewers. Mr Brocklehurst was a banker, Mr Calvert was a brewer, Mr Currie was a banker, Mr Evans was a gentleman of property, and member for the county Dublin, and did not enter the company to make money, but to improve the condition of the country; Mr Smith Foster was a banker and West India merchant; they all knew who Daniel O'Connell and Maurice O'Connell were; Mr O'Brien was member for Ennis, Mr Todd, was supposed to possess property to the amount of two millions and a half, he was a wine merchant, and also connected with the West India trade; Mr Vigue was a broker and a merchant of great experience and respectability. He [Mr Reynolds] felt no hesitation in saying that no project could be got up by persons of more respectability than those he had alluded to; and it may be very readily believed that those gentlemen would not embark their properties and character in the undertaking until they were fully satisfied and convinced of ultimate success. With respect to the observations relative to existing banks, he did not see why there should be such delicacy in curtailing their profit, or making any fair remarks on them; those banks had no right to hold exclusively the purse strings of the nation. (Hear, hear.) Previous to Mr O'Connell giving his sanction to this gigantic project be enquired whether he was in " good company," and he required that security should be given in the sum of £1,000,000 before he recommended the plan to the people over whom he exercised such considerable control.

A conversation then ensued, in which Mr Alexander Sherlock, Mr Nugent O'Reilly, Mr T F Carroll, Mr. Smithwick, of Kilkenny, the Chairman, and other gentlemen took a part. A series of resolutions, which will be found in our advertising columns, were then passed unanimously; a committee, with power to add to their numbers, was appointed, after which Mr. Barron having vacated the chair, Alexander Sherlock, Esq, was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Mr Barron for his very proper and impartial conduct in the chair.

The gentlemen assembled then separated.

Death of Sir John Doyle.—Sir John Doyle K.B. K.C.B., Colonel of 87 foot, died in London on Wednesday last. He was in his 78th year.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq, M.P., lady and child, have arrived at the seat of his father-in-law, Bindon Scott, Esq., of Cahircon, county Clare. He expects to reach Darrynane Abbey on Monday next, and the Liberator will also probably arrive there on that day.

David Roche, Esq, M.P., has joined his family at Kilkee, from Limerick.

The Munster summer assizes circuit has terminated, and the result is two executions only—one for murder at Ennis, another man for the same crime at Tralee. None at Limerick, Cork, or Clonmel.

RUSSIAN PRODUCE.

WILLIAM WHITE AND CO.

HAVE just arrived to them the cargo of the Brig *Sarah Maria*, John Boothe, Master, direct from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

218 Casks Yellow CANDLE TALLOW,
1 do. BRISTLES,
119 Bales Clean, Outshot, and Half-clean HEMP,
40 do. FLAX,
500 COW HIDES and KIP SKINS;

and they very shortly expect the cargo of the *Ranger*, from Archangel, with

HEMP, MATS, TALLOW, | HIDES, PITCH and TAR;

They have also an arrival from Trieste, of

OLIVE OIL, CURRANTS, FLAX SEED, WOOL, ITALIAN HEMP, | SPONGE, of superfine quality, VALONIA, BRIMSTONE, &c. &c.

Which they offer on reasonable terms.

Thomas street, 12th 8th month, 1834.

FLOUR MILLS—COUNTY CARLOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, the MILLS and DWELLING HOUSE of CLASHGANNY, with NINE Acres of LAND, beautifully situated close to the River Barrow, between the Towns of Borris and Graig. They contain two Overshort Water Wheels, Three Pair of French Stones, two Dressing Machines, and excellent Cleaning Machinery, all in complete order, and are capable of Manufacturing 8 to 10,000 barrels of Wheat annually, the supply of water being good at all seasons. A large sum of money has lately been expended on the Concern by the present Proprietors, who will deal liberally with a purchaser or good tenant.

The MILLS are now at work (having a good home-sale attached) and can be seen by application to Mr Ferguson, on the premises.

For terms, apply to James and William Haughton, City Quay, Dublin.

N.B.—Freight to Waterford 5s; Dublin and Liverpool, 14s 6d per ton.

August, 1834.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 21, at the House of the Misses Key, Parade, Waterford, who are giving up Business, the remainder of their Stock in the Confectionery line, a variety of Toys, Pickles, &c., together with all the Utensils, Glasses, Stands, Bottles, and other apparatus for carrying on that business. Also, the valuable Shop Fixtures, lately got up in the most tasteful manner, and adapted to any Fancy Trade, consisting of Glass Cases in Mahogany Compartments, Mahogany Counter, Drawers, &c., all in the neatest order; with a variety of Household Furniture, and other articles.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o' Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 15, 1834.

The following testimonials from some of the most eminent Professional Gentlemen in this and the sister kingdom, authenticating the superiority of Mr. Solomons' spectacles over all others, having been received by him, he feels it his duty to publish them, as, in shewing the benefits resulting from their use, will prevent the public being imposed upon:—

" I have examined the spectacles produced by Mr Solomons, and consider them to be a valuable discovery, and in my opinion superior to anything of the kind I ever met with. I have retained a pair for my own use. Mr. Solomons has in his possession documents of a very satisfactory nature respecting them, from Medical and Surgical Practitioners of the first character.

" MATTHEW POOLE, MD, Waterford."

" I have examined the Patent Amber Spectacles submitted to me by Mr Solomons, and consider them to be a decided improvement, particularly in cases of weak or diseased eyes. Mr Solomons has produced testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of the highest professional character, strongly recommending their use.

" T L MACKESY, MD, Waterford."

" I have had personal experience of the superior efficacy of Mr Solomons' Amber Spectacles, over those in common use; I have therefore no hesitation in signifying my approbation of them, and in recommending their use to all those whose sight may require any assistance.

" T BRISCOE, MD, Waterford."

" August 16, 1834."

" I have examined Mr. Solomon's Patent Amber Spectacles, and feel fully warranted (both from actual inspection and from the very numerous and highly respectable testimonials which Mr. S. possesses from the highest Medical Practitioners) in recommending them to persons affected with defective vision, as they seems to me to possess many advantages over those generally in use.

" W. CONNOLLY, A. B. and M. D, Waterford "

" I have examined Mr. Solomon's Spectacles, and Catarnct Lenses, made of transparent amber, and as far as my judgment goes, I consider them as a very great improvement, and eminently calculated to obviate the effects of too strong a glare of light on those subject to inflammatory attacks. They appear to me superior to any of the coloured or white spectacles I have hitherto seent. Mr. Solomons has shown me several satisfactory testimonials from many of the most eminent of my professional brethren in the Kingdom.

" E. JONES, A M, M D, Waterford."

" I have examined the patent Amber Spectacles, invented by Mr. E. Solomons, and consider them greatly superior to any others that I have hitherto seen, from their property of modifying the intensity of light. I strongly recommend their adoption in cases of weak or inflamed eyes, in preference to those of plain or coloured glass, so generally used. Mr. Solomons has in his possession, documents from some of the most respectable members of the profession, expressing their approbation of his spectacles in the strongest terms

" WILLIAM CARROLL, M D, Waterford."

