9

Philip Barron

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 2193. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834. Price 6d.

TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.

1

DANIEL CARIGAN

IS now landing, on the Custom House Quay, the CARGO of the brig *Tinandra*, from St. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, consisting of

Five Thousand DEALS,
Seven Thousand HHD. STAVES,
Fifty Tons BLACK BIRCH,

and a quantity of SPARS and POLES of various dimensions, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms by applying at his Deal Yard, entrance by LADY LANE and by PETER STREET.

Waterford 29th August, 1834.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

2

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 8,
AND DAY FOLLOWING, AT THE DWELLING HOUSE OF
MR. M'DOUGALL, PARADE, WATERFORD,
(Who is Retiring from Business.)

THE entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Consisting of two fine Sets of Dining Tables, one Set on Pillar and Claw; Card and Pier Tables; Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs; handsomely Carved Grecian Sofa; pair of Cut Lustres, with Mirrors; Chimney Glass 64 20; Pier Glasses, one 35-22; Carpets and Rugs; Fenders and Fire Furniture; a capital Eight Day Clock; Celeret Sideboard; a splendid Epergne; and a variety of articles of Plated Ware; Glass, Delft, and China; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; with appropriate Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture; a Filtering Stone; Book Case, and a quantity of Books; a fine Marine Painting by LYNN, in rich Gilt Frame, on Canvas, 60 42; Sporting Pieces, by SATORIUS, very rare; a Cabinet Picture, by WEST; a series of West India Views, Framed and Glazed; and several other fine Engravings, &c. &c.

Sale each Day at TWELVE o'clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Sept. 3, 1834.

CAUTION.

3

THE Public are hereby Cautioned not to pay any Money to THOMAS FORRISTALL, late Whiskey Factor, he not being entitled to receive it.

Waterford Sept. 4, 1834.

WANTED,

4

AS BREWER, in a respectable Concern, a clever, active Person, who will make himself generally useful.

ALSO,

A competent Person to take the management of a Distillery, who has a perfect knowledge of Book-Keeping. None but the most respectable need apply, as Security will be required.

Application to be made to MATTHEW CARROLL, Waterford.

A MALTSTER WANTED.

A SOBER and attentive MALTSTER, who can offer satisfactory testimonials of his abilities, will hear of a respectable situation by applying at the office of this Paper; or to Mr. EDMOND BURKE, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR a limited number of Years or absolutely, a Perpetual Annuity or Rent Charge of Twenty Five Pounds, late Irish Currency, charged on Freehold Lands, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, situate within Two Miles of the Town of DUNGARVAN, and producing a clear Yearly profit Rent of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Apply to Mr. [illegible], Apothecary, Dungarvan, (if by letter, to be post-paid.)

CARLOW LAY COLLEGE.

7

ALTERATIONS and improvements have been lately made in this Establishment, for the benefit of Children from Eight to Twelve years of age.

Hitherto such Children could not be accommodated to the full satisfaction of the Superiors.

It was impossible, from the circumstances of the place, to keep them completely separated from the more grown and advanced boys.

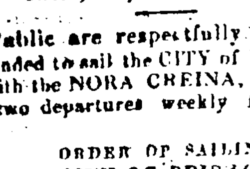
Now, however, this desirable object has been attained by the improvements which have just been made.

Distinct and separate apartments have been fitted up for Children of a tender age; separate Masters have charge of their instruction, and an intelligent Matron, of genteel manners, and in every qualified for her situation, is appointed to take special care of their persons.

By these improvements the small Children are entirely separated in their studies and recreations from the full grown boys.

For terms, application to be made to the College.

8



COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.
Cabin, only .... £1 17s. 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.
CITY OF BRISTOL,
JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
2 Sept. 12 Noon.	6 Sept. 7 Morning.
9 .. .. 7 Morning.	13 .. .. 2 Afternoon.
16 .. .. 12 Noon.	20 .. .. 7 Morning.
23 .. .. 7 Morning.	27 .. .. 12 Noon.
30 .. .. 12 Noon.	

NORA CREINA,
J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,	From Bristol, Tuesdays,
5 Sept. 7 Morning.	2 Sept. 5 Afternoon.
12 .. .. 12 Noon.	9 .. .. 9 Morning.
19 .. .. 7 Morning.	16 .. .. 5 Afternoon.
26 .. .. 9 Morning.	23 .. .. 8 Morning.
	30 .. .. 3 Afternoon.

☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford,
or at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TUNING PIANOFORTES.—Among the recent new inventions announced in Paris, is an improved method of tuning pianos, which is so simple that a person with a tolerable ear may tune the instrument himself. This is effected by means of a piece of mechanism formed of pressure screws, so that the large tuning key will be no longer wanted, and be superseded by one small enough to go into a lady's work-box; and it is formed on such a principle, that the tone may be ascertained with the greatest nicety and no risk of breaking the strings is incurred.—*Athenæum.*

TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

9

WANTS a Situation, as CLERK, in a Mercantile Establishment, a steady active, Young Man, who is a good Accountant, has been some time in an Office, and who would be found useful and attentive in any Department. He can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials from several Gentlemen, and particularly from his last Employer, would engage in a Whole sale and Retail Spirit Warehouse, or respectable Grocer's Shop.

Any communications addressed P. M., at the Office of this Paper, will meet prompt attention.

Waterford, Sept. 5, 1834.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

The straggling village of Waterloo, appearing in the midst of the fields which seem snatched from the heart of the forest, gives, in its quiet rusticity, no sign of the fierce and fiery deeds of which it was once the theatre. In the village church are many simple memorials, erected by surviving affection or respect, to the memory of those who fell on the dreadful 18th of June, and the preceeding engagement. Their honoured names need no glorious record—they are written, and written for ever, in the page of history.

The field of Waterloo!—what an eternity of recollections hang upon it. The guides cry out "There stood the Duke—there dropped Picton—here the German legion was cut to pieces. Look onwards—there was Napoleon's position—by that route he fled!" The scene comes forth in all its terrible reality; it spreads itself out like a wild phantasmagoria; shouts and death-groans 'hurtle' in the heavens—they rend the air—they embarrass the echoes.—But the guides soon destroy the illusion. 'Achetez des boutons, Madame; button of English guard. Voila l'aigle de Napoleon. Bayonne bullet, grape-shot, French trompette; achetez, Madame. Quelque chose de plus, Monsieur, pour les guides, nous sommes si pauvres.' We found that there was no possibility of shaking off our tormentors, whom we had already paid three times over but by pushing vigorously on. One, the most importunate of half a dozen, still ran by the side of the carriage, crying out while his breath held, 'Position Napoleon—Belle Alliance—boulet de canon in de valls—look Ma'am—voyez, Madame.' At last we tired out our persecutor, just as a grey drizzling rain came on, covering the plains of Waterloo with a shroud, in melancholy keeping with the unidentified graves, and the wide, still field of battle.—*Notes of a Traveller.*

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.—Mr. Samuel Herapath, of Holborn-hill, gave the following singular testimony before the Committee on Drunkenness:—"This woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin-drinker; she had four sons and two daughters transported; after making away with all her substance, and being without means to procure intoxicating drink, she agreed to sell the teeth in her head, to supply herself with her favourite beverage; she had every tooth actually taken out of her head with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long-acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for it only *fourpence*, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than *fourpence*. She has now only two teeth in her head. To raise the supplies for her favorite liquid, she next applied to a medical man to take her body when she died, but he said he would engage to purchase her as a speculation, provided she would take a certain medicine so many times a week; she was apprehensive the medicine he intended would bring her quicker to her end, and she declined the bargain."

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.—As the sun *set* on the 23d, we moored below the village of Fazil Shan, in the Mouth of the Raveo or Hydraotes, still called Iraotee by the natives. This was the spot where Alexander of Macedon met his anxious army after his severe wound, and showed to his troops that his precious life was yet preserved; but these are events which live only in the historical works of Europe; they are unknown to the natives of Asia. I must mention, however, a circumstance corroborative of the Greek historians—the field of beans that I observed on the bank of this river. They led Alexander, for some time, to mistake the heads of the Indus for the Nile: and now remain in a distant age, as proofs of his journey, and accuracy in the historians of this expedition.—*Barnes's Voyage on the Indus.*

THE EYE.—The opinion of the exquisite sensibility of the eye has arisen from the pain which is felt on the admission of a small piece of dirt, or a fly, between the eyelids; but this occurs from a wise and preservative provision of nature, on account of the insensibility of the eyeball itself. Let the eyelid be raised, and the same piece of dust applied to the surface of the eye, no pain, and scarcely a sensation, will be produced; remove the piece of dirt, turn out the lid, and whilst it is retained everted, place the piece of dirt upon it, no greater sensation will be induced than is felt when it is applied to the eyeball. The inference is, that both surfaces, when touched separately, are nearly insensible to this species of irritation. But let the same piece of dirt be put between the eyelid and the eyeball, and the sensation produced is exquisitely painful. To give rise to this sensation it is necessary that the two surfaces should come in contact, and that the foreign body be grasped between them. If this were not the case, an irreparable injury would often occur to the transparent part of the eye before it would be observed.—*Guthrie on Cataract.*

NEW MODE OF RESISTING A DISTRAINT.—On Tuesday last a man named George Woodhouse was brought up at the New Bailey, Manchester, charged with having prevented the levying an execution under a distress warrant. It appeared that it was for the amount of 13s. 6d. for some fowls, and that on the bailiff entering the house, Woodhouse went into the cellar, whence he returned armed with a bag of soot, with the contents of which he so profusely powdered the bailiff that he was glad to escape, being, as he said, "smothered out."

The Earl of Gosford has been appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, which became vacant some time ago by the resignation of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

Derrynane-Abbey, August 30, 1834.

