





AND THEE MEETINGS.

rejoice to find, will maintain its... The repeal of the bill for this reason, among others...

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY—A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Russell) of the House of Commons, having succeeded in snatching the... of the Parson's infant—the Bishop of Meath...

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Describing the meeting of Thursday evening... the meeting of Thursday evening...

A SOLDIER AT NEW ROSS.

A soldier at New Ross... a soldier at New Ross...

LIBERTY IN YOUGHAL.

Liberty in Youghal... liberty in Youghal...

EXAMPLE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Example for the country... example for the country...

CHARLES A. WALKER.

Charles A. Walker... Charles A. Walker...

DISASTER AT SEA.

Disaster at sea... disaster at sea...

TITHES CALCULATION.

Tithes calculation... tithes calculation...

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Mary Fetherston has arrived at Jane Villa, since from Dublin... fashionable intelligence...

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, in Cork, the lady of the Archbishop of Cork, of a son... births...

DEATHS.

On Tuesday morning, at her apartments, Cathedral-square, in this city, Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq... deaths...

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, August 15, 1834... promotions and exchanges...

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Fisher, M.D., from half pay of the 5th Corps of Cavalry, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces... hospital staff...

MEMORANDA.

The date of the Commission of the Hon. the Lord Chancellor, in the 6th Foot, is 12th October, 1833, and not 22d October, 1833, as previously stated... memoranda...

THE NAVY.

Vice Admiral Fleming has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nile, in the room of Sir Richard King, whose death was announced some days ago... the navy...

LAW POINTS.

JUDGMENT IN CASE—ASSIGNMENT... law points...

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL O'LEARY IN CORK.

General O'Leary, of the South American service, has arrived on a visit to his family, after an absence of some ten years... arrival of General O'Leary...

COMMUNICATED.

On the arrival of this gentleman... communicated...

MR. E. SOLOMONS, OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT.

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Royal Family, No. 172, Strand, London... Mr. E. Solomons...

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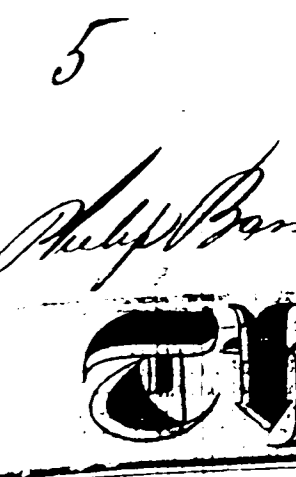
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SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

THE TEMPER WITH WHICH THE MENACED CIVIL WAR SHOULD BE ENCOUNTERED.—War declared—war to the knife! Read the proceedings of the meeting on Thursday. Above all, and before all, read the denunciation of the Beresfords. His Grace the Primate, called by the Providence of God to preside over the Irish Church, has spoken by his deputy and near relative, and brother in the faith, the Rev. Marcus Beresford. These men are anxious for war—these Beresfords are ready again for the bidding—ready again to erect the triangles—ready again to score the characters of their loyalty upon the incensed backs of the King's subjects. Let the monsters be met—let the dogs be muzzled.

Marcus I my Rev. Hero, we are not at war with Revolutionary France—thanks to the wisdom of E. R. Gray—thanks to a Reformed Parliament, and a Reform Ministry.

Marcus I my pious friend, there is no Orange man at the helm—there is no Corruption in the field—there is no packed and bloody Parliament sitting in College-green.

Marcus, take care! The people of Birmingham have given up burning Dissenters, and the government of Ireland will not allow you or your like to imbue your hands in the blood of Catholics.

Take care, your Reverence! do not believe, that you or the sanguinary brutes you would halloo to slaughter, will be treated hereafter with the mistaken lenity and impolitic forbearance, with which heretofore their insolence and disorderly ways were sought to be smoothed. Put a Beresford on the back—put a she-wolf.

It will be for Lord Wellesley to adopt immediate measures—*Ac Repellente quid detrimenti capiat.* We tell him, his Excellency that it is threatened.—We tell him that he is threatened. Of his energy we have no doubt. Of the clearness and accuracy of his perceptions his enemies entertain none. In his wisdom and his experience the country confides with as much security as a British army would confide in the military talents of his mistaken brother.