" I have examined Mr. Solomons' Amber Lenses, and from the combination of qualities which they possess, feel assured that in most cases they will be found to confer a greater degree of comfort and advantage than any Glasses whatever.

" J ELLIOTT, A M, MD, Waterford.

" August 18, 1834."

" I have carefully examined the Amber Spectacles, manufactured by Mr Solomons, and entirely coincide in the high opinion of them entertained and expressed by Messrs Stevenson, Ware, Tyrell, and other eminent Occulists—they are beautifully transparent—their refractive power perfectly correct, and in passing through the rays of light appear to undergo some modification, which renders them more agreeable, and less fatiguing to the wearer, than those instruments generally in use. I would recommend their adoption by all who suffer from weak or imperfect vision.

" JOHN WOODROFFE, MD, and Surgeon.

" South Mall, Cork, June 5."

" I have tried the Patent Amber Spectacles, manufactured by E Solomons, which while they possess all the attributes of the best white and coloured Glass or Pebbles, are superior to them in magnifying power, lightness, and the agreeable manner in which they serve to modify the rays of light through them to the organ of vision

" JOHN STEVENSON, Occulist to his Majesty and Leopold I, King of the Belgians, Margaret-street: Cavendish-square, London."

" I have made several experiments to ascertain whether the perspiration of the Eyes produces any alteration in the Amber Lenses; but neither this, nor Amonia, Acids vapours of the water, or very warm air, have given any such result. I have found them to remain as clear and well polished as before. I have compared the Amber Spectacles with the glass very attentively, and found that with the *former* my eyes have not been fatigued in continually reading very small print; but the contrary is the case with the *latter*. Neither have the rays of the Sun reflected from the brilliancy of the snow, and arrived from thence to my sight, affected my eyes when I used the Amber Spectacles, and through them I could continually see without pain to my eyes—in strong light-giving flames, such as burning phosphor or others, without having afterwards weakened the power of vision.

" DOCTOR SCHMEISSER, Hamburgh."

Mr. Solomon's, Optician to the Lord Lieutenant and the Royal Family, is now at Messrs Ardagh and Mackesy's Medical Establishment, within Three doors of the Town Mall, Waterford—[See Advertisement.]

NEW ARRIVALS OF

Figured Cashmere Shawls, Silks, Thread and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Black Blond Veils, Black Silk Stocks, Work Boxes, Collars, &c.

JAMES CARROLL,
(LATE CARROLL AND GREAVES)
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY,

RESPECTFULLY announces the receipt of the above Goods, per the Bristol steamer, this week, from London, to which he solicits an early inspection.

His remaining Stock of SUMMER GOODS is now selling at a considerable reduction in price, which consists of French and English Figured and Plain Silks, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Cashmere Shawls, Berlin and Tuscan Bonnets, Ginghams, &c.

J. C. in thus early announcing a reduction in price of his Summer Goods, does it with the intention that his Customers may have an opportunity of procuring Bargains before the season expires, and also in order to make room for his Winter Stock of Goods, which he intends laying in on a scale far surpassing in extent and variety any he has had the honor of introducing to their notice.

An extensive variety of Black Bombazines, Silks, &c. and every article suitable for Family Mourning.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

AT a MEETING of the Citizens of WATERFORD, convened by public Requisition, and held at Commins's HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a BRANCH BANK in the City of Waterford, in connection with the National Bank of Ireland.

HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Esq, M P, in the chair.

The Prospectus of the National Bank of Ireland was read, and a full explanation of the objects contemplated by the London Committee being given, by Mr John Reynolds, Secretary and Agent to the Company for Ireland,

Resolved—That we consider the prospectus now read, and the explanation given perfectly satisfactory.

Resolved—That it would be highly advantageous to the Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture of Waterford, and the surrounding Country, to form a Branch Bank in this City, in connection with the National Bank of Ireland.

Resolved—That a Committee be now appointed with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of carrying that object into immediate effect.

Resolved—That all future Communications shall be made by the Waterford Local Committee with John Reynolds, Esq, 14, Usher's-quay, Dublin, Agent and Secretary to the National Bank of Ireland.

The Committee was then appointed with power to add to their numbers.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Chairman.

Mr Barron having vacated the Chair, Alexander Sherlock, of Killaspy House, Esq, was called thereto, and the following Resolution passed unanimously.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of the Meeting be given to H Winston Barron, Esq, M P, for his very proper and impartial conduct in the Chair.

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Chairman.

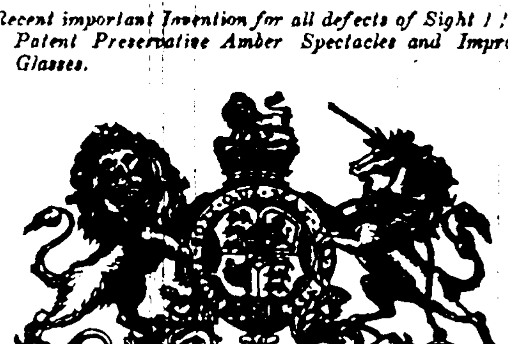
MR. SOLOMONS

CAUTIONS the Public against persons hawking about the Country representing themselves as having an Improvement in Glass, which he assures them is of the most Inferior description, and calculated to injure the Sight to a frightful extent, and hopes the Public will be on their guard against individuals of this description, who are at present vending the above Articles.

Immediate application is necessary, Mr. Solomons time being now limited to SIX Days only.

*** HOURS OF ATTENDANCE EACH DAY FROM 10 TILL 6 O'CLOCK.

Recent important Invention for all defects of Sight!!!—Patent Preservative Amber Spectacles and Improved Glasses.



MR. E. SOLOMONS,

PATENTEE OF THE AMBER SPECTACLES, AND INVENTOR OF THE IMPROVED LENSES,

NO. 172, STRAND, LONDON,

OPTICIAN " BY APPOINTMENT,"

To his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant—to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cumberland and Duke of Sussex—Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, and the London Royal Infirmary, for

" CATARACT AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE EYE,"

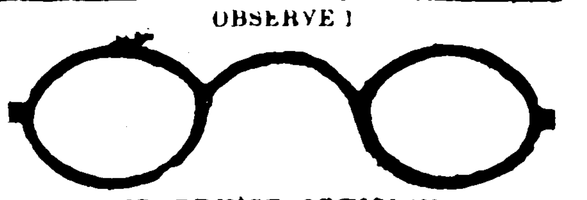
Has the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Waterford and its Vicinity, that after devoting considerable time, labor, and study, he has recently effected a great improvement in Optics, by the application of Amber in the construction of Spectacles, which for weak and imperfect vision are recommended by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Oculists of the various Ophthalmic Institutions throughout Europe, as being superior to those generally used (which are found so injurious to the Sight) being ground upon philosophical principles, by new machinery peculiarly constructed for that purpose.