MY LORD—There is nothing like common sense—it reduces every subject of political disquisition to its true value, and forms the just estimate of its importance. I call upon you to appreciate by this test the complaints and the claims of the parties which at present rage in Ireland, and then I require of you, on pain of forfeiting your character as a statesman, irretrievably and for ever, to act firmly and decidedly as common sense shall dictate.

There are two parties in Ireland—the Orange or ascendancy party on the one hand—the repeal or popular party on the other. Each party alleges grievances, and makes demands on the government. Submit the complaints as well as the demands of each to the scrutiny of common sense, but let it not be a barren scrutiny. Determine to follow out the result into practical measures of redress or compression. I desire no more, but, in plain truth, I will not be content with less.

Give the first consideration to the Orange party. That party is the spoiled child of favor, partiality, and undue influence. Ireland has been governed for near three centuries *by* and *for* that party. It has ruled indeed, with a rod of iron, and its workings have been moistened with the tears, and deluged with the blood of the people of Ireland. So rancorous, so malignant, so mercenary, and alas, so sanguinary a party, never yet cursed a country, or was inflicted as a malediction on a punished or tried nation. Blessed be the will of God—he has tried and punished the people of Ireland by the protracted rule of the most base, treacherous, bigotted, and truculent faction that ever appeared on the face of the earth; and that faction is, you perceive from their late exhibitions, as *fresh* in the career of religious rancour and party malignity as if they began only yesterday. Yes—they were murderers from the beginning, and their Hamiltons and Beresfords are as ready *for the exterminations* of the Irish people in their blood, as if no victim had ever yet been sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of politico-religious ascendancy.

Any other party would have blushed for shame at the avowal of the murderous designs which were openly proclaimed at the late Orange meetings.—But no; their souls are so hardened in guilt, and so accustomed to the avowed desire of practical cruelty, that they do not affect to conceal their wishes to render Ireland once more a desert, and to irrigate her plains with the blood of her inhabitants.

I myself was not aware of the fury or indecency of this atrocious banditti before their recent meetings in Dublin. I really did imagine that now when they had lost political superiority, they might listen to the voice of reason and charity, and be reconciled with their countrymen. I therefore, for five years have omitted no occasion to court and conciliate them; but all in vain.—The truth is that they are a talentless and ungifted race, and they have not the common sense to see that even an affectation of humanity would better serve their designs than that barefaced malignity which the inherent nature of their confederacy or guilt causes them to adopt and exhibit.

But they make complaints—they allege that they are enduring grievances. If it be so, why their complaints should be attended to by the government, and their grievances redressed as speedily as possible.

Let the catalogue of their complaints and grievances be made out, and submitted to the calm consideration of common sense. I have often—I have repeatedly called for such a catalogue. Nay, I have asked for a statement of even one grievance which Protestants really endure in Ireland; but I have hitherto asked in vain.

They say that they are aggrieved as Protestants—they make general complaints and loud outcries of grievances; but to this hour they are unable to specify any one tangible point upon which to found a rational claim *for redress.*

I call upon you, therefore, to reject their claims with calm but determined resolution. You have, of course, waded through their voluminous harangues at their late meeting; am I not right in saying that, after talking *for live-long hours*, they have not specified any one just cause of complaint which affects the Protestants of Ireland?

They have not stated any one law which aggrieves them, as Protestants—because no such law exists. They have not quoted any one statute which injures them, as Protestants—because no such statute exists. They have not pointed out any one act or regulation of the government by which they, as Protestants, are unfavourably affected—because no such act or regulation exists.

They have shown no exclusion or partiality *against them* in the appointments to the bench or at the bar. They have shown no preference over them in the army or the navy, or in the civil service of the state. They cannot complain of any preference over them in the nomination of sheriffs or magistrates, or in the selection of the police.—They do not point out, in short, anything which affects them injuriously as Protestants in the distribution of place, power, honors, or emoluments, or in the protection of life or property.

Thus, then, stands the case with them in point of common sense. They have no one real cause of complaint. They suffer no injustice. They endure none of the effects of an undue preference of others over them. There is no law—there is no usage injurious to them. They make all their bustle and outcry for no other reason but that they are threatened to be retarded in the career of unjust ascendancy and domination. They do not rule the people quite as absolutely as they did formerly; and, besides, there is a great and growing probability that the people will be relieved in a great measure from tithes; and it is also true, that the period appears to approach when no man will be compelled to pay for the services of the clergyman of another. These are their only grievances—their only causes for complaint.

You will see that I mis-state in nothing the case of the ascendancy party. THEY HAVE NOT ONE REAL GRIEVANCE. They have not one rational ground of complaint, save that which the wolf may make when about to be deprived of the spoil which he plundered from the farmer's flock.

Apply—it is all trash—the rule of common sense to the outcries of the Orangeists, and you will arrive at the inevitable conclusion that since the world began there never yet was so senseless, so unfounded an outcry as they have recently raised; and then deal with them in silent contempt, as deserving of notice only where it may be necessary to prevent them from doing more mischief.

Common sense also bids you recollect that the Orange party are the bitter, the decided, the unrelenting enemies of the present administration.—You know full well that they would hurl you and your colleagues *from office* if they could in one hour. There is no expense—there are no pains they would spare to achieve *that* to them most desirable object. They are, in short, the most envenomed of the enemies of the present ministry.

Why, then, in the name of common sense, should you confer upon that party favors and preferences?

You also know that they cannot be conciliated by any kindness. Since the "*reforming administration*" was formed it has exhausted itself in Ireland in bestowing offices, honors, and emoluments on Orangeists—upon nothing but Orangeists—yet you have not conciliated one of them—not one. They are all still your bitterest enemies. Let them, then, in future, have justice, full justice *from you*, but no favor.

I now come to the complaints and grievances of the popular party in Ireland. The Irish people complain loudly of the misconduct of the "*reforming administration*," (called, for shortness, Whigs) towards them and their country. They allege, and they allege truly, that since Earl Grey came into office, *even to the present moment*, nothing has been done for Ireland—no one advantage has been gained by the Irish people. Their enemies have been promoted and awarded—their friends have been calumniated and prosecuted. Never was there known a more ungenial or hostile domestic administration in Ireland than that which has subsisted since Earl Grey first obtained office, and still subsists. All the power, all the authority, all the influence of the state have been in Orange hands. The exclusion of the popular party has been nearly as complete, and much more insulting, than it was in the days of Goulburn and Peel. Their enemies and yours have been the exclusive objects of selection for everything that is valuable in the country. We are more insulted by the Orange instruments of government than ever we were in the times of the most rank and dogged Toryism.

You know this, my Lord, as well as I do; but how few of your colleagues have the common sense to inquire into these oppressions—for practically they are oppressions—and neither you nor your colleagues have as yet had the common sense to correct any one of these evils.

Do not allow any person to tell you that these are general and sweeping complaints, incapable of being proved by details of particular facts—that they are like the complaints of the Orangemen.—It is not so. I am ready to give a detail of the "*follies, the faults, and the crimes*" of the Whigs in Ireland. I will not "set down aught in malice," but I will give a full and unexaggerated detail of the principal acts of folly, fatuity, and crime, committed towards, and against the people of Ireland by the Ministry since November, 1830.

I take up that date because it was then the Tories, under "*the chance victor of Waterloo,*" were driven from office.

I have two objects in view. The FIRST is to vindicate the popular party in Ireland from a charge repeatedly made against them of having, without any just provocation, evinced hostility to the "Whigs." I wish, and I am able, to demonstrate that the popular party in this country have been the worst-used party that ever yet existed, and that everything has been done by the Whigs to injure and insult the Irish people, whilst they have not as yet done one act of justice or of conciliation to Ireland. I go that full length, and am able to maintain my position by the clearest proofs. Recollect, I undertake to prove that the entire blame of the hostility between the Whigs and the Irish popular party rests with the Whigs. This I undertake to demonstrate.

My SECOND object is to reconcile, if possible, the popular party in Ireland with the present Ministry—to make us part of your strength, not of your weakness; and in particular to strengthen the ministry in the approaching collision with the House of Lords. The reform of that house is essentially necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most anxiously desire to assist you in that peaceable struggle by which the House of Peers is, I trust, shortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an elective senate, subject to the necessary control of public opinion.

To effectuate this reconciliation between the ministry and the popular party in Ireland, it is absolutely necessary to point out which party has been hitherto in the wrong. If the popular party had been so, I should be the first to advise them to retrace their steps, and to atone for their errors. I respectfully but distinctly require you to adopt a similar line of conduct, when I show that the "*follies, the faults, and the crimes*" have ALL been on the side of the Whigs, and that we have done nothing but act on the defensive, or assert actively the first principles of civil liberty.

With such a demonstration before you, I will emphatically call on you, in the name of your country, either to procure redress and a change of system for Ireland, or at once to resign, and not to allow your hitherto unstained character to be tinged with the duplicity and abandonment of principle, on the part of the leading Whigs, of which the Irish people have been hitherto the victims.

Prompt, immediate redress is what I demand on the part of the people of Ireland. Do not talk to us of "waiting awhile"—that has been the cant used in this country by the hirelings of the Whigs, until it has actually sickened public indignation. We will not, I tell you, wait. We ought not to wait longer. You cannot safely postpone us. You will lose the popular support of Ireland if you attempt to procrastinate relief. We will not be baffled; we cannot be deluded.

All we ask is that you should put out of office our enemies and yours. All we require is that the Orange faction should not continue to be, as they have hitherto exclusively been, your only instruments of rule in Ireland. We simply ask of you not to continue to entrust power, as you have hitherto done, to your *mortal* enemies, but to govern Ireland by avowed and tried friends of reform and of the Irish people—by such men as you are yourself.

In the name of common sense I ask whether anything can be more reasonable and just than our demand? You cannot conciliate the Orange banditti, and even if you were to continue to administer to Ireland through the instrumentality of that faction—a faction which, believe me, is as weak and powerless, save for a minute and individual mischief, as it is odious and detested in the judgment of every intelligent and honest man—and as it also is, I humbly believe, in the sight of the living God of charity and truth.