It will be quite necessary that the Executive should be on the alert. Every effort is already making to exasperate the feelings of the population. They have imported millions from England for the purpose of adding fuel to the flame.

It is a mistake to imagine that the Beresfords and their gang would have appeared the tremendous responsibility of consigning the Protestant Clergy to starvation, without some other object than that of merely spitting the Minister, or embarrassing the Government of the country.

The war, indeed, is already declared, and it will be for the Attorney General seriously to consider whether a Pandemonium is to be opened in Dublin, for the sole and exclusive purpose of organizing a resistance, perhaps an armed resistance, against the King's peace, his crown and dignity.

Of this we are satisfied, that if prompt measures be not taken, we shall hear, in the course of the next week, from the North of Ireland, a response to the speech of the Rev. Marcus Beresford. Or, without a figure, we shall hear a tale of blood.

Do we fear Rebellion? No—not at all! but outrages and murder we fear.

In the meantime—for the satisfaction of all parties—it is right it should be known that government is resolved to act with promptitude and decision.

(FROM THE FLOTT.)

SANGUINARY MEETING.—It was well observed by a contemporary, the Register, that not one of the noble landlords who figured at the late sanguinary meeting promised to support the parsons, whom, if they do not support, they have sentenced to starvation. They always said that the titles of Ireland were indirectly held by the Protestant landlords. Here is an opportunity of directly paying them. They preach—where is their practice? They give to the parsons declamation, froth, fury, blood, and bayonets—but not one word of relief. Common honesty should dictate to the Contrivance landlords to pay those whom they have deprived of subsistence. To be sure they may say the collection of tithes is still legal, and the law ought to be enforced. Yes, tithes are still "in the bond," but the same bond empowers the people to abstain from voluntary payment; and the parsons, although having a written right, have placed themselves in circumstances by which they have deprived themselves of all moral compulsory means of enforcing them. Do they think that, after the experience of the people—they never yet obtained any relief or immunity which they did not extort by their own exertions—after the recent evidence they have had that the Lords will yield nothing, unless they are made to feel that the church will be worse off by their obduracy, and have thus held out a premium for "passive resistance"—after the decision of the representative assembly of the state, that tithes, as existing by law, are unjust—after the tacit admission by all parties, Conservative and Whig, that they could not in future be collected any longer—do they suppose, after all this, that the people will not resort to their only remedy—we will not call it "passive resistance," for that might offend "ears polite"—but that they will abstain from a voluntary surrender of their goods to a church, which seems every hour, through its ministers as well as its parsons, striving to place itself more and more in a revolting attitude, and arraying itself wantonly against the interests, the affections, the prejudices, and the happiness of the great mass of the tithing community. In vain do the parsons say, the law is the law, and we will enforce them. The people say in answer, whatever the law does not prohibit us to do, we will do. The law does not prohibit us to raise our cattle out of the parish, or to break them up; and every principle of moral equity and immutable justice—our wants, our grievances, our provocations, all, all, all, the only resource we have left to procure redress and justice.

Indeed, the fact, in refusing the moderate bill—which would have been benefit to the persons, relief to the people, and, in fact, conservative to the State—did not expect to hear the parsons—What, then, was the object, it will be asked, of their going out the hill? There can be but one intelligible object—to excite popular exasperation—to produce an explosion, and through blood and civil war to conquer once more, ASCENDANCY.