Mr. Solomon's being now at Messrs. Ardagh and Mackesy's Medical Establishment, three doors from the Town Hall, Mall, Waterford, begs leave to observe that having had 20 years practice in this department of science, he feels confident of giving the most decided and instantaneous relief to the Eyes that art can accomplish, by his Patent Amber Lenses and Improved Glasses, and is proud of the superlative excellence they possess over all others, which they surpass by their superior refractive property—their freedom from the production of prismatic colours, possessing the further advantage of modifying bright and strong light, and are particularly desirable on account of their comparative *lightness*-qualities which admirably adapt them to afford ease and comfort by protecting and strengthening the Eyes when exerted in reading, writing, drawing, or looking at minute and dazzling objects, under exposure, at the same time, to the strong and vivid luminous rays of the sun by *day*, or lamps or candles by *night*.

By their adaption to the Sight, the most incalculable benefits will be derived from these Newly Invented " Patent Amber Spectacles and Improved Glasses"; which in submitting them to all persons having dim, weak, or inflamed Eyes, or requiring the aid of Lenses, Mr. S. feel confident they will be found to realize their highest expectations, having been honored with the sanction and unqualified approbation of the following, and many other eminent British and Foreign Physicians, Surgeons and Oculists, by whom they are recommended for their superiority over all others:—

Matthew Poole, M. D., Waterford.
Thomas L. Mackesy, M. D., Waterford.
William Connolly, A. B., and M. D., Mall, Waterford.
J. Briscoe, M. D., Waterford.
Edward Jones, A. M., and M. D., Waterford.
William Carroll, Esq, M D, Waterford.
J. Elliott, A. M., M. D., Waterford.
Jos. Beades, M. D., and Oculist, Grand Parade, Cork.
John Woodroffe, M. D., and Surgeon, South Mall, Cork.
John Stevenson, Esq, Oculist to His Majesty, and Leopold 1st, King of the Belgians, Margaret-street, Cavendish Square, London.
Frederick Tyrrell, Esq, Surgeon to the London Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields, London,
Gilbert Macmurdo, Esq, Surgeon, do. do. do.
Martin Ware, Esq, Oculist, Bloomsbury square, London.
Titus Berry, Esq, Surgeon, George's street, Hanover-square, London.
Professor Hufeland, Physician to the King of Prussia, Berlin.
—— Kreysig, Physician to the King of Saxony, Dresden.
J. Hodgson, Esq, Oculist, Eye Infirmary, Birmingham.
J. Ledsam, Esq, Surgeon, do. do.
J. Soden, Esq, Oculist, Bath.

OBSERVE!



MR PRINCE, OPTICIAN,
AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
WATERFORD,

HAS the honor to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who may have occasion to resort to the use of Spectacles, either as an Assistant or Preservative of Sight, that without making any *empirical boast*, his *Improved Spectacles* will be found (and he will warrant them) *equal to any*, and Superior to most that have of late years been offered to them—at the same time he distinctly disclaims being the Inventor of his Glasses, but merely the maker of a correct spherical Lens, and of a colour the best adapted to the Preservation of Sight—and he *moreover positively assures them that there has been no new invention since Doctor* Wallaston's *invention of the Periscopic Lens, and which have been and are foisted with unblushing assurance by the self-styled inventors as a recent discovery.* Mr. P. willing to explain wherein the superior merit of his Glasses consists, gives the following as the foundation for his improvement:—" In the selection of Spectacle Glasses great care should " be used in examining them, and the first point of importance is the goodness of the Materiel of which they " are formed; this should be free from all veins or small " bubbles, for if one of these occur in the portion through " which we look it will greatly impair the Eyes." The next circumstance is the colour of the Glasses, and here, if we take nature for our guide, she points to the natural colour given to the Eye, being either Light Blue or Grey. The figure of their surfaces should be perfectly spherical or they will injure the sight and the Polish should be clean, and free from flare, which too often arises from the manner in which they are Polished on heterogeneous surfaces, producing what is technically termed, a Curled Lens. All this Mr. P. has corrected in his Improved Glasses. Above all, Mr. Prince pledges his experience, as a Practical Optician, in applying the Lenses to the proper sight (a most material qualification) to be inferior to none in Europe.—His Prices, moreover, shall be such as to give general satisfaction, being fair and reasonable.

Attendance from TEN until FIVE each Day.

EMIGRATION FROM WATERFORD.
FOR MIRAMICHI, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH AMERICA,
The Beautiful Fast Sailing English Built Ship,
EAGLE, OF WATERFORD,
Burthen, 350 Tons,
NEIL BUCHANAN, Commander.
To Sail from Waterford on the 20th August next.

THIS Superior Vessel (built of British Oak, and admirably well found) presents a convenient opportunity for Emigrants proceeding to the Provinces of NEW BRUNSWICK, or NOVA SCOTIA, to PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, or to the UNITED STATES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ANTHONY JACKSON, Agent, Waterford.
Waterford, 24th of 7th (month) July, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Monday, August 18.

	Satur s.	s.	Mon. s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	14	13	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	24	27	24	27
4ths, do.	16	20	16	20
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00		
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	24	25	24	25
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	18	00	18	00
Offal, do.	14	20	14	20
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	6
	d.	d.	d.	d
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6
Mutton, do.	4h	6h	4	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	h
Veal, do.	3	6	[illegible]	64
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5
Coals, Newport,		24	0	
Swansea,		10	0	
Cardiff,	0	0		

Butter on Saturday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 177.

Some prime lots obtained 74s.

Friday—Butter, 70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Weighed 59.

Some prime lots obtained 74s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 6d per bag; 3ds, 22s to 27s do, 4ths, 16s to 20s do.

The price of Bacon Pigs is very uncertain. We have heard that 30s to 32s per cwt has been paid for them, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Heavy, 13s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 00s to £11 10s; ditto per cwt 12s to 00s 0d; Indian Corn per barrel, 00s to 00s New Oats 9s to 10s 0d per barrel. New Wheat 18s to 22s per ditto. New Barley, 10s to 12s ditto.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—Aug. 15.

Butter, 70s 0d to 74s per cwt.; Wheat, 24s 0d to 26s 0d per barrel; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do; Oats, 12s 6d to 14s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 29s 0d to 30s; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; 3ds, 18, 0d to 20s 0d Bacon Pigs, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 4d. to 5d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 5d. to 6d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Aug 15.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s; Second do, 66; Third ditto, 60s; Fourth ditto, 54s; Fifth ditto, 44s; Sixth ditto, 32s.

The Country—First quality, 61s; Second ditto, 55s; Third ditto, 50s; Fourth ditto, 44; Fifth ditto, 38s; Sixth ditto, 20.

CLONMEL MARKETS—Aug. 15.

Butter, 70s to 00s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 22s to 24s per cwt; Heads, 16s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 8s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 30s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel; Wheat 1s 0d to 1s 2d per stone; Oats, 10½d to per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—August 15.

There was a fair supply of new Wheat at market this week, the quality of which was very middling and the demand heavy. Of both Oats and Bere there was also fair quantity, the former 6d lower since this day se'nnight, the latter from 3d to 6d No Barley. Rape scarce, and in great demand. Both old Wheat and Oats of fresh quality are almost nominal in supply, and without any alteration in value. Flour and Oatmeal have been a dull sale during the week, without any alteration in prices—if any, a shade lower.