I now come to my details—I now come to an epitome of Irish history since the Whigs came into power. I will give you chapter and verse for everything. And to begin—

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

"*Containing a brief catalogue of some of the follies, faults, and crimes perpetrated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs since they came into office.*"

FIRST—The first folly begins with the beginning.—When Earl Grey was made prime minister, the only persons he consulted or entrusted with the government of Ireland were Lords Plunkett and Anglesey.—This was a grievous *folly*—and although I do not agree with Talleyrand, that a folly is worse than a crime, yet this folly has been the fruitful source of many crimes.

Lord Grey did not deserve his station unless he was aware that there never lived a public man in Ireland so devoid of popularity as Lord Plunkett. He had obtained rather than earned the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him.—A Presbyterian in his days of poverty—a Protestant as he grew into wealth. The advocate, and yet deemed the deadly foe of the Catholics. His whole mind seemed concentrated in self. His cold repulsive manner, the sardonic sneer which ever played about his lips, marked him as a man without a friend—friendships he had none. The most efficient advocate the British empire ever produced—he had no reputation as a lawyer, and gave anything but satisfaction as a judge.

Such was the man whom Lord Grey made Lord Chancellor, and one of the principals in the government of Ireland. Accordingly, he has devoted his opportunities, not to advance the interests, to promote the prosperity, or increase the liberty of his native land, but solely and exclusively to heap offices, livings, and emoluments upon his sons, until the fate and fortunes of the "Hannibals" have become matter of ridicule and disgust, as far as the English language is read and understood.

As to Lord Anglesey—poor man!—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After his appointment I had a dialogue of two hours length with him (if that may be called a dialogue where *the talk was* almost exclusively his), but, in which, I ventured to predict to him that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord Lieutenant that country ever saw. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortnight after his arrival in Dublin.

Lord Grey should have known him better. It was next to madness to confide a country, requiring more of the talents of governing than any other in the world, to a man of whom it could for one moment be believed that the Duke of Wellington publicly declared, "he was the *greatest fool* he ever knew!" and, accordingly, I believe you, my Lord, will readily admit that the greatest fool in the world could not more effectually misgovern Ireland than did Lord Anglesey.

Lord Grey's folly was the greater, because of his connection with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought not to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge of this country, and of your sound advice. He might—to descend to smaller faults—have condescended to consult me—but I had earned his personal hostility so long since as 1815—and that hostility—"*miserable dictu*"—became a directing principle of his misrule of Ireland—but there is no excuse for his not consulting you. How many of the subsequent faults and follies might he not have avoided had he consulted you and attended to your advice.

SECOND—The second fault and folly followed rapidly the first. The office of Chief Baron was vacant by the retirement of Chief Baron O'Grady, whose declining age required repose. Here was a glorious opportunity to appoint to an office of great dignity and great emolument a barrister of eminent talents and liberal opinions. There were to be found at the head of the Irish bar some such men—men who had endured many years of persecution and professional slight, by reason of the avowal of their principles. Was any one of those chosen? Was even a neutral sought out and selected for that high office? [illegible] dead since me. Lord Anglesey [illegible] course. He went at once to the head of the Orange bar, he took Mr. Joy—the man in profession best known for hostility to [illegible] rights of the Catholics—a man who owed his promotion to the office of Attorney General by the former administration, not to his talents, which were considerable, or to his legal knowledge, which was extensive, but exclusively to the superior tone and rigour of his Orange Toryism.

Such was the man whom Lord Anglesey selected as Chief Baron. There was also one individual objection to him. He was almost as old as his predecessor, who had just resigned *from* old age. But he was true to his principles, because upon the ensuing election of representatives for the city of Dublin, he descended one hour from the bench, went to the hustings, and voted against the candidates who were supported by Lord Anglesey, and in favour of the Orange candidates.

Put your hand to your heart, my Lord, and answer me—I ask it in the name of common sense, to which I all along appeal—was there ever any thing more foolish than this appointment?—Here was one of the great prizes in the law bestowed

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

THE LAW OF TITHES.—We stated yesterday that though the law is on the side of the clerical tithe owners of Ireland, the right is against them. We said that, because we hold that the state, and particularly a Protestant state, cannot justly force any class of its subjects, against their will, to pay for any particular form of worship. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that tithes, that the setting apart of the tenth of the produce for the service of religion is of divine origin, it is quite clear that it must be for the religion of those who pay the tithe, and not for another religion. But the tithes are paid by the occupier of the soil, the occupier is generally a Catholic, and to us it seems the height of injustice to make him pay one penny for the support of a religion which he regards with aversion. The Protestant insists, as against the Catholic, on every man's right to read and interpret the Bible for himself; and surely he cannot deny to the Catholic that right. The Catholic says, on the Protestant principle, he interprets the Bible to mean something different from the Protestant; and he interprets it certainly to mean that he is under an obligation, if he give tithe at all, to give it to the priest of his own religion. He is bound to pay those who teach and console him, not those who denounce the faith of his fathers.—The right of self judgment claimed by the Protestant is a condemnation then of the demand he makes on the Catholic. Though the law is on the side of the Protestant clergyman, his own faith condemns that law. That the law is unjust, and is the source of the evil, is especially worthy of notice by those who, both in London and Dublin, are stimulating the Protestant clergy to process the Catholics because the law is on their side. Do the clergy, then, expect to recommend their religion by injustice? We speak openly and strongly, because the foolish advocates of these clergymen, whose misfortunes we sincerely pity, have endeavoured to frighten the public by such words as spoliation and robbery, into an acquiescence in the injustice committed by the state, of levying a tax on the Catholics for the support of the Protestant clergy.

O'CONNEL'S LETTER TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.—Mr. O'Connell has just published, in the *Pilot*, a letter addressed to the people of Ireland. It is dated Darrynane-Abbey, August 25, and occupies so large a space, that we find ourselves unable to insert it today. We shall probably do so on Monday if we could relinquish our doubts of his consistent adherence to the principles most conspicuously professed in that letter, we should call it the most important document that has for a long lapse of years been presented to the public. It is, unquestionably (making due allowance for violence of language and sentiment, not altogether unprovoked), the most creditable production of his pen that we have ever seen. We shall say little of his promised perseverance in the Repeal agitation, because the threat is sufficiently qualified to render it innocuous; and no one acquainted with the agitator's tact and experience in his vocation, will be surprised at the dexterity with which he has reserved for himself the opportunity of falling back upon a topic, even superficially popular, in case a change of position or circumstances should render necessary a recantation of his present confidence in the government. This will probably be deemed a sufficient answer to the attempts which no doubt will be made to confound the popularity of Lord Melbourne's administration with an adoption of *all* the doctrines which so influential a person as Mr. O'Connell may choose to promulgate, as parts of his political creed. It is a subject of far greater interest, that the confidence bestowed upon the present ministry by nine-tenths of the Irish population, is acknowledged by one whose political life has been passed in active opposition to every successive administration; and that this avowal does not depend for its value upon Mr. O'Connell's caprice, or upon any motives which may be imputed to him, has been already rendered evident to such of our readers as recollect that, several days since, our Dublin correspondent denied the existence of the discontent ascribed to the Irish population, and asserted that the fate of the Irish tithe bill, and its attendant circumstances, had for the first time identified the ministers of the crown with the higher and lower classes of the Roman Catholics, and with the liberal Protestants of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell speaks nearly in the same words—"The government and the Irish people are, for the first time in Irish history, at the same side. That man would be a traitor to Ireland, who, at such a crisis as this, threw the government into the arms of the Orangemen, or separated the government from the people." Our correspondent also stated that the impending agitation, with reference to which and its consequences we had expressed our apprehensions, would not be of a character to embarrass the government, but rather "a responsive defiance to the sectarian organization lately commenced in Dublin." He is conclusively corroborated by Mr. O'Connell. The learned gentleman says that his plan is, "that of a *counteracting* agitation to that of bigotry and tyranny, which has been commenced by the Orange faction".—The machinery of this threatened counter agitation is to consist of "liberal clubs," to be established in every county, several of which already exist, and were originally instituted for the election of popular candidates to parliament. A new duty, suggested by Mr. O'Connell, will be that of protecting the peasantry from the litigation lately menaced by the Conservative Society. The present state of the law affords ample scope for multiplying the perplexities of the clerical suitors; and taking into account the ability and zeal of the individual whom the recent decision of the peers has converted into the leader of the intended "passive resistance," as well as the remarkable fact, that Tuesday last appears to have passed without any assemblage or proceedings of the Conservative Association, it is not difficult to predict that the Irish incumbents will be (many of them, we admit, undeservedly), as Mr. O'Connell phrases it, "pretty considerably bothered." We shall take another opportunity of adverting to those parts of Mr. O'Connell's letter from which we entirely dissent.

THE PAUPER PARSONS.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* has the following paragraph:—

"But will the property of the Church be recovered? Aye will it, and to the uttermost farthing. Then, quoth the timid and the waverers, there will be blood spilled insurrection fomented, rebellion excited. There will be no such thing; and if there were, still property should be protected, and the majesty of the law vindicated at any risk and under any circumstances. We pledge ourselves that means—ample and sufficient means—are in existence for the recovery of every shilling of tithe due in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell and his conspirators know this well, and hence their machinations to carry the proposed bill, and their fury at its defeat. *When a stock purse is formed sufficient for the purpose of commencing suits in every parish in Ireland* where an arrear shall exist, we shall soon have the deluded men, who have been led astray by wicked and interested advisers, flocking in (as they were before), anxious to pay up that which intimidation alone prevented them from discharging. The costs recoverable against litigious defendants will be tremendous; while those incurred by the clergy, as plaintiffs, will be allocated out of a common fund. There will be nothing of display or ostentation—no military parade, or warlike manifestation—no exhibition of horse, foot, and artillery—no public driving of cattle, or fruitless attempts at sales; the debt will be recovered, levied as all other civil debts are—recovered in the superior courts of justice—levied by the officer of the crown; and as long as there is even the semblance of a government in the country, the King's writ must—aye, must be executed."