The object is illustrated by the tone of the late Protestant meeting, as it is called. We deny that it was a "Protestant" meeting. It was a meeting of a few Tory aristocrats, and a rabble of low Orangemen from the Gaulees. The Protestants, as a body, were not there. There was not an attendance—and it is remarkable—one single Dublin merchant—but a MERCHANT TAILOR! It was a meeting of the desperate drags of a tottering faction, assembled not to raise tithes to the paid, but to excite an exasperating resistance which would lead to explosion. What, but to exasperate the people more, could the revolting names of Jocelyn and Beresford be pushed forward on the foreground of that meeting? Previous to the explosion of '98, the noted John Claudius Beresford attended the House of Commons in his yeomanry uniform, and, leaning on his sword, made a speech in which he said "the incipient rebellion must be made to explode!" Flogging, picketing, hanging, and half-hanging, immediately followed. What, then, can be the object—at least the evident effect—of another of the same coming forward at this juncture with a speech of so exasperating a character? Not to gain respect for the Irish parsons—not to cause tithes to be paid;—no—that speech was calculated to embitter resistance—to render it sanguinary, and to instigate an explosion. This protesting follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, who sat with publicans and sinners—this parson, in the true spirit of his Pharisaical bigotry, declared he would live on "potatoes and salt" for these were his words "sooner than associate with Catholics!" Was this language—were the exhortations to extermination of Catholics intended to reconcile the people to the payment of tithes? No, no; we cannot say what was "intended," but we say that that speech—that speech by a Beresford—the whole tone and character of the meeting—was calculated to confirm the resistance to tithes, and give to it a sanguinary character.

What is the duty of the people? To do the very contrary of what the faction wish. To render themselves estimable in the eyes of the world, and strong at home by the contrast. Those who desire to provoke violence will not fail to hire incendiaries to go among the people, in order to commit them by perpetrating crime. Let every honest man in Ireland be on his guard against such stirrers. Let every honest man who may address a public assembly recollect, that every imprudent word will be noted down, and brought forward in the season against the people, to justify desperate acts. Let such orators be mistrusted if they are found. Crime too should be avoided—avoided not found because it is sin, but because it is treachery to Ireland. Great, peaceful, constitutional, and just means are at the disposal of the people. Let those alone be resorted to—steadfastly, determinedly, but peacefully pursued. Let union and subordination be paramount. Then, bigotry, monopoly, and blood thiristries, will be dispensed of, and liberty, equality, independence, and Ireland, most surely obtain a signal triumph.

THE TITHES WAR—THE KING'S TROOPS.—The two ministerial journals, the Globe and Courier, are exhibiting the successful manœuvring of the peasantry in Rathbilly, to evade the payment of Parson Whitty's tithes, as a forecast of what may be expected during the winter. The Tory peers who rejected the tithes bill have left the clergy in a most unenviable condition. The Courier, in connection with the subject, adverts to the passage in the Lord Chancellor's speech on Monday, in which he explained that "the law could not break open doors to get at property, nor seize cattle and corn unless they were in the field; that, placed under lock and key, they might laugh to scorn the army, the police, and the clergyman's tithes-gatherers."

It could appear by the following, from the Killenny Journal, that the King's troops have been ordered to quit the service of Parson Whitty:—"We have just received information that the troops engaged in the collection of tithes by the Rev. Mr. Whitty, of Ballinglass, have received orders to return to Carlow, and that they cannot again expect to have their co-operation in the discharge of his spiritual duties."

We should be very glad to see a return of the amount of the public money expended in support of the military and police, so fruitlessly employed in the single parish of Rathbilly during the present campaign. We think it likely that the expense to the Treasury, caused by the vain endeavour to collect Parson Whitty's tithes, would exceed their total nominal value, even at 20 years' purchase.

THE CHURCH COMMISSION.—During the sitting of parliament our leading duty, as an Irish journalist, was to put our shoulders to the work in aid of the "pressure from without," in order to extort from an unwilling and tardy legislature as many enactments for the public good as possible. Now that the session is over, our duties require another impulse—namely, to give to the enactments as much practical efficacy as they are capable of. Among the very inadequate measures of the Whigs was that one—the Irish Church Commission. This commission was intended by the ministers as a mere subterfuge to get time, and to prevent the collision with the Lords, which the Lords have since treated them to notwithstanding—so that they have had the discredit of the subterfuge, without its benefits. The general facts pressed to be sought by the commission are too notorious to require its labors. See the contradictory conduct of the Whigs. They refuse "inquiry" on the measure of repeal, although they admit it to be a subject of much perplexity, and one upon which many errors were prevalent; and they grant a commission of "inquiry" upon a subject, the general nature and merits of which are plain and as notorious as the sun at noon day. With the Whigs the commission only meant protraction and postponement.—The people should take good care to render it one of work and utility—at least that if not much good, the mischief of which it is susceptible may be avoided. We say the mischief of which it is susceptible, and we say this because we find that the commissioners appoint the same persons who were employed in making out the late census—a set of men in whom incapacity and neglect of duty were notorious, from the imperfect nature of that census—who, almost all the creatures of ascendancy, would be inclined purposely to suppress facts calculated to show the monstrous anomalies connected with our enormous establishment, compared with the dilutive Protestantism of the country. Such falsification of returns are not without precedent. In the case of the late census, which were moved for by that most useful member, Mr. Finn, he found and demonstrated flagrant falsifications. If, then, the people leave the returns solely to the official per-