Old white Wheat, 27s 0d to 28s; red ditto, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; new ditto, 22s to 24s 6d; Rape, 23s to 25s 0d; first Flour, 17s 0d to 19s 0d; second ditto, 13s 6d to 16s; inferior ditto, 10s 0d to 13s 0d; thirds, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; old Oats, 1s 0d to 14s; new ditto, 9s to 10s 6d; Oatmeal, 10s to 14s per cwt.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1834.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	Aver. s.	d.
214 Wheat, per brl 20 St.	16	0	27	0	[illegible]	14
639 Bere, do. 16 do.	10	6	11	0	11	5
00 Barley, do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
1551 Oats, do. 14 do.	10	0	14	0	11	9
9654 Flour, per cwt. 8 ..	6	0	19	0	10	0
1194 Oatmeal, do. 8 ..	8	6	16	0	11	5
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.						
7976 Cwt of Flour	13	0	19	0	15	11¼

Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, at } 40s. 0d { per Sack of 20 Stone

Receipts of Flour, 14114 } 1st, from 17s 0d to 19s 0d
Sales ditto, 9654 } 2d, from 13s 0d to 16s 0d
3d, from 8s 0d to 10s 0d

Quartern Loaf, 7½d.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—August 15.
Government Consols, 3 per Cent..... 90¾
——— —— Stock, 3½ per Cent..... 97⅛⅛
——— —— Stock, New, (1830)..... 98⅛⅛
Bank Stock..... 221½
Grand Canal Deb. 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An. 91¼
City of Dublin Steam Company ..... par.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1834.

We learn through the London papers of Saturday, that intelligence from the theatre of war, which is up to the 11th inst, states, the whole of the insurgents, including those of Navarre, &c, had formed a junction, and moved in the direction of Onate, having the Pretender in the midst of them. El Pastor, General Figeuras, and General Espartero, occupied different positions, with large forces, towards which the enemy was advancing.

There is no particular news from France; that from Brussels states that Ostend, in consequence of the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians, was crowded to excess with visitors, of whom the greater proportion were English.

From the *Allgemeine Zeitung* it appears that the Porte has amicably settled its differences with France and England.

Upwards of half a million of sovereigns have, it is said, left England within these last three weeks for America The American demand for bullion still continues The *London Herald* states that each sovereign bears in America a premium of six shillings.

The affairs of Greece are assuming a more satisfactory appearance, and the coasts of Maina have at length submitted to the Royal authority.

In London Spanish Stock is going down, At three o'clock on Saturday Consols were at 90¾.

THE BERESFORDS—THE TITHE BILL.

This ill-omend name has so long been in the shade that it was almost forgotten—but we see them now and again like apparitions coming forth when injury can be done to Ireland. True to their "*principles*" we find them in the House of Lords starting up in the ranks of Ireland's foes,—amongst the "Proxies" we find "*Waterford*"—that is to say our County Marquis—and amongst the speakers and voters we find *Lord Beresford*.—This family have had the church of Ireland (or more correctly speaking, the church property of Ireland,) in partition between them as a temporal provision for their needy younger branches—we see them sucking the blood of Ireland, and reckless of all consequences, clinging to their victim with the desperation of famished wolves.—But their "last day" is come—the *summa dies et ineluctabile tempus*, is come for the clerical vultures.

THE NEW BANKS—DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

So much of our space is this day occupied by the report of the dinner to Mr. O'Connell, and of the meeting about the New Bank—and these reports have run to such a length, that we are obliged to postpone some articles which we had ready for press. These reports will be found particularly interesting.

Mr. O'Connell, family, and suite, left this city at 11 o'clock on Saturday for Cork, on their way to Darrynane Abbey.

Friday, a boy about fourteen years of age, named Meade, from buttermilk-lane, off Ballybricken was drowned while bathing in John's Pill, nearly opposite the old mill. Shortly after he sank, a soldier of the 32d Reserve dived for the body and brought it up.

Thursday night, at New Ross, as Nicholas Condon. Tidewater, of Passage, was going on board the Providence, of Demen, a Prussian vessel, discharging timber at that port, he fell from the stage and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased was a fine looking young man, and has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

Passengers, on Sunday, by the CITY OF BRISTOL, from Bristol:—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Maitz, Mrs. Beatty, Messrs. Keane, Cronyon, Waddy, Richardson, &c., &c.,

DR. DOYLE'S MONUMENT.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq, MP has transmitted £10 as his subscription towards the monument about being erected to the memory of our much lamented Prelate, We feel great pleasure in being able to state that the amount of subscription will be such as to satisfy the expectation of those who are to have the management of this laudable undertaking and indeed such as might be expected.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, October 10; Lismore 13.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, October 20; Clonmel, 28.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, October 20; Thomastown, 27.

MARRIED.

At Caher Church, on Tuesday last, by the Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish, Mr. Charles M'Carthy, of Caher, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Jameson, of Clonmel.

DIED.

Thursday, at Penzance, near Falmouth, Captain Richard Moore, h.p., formerly attached to the 43d Light Infantry. He was subsequently paymaster to the 28th. He was in Waterloo with the latter, and had seen a great deal of service.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The Wheat trade is very heavy this morning, and no sale can be effected at the price of Wednesday last. Barley, Beans, Pease, and Oats, remain nominally as on last market-day, but the consumers have paused in their purchases, expecting the fine weather will produce a considerable decline.

Arrivals—14,6 0 qrs of English Wheat; 700 qrs. of Barley; 2,280 of Oats; 5,0 of Irish Oats; 1,r60 of Foreign Wheat; 2,860 of Barley; and 4,420 of Oats.—Flour, 6,160 sacks.

The Earl of Harewood, at a recent audit, has caused a permanent reduction in the rents of his Yorkshire estates, according to the state of the times and the quality of land.

A son of the Prince of Orange, and who is now a midshipman in the Dutch navy, is daily expected at this port from Russia, and orders have been received to treat him with all the respect due to royalty.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.—This aged diplomatist, accompanied by the Duchess de Dino, proceeds to Paris this week. He will not remain to attend the sittings of the conference, the Principal Secretary of the Embassy, M. de Bacourt, will be appointed Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—The Gloucestershire election terminated yesterday, in the return of Mr. Codrington; the numbers being 2,770 and 2,709. Majority for Mr. Codrington, 61. This victory is chiefly owing to Mr. Codrington having had a start in his canvass, and got promises from voters who would, but for that, have voted for Mr. Tracey Leigh.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

On Friday evening a public dinner—to which we briefly alluded in Saturday's *Chronicle*—was given to Mr. O'Connell by his Waterford friends, at Commins's hotel. The dining room was tastefully decorated with laurel branches, and banners bearing appropriate patriotic mottos. About one hundred persons sat down to dinner, which was served in Mr. Commins's best style, and gave general satisfaction. Alexander Sherlock, Esq. of Killaspy, presided, and Patrick Power, Esq. of Belleview, and James Esmonde, Esq. of this city, acted as vice presidents.

The cloth having been removed, the Chairman said the first toast he had to propose was—

"The people, the true source of legitimate power."—Air—Let him remember the days of old—nine times nine.