These loyal gentlemen, then, by means of a stock purse collected from noblemen and clergymen, are to harass the people by means of the law. To use an Irish phrase, they are to process them into love and obedience. What will be the consequence? Why, the people will hate the process, hate the instruments of the law, and hate the law itself. If these gentlemen who are in the enjoyment of wealth and ease, wish to bring the law which protects them, whatever else it may do, into contempt and hatred—if they wish to hasten on a bloody revolution, by sweeping out of the mind all which yet remains of respect for the law, by making it the instrument of their avowed vindictiveness—let them subscribe their money largely, and employ all the attornies in Ireland to process the tithe payers. The Christian clergy of Ireland will, however, reflect, we are sure, before they suffer themselves to be made the cat's paw of lawyers. Though, the law is in their favor, and the King's writs will run, they will not use them, lest they should increase ten fold the hatred which is now borne to them by the Irish people, and involve the whole church in one common ruin. We admit that the law is with them, but justice is against them. The statutes are on their side—right is on the other.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

JUDGE JEBB AND HIS SUCCESSOR.—Everybody who knew Judge Jebb will acknowledge that he possessed the virtues of private life in an eminent degree, and if his lot had confined him to a private station, his obituary, if it came from us, would have consisted exclusively of an enumeration of his good qualities; but he filled for many years a most important public office, and justice and the best interests of the country make it impossible for us to give any praise whatever to his public conduct. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum* is an idle saying; much of the efficacy of public opinion depends upon its being exercised upon the dead as well as the living; and in the present condition of society, where the full force of public opinion is wanting to regulate and keep in order the movements of the political machine, we cannot consent to impair its force by adopting this false and maudlin sentiment. Judge Jebb was not distinguished, when at the bar, by peculiar erudition, industry, accumen, or eloquence. He held a respectable place in the profession, but never attained the first rank in business. He was raised to the bench by the favor of the then Attorney-General, Mr. Saurin, whose prediction concerning him was justified by the result; by his after conduct he manifested his patron's foresight and his own gratitude. On all occasions he showed that Mr. Saurin was not wrong in considering him "a man of the right sort." He displayed the qualities which recommended him to Mr. Saurin, sometimes without any disguise—more frequently he brought them into opeartion secretly and subtilely; but whether secretly or openly, he never failed to be "a man of the right sort." His manners both upon and off the bench were those of a gentleman—he was easy, unaffected, and courteous, without being mawkishly sweet. If any man was to be discouraged, there was nothing in his manner which could be pointed out as the subject of specific complaint; neither was it easy to fasten upon any particular sentiment in what fell from him flagrantly indefensible in point of law, or unconstitutional in politics. But no barrister who had ever taken a part in public affairs could, in the discharge of his duties, avoid feeling that he had either won his sympathy or had incurred his dislike; and without committing himself by too open a revelation of his opinions and sentiments, he had much skill in warping a jury to his views; but this he did not find difficult, for in almost all cases of a public nature where it was most important that principles of "the right sort" should be brought into operation, he found in the jury congenial minds, which were easily persuaded to adopt his views. His bias towards the constituted authorities, even in the lowest grades, was marked. In some countries and stages of society this tendency to support the various orders of Ireland, where ancient oppression had so thoroughly vitiated public morals, it was especially injurious, by giving countenance and continuance to every vice, for which the administration of Irish affairs was in former times so dishonorably distinguished. It fell to the lot of Judge Jebb, as next in rank after the Chief Justice, to pronounce sentence on persons convicted in the King's Bench of libels. If any one thinks those sentences were severe, it is but justice to the memory of Jebb to recollect that, though spoken by him, they were the acts of the whole Court. In Ireland the feelings proper to party are found in activity upon occasions with which party would naturally seem to have no connection.—The prosecution of an ordinary Whiteboy, or a person charged with rescue or wilful trespass, has not unfrequently exposed the passions and sentiments of a partisan. The habitual opinion of Judge Jebb, on the principles by which Ireland should be governed was discernible on such occasions. The result was, that the administration of justice by him did not tend to make it popular.—We know that some men affect to disregard popularity as associated with justice. We have heard judges upon the bench endeavour to coerce public opinion in their own favor, by emphatically asserting that the administration of justice was not only pure, moderate, and wise, but that it was known and felt to be so by the great body of the people. On the contrary, we say that the master evil of this country, is that the people have, by long courses of misrule in times gone by, been trained to regard the administration of justice, and all persons concerned it, not as part of themselves, but as something distinct and separate. In well-regulated communities the administration of justice is deemed to be not an extrinsic dominion, but the working of a faculty of the body politic itself, like reason in a man, which while it checks and controls him, is not the less regarded as a nobler portion of himself. We cannot conscientiously assert that there never was any truth in this estimation of the proceedings of our tribunals. If the present Government are desirous, as we believe they are, to work a change in the popular notions and feelings upon this subject, they must proceed in a course diametrically opposite to that pursued in former times. They must place the administration of justice, or a reasonable portion of it, in the hands of men who are in sympathy with the people. They must select as successors to our dead and dying judges, not merely men of integrity and men of learning, (these qualities are indispensable) but men of popular feeling and public character.—These men will, for the first time in Ireland, make people perceive that they are ruled, not by a conqueror or a colonist, but by themselves. It is in the administration of justice that the power of the state comes chiefly in contact with the individual. The administration of justice is almost the aim and end of social institution—it resembles the hand upon the dial of a clock, for the due progression of which all the internal machinery is constructed. In the appointment of proper and popular men to the high places connected with the administration of justice (and there only) the government of the country will find the chief defence of order and the unbought security of nations. We think it likely that (whoever is made Judge) there will be a vacancy among the sergeantcies. The vacancy which will thus be created we claim for a liberal man. Let him be Protestant—let him be Catholic; but let him not be a Tory. Let him not be a man whom the Tories, if in power, would promote—let him not be a man who took a position of safe and selfish neutrality on the great question of Reform, and others which agitated the country—let him be a man who has given proof of popular feeling, and who has evinced that the circle of his affections and passions ranges beyond self and beyond home.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVES.—We have learned that the leaders of the wretched little faction have been so exceedingly annoyed by the ridicule poured upon them, that they have determined upon holding a meeting on the 10th instant, or at least publishing a set of speeches, as if they had been delivered on that day. The custom formerly was to meet every Tuesday; but then the party were not entirely broken down—Mr. Stanley was in office, and there was some hope of preserving inviolate the revenues of the church establishment. The state of things is exceedingly altered since that period. Wednesday week is the day fixed upon for the meeting, and no pains have been spared to make a grand display in the way of subscriptions as well as speechification. The agents of the party have been actively canvassing in the various parts of the country, and Lord Winchilsea has been indefatigable at the other side of the water. Large remittances are expected, and the names of the subscribers are to be spread over an entire page of the *Mail* of Friday. For the present it is little matter whether the money will be ever paid—*promises* will serve all the purposes of a striking exhibition upon paper. The obliging correspondent to whom we are indebted for this *exclusive* intelligence—upon the perfect accuracy of which our readers may rely—also informs us, that two reverend gentlemen—Mr. Boyton and Mr. Mortimer O'Sullivan—are to be the field officers of the day. Mr. Boyton is to propose a petition to Parliament for a tax on absentee proprietors, to defray the expense of the additional police force, rendered necessary by their abandonment of the country to poverty and crime. With the principle of this motion we cordially agree; but Mr. Boyton is only nibbling at the question, and nothing useful can emanate from the party with which he is connected. Besides, the object is merely to make a diversion against the great Whig absentees. All landlords—Whigs and Tories—who drain the wealth of Ireland, and leave her people in destitution, should be compelled to pay the full penalty of their crime against society. The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan has selected as his theme the grievances of the Protestants of Ulster, arising from the system of *persecution* (!!!!) adopted by the Government. We are very curious to see the catalogue of grievances complained of. At this moment people in this part of Ireland are profoundly ignorant upon the subject; but Mr. O'Sullivan is said to be a very eloquent speaker, and probably he will be able to persuade his Conservative hearers that the loyal Orangeists of the North are solely aggrieved because they cannot continue to violate the law, and knock their Catholic neighbors on the head with perfect impunity.

MECHANICAL TRIFLING.—Boverick, who made chains to "yoke a flea," must have possessed exquisite patience. Besides a chain of 200 links with its padlock and key, all weighing together less than the third part of a grain, this indefatigable minute artificer was the maker of a landau, which opened and shut by springs; which landau, with six horses harnessed to it, a coachman sitting on the box, with a dog between his legs, four inside and two outside passengers, besides a postillion riding one of the horses, was drawn with all the ease and safety imaginable by a well trained flea. The inventor and executor of this puerile machine bestowed on it probably as much time as would have sufficed to produce Watt's steam-engine.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

A MODERATE MAN.—The following is submitted as a bill of fare for the evening, for a gentleman with a *light appetite*:—Soles fried, of a fine dry sandy colour, and altogether innocent in appearance of filthy grease; sherry; lamb chops and stewed gerkins; sherry; a pullet grilled with mushrooms; sherry; sweetbreads plain boiled; sherry; an *omelette souflee*; sherry.—Stilton or Chesire; Devonshire scaldcream butter; celery; under crust and port. Nuts or biscuits; a devilkin made of the pullett's gizzard; port; port; port—*quantum sufficit*. Coffee with a dash of *eau de vie*; evening papers; theatre; stroll; supper, namely oysters in their shells boiled in vinegar; lobsters; Welsh rabbit, well seasoned, and Whitebread's bottled stout, cigars; night-gown and slippers; punch; bed.—*Hull Observer.*

The keeper of a country inn, after extolling in an advertisement the salubrity of the surrounding neighbourhood, concludes with this unequivocal and ominous announcement, "hearse and mourning coaches."