sons appointed, we anticipate nothing but imperfect and very partial returns. We take up the pen, therefore, to call upon the people to aid in these returns, every where to exert themselves to collect facts and supply materials. We are convinced that much as has been said of the disparity between the Protestants, for whom the burdensome establishment is preserved, and the Catholics who are obliged to maintain it, the disparity, if there be fair returns, will be found much greater than has been yet stated or imagined. Let every parish in Ireland form a committee to aid in these returns. The people could not employ themselves through the summer in more practical or useful agitation. Let them collect facts. It may not always be easy to reckon the number of Catholics; but the few, the Protestants, can easily be reckoned, and this would be itself manifestly one thing needful to ascertain. We again emphatically call upon the people of Ireland earnestly and actively to employ themselves diligently and actively in this work, the utility of which, for ulterior purposes, must be manifest to every one.

CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—The Protestants of Ireland, to a man, must be up and stirring. The enemy is on the alert, plotting for their total ruin. We must not sleep on our arms, and our affairs shall be placed in the hands of those who regard life, liberty, property, and religion. The indies must be defeated, if we are true to ourselves, and use the powers, with which heaven hath gifted us.

The committee of the Conservative Society have wisely resolved on a general meeting for Tuesday next. We implore every man who regards the cause of truth to shake off apathy, and at once to join the ranks of the faithful. The crisis has come, and longer, holding back will be criminal.—*Erasmus Packer.*

It would appear from the above that, though the Tories were in the Lords and Commons the most violent abusers of the ministry, for outflitting these classes of the Coercion Bill which applied to political societies, they are the first to avail themselves of the non-existence of such classes! For the past week they have been entertaining one another with the most doleful tales of Protestant "sufferings" and Protestant "disabilities." Mr. O'Connell has at least preserved them from one calamity—has not now been depressed by the proclamation of a Lord Lieutenant. But mark the inconsistency of the Tories! They reject a Tithes Bill, because Mr. O'Connell was the projector of its most beneficial modification; and their next act is to nullify, by the absence of a majority, the bill, which, if it were carried, would be a great benefit to the people. They are, however, not so consistent as they would appear. They are, in fact, not so consistent as they would appear. They are, in fact, not so consistent as they would appear.

THE TITHES BILL.—THE MINISTRY.—GREAT PARLIAMENT MEETING.—So closely connected is the defeat of the tithes bill and the conduct of the ministry in consequence thereof, with the objects and results of the recent Protestant meeting, that we deem it better to consider these three topics in one article, than to treat them as matters to be separately considered. The defeat of the tithes bill is generally deemed to have been an act influenced by a desire to maintain the rights of the clergy. The number of the bishops voting in the majority on this question has in no small degree contributed to confirm such an opinion; all that we can say on this part of the case is, that if the object of the majority really was to serve the clergy, their vote was decidedly calculated to defeat that object. By the provisions of the tithes bill, as sent up to the House of Lords, the sum to be received by the clergy amounted nearly to that provided for them under Mr. Goulburn's composition act. This seems not to have been generally attended to; the fact, however, is so. To prove this we have but to mention that the difference of the sum receivable under Mr. Goulburn's act and the sum to be receivable under the now rejected act, was not more than twelve and a half per cent., and therefore was a payment which, in a pecuniary point of view, was much better for the clergy than their almost helpless dependence on the usual, and of late ineffectual, legal remedies for the non-payment of the old charges. As to the security for the payment, we believe that no man can hesitate to admit that the landlords would be better marks for the money than the tenants. The tithes bill, which Lord Melbourne seemed but imperfectly acquainted with, although he undertook, as Prime Minister, to explain its details, is even better for the clergy than he described it; in fact, the comparison between it and the old system of Mr. Goulburn's is this:—The average cost, loss, or deduction, out of the nominal tithes income to the clergyman, was formerly ten per cent on its amount. The loss by the new plan was but ten per cent. more. Thus, under the plan of Mr. Goulburn, a clergyman whose nominal income, under the old composition, was £500 per annum, received in money about four hundred and fifty pounds.