"The King—may he never forget the source from which he derives his power."—Air—God save the King (Cheers.)

"Ireland, may her sons never cease agitation until her liberties are fully consummated." Air—Patrick's Day.—Nine times nine.

The Chairman then said, that it was unnecessary for him to introduce the next toast with a long speech. They had in the gentleman present a living instance of what could be done by exertion, and without further preface he would give

"Daniel O'Connell, Esq, M P, the Liberator of Ireland, the friend of universal liberty, and the terror of tyrants all over the Globe." Air—Garryowen.—(Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell then rose—He understood the hint of their worthy president, in allusion to short speeches; but he could not think of making a short speech upon the present occasion, as his heart was full of gratitude and hope. It merely required the raising of the national voice to make their hereditary oppressors do them justice. (Cheers.) He never had greater hopes for his beloved country, and it was by the people having hopes and acting on them, that they could be enabled to realize any thing. (Cheers.) It was vain to expect good for the country if the people kept their eyes closed to their wants. It answered well in the nursery to cry "shut your mouth and open your eyes, and see what God will send you." That would not do for grown persons. The people should judge from the past, for he saw that as they advanced, their prospects brightened—(Cheers.) At the commencement of the session the Irish party in the House of Commons were goaded under the lash of the coercion bill—they were scolded in the King's speech—they were threatened by the mover and seconder of the address—they said that there was no practical relief intended for Ireland, while there was Stanley, the greatest enemy Ireland ever had—and Graham, with his pretended friendship—and Lord Grey, with a sort of double insanity, crying out in support of his order. (Laughter.) They had not done a single act which could shew their good sense, and there was one shout of derision raised against them from John O'Groat's house to Cape Clear.—(Cheers and laughter.) Look to their conduct on the Dissenters bill—the Jewish emancipation bill—and every other bill in favor of the people—and see what a beautiful order that was! (Cheers.) But where was Stanley then?—where Graham?—probably not half seas over, and Lord Grey was as much out of the way as any friend of Irish prosperity could wish. (Loud cheers.)—What was the first act of that parliament? An attempt to sully the fame of Richard Sheil—the brightest star that ever rose in the murky hemisphere of his afflicted country. He was dragged forward on a filthy accusation, concocted by ministerial satellites, to ruin the fair fame of a man who could soon call to his aid 100,000 honest Tipperary boys. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr O'Connell) could not help looking back to that scene, as he was the retained and paid advocate—retained by his love for Ireland, and paid by the talent of his gifted and honest friend. (Cheers.) But the vile portion of the Press insinuated that he urged Mr Sheil in his defence in order that he might destroy him—but Mr Sheil triumphed, and Stanley and his other accusers where were they then?—On the subject of tithes how did he and his friends act? Night after night they struggled to do away with that blood stained measure—Ministers became sympathetic, and they agreed to give up two fifths, but Lord Grey's beautiful order put on the two-fifths again, and he was glad they would not make two bites of the cherry, for next year, with a little exertion, they would get rid of the five fifths. (Cheers.) He had abundant reason to hope, for he saw the dawn of justice for Ireland in the conduct of the present administration. The coercion bill had been abrogated—the old Ministry thought to renew it, but they were now out, and the coercion bill was annihilated. (Cheers.) In that event, he saw a dawn of hope for his country—he saw the first movement of conciliation on the part of Ministers, whose duty and interest it was to do justice to the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) They had changed the law of reversion, which he, as a lawyer, knew would be of infinite advantage to Ireland. It made property more secure, and increased its value very much. (Loud cheers.) Those and other enlivening rays of hope had burst upon him, and in the fullness of his heart he could not help feeling that Ireland—the land of his love—was about to receive that justice which tyranny had withheld from her for centuries. (Cheers.) He could not help alluding to the efforts of the expiring faction.—(Hear.) They held a meeting the day before in Dublin, and what would they think when they were told that they had to send to England for that prime buffoon, Lord Winchilsea, to conduct their proceedings. He was what was called at the Italian opera, *primo buffo*—and he made a most wonderful discovery—a discovery that must have astonished the world; he found out, after deep research, of course, that the property of the established church never belonged to the Papists. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, he would just ask the noble lord to read some of the original endowments, and he would there find that such endowments were given to the clergy that they might pray for the souls of the giver and his family. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord would, no doubt, give back all that did not belong to the Papists—which would be nothing—but would he give back all that could be proved to have been the property of the Papists? Oh no—it was a little more than he would wish to part with. (Cheers.) There was one topic they introduced at that meeting—it was agitation—and they agitating most furiously themselves—and, as they had set the example, he, with the blessing of God, would follow it up (Cheers) But the agitation of the people for their rights should not resemble the agitation of their oppressors—the people knew the course by which they won former victories, and their future struggle would be marked by peace and perseverance. (Cheers) By these means they would have a total extinction of tithes. (Cheers.) The legislative independence of Ireland would follow, and no man felt more deeply on the subject than he did. (Cheers.) When the question of repeal was brought forward, he, heaven help him! made a speech of five hours, but he had to introduce topics to prove the right of Ireland to independence, which it would not be necessary for him to do the next time he should bring it forward. (Cheers.)—Ireland never forfeited her rights—the Union was not a compact between two nations, for he could well prove the Union was brought about by fraud and blood (Hear, and cheers.) The people were goaded to violence and rebellion—and when weakened by their divisions, their rights were wrested from them, and their country enslaved. (Hear, and cheers.) Next year he would forgive them two-fifths of his speech—(laughter)—and in the mean time he would advise his fellow-countrymen to be up and stirring—for he would look upon the man as guilty of a crime who did not do something for his country. (Cheers) Every man in his sphere could be useful—there he was, a practical example of what an humble man might do—there he was, the son of a gentleman farmer—called to a profession of which he was not enamoured—a man with poor talent—no poetic feelings, for no visions of glory flitted through his day dreams—but Ireland was his first love—his maiden vows had been plighted for her happiness, and, thank Heaven, he had never broken them. (Cheers.) Let the people rouse from their lethargy—Ireland's prospects were brightening—he saw the dawn of happier days, and his heart was glad. (Cheers.) He would take the part of the present administration—he was in fact a ministerial man, but only as long as he saw the ministry disposed to serve Ireland (Cheers) When he saw them making the beneficial changes here which they were making in England—when the Castle hacks and hangers on were discarded—when the magistracy was purged of the paltry village politicians whose trade was to traduce the people of Ireland—who lived on her sorrows, and grew rich on her misfortunes, when he saw a ministry prepared to do that, he was happy and joyful, and such a ministry should have his support. That ministry would become the friends of the people—the concession of justice would cost them nothing, whilst the warm and enthusiastic shouts of gratitude from millions of Irish hearts would be a reward well worth earning. The people should make arrangements to give him three millions of signatures to petitions for next session—(cheers)—he would not take less.—(Cheers.) He was one of the best friends the clergy of the established church had—he used every exertion to maintain vested rights—his motion secured them 80 per cent, to be had at the treasury—or in exchequer bills—payable at every custom house in the country—and where was the landed proprietor who would not feel proud to have his rents so well secured—hear, hear)—and when it was proposed that the clergy should pay back to them the million advanced to them last year, he opposed it. All this he had done as a Catholic, and he was sincerely one—but all that would not conciliate the Protestant Clergy—therefore as they could not buy them, they should fight them. They should attack corruption in every shape—Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants; by the bye, he believed the Deputy Lieutenants thought themselves greater than the Lord Lieutenants.—(Laughter) However, as he was sitting between two of the Deputies (R W Barron, Esq, M P, on his left, and Alexander Sherlock, Esq, at his right) he would say no more on that point.