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Mr. John Howard Kyan, the son of the very celebrated member of the Copper Mining Company of Ireland, under the name of Camack, Kyan, and Camack, has within the last few years succeeded in bringing to the most satisfactory completion, one of the most important and useful discoveries by which the comforts of society and value of property can be promoted—we mean his discovery of an effectual antidote to that destructive corrupter of timber, called the dry rot. Mr. Kyan has been examined before a committee of the House of Commons, before which tribunal he gave the following evidence on oath—he fully explained all the circumstances attending the discovery—the period of probation and its triumphant results he supported by the production of the most satisfactory specimens; these specimens were authenticated by Commodore Warren; and others mentioned that Sir R. Smirke, one of the most distinguished architects, had made many experiments, and now generally adopted it. That in the King's College, the British Museum, the New National Gallery, London Docks, &c. &c., it had been applied by the several architects and engineers, engaged upon those works; and that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods and Forests had already commenced the extensive use of it. Mr. Kyan further declared that vessels of 400 tons were constructing, *entirely prepared*, (one of which was launched lately at the Isle of Wight, belonging to Messrs. Enderby, of London)—that it was about to be much used in preserving hop-poles against the weather, and for the increased cleanliness afforded, and freedom from insects, That the Liverpool Railway Company had applied for special permission to prepare their own sleepers, in consequence of the quantity required, and that it applied to every description of timber, which it seasoned as well, of which he showed certificates of the application to mahogany handrails, which require many years seasoning, but which, after preparation, had not shrunk or otherwise failed.

That an additional durability may be expected in wood used upon railway of forty or fifty years, although ship timbers are found not to last above seven or eight; and that Doctor Faraday, Professor at the King's College, has proved its effects extensively upon canvass and calico, which he has declared to be convincing and conclusive.

Mr. Kyan is at present in treaty with the admiralty for the supply of the navy with timber seasoned by him. There can be little doubt of its universal adoption. In France the great importance and unanswerable proofs of the advantages to be derived from the application of Mr. Kyan's discovery are admitted among the most eminent professors of chemistry.

THE WISE WOMEN OF MUNGRET.—About two miles west of the city of Limerick is an inconsiderable ruin called Mungret. This ruin is all that remains of a monastic establishment, said to have contained within its walls six churches, and exclusive of scholars, one thousand five hundred monks. Of these monks, five hundred were learned preachers; five hundred more were so classed and divided as to support a full choir day and night, and the remaining five hundred, being the elder of the brotherhood, devoted themselves to religious and charitable works. An anecdote is related of this priory which is worth preserving, because it gave rise to a proverbial expression, retained in the country to the present day, "as wise as the women of Mungret." A deputation was sent from the college at Cashel to this famous seminary at Mungret, in order to try their skill in the languages. The heads of the house of Mungret were somewhat alarmed, lest their scholars should receive a defeat, and their reputation be lessened; they, therefore, thought of a most humorous expedient to prevent the contest, which succeeded to their wishes. They habited some of their young students like women, and some of the monks like peasants, in which dresses they walked a few miles to meet the strangers at some distance from each other. When the Cashel professors approached, and asked any question about the distance of Mungret, or the time of day, they were constantly answered in Greek or Latin; which occasioned them to hold a conference, and determine not to expose themselves at a place where even women and peasants could speak Greek and Latin.—*Thom's Legends.*

CHINESE GALLANTRY AND HUMANITY.—The Chinese have long been accused of carrying the horrid practice of infanticide to a frightful extent. "At the beach of Amoy," says Gutzlaff, in his voyages along the Coast of China, "we were shocked at the spectacle of a pretty new-born babe, which shortly before had been killed. We asked some of the bye-standers what this meant; they answered with indifference, 'It is only a girl.' He says, 'It is a general custom among them to drown a large proportion of the new-born female children. This unnatural crime is so common among them, that it is perpetrated without any feeling, and even in a laughing mood; and to ask a man of any distinction whether he has daughters is a mark of great rudeness. Neither the government nor the moral sayings of their sages have put a stop to this nefarious custom."

The following notice was recently posted in the shop windows in Paris:—"At the Menagerie of the Combat des Animaux, August 3, 1834, and every *Sunday* till further notice, will be a grand combat of a young and vigorous bull. This indomitable animal, without equal for agility, will be attacked vigorously by dogs of the greatest force, who will relieve one another, turn about. After which the famous wild boar of the Black Forest will be hunted and pursued by dogs trained to this kind of exercise. Nothing shall be neglected to render the combat *obstinate*."

The Pope has just promulgated throughout his States regulations concerning public executioners, their assistants and their wives; they prescribe the cut of their clothes, the hours at which they are allowed to appear in public, and the places and churches they are permitted to frequent.—Among other characteristic marks of this fraternity they are required to carry a black stick wherewith to point out the objects they are desirous of purchasing.

DROMEDARY IN HARNESS.—Major Davidson, of the Engineers, Lucknow, in India, has trained a dromedary to draw a buggy in the most tractable manner, to the great amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of that place. The animal was a little nervous at starting when, on turning round his long neck, he for the first time perceived the wheels running after him; but in a few minutes he became indifferent to them, and quickened or retarded his pace as the driver required.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

The following account of a popular preacher in New York, is from the "Kentuckian in New York," just published:—

"I'll tell you what it is, that's what I call a real tear-down sneezer; he's bark-well, and hold-fast too; he doesn't honey it up to 'em and mince his words—he lets it down upon 'em hot and heavy; he knocks down and drags out; first he gives it to 'em in one eye, and then in t'other, then in the gizzard, and at last gets your head under his arm, and then I reckon he feathers it in, between the lug and the horn; he gives a feller no more chance nor a 'coon in a black jack."

"Then you give him more credit for sincerity than you usually do men of his cloth," said I.

"Yes, yes I; there's no whippin the devil round the stump with him; he jumps right at him, tooth and toe-nail, and I'm flambergasted if I don't think he rather worsted the "old boy" this morning; and he's the best match I ever saw him have."

"You don't go to church often when you are at home?"

"No, but I would go if we had such a Sampson as this; he raises old Kentuck in me, in a minute. I feel full of fight, and ready for any thing now!"

KNOWLEDGE MANUFACTORY.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of business carried on in the printing-office of Mr. Clowes, London, where the publications of Charles Knight, and of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," are printed, by the following particulars, furnished by a friend, who recently visited that establishment:—There were employed thirty type-founders, six stereotype founders, seven men damping paper, 160 compositors. The principal composing room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames.—Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are eighteen that throw off from 700 to 1,000 impressions each, per hour. There are fifteen common printing presses, for performing the finest work, and five hydraulic presses of 200 tons power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1,000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3,000 tons, and if melted and sold as old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2,000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the sum to which this establishment gives employment will amount to several thousands.—[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF VESSELS.—During the present month not less than nine hundred vessels have arrived at this port, three hundred of which are from foreign parts, the remainder from Ireland and coastwise. The docks are consequently crowded. The trade of the port continues rapidly to increase. As connected with the increase of trade, we may mention, that the number of subscribers to the Exchange News-room, who are all engaged in commerce, was never greater than it is at the present period.—*Liverpool Standard.*

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a son of Mr. Justin Andrews, nine or ten years old, fell overboard from one of the wharfs, above Boston South Bridge, rear of Washington-street, and was in danger of being drowned. His mother and little sister saw his situation from the wharf, and cried loudly for help, when a young Irish woman, seeing no other aid at hand, jumped into the water, caught hold of the boy, and supporting him with one arm, clung with the other to one of the posts of the wharf until some men came to their rescue.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

HOW TO MAKE FISH.—It is stated in the "Curiosities of Literature," that "the King of Bithynia, in some expedition against the Scythians, in the winter, and at a great distance from the sea, had a violent longing for a small fish called aphy—a pilchard, a herring, or an anchovy. His cook cut a turnip to the perfect imitation of its shape; then fried it in oil, salted, and well powdered it with the grains of a dozen black poppies. His Majesty's taste was so exquisitely deceived, that he praised the root to his guests as an excellent fish."

FECUNDITY AND COINCIDENCE.—There is now living in Tockholes, near Blackburn, a weaver, named John Brindle, whose wife has borne him ten sons and ten daughters. He has had two children born on one day, two married on one day, and two buried in one day. Within three weeks after giving birth to twins, his wife had her leg amputated and has had seven children since. She is now living, and in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

LIVERY FOR MAID SERVANTS.—A gentleman at Wurzburg has had a livery of good stuff made for his female servants. For working days it is grey; for Sundays and holidays green, and they must wear it as long as they are in his service.—This is a good hint for the wives of our citizens who can scarcely restrain the love of finery and extravagance of their maid servants.—*Bavarian Village Gazette.*

SYSTEMATIC BRAVERY.—An Irishman fights before he reasons—a Scotchman reasons before he fights—an Englishman is not particular as to the order of procedure, but will do either to accommodate his customers. A modern General has said, that the best troops should be prepared as follows:—An Irishman, half drunk—a Scotsman half starved—and an Englishman, with his belly full. An army so constituted would fight the devil.

LONG SERMONS.—The celebrated Martin Luther was a decided enemy to long sermons. "I would not," said he, "have preachers torment their hearers, and detain them with long and tedious preaching."

During the present month not less than nine hundred vessels have arrived at Liverpool, three hundred of which are from foreign parts, the remainder from Ireland and coastwise. The docks are consequently crowded. The trade of the port continues rapidly to increase.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Mr. Seymour, with permission of the Earl of Kenmare, is now fitting up the old court-house in Killarney, as a theatre, in a manner so complete as to render it the most perfect for its size in the province.

A country poulterer, advertising his readiness to purchase any quantity of game and rabbits, adds—"Manors rented—the killing to be paid for."

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.