By the new bill, the sum paid by the landowner to a clergyman claiming the nominal tithes of £500 would be THREE HUNDRED—add to this that the clergyman would have one-fifth more—that is, £100 from the consolidated fund, making in all a sum of £400 per annum, being, but £50 per annum less than the amount under Mr. Goulburn's act. The difference being, as we have above stated, but twelve and a half per cent., which, in our humble opinion, would have been a moderate reduction, when the difference of the security is considered in the case of having the landowner as a paymaster instead of the tenant. So far are the clergyman, in general, from being opposed to this bill, that we have actually seen letters from them, declaring the mischief experienced in consequence of its defeat. Amongst the rest, we have seen one to a mercantile gentleman in this city, from a northern county, in which it is expressly stated, that "owing to the defeat of the tithes bill, he fears his inability to meet his engagements; and that he could, on the credit of that bill, have been able to raise money, which, owing to the defeat of the measure, he cannot now procure." But the bill is defeated, and the question is, what will ministers now do? The Sun, one of the hack ministerial prints, says, that they will prorogue parliament immediately; in other words, ministers will do nothing. They will, as we suspected, betake themselves to grovelling shooting; and let others take their course, trusting to chance for what may happen between this time and the opening of the next session. The fact is that the reform measure, of which the Whigs boast so much, has merely produced a collision between the Houses of Lords and Commons, in which, whilst the champions on each side box, the people bear the blows. Well, as every part has a

peculiar position to meet, or cure the evils of the times, we find the great Protestant meeting assembled to remedy the mischief. A Mr. Martin, the Rev. Mr. Marill, has come forward on this occasion, without, as we can learn, any precise plan. His only topics were some stale and stereotyped observations, denouncing the Catholic religion. His speech, however, is not a very fair sample of those topics which were urged at this assembly. The other clergymen, Messrs. Boyton and O'Sullivan, were more cautious and more wise. But the peers who attended, and whose political views are widely different from the laity, being views dictated in their character of politicians rather than as friends of the Church, have cordially avowed that the object of the meeting was, the revival of Orangism! This, in fact, seems to have been the pacific destiny by the peers and laymen who formed the chief component part of the Protestant meeting, to alleviate the evils of which the clergy complain, and this at the very moment when the majority of the clergy complain of actual starvation, which the rejection of the tithes bill threatens to prolong! The Protestant meeting occupies so much space in our columns this day, that little room is left for comment. The only remark which we have no space to make is, that the revival of Orangism (if such be the object) can have no other effect than to revive agitation on every side. Is this an object of gratification to peers, to clergy, and to Protestants? We should think that, at least, it ought not; yet such only can be the effect of the proceedings. The vested rights of the clergy may be destroyed, but cannot be preserved by the speeches of men who cheer the defeat of a measure by which alone the ministers of the church could, under present circumstances, have been saved from ruin.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.) THE LUXURIOUS LORDS.—Our anticipations are realized. The Peers have thrown out the tithes bill. They have thrown it out by a majority which allows us not to question that the spirit manifested in the acts is the prevailing spirit of their Order. The high Church fanaticism which foolishly triumphs in the Orangemen, drunk with passion and with bigotry, will exist as if the downfall of his foes had been believed; but the wise among the Conservatives—and there are even among them, wise and thoughtful and benevolent men—will sigh over the mad infatuation of their lordly champions, and say with Pyrrhus—"Another such victory and we are undone!"