Mr Sherlock—I am not a Deputy Lieutenant, nor even a Magistrate, as I am a Repealer. (Cheers.)

Mr O'Connell resumed—He wanted agitation. First, he wanted to extinguish tithes, and then came that topic which they should never forget, an independent legislature. (Cheers.) There was no want of ability amongst Irishmen that rendered them incapable of governing themselves. (Cheers.) He was, and would be grateful for every measure of relief which the government would extend towards Ireland—but no measure they could bring forward, would give real happiness, but an unqualified Repeal of the legislative Union. (Loud cheers.)—Let past events give instruction—let former triumphs teach them how to win new ones. (Cheers.) Let moral electricity fly through—let the nation arouse, and Ireland would be happy. (Loud cheers.) He should again allude to the wailings of the dying faction. They say they are persecuted—that the Catholics want ascendancy? What! Catholic Ascendancy!—Such an idea never entered the mind of any rational Catholic. (Loud cheers.) So help him God, and he knew that he did not use the expression profanely, he would resist it. What had the faction lost, that they cried out about grievances. (Hear.) Truly, the power was taken from them of arresting, flogging, torturing, and shooting Papists—that luxury was taken from them, and probably that was the grand foundation of their complaint. (Cheers) Another complaint is that the people will not allow them to put their hands in their pockets and take away their money. Still they cried out that they were plundered. (Great Laughter.) Cobbett tells us a story of France, where he saw a man stripped and tied to a post and another flogging him—the flogged was roaring lustily, "I am assassinated—I am assassinated." A spectator interposed, and asked the knight of the cat-o'-nine tails, why he was assassinating the man, when he coolly replied "there is no danger of assassination, I am merely punishing him for stealing another man's goods." (Laughter.) So it is with the old ascendancy men; they are crying out "murder," while the people are only inflicting on them just chastisement. (Cheers.) Let the people rally—let them recollect that the hour of ascendancy is past, and can never return—let there be one universal, quiet, and peaceable struggle, and Ireland will soon be regenerated and happy.

Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes.

The Chairman then proposed—

"A speedy Repeal of that blood stained measure, the Legislative Union, which, without rendering any service to England, has entailed misery and degradation upon the people of Ireland."

Loud calls were here made for Mr Morgan O'Connell and Mr Reynolds, of Dublin, the latter of whom returned thanks. He said that he felt grateful for the honor done him. He would never desert his post as a repealer, and as a constituent of the Liberator, and residing at head quarters, as he might call Dublin [Cheers.] Indeed it was no more than justice to call Dublin the head quarters of repeal—for there they had two repealers as their representatives. (Cheers) One of them a capital hand at talking, and the other as honest a voter as ever left Ireland. [Cheers.] He had listened with gratification, mixed with mortification, to the debate on the repeal question. He witnessed the energies of the repealers, and the turning and twisting of the anti-repealers. [Hear, hear, hear.] Some of the gentlemen understood the system of backsliding. He and the people had the lads in their mind's eye—they had been weighed and found wanting; and the people, who were their masters, would relieve themselves of such Representatives the next opportunity. (Cheers.) He was proud to speak on the subject of Repeal in the presence of so many Waterford men. (Cheers.) Waterford had given many proofs of independence, and the people of Waterford were held in high estimation by every lover of Irish independence. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell said that he had to propose the health of a most respectable gentleman, and nothing could give him more heartfelt pleasure. (Cheers.) There was one recommendation he had—he was not a Deputy Lieutenant. He was too honest to Ireland to merit that distinction. (Cheers.) He had known him long—in their school boy days they were acquainted; in the noble struggle for emancipation he never missed Alexander Sherlock from his post—(cheers)—and now he stood before them as a determined Repealer. (Cheers) He was certain that Mr. Sherlock would always be found foremost in Ireland's cause, for which reason he would propose the health of—

"Alexander Sherlock, Esq.," nine times nine, and tremendous cheering.)

Mr Sherlock returned his most sincere thanks for the manner his name had been received. He would not yield to any man in his love for Ireland—(cheers)—and as long as breath remained in his body, he should be found acting as he had always done. [Cheers.]

The Rev Mr Redmond, of the county Wexford, was here introduced amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

At this period the lower end of the room was crowded with ladies; every attention was paid to them by the stewards.

The next toast was

"A total annihilation of that odious and abominable impost called tithes, the fruitful source of discord and bloodshed in Ireland"—nine times nine—[great cheering]

The next toast the Chairman proposed was "a chip of the old block:"

"Morgan O'Connell, Esq M P, and the repealers of Meath"—nine times nine. Air—The Harp that once through Tara's Hall.

Morgan O'Connell, Esq, M P, returned thanks. He felt scarcely able to give expression to the feelings he felt for the gentlemen who had so kindly drank his health.—He regretted that he did not possess stronger claims on their kindness—but his intentions were good, although his powers might be feeble in the promotion of the interests of his country. (Hear, and cheers)—Meath was one of the most aristocratic counties of Ireland, for which he was returned triumphantly by the honest £10 freeholders, led on and encouraged by that honest and patriotic body of men, to whom Ireland owed so much, the pious, patriotic, and independent Catholic clergy of that county. He felt particularly proud that amongst his supporters there was not one aristocrat. He was chosen by the Repealers of Meath, and he would never disappoint them in their expectations [Cheers] The prospects of the people brightened as the session advanced, and the enemies of Ireland were forced to give way. [Cheers.] Important amendments had been made in the Tithe Bill, but the Hereditary Legislators rejected it, and so much the better. (Cheers.) He was the Representative of the honest £.0 voters of Meath. There were few counties in Ireland that had so many resident aristocrats, yet the honest frize-coated voters acted as independent men. [Cheers] They had formed a liberal club and would always be able to maintain the independence of their county. [Cheers]

"Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq, M P, and the incorruptible band of Irish patriots who on all occasions were found true to the interests of their country"—nine times nine. [Tremendous cheering.]

Edmond Power, Esq, of Carrick-on-Suir, was loudly called, but he said he had never heard that toast proposed in the presence of the Liberator, but the hon and learned gentleman returned thanks for his friend Mr Sheil. [Cheers.]