No. 2193.

TIMBER, DEALS, STAV...

DANIEL CARIG...

AUCTION OF VALUABLE ... FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY A...

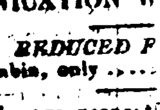
CAUTION.

WANTED.

A MALTSTER W...

TO BE SOL...

CARLOW LAY C...



COMMUNICATION W...

REDUCED F...

THE COMPOSITION—IRELAND.
...of the Amount of Composition for Tithes in ...registered under either of the Acts 4 Geo. IV. ...Geo. IV. c. 63, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 60, and 2 & ...V. c. 119.

DIOCESS OF OSSORY.

£200	0	0	Kilmaganny,	£300	0	0
789	4	7½	Kilmodum,	210	0	0
184	12	3½	Kilkeasy,	185	0	0
138	9	2½	Kiltorcan,	34	0	0
340	0	0	Kilkerrill,	25	0	0
...in, 96	18	5½	Kilree Grange,	104	0	0
...t, 466	13	4	Kilmocar,	256	0	0
69	0	0	Kilcollom,	480	0	0
413	0	0	Kilcullibeen,	110	0	0
...s-			Killermogh,	141	1	4¼
69	10	0	Kildellig,	57	10	0
121	1	7½	Kilderry,	160	0	0
83	2	5	Kilmannab,	323	1	6½
320	12	6	Kilfane,	274	0	0
96	0	0	Killaghy,	171	0	0
...y, 81	14	8½	Killarney,	21	0	0
...a, 210	0	0	Kilmacow,	360	0	0
101	7	4	Kilree,	141	2	7½
162	10	0	Killamery,	290	0	0
92	6	1½	Kells,	297	15	9½
17	10	0	Knocktopher,	175	0	0
165	0	0	Lismatigue,	100	0	0
173	3	7	Listerlin,	258	9	2½
73	16	11	Muckalee,	150	0	0
184	12	3½	Mothell,	369	4	7½
278	0	0	Mallardstown,	171	1	8½
135	0	0	Mayne,	103	16	11
969	4	7½	Muckully,	106	0	10
270	0	0	Offerlane,	900	0	0
200	0	0	Owning,	180	0	0
164	10	0½	Outrath,	200	0	0
550	0	0	Odogh,	100	0	0
383	10	0	Polercan,	300	0	0
210	0	0	Portnascolly,	200	0	0
300	0	0	Plebertstown,	43	3	10
175	3	0	Rathpatrick,	166	10	2½
250	0	0	Rathcool & Kil-			
277	0	0	kyran,	330	0	0
...re, 190	0	0	Rathkyran,	203	4	4
553	16	11½	Rosbercon,	99	6	9
270	0	0	Rossinan,	207	0	0
360	0	0	Rathsaran,	130	0	0
480	0	0	Rathdowney,	750	0	0
200	0	0	Rathbeagh,	215	0	0
...re, 150	9	7½	Rower,	560	0	0
...sy, 325	0	0	Rosconnell,	143	1	6½
169	0	0	Rathlogan,	31	7	1½
692	6	1½	Sheffin,	134	11	9½
197	9	9½	Sierkyran,	162	17	5
...rch, 26	0	0	St Patrick's	500	0	0
369	19	0½	St John's	576	2	0
687	0	0	St Canice & Bal-			
38	19	11	lybur,	450	0	0
75	0	0	Skeirke,	135	0	0
...an, 247	14	11	St Maul's,	50	0	0
507	13	10½	Shanbough,	99	6	[illegible]
232	10	0	Stumcarty,	35	18	[illegible]
100	0	0	Tullemaine,	105	0	[illegible]
...t, 247	0	0	Tulleroane,	513	0	0
135	0	0	Thomastown,	248	0	0
			Tipperaghney,	90	0	0
239	18	11½	Tullowherrin,	460	0	0
430	0	0	Tascoffin,	185	0	0
197	8	11½	Tubbridbrit-			
...gne, 165	0	0	tain,	250	0	0
374	9	10	Templemartin,	77	6	8
...gne, 157	14	0	Treadingstown,	78	11	0
113	1	11½	Tubrid,	50	0	0
90	0	0	Urlingford,	150	0	0
114	0	0	WoollenGrange,	188	0	0
60	0	0	Whitechurch,	231	0	0
105	0	0				

...tory remains to be compounded for.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

...l on the occurrence of a vacancy in the judi... ...rumour is busy in the appointing of a suc... ...truth, however, is, that no appointment ...r could have as yet taken place. ...se to be followed in consequence of the late ...s demise, will be precisely that which has ...dinary custom. The vacancy will, in the ...e, be offered to Mr. Blackburne. Whether ...an (who looks to the Rolls) will accept or ...offer, is not yet known. It is, however, ...Mr. Crampton (the Solicitor-General) will ...tuation if offered to him. In that event, the ...eralship will, in the first place, be offered ...oghlin, who, as Sergeant, takes precedence ...Perrin; but doubts are entertained, owing ...stance of the latter gentleman having a seat ...t, whether it may not be deemed more con... ...the Solicitorship should be held by one cu... ...ing the Ministry in the House of Commons, ...litical, and indeed friendly intimacy exist... ...the two Sergeants, renders it impossible to ...of the two is most likely to derive imme... ...from the late vacancy. Sergeant Perrin, ...uxton when Judge Jebb's demise occurred, ...n town immediately.—*Dublin Observer.*

...PORT ON PUBLIC PETITIONS.

...eport of the Committee on Public Petitions ...ted, and was delivered on Saturday morning. ...account of the petitions presented on the ...of July—therefore several other reports ...ublished before the record of the petitions ...the House of Commons during the Session ...eted. The number of petitions on all sub... ...d to the 25th July inclusive, amounts to ...petitions in the 42d Report are principally in ...e Established Church. The numbers pre... ...subject to the time of making the Report ...the separation of Church and State 309 ...h 40,261 signatures; in support of the ...gland 1,062, with 136,533 signatures; in ...e Irish Church 198, to which 21,607 signa... ...ached; and in support of the Established ...otland, 50 petitions, with 18,927 signatures. ...of petitions presented by Dissenters praying ...1,125, signed by 350,000 petitioners; and ...claim 486 petitions, with 31,535 signatures.

...ER'S COURT DUBLIN—SATURDAY.

...forty three prisoners tried by the Recorder ...for minor offences—Of these seven were ...transportation, (in consideration of their ...nders) for terms varying from seven years

...noted "receiver" of stolen goods, was ...twelve months' imprisonment in the Rich... ...l for receiving (knowing them to be stolen) ...he property of Mr. Maguire, boot and shoe ...bridge.—*Dispatch.*

...THE BOURBON EXILES.

...*Mercury* says:—"We learn from Berlin ...K. has suddenly disposed of the whole of his ...jewellers; one of Berlin, another of Vi... ...ird of Paris. The sale was contracted at ...*Mercury* has also the following of the 30th ...mia:—"The Duchess of Berry comes very ...e—and after some hours returns to Brau... ...sort usually accompanies her. The per... ...o the suite and the Princess come every day ...d put a great deal of money into circula... ...they appear to have plenty. If the Bour... ...epart, Prague would feel it severely, for ...his suite also make a large expenditure."

LAW POINTS.

...OM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

...NISTRATION BY A CREDITOR.

...an a creditor administer to the effects of ...btain payment of his debt, without risk ...y, for any sum more than comes into his ...her creditors of the deceased? ...e creditor may, we conceive, administer ...ety.

...last, the entire police force stationed ...actively and busily employed saving ...rty of a magistrate, on the lands of

...is Wellesley, in compliance with the ...he City Kilkenny Grand Gary, ...educe the Police to the number ne... ...e general duties of that city. ...nging to J. Moore, farmer, Bally... ...Downpatrick, foaled a male foal on ...an occurrence altogether unprece... ...in the season.

THE WATERFORD CHRONILCE.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

ELECTORS!—The second Session of Parliament in which I have had the honor to represent you has now closed; and in pursuance of that plan, which I adopted last year, and in which I mean to persevere, I now offer to resign into your hands the trust with which you have honored me. In doing so I act sincerely and, I think, wisely; for I have observed that upon every rumor of a dissolution of Parliament, the House, as if by magic, becomes more independent of Ministerial influence, and pays more attention to the interests of the people.

In thus tendering my resignation, I feel myself called upon to lay before you, briefly, the part I have taken in those questions which most vitally concern Ireland. And first, then, in point of immediate interest, I place the Tithe question—I say immediate, and postpone even the Repeal of the Union, because it, in a greater or less degree, hourly affects the peace, the comfort, the happiness and the prosperity of every individual residing in Ireland. Upon the question of Tithes I refer you to that pledge willingly given by me, and cordially received by you, upon the hustings. It was the total and *immediate* abolition of Tithes. I wish to remind you of these words, because I have acted upon that pledge, and have, in consequence, been thought too uncompromising. A pledge is either worth something, and should be binding, or it should not be required; but certainly a Representative should not be taunted with having kept his pledge. Now, if I had said on the hustings that I was willing to alter the name of tithes to that of land tax, or that I should be satisfied with a modification of the system by a reduction of one fifth or two-fifths of the fund—the savings to become a source of contention between the landlord and his tenants—if, I say, I had given such a pledge, would you have honored me with your confidence? You would not; for I well recollect that the slightest hesitation evinced by a candidate upon the question of tithes being put to him proved fatal. My mode of treating the subject, then, was in exact accordance with your wishes and my own feelings. Upon those grounds I opposed every thing short of the total abolition of tithes. I said that I placed the question of tithes before the repeal of the Union; but do not mistake me. I do not mean in point of importance, but I think the machinery for disposing of tithes is at present more perfect, and should not be allowed for one moment to get out of order. If we now flag, and allow ourselves to be duped by some *hocus pocus* nonsense, tithes will be rivetted more firmly than ever.