By a majority of sixty-seven the Bill has been rejected. The Ministerial will be approved? The opinion is not so much as we might expect. It is very well. Great has been the triumph of O'Connell and his colleagues in extorting from the Commons the admission of the principle of church reform, greater will be their triumph; if, in its consequences, that admission lead to a peaceful arrangement of the struggling and discordant elements which distract the constitution of Britain. For the benefit of the Lords and Lordlings the ramifications of the Irish Establishment have been perpetuated; its blood-encrusted fabric sheltered their paper relations and dependants; its strife, hatred, and uncharitableness which its vile influence generated among our miserable countrymen, enabled them to sustain a most monstrous system of misrule, of spoliation, of oppression—it is fitting that the instrument of their guilt should be made the instrument of their ruin. The period of their pride is past; the day of doom is come. Their own hands plucked the serpents' teeth, which ripen into a harvest of brilliant froth, springing to their destruction. They have sown the seed, let them reap the whirlwind!

What will be done? Before our paper goes to press we may be able to answer the question more decisively; but now it seems to us that one of these results must ensue from the course adopted by the Lords. The Ministry will go out and the Tories will succeed them; or they will remain in office defeated and dishonoured; or there will be such a demonstration on the part of the Commons and the country, as to compel the submission of the Aristocrats; or there will be a creation of Peers. The Tories cannot attempt to govern Britain; the Whigs cannot subject themselves to the scoffing mockery of their enemies, to the pity or the indignation of their friends, by holding place when their power is departed; there will not be such a demonstration as might frighten the Lords from the Reform agitation, for the subject of contention now, though in principle as Imperial; in practice, an Irish or Provincial question, and England will scarcely move an inch on our behalf. Will there, then, be a creation of Peers? We know not in what other mode Lord Melbourne could have contemplated the cutting of the Gordian knot with which he bound himself knowingly in accepting the Premiership. For our own part, we like not this system of expedient temporizing. A creation would put off the evil day; but that day must arrive. The Responsible or the Irresponsible must be dominant. The People or the Peers must rule the State. A creation would only strengthen the Oligarchy; it would increase its numbers, its wealth, its influence. Men of Whig principles would be chosen—men of high Whig principles; and the line of demarcation between them and the Tories would be lightly drawn; associated closely together; that line would soon be utterly effaced, and the nation would be forced to commence the work of reform de novo, when many new difficulties would have arisen to bar its progress.

There must be a searching, a thorough, a constitutional change in the relation of the realm's estates, or these collisions will be of perpetual recurrence. The "balance" which never existed, save in imagination, can no longer be even imagined to exist. There can no more be a compromise between a spirit of feudalism and the spirit of modern civilization—between the principles of aristocracy and democracy. One or the other must prevail; and until the peerage be elective,

there will be no order or quietest regularity in the government of the empire. *Delenda est Carthago.* The House of Peers will not lose its claim to the title "until the roots of the disease which makes it loathsome and pestiferous be plucked out with decision. It must be annihilated. It is necessary, of wise and honest statesmen to shrink from contemplating the difficulty with which the adverse committee of the Legislature must grapple, the management of public affairs. The time for action is at hand; and it behoves every man to choose his part. Parliament will suffer no longer. Strong and bold measures are essential to the benefit of the body politic.

Headline, what will become of the Clergy? They have been sufficiently for the past year on the elementary aid of the Legislature. How will they behave during that which is even more fertile, they have much cause to thank their illustrious defender. Their are strict. All the armies of Britain would be powerless to collect them. Whence will the Parson procure the means of life? Will the sons of the Church, who have so manfully withstood her "enemies," who have paraded and had her flourishing sermons? No grant can be made to them; and their situation will be terrible in many cases. How many Peers no footstep, no feeling, or care will be their friends? If married, will they then (the procedure should, handled away, and irretrievably strength the flame of civil discord—that it should forbid the re-establishment of peace among the people) that it should be the herald of war and bloodshed)—but it is strange that the Whigs should upon the very men whose rights they profess to guard with religious devotion, should not have forebidden them to adopt Mr. Chelmsley's policy, and to have intimated to the diabolical suggestions of pride and intolerant fanaticism—they have subjected many unfortunate clergymen to privations for which we all-radicul we we are; there sympathy and they have precipitated and insured the ruin of the Establishment.