Mr O'Connell said that his respected and valued friend, Mr. Power, was right, and that if Mr Sheil wanted to have business done by attorney, he could not have a more patriotic or independent friend than Mr Edmond Power. [Great cheering] He was ready to return thanks for his talented friend Mr Sheil. Oh! where could they find a more brilliant genius—the tone of whose poetic feelings spread a lustre round any cause that he supported? [Cheers.] He [Mr O'Connell] and his respected friend had stood together when the prospect of Ireland's emancipation was any thing but cheering. How often in the solitude of deserted Board Rooms had they stood together when the echo of their own voices was almost enough to frighten them! (Hear, hear.) But they were not disheartened, they continued to talk—the eloquence of Sheil flashed on the minds of his fellow countrymen—roused them from apathy—the multitude rushed forward—the difficulties of emancipation vanished, and eight millions of people were declared free. (Great cheering.) There was no jealousy between them. While he [Mr O'C.] was the working man—and as a working man alone he claimed credit—Richard Sheil, by the powers of his inspiration, broke down the barriers of a proud ascendancy—saw it crumble in dust—and now he can see it like the owls that cannot bear to see the face of day, skulking into hiding holes, and leaving the people of Ireland free and unshackled. (Cheers.) For Richard Sheil then he returned his most sincere thanks—and could assure them that Mr. Sheil would never relax his exertions for the benefit of Ireland. (Cheers.) No, they would go forward in their peaceful struggle until they gained the victory, and then they would shew Europe, as they shewed her before, that they adopted the surest means of triumph, and that they never swerved from the paths of virtue, humanity, and peace. (Great cheering.)

Patrick Power, of Belleyne, Esq, one of the vice Presidents, wished to propose the health of the wife of the Liberator. (Cheers.)

"Mrs. O'Connell"—nine times nine. Air—Here's a health to all good lasses.

Mr O'Connell thanked his friend Mr Patrick Power; indeed he was sorry he could not call him his colleague. [Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes.] Well, Mr Power would not have much trouble in getting their votes. (Cries of No, if he is a Repealer.) He was proud to say that Mrs O'Connell's heart beat strongly for the interests of Ireland [Hear, hear, and cheers.) Often, when the dark and gloomy clouds passed over Ireland's hopes—when black despair was freezing his energies—often, when in sorrow, he was almost driven to abandon his exertions—the happiness of home reanimated him, and he struggled on.—[Cheers.] No man could spend a life of political labour, if the honey of contentment was not administered at home, and although time might roll on, and the yellow leaf of existence be in its sear, the fond affections of his heart were as warm as in the earliest dawn. [Cheers]

"Ebenezer Jacob, Esq, MP for Dungarvan, the defender of foul conspiracy and corruption in that borough," was the next toast.

Mr Edmond Power was called on, but Mr O'Connell said—That was as much as calling upon him. (Laughter.) No man could have an honester heart than Ebenezer Jacob. [Cheers.] No man could vote more honestly in the house, and although apparently cast in a rough mould, yet he was an honest county Wexford man. In that county there was a Luttrell—but in twelve there was found a Judas. [Hear.] But Jacob was not of that character; oh no, he was an honest Protestant. He recollected the first time that Mr Jocob entered the old Catholic Association—his first question was "How many Protestants have joined you?"—and when answered, he honestly exclaimed, "Here is another to join your ranks" [Loud cheers.] The electors of Dungarvan covered themselves with glory—but there was one circumstance to which he should allude. [Hear.] He would speak out. [Hear.] Few men stood higher in public estimation than John M Galwey did at the death of Mr Lamb, he then struggled for the independence of the borough, and soon after for that of the county—he pawned himself and another, too, on the people as Repealers—but he would not say a word of the latter unfortunate gentleman on whom the hand of affliction pressed so heavily. [Cheers.] The county Waterford began the struggle in 1826—that example was followed by Louth, and afterwards by Clare. [Cheers]—And why should John Matthew Galwey, having the confidence of such a people, deceive them? Why should the Castle money turn him from his country?—[Cheers] But the next election he will be hurled from his station for his tergiversation and want of political honesty. [Cheers.] The people had a struggle before them, and the sooner they commenced the better.—[Cheers.] When the election for Dungarvan was coming on, he pressed on J M Galwey the necessity of having a Repealer—Mr Galwey stated that Mr Power of Bellevue, would stand as a Repealer, and it was not until the last moment that Mr Jacob stood forward, and in spite of all truckling he was triumphantly returned. [Cheers]—[Several persons here called out—"What do you think of the City members?" But Mr O'Connell took no notice of the expression. Mr O'Connell continued—He hoped that the people of the county Waterford would have Repeal candidates at the next election. [Cheers]

Edmond Power, Esq, had to acquaint the Meeting that the step son of Mr. Sheil [Mr. Power, of Gurteen] would soon be of age, and that he would stand for the county as a decided Repealer. [Cheers.]

The Chairman said he had to propose another Repealer,

"Cadwallader Waddy, Esq M. P, and the triumph of Repeal in the County Wexford"—nine times nine—Air—Auld lang syne,

The Rev Mr Redmond returned thanks. He stated that at the last election the liberal party had no preparation made for the contest. The people were taken by surprise, and much credit was due to Roger Hayes, Esq. for his exertions in organising a committee to conduct the election. The reverend gentleman defended the Catholic clergy of the county Wexford from the charge of improperly interfering. He felt it his duty to explain to the voters the objects for which they held their privilege—that their votes were not the property of any man—and that the interests of Ireland should always be their just consideration. He was loudly cheered.

"The Port and Trade of Waterford"—Nine times nine—[great cheering]

Mr. John Barden felt sorry that some person more competent than he was did not come forward to return thanks for that toast. He wished to mention to Mr O'Connell that it was intended to apply to government to make a free port of Waterford for the importation of East India produce, and he hoped it would have his support, as it would benefit the city very much. [Cheers.]

R W Barron, Esq, MP said—As allusion was made to the subject of making Waterford a free port, he could assure them that he made three applications to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject. Fourteen months ago he urged the necessity of petitioning on the subject to the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, but not a single petition on the subject was ever forwarded—yes, he heard that there was a private one, but it was not sent to him—nor did he see a copy of it. He was working without assistance. Waterford had a decided claim to become a free port, for six extensive counties imported their teas through Waterford. What was the consequence? The profits which the people of Waterford ought to have went into the pockets of Englishmen, and the Irish consumer was saddled with double the port charges, the expenses of reshipping, and many other inconveniences which would be entirely done away if exertion was made. (Cheers.] The privilege was granted to Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, and why should Waterford be excluded—Why were the merchants so backward when their interests were at stake? [Cheers.] As he had risen he would trouble them with a few words on another subject?—[Hear, hear] In reference to the Dungarvan election a great deal of odium had been cast upon him But he was absent from the country, and could assure them that the assertion that he took a part was untrue.—[Hear, and cheers.] He would appeal to his friends—he would appeal to any man—and ask could there be traced the slightest connection between him and the Dungarvan election. He took neither hand, act, or part in the business, and he defied any man to say that he would do underhand what he would be afraid to do publicly.—(Cheers) A system the most scandalous had been adopted towards him—(hear, hear)—and he was confident that he had done nothing in Parliament or out of it that could merit the treatment which he had received.—(Hear.) He was attacked, too, by a paper in Waterford, and it was stated that he voted against Mr Ward's motion. He did not vote against that motion. In fact, the motion was never put, and even if it were put—it was merely a resolution of the House, which could have no force in law, and this was met by the previous question—that is, not to come to a vote on the merits of the question then—to defer it. In the mean time Mr Stanley retired—the high church party were ejected from the Cabinet—the new Ministers pledged themselves one and all to the principle of this motion—a commission is appointed to lay official intelligence before Parliament on the subject. [Hear.] The Government promised to follow up the enquiry into the revenues of the Church, he, therefore, thought it his duty to wait for this enquiry in order to make the case stronger and above all to prevent division amongst the friends of the motion and its principles. [Hear.] His object was to prevent division—for he knew that would injure the question, and for that feeling he had been so badly treated. [Hear.] He would defy his bitterest enemy to come forward, and he would dare him to proof, and say that he [Mr B] ever received a favour or reward from any of his Majesty's Ministers, or any of his family through him. No, they lived by their own means. [Cheers]—But he hoped that when better known it would be seen that he was not in error. He did not pretend to infallibility—*nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.* Men had differed from him—but he maintained the right of opinion as his birthright—and if the citizens of Waterford expected that he would give up the right of thinking on public questions, they would be disappointed. If he differed from some honourable men he had the satisfaction to know that he also agreed with others equally honourable, equally pure, equally disinterested—on what ground could improper motives be attributed to him? [Hear] They might ask him to lay down his life, but he would never betray his principles. [Cheers] He would die by the hand of the executioner sooner than sully those principles. He had nothing to conceal from them—he courted enquiry—let them not be led away by idle clamour but by calm enquiry—his whole life was before them, and they should recollect that freedom of opinion is what they all contended for—it is the dearest privilege of a freeman. He was ready to resign his seat in Parliament if he did not agree with his constituents; but they should first enquire whether there was really a material difference between them—a difference that involved principles essential to the welfare of the state. He was not afraid of meeting his accusers face to face—strong in his own honesty he defied the malice of his enemies and appealed to the judgment of honest men. If he erred [which he was convinced he did not] it was an error of the head, not the heart, and they should recollect

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

Edmond Power, Esq.., said that he had conducted the two Dungarvan elections, in which Mr. Jacob was concerned. He went to London to defend that Gentleman, and would perform the same again, if occasion required (Cheers.) It was hinted in Dungarvan at the first election that Mr. Henry Barron was in the neighbourhood.

Mr Barron—I have a residence there.

Mr. Power—He understood so, but the company might have heard of the Poleens who kicked up the row at that election. The Poleen who struck the poor bugler, was his tenant.

Mr. Barron—No.

Mr. Power—Was it not well known that Mr John Barron, from whom the people and he (Mr Power) did a great deal, was a most active opponent of the Repealers in Dungarvan?—(hear)—so much so that with the blessing of God, one of the name should never have his support. (Cheers.) That Mr. John Barron was treasurer to a fund, wherever it came from, to beat the Repealers, and there was a gentleman in that room who saw him pay money to a voter in a few minutes after he had voted, and taken the bribery oath. (Hear and murmurs) Henry W Barron was called by some people the Chief Barron, and one would imagine he ought to have some influence.

H W Barron, Esq then rose. He said that he never set a foot in Dungarvan during the election; but had he not a right to go to his residence near it? He never canvassed any man in Dungarvan, and he challenged his enemies to name one, even one of the poorest 40s freeholders, whose oath could be believed, and who could say that he (Mr H W B) used his influence over him.—He differed from many members of his family, even from his own brother, and they were as good and as honest men as any in existence. [Hear] Some of his own relatives did not support him at the late Waterford election.

Mr James Larissy—As one of your constituents, I ask you did you in any way interfere?

Mr Barron—Never, directly, or indirectly.

"The *Waterford Chronicle*, and the honest Press of Ireland, the faithful guardian of our rights and liberties."

Mr. Heney being loudly called on, briefly returned thanks.

Mr O'Connell said that he was one of the Press gang—[laughter]—for he was as much part of the stock in trade of the Orange press as any of their tipes or presses. [Hear, hear] They had been abusing him for twenty five years—some six days in the week, others three, and others one, as they were not published oftener. [Cheers] The proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* was certainly a martyr, both in his purse and in his person, He had been driven into exile and he had suffered imprisonment. He was a victim to the law of libel, which turned one of the highest attributes of the Deity into a crime. [Cheers] Alas! Mr Barron wasted part of his existence in a pestilential prison, and to inflict more bitter punishment, his working printer was sent to prison too. [Loud cheering.] There was another, and, as he was the first victim of repeal, he [Mr O'Connell] wished to allude to him. In fact, either Mr, Barrett or he [Mr, O'C.] was to go to gaol. But Richard Barrett said that Ireland wanted him [Mr. O'C.] so he went to gaol. [Cheers.] Oh! if that man only sent some person to say "I'll give you up O'Connell's manuscript," he might now be enjoying some lucrative situation in one of their colonies. That prosecution was to put him down, and he could not speak but with emotion of his friend Mr. Barrett. [Cheers.]

"Richard Barrett, Esq,"—nine times nine—(cheers)

"The Vice Presidents, Patrick Power and James Esmonde, Esqrs"—nine times nine.

The Vice Presidents returned thanks

Mr. O'Connell again addressed the assembly, after which,

"The Stewards," were then proposed. This toast was drunk with rapturous applause.

"Daniel O'Connell, Esq, jun" (Great applause.")

This young gentleman, who was facetiously called on by his father to make a speech, rose, and said he thanked the company for the high honour they had done him in proposing his health, and for the very flattering manner with which it was received.

About eleven o'clock, Mr O'Connell, the chairman, Mr Winston Barron, and several other gentlemen retired, amid the most tremendous cheering for the Liberator.

The chair was then taken by Peter Gibbons, Esq,—many excellent songs were sung, speeches delivered, and a scene of the greatest gaiety and humour ensued.—About two o'clock the jovial spirits that remained after Mr O'Connell, &c, had retired, separated after spending a night of almost unprecedented pleasure.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

On Saturday last, pursuant to notice, a meeting of merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this city, was held at Commins's hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Branch Bank in Waterford, in connection with the National Bank of Ireland.

About two o'clock, on the motion of Mr. John Reynolds, of Dublin, who is Secretary to the company in Ireland, R. Winston Barron, Esq. M. P. was moved to the chair.

Mr. Reynolds then said, he attended the meeting on the part of the London Board of Management, to explain the objects which they had in view in forming a Bank, to be called the "National Bank of Ireland." The objects of the company were two-fold—the first object was, to make money; and the second, the improvement of the agricultural and trading classes in this country. It is intended that the head quarters of the Bank should be in London. The present board of management in London is composed of twenty individuals of the first rate respectability—men of great integrity and property—some of the most extensive merchants and bankers in the British metropolis. They have agreed to form this bank, with a capital of one million, to be subscribed in 20,000 shares at £50 each. So soon as the 20,000 shares are subscribed for, the board of management in London propose to the Irish public—if in any town where the inhabitants wish to establish a branch, they create a fund of £50,000, or £100,000, or any sum they fix on, the Board are ready to advance a sum similar to it, they, the Board, taking half the net profits. They claim the right of appointing the Manager,