As to the bill intended for our relief, in consequence of its rejection by the Lords, I do not feel myself called upon to say much; but had it passed it would, with the exception of the new valuation, have left those who justly complain, pretty nearly as they were; but as the bill was rejected we have a right to suppose that Ministers had very little hope of passing a better measure through the Beothian brains of the hereditary Peers.

This is the only apology that I can make for the most truckling, and to Ireland the most insulting, Ministry that ever ruled that wretched province.

I shall now venture to offer a few remarks as to the new character that tithe property has assumed in consequence of the rejection of the bill by the Lords. The provisions, generally, of that bill, as they were corrections of the old system, declare that system to have been oppressive and unjust, especially those clauses which gave a new valuation to parishes reduced into improper composition. Now, are the people, in consequence of the obstinacy of the unreformed branch of the legislature, to be held to the payment of a debt allowed by the reformed part of the Legislature to have been unjustly contracted? All men will, doubtless, say—no. But the Magistrates of Ireland will, according to custom, say that, just or unjust, the law, so long as it is law, must be obeyed. This maxim would better apply to any other than that of the tithe payers in Ireland; because almost every individual is more or less affected. Then the question is, are we to have another tithe crusade in November for a larger payment than has ever yet been required—a fifth of the arrears being added to a year's tithe? If so what are we to do? If we submit have we any prospect of a more enlightened policy directing the Lords in the next session? I think not. Then what should be our course? By a systematic precaution we succeeded to a great extent, in their abolition; and by a perseverance in our noble and unflinching course we must ultimately triumph.—What is then to recommend a system in 1834, which has made Ireland feverish and agitated for the last century? We may be told to place confidence in the present administration. My reliance is, upon our energy and resolution, not upon their love of justice, for in fact they owe their present popularity more to the impolicy of the Lords than to any virtue of their own.—For myself I am ready to resign my seat in Parliament rather than forget for a moment that glorious sentiment of the immortal Dr. DOYLE—"*May our hatred of Tithes be as lasting as our love of justice.*"

Now, one word as to the Repeal of the Union. So much argument has been already used upon this subject, that, laying aside all other reasons for my advocacy of the measure, I shall merely repeat what I have so often stated—namely, let the English Parliament give us the very best measures that human ingenuity can devise, yet they will be so perverted, both in letter and spirit by the domestic faction by whom they should be carried into effect, that they will cease to be of any, even the slightest, benefit to the people of Ireland. Instance the manner in which your magistrates and high constables converted the new jury bill, which was intended as a boon, into a torturing machine to expose and harrass the people, to whom they ever have had, and ever will have, a deadly hatred.—The fact is simply this—that Ireland, to derive any benefit from an English Parliament, will be for ever kept in a state of agitation and uneasiness; for as long as we put up with bad treatment, so long will kind treatment be considered as unnecessary. The condition of a country which is too poor to be taxed (save by encouraging drunkenness and immorality) inspires a Government with no other thought than the necessity of preserving peace by any means, however anomalous and unconstitutional. The only duty which the House of Commons is called upon to perform is to give security to life and property, the insecurity being caused by the tyranny of the one, and ignorance and stupidity of the other party.

I have now briefly touched upon the several topics which most interest our common country. I have been your servant—your faithful and uncompromising servant—for two sessions in the Reformed Parliament. For the justification of myself I refer to my speeches and my votes. In the former I defy any man to point out a single word adverse to the interest of Ireland; and as to my votes, was I called upon to exercise the right again, I would not retract or alter a single one that I have given. As I have ever looked upon short parliaments as the best guarantee of the liberty of the people, I now tender you the resignation of that trust with which you so confidently and so generously invested me. You are the best judges of the propriety of my conduct. I only claim the privilege of defending it when it ceases to meet your approbation. I shall regret the obstinacy upon my part which shall sever even one link of that chain which ever has, and ever shall, bind me a willing captive to the destinies of that country for which I am ready to make any sacrifice, though it were life itself. The same principles which insured for me your support upon the hustings remain unaltered. Remember what I have so often told you, namely, that nothing but riot and disorder can interfere between us and our rights as freemen, which, in spite of faction abroad or at home, we will, with the blessing of G. D, enjoy. Remember the words of Lord John Russell in the days of greatness. It is impossible that the whisper of faction should prevail against the voice of a nation. Recollect that our strength is in our union, our power in our voice, and our success in our perseverance.

Your faithful Servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, August 29.

A HOAX.

The *Dublin Evening Mail*, which in the worst of times was always an able hand at a practical joke, has the following in its publication of Friday:—

"There is as wicked an intrigue in progress now to eject Lord Wellesley from the viceregal throne, as there was successfully practised to oust Lord Grey from his seat in the cabinet, and by very nearly the same parties. This will be denied. We pledge ourselves to the fact; and we can further add, that, but for the resistance given by Lord Melbourne to the demands of his colleagues, the matter would have been adjusted long since, and Lord Durham nominated to the Lieutenancy."

ENGLISH MORALITY.

INCEST AND INFANTICIDE.—At Teignmouth, England, a young woman has murdered her child, which she had to her own father.

ROME.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED AUGUST 13, 1834.)

You are, probably before this reaches you, aware of the appointment of the Right Rev. Doctor M'Hale to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. Connected with this appointment there was some intermeddling, the full extent of which I have not yet been able to learn; and as I do not, upon a matter of such serious import to the people of Ireland, wish to give you conjectures, I shall confine myself to that only which I know to be a fact.

It was hoped that the mode of selecting the candidates, for the papal selection had been so well fixed and understood, that there would be no departure from the principle, and that the disappointed parties would, for the good of religion and the peace of the church, sit down contented, and have no recourse to intrigues, by which, for the miserable gain of a particular candidate, the whole patronage of the Irish Catholic church might eventually become a perquisite of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the clerical aspirants be found making their way to the old and respectable sees of your country through the purlieus of the Castle.

Upon the last vacancy of Cashel there was a delay even after the meeting of the clergy, and their selection of names. The result of the provincial meeting of the bishops was not for a long time received. Very unpleasant reports were here circulated, and it was only after a long interval that the ground was furnished upon which the holy see could, according to the practice to which it acceded, proceed to a nomination. The difficulties in this case were here supposed, whether rightly or not, to have been created by a disappointed candidate.

In the case of Tuam it was stated that the votes of the clergy were divided as evenly as possible between Dr Burke and Dr M'Hale, there being a majority of one in favour of the former. But this was not the only tribunal to decide. The bishops of the province were unanimous in favour of Dr M'Hale. In ordinary cases the translation of a bishop would be an obstacle, and as there was no personal objection on the score of talents or conduct against either, and as Dr M'Hale was already, by the death of Doctor Waldron, Bishop of Killala, the great probability was, that it was equally likely that he would be permitted to remain there, and that Dr Burke would succeed to Tuam. The only obstacle to this was the unanimity of the prelates in favour of Dr M'Hale; and as they made no objection against Dr Burke, his presumed fitness, and the fact of Dr M'Hale being already bishop of another see, would, it was thought, be a sufficient counterpoise.

But it is curious to observe how the decision was made. Some mighty active friends for the promotion of Dr. Burke, especially one who has resided for some years in England, wrote to one of the Cardinals, representing the great unfitness of the Bishop of Killala, because of his propensity to agitation. His speeches at dinners, and his letters to Lord Grey, and many other fine things, were held up against him. I cannot at present ascertain what were the other charges, nor which in particular came from the Chelsea correspondent. The Congregation of Cardinals of the Propaganda met on the 21st of last month, and all the objections to Dr. M'Hale were duly made. A report prevailed in the city, the foundation for which I cannot learn, that the British government sought by various ways to prevent his promotion. The matter was laid over for further examination.

The Pope, soon afterwards, hearing that it was suspected the British government had intrigued in the transaction, desired that Dr. M'Hale, with whom he was personally well acquainted, and for whom he always had a right regard, should without further delay be named to Tuam, adding that he would not for any consideration have it suspected by the Irish Catholics that Rome would be influenced in appointments for the Irish church by the political views of the English cabinet.

This is all that I know for certain; but I have many suspicious and imperfect notions of the secret history of the plan by which it was sought to set aside the selection made according to the regulations of the holy see with the Irish church.

Of one thing you may, however, be certain, that during the pontificate of Gregory XVI. the Irish church is in perfect safety from any effort of the men who forget public principle and religious safety in their private predilections; and that any intrigues of the men who endeavour to impede or to set aside the regular proceedings of the diocesan and provincial meetings will, as they ought, recoil upon themselves.

Throughout this whole transaction the characters of Doctor M'Hale and Doctor Burke have rather gained than suffered by the collision. The name of the third gentleman is never mentioned. I do not know it. It is satisfactory to be assured that an Irish clergyman will not suffer here for his firm, and honest, and moderate discharge of duty, in protecting an oppressed, ruined, and calumniated people against their oligarchs. The disappointed malcontents in Ireland might, perhaps, succeed in stripping the parish priests of the enormous power they at present possess, and in throwing the entire nomination into the hands of the bishops; but there is little chance of their succeeding in a single instance to get their own pet promoted. Many persons here indulge the hope that Doctor Burke's name might be on the list for Killala.

Apropos! upon another nomination, though not exactly an Irish one, Dr England, the Bishop of Charleston, whom you so lately elevated to be a Cardinal, seems to have thought as little upon the subject as did his Holiness himself, into whose head I am told it never entered. The bishop has been here now nearly three months, very quietly immured within the precincts of the Irish college. He very seldom is seen abroad, and makes as little noise here as if he were in the United States. His history is very simple:—Last year he was sent as legate to Hayti, which was a forlorn hope, and which no one else could be found to undertake. He succeeded to a certain extent, and came back within less than a year from the period of his departure. The rapidity of his movement excited astonishment, and the Pope was gratified at his zeal. But, unless the cardinalate was to be given as the prize for the most expeditious courier, he says himself he could not claim it, and that he is not rich enough to accept it if offered. That he is a favorite with the Holy Father is evident; but every favorite does not wear a red hat.

Dr. England made so much progress in bringing Hayti to a friendly feeling with the Holy See, that, though he resigned his legatine commission, and begged to be left free to attend solely to his diocese, he could not succeed. The legatine commission, it is said, will not be renewed; but he will, in addition to his own diocess, have the charge of Hayti, as Vicar Apostolic, until it can be better regulated. He leaves this city in a short time, and probably will visit Ireland.—*Dublin Register.*

NEW MODE OF TELEGRAPH.

Mr Coad, the proprietor of the splendid oxy-hydrogen microscope now exhibiting in Liverpool, has suggested to us that the brilliant light obtained by the combined combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gasses on lime, might easily be used by day and night, as a mean of rapid communication from place to place, however distant.—For instance, a light house on the French coast, thus lighted, is visible (it is said) at a distance of 60 miles.—With what ease, by precontrated signals, might a communication be instantly made between London and Liverpool. The light could be thrown into jets so as to represent a star, a semi-star, a crescent, a point, or even the present arms of the telegraph could be made transparent and illuminated, so as to afford a more extensive series of signals. We understand Mr. Coad will probably institute some experiments of this kind on the Cheshire coast.—*Liverpool Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

A woman named Margaret Toole, died last week in the parish of Rath, County Clare. As her remains were being conveyed to the grave, Mr. Synge, whose fanaticism has already linked his name with the Dysart persecutions, interfered, and insisted on performing the funeral obsequies after his own fashion, the husband of the deceased having been his tenant. The patience of the afflicted relatives, and the large multitude at the funeral, was put to the strongest test, but happily, the influence of the Reverend Mr. Carrigan, the Catholic Clergyman in attendance, preserved Mr. Synge from molestation.—Both gentlemen commenced a regular theological discussion. The arguments were attentively listened to by the auditors, neither party receiving the slightest interruption. At its conclusion, the Clergyman having obtained a signal victory, the people shouted Mr. Synge from the Church-yard, and the corpse was interred in peace, notwithstanding the dangerous and shameful interruption.—*Limerick Evening Herald.*

The flax crop in the North of Ireland is unusually luxuriant this year.

THOMAS MOORE.

We are not mistaken, we believe, in ascribing the following lines to our talented countryman.—They abound in that rich and sparkling wit so peculiarly his own. The Churchmen will find them particularly spicy:—

LES HOMMES AUTOMATES.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

"We are persuaded that this our artificial man will not only walk and speak, and perform most of the outward functions of animal life, but (being wound up once a week) will perhaps reason as well as most of your country parsons."—MEMOIRS OF MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS, CHAP. 12.

It being an object now to meet
With Parsons that don't want to eat,
Fit men to fill those Irish rectories
Which soon will have but scant refectories,
It has been suggested—lest that Church
Should, all at once, be left in the lurch,
For want of reverend men endued
With this gift of ne'er requiring food,—
To try, by way of experiment, whether
There could'nt be made of wood and leather,*
(Howe'er the notion may sound chimerical,)
Jointed figures not LAY, but clerical,†
Which, wound up carefully once a week,
Might just like parsons look and speak,
Nay even, if requisite, reason too
As well as most Irish parsons do.

Th' experiment having succeeded quite,
(Whereat those Lords must much delight,
Who've shown, by stopping the Church's food,
They think 'tis not for her spiritual good
To be served by parsons of flesh and blood;)
The Patentees of this new invention
Beg leave respectfully to mention,
They now are enabled to produce
A large supply, for present use,
Of these reverend pieces of machinery,
Ready for vicarage, rect'ry, deanery,
Or any such like post of skill
That wood and leather are fit to fill,
In parts, not much by Protestants haunted,
A figure to look at's all that's wanted—
A block in black, to eat and sleep,
Which (now that the eating's o'er) comes cheap.

N.B.—In places much giv'n to arson,
We can't recommend a wooden parson:
But if the Church any such appoints,
They'd better, at least, have iron joints.

P.S.—Should the Lords, by way of a treat
Permit the clergy again to eat,
And the Church, of course, no longer need
Imitation parsons that never feed,
The materials of ours, broke up, will sell
For secular purposes just as well—
Our Beresfords, turn'd to bludgeons stout
May, 'stead of beating their own about,
Be knocking the brains of Papists out;
While our smooth O'Sullivans, by all means,
Should transmigrate into TURNING machines.

* The materials of which those Nuremberg savans, mentioned by Scriblerus constructed their artificial man.

† The wooden models used by painters are, it is well known, called "lay figures."

REFORM IN A FARM YARD.

"There is not a joy the world can give like that it takes away."
BYRON."

There's not a joy the Parson gives but what he takes away,
When he eyes the tenth of all the land and claims it for his prey;
There's not a pig the Parson takes, from out the farmer's stye,
But grunts to leave his native home, and heaves a bitter sigh;
There's not a cow the farmer hath, that grazes in the field,
That does not low and swing her tail, when'er the pig is killed;
There's not a turkey in the yard but gobbles more and more,
Whene'er he sees the parson enter at the farm-house door;
There's not a goose the farmer hath that swims upon the pond,
That does not stretch his neck, and hiss, to see his master wronged;
There's not a duck upon the farm but gives an extra quack,
Whene'er he finds his master glad to see the Parson's back;
There's not a cock that struts around, but crows more loud and gay,
When he sees the Parson mount his horse, and proudly ride away;
There's not a thing upon the farm but shows some kind of fear,
Whene'er he hears the name of tithes, or finds the Parson near.
Now, ducks and geese that swim the pond, call help from all around,
When next you meet him, drag him in—'tis but a parson drowned.
The horse will scamper o'er the mead more briskly than before;
The cocks and hens will sleep in peace, the pigs more soundly snore;
The cow shall sing her song of joy; the bell shall toll the knell,
Proclaiming that the Parson's gone, where—I will not tell.

BIRTHS.

Sunday the 29th instant, at Phale House, in the county Cork, the lady of Edward H. Good, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. James Keenan, of Tipperary, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Philip Kirby, of Turbory Hall, county Limerick.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 26th of August, at St. Peter's Church, Cork, the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, R.N., brother of the Earl of Donoughmore, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Bart.

On Saturday morning, at St. Peter's Church, Cork, Thomas Murray, of Carrigrohane, Esq., to Margaret Davis Chillingworth, second daughter of Thomas C. Chillingworth, Esq., of Cork.

On Saturday morning, at St. Anne's, Cork, J. Herbert, Susanna, third daughter of the late Captain Nicholas Paterson, of Cork, to John S. Bateman, of Youghal, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Tramore, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at the age of 24 years, Mr. John Fogarty, second son of Richard Fogarty, Esq., of this City.

On Monday morning, at the residence of her mother, Newtown Road, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Charles Langley, Esq., of Colebrook, county Tipperary.

On Monday morning, at his residence on the Quay, Mr. Mosley, jeweller.

August 28, at the Vale of Avoca, of cholera, after twelve hours' illness, deservedly regretted, Mr. James Clarkson, well known for his extraordinary natural musical acquirements.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs Gilfoyle, wife to Mr. John Gilfoyle, of High-street, Kilkenny, Grocer.

On the 30th ultimo, in King-street, Kilkenny, of water on the chest, Mrs. Jane Wall, relict of the late Joseph Wall, of Ballinakill, Queen's County.

At Cove, on the 2d instant, after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. Hugh M'Adams.

At Kinsale, on Sunday, the 10th instant, after a few hours illness, Catherine Quirk.

In Fermoy, on Saturday last, Miss Mary M'Kee.

DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM IRELAND IN AMERICA.

(FROM THE NEW YORK TRUTH TELLER.)

In New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Dorun, aged 44 years, a native of Wexford county.

In New York, Mr. John Stephens, aged 56 years, a native of Sligo.

In Toronto, U.C., Mr. George M'Cann, a native of the county of Antrim, and late merchant in Niagara.

At New Orleans, on the 25th ult., Mr. Michael Hagerty, a native of Mullingar, county Westmeath.

In New York, Mr. John Morrisson, aged 55 years, a native of Fermoy, county Cork.

In New York, of consumption, Daniel O'Brien, aged about 30, a native of Kilkut, in the county of Clare.

In New York, Mr. Bernard Fanning, a native of the county of Tyrone, aged 51 years. The deceased was for several years attached to the establishment of the TRUTH-TELLER.

Suddenly, in Prince George's County, Edward A. M'Nally, Esq., a native of Ballybay, county Monaghan, aged about 45 years.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

In Paris the rage for white muslin dresses is so universal, that at dinner and evening parties the ladies appear to be dressed all in one livery. Thin clear muslin is preferred to any other. A robe of white muslin, with a long sash fastened in front, and a *coiffure en cheveux*, is considered the type of elegance for young ladies. These white muslin dresses are made with short sleeves, and some are trimmed with mantelets of black or white lace.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.—For little girls white is always a favourite and becoming dress at the present season of the year. We have seen a dress lately made by Madame Rame, of Paris. It was composed of white cambric muslin, richly trimmed up the front with needle work and Valenciennes edging. The body was gathered in fullness at top, and, at the waist, by two bands of needle work.—The sleeves finished in a corresponding manner. Three or four rows of the same needle work were inserted above the hem at the bottom of the skirt. The same needle work at the bottom of the trowsers, and round the pelerine.

Another child's dress, made by the same French *modiste*, consisted of a pelisse of cambric muslin, edged all round with narrow tucks. A band of needle work confining the waist. The pelisse edged all round with narrow Valenciennes lace. The dress worn beneath the pelisse is also of white cambric muslin, and trimmed with needle work and lace. At the bottom of the trowsers a double row of Valenciennes, separated by a band of needle work.

Both the above dresses were intended to be worn with straw hats, trimmed with white ribbons.

For morning dresses, colored