MARRIAGE OF THE SULTANA BELICEA TO ALI PACHA. The following letter is from an eye witness of the festivities and ceremonies which took place on the occasion of the late royal nuptials at Constantinople. The marriage of a Turkish Princess to an extraordinary event in the annals of the Ottoman history; that it is still more extraordinary in that the daughter of the Emperor of Turkey should be allowed to transmit the blood of the Caliph to her offspring, and thereby to transfer the throne from the male to the female line. The preparations made for the nuptials, which have just been completed, have for a considerable time occupied the attention of the Sultan, and his ministers, and the people of the city. The Sultan's daughter, the Princess Belicea, is the daughter of the Emperor of Turkey, and she is the daughter of the Caliph. The Sultan's daughter, the Princess Belicea, is the daughter of the Emperor of Turkey, and she is the daughter of the Caliph. The Sultan's daughter, the Princess Belicea, is the daughter of the Emperor of Turkey, and she is the daughter of the Caliph.

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WINE DANIEL DUN... IS this day landing from... HONOR OLD SHERRY, and... from Oporto SIXTEEN PIPES... PORT WINE... He has also for Sale in the... Street in George's-street, a large... of 4 Pipes and 5 Hides, and in... the enclosed importation, per... SHERRY, &c. M. M. BEIRA (S... SHERRY, &c. M. M. BEIRA (S... BON, TERNERIFFE, CAPE M... and bottle. The friends and customers of... appreciate the advantages which... House in Oporto, Cape... constant personal attention, enable... them, and of which the character... sustained by a further guarantee... of the Trade, by Purchasing... DARD and FORTY PUNCHES... in Bond, of which SIXTY will... May and June, 1833. WATERFORD, August 23, 1834.

TO THE SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—An Advertisement appeared in last Thursday's... abilities as an Optician, and my... I owe it to justice to myself as... City, who have kindly examined... care, and whose continued... of retaining by appointment, call... of 1830, and since that time... a number of gentlemen of ac... social position whose names... himself Optician in the City... color, and as an Optician... (Lenses, Spectacles, and... my attention, and in a... need to procure a Spectacle... spherical (and also concave... color of lenses), but all... spiritual without the care of... his opinion, and in some... that I should have... tions, the late and the... of the late and the... have been occasional occasions... but which I should have... that they were affected from... of that kind, and that I... more than twenty years back... first came to Ireland, when I... Percival Stanger, a new and... the slight improvement in... Spectacles, being adapted... found most successful in my... community, but as a whole... single year of trial, and... times, and in some cases... of the late and the... of any Optician in London... the truth of the above... 1829, '31, and '32, and... to surpass the most famous... time has undergone a... assumptions as regards the eff... for those ladies and gentlemen... from me from experience, and... test, and I am confident... men, forbids me using a... letters besent to the most re... don and Dublin, such as Mr... navy in the one, and Yax... In the other, I have... attended and consulted to... but let him who has honesty... name, Mr. Stanger, I beg... factory mode, in which you... new apparatus, and for a... it must rest; be a dubious... rest before the public, (and... adves are cognizant of fac... where after strangers are... moon inspected, and the... attend most joyfully to ser... of the public; but any set... directly, involved through... contempt it merits. Hoping that the above... your approbation, I remain, Your most obed... Chamber of Commerce, August 22, 1834. Any Communication or Establishment will be attended to by Mr. Stanger, at his residence, 10, Old Court, Ireland or England? A... is interesting.

COMMUNICATIONS. REDUCED CABIN, Oct.

THE Public are informed that the... is intended to rail... junction with the NOR... offering the departure... each Port. ORDER CITY OF... FROM WATERFORD, 8 Aug. 7. Starting 12... .. 8 Morning. 12... .. 12 Noon. 12... .. 7 Morning.

OP-REMALS: after Refractions may be Carriages and Horses, and every information.

The lady detained male attire, has obtained journey to Paris, but of her intended arrival Talleyrand depar... returns hither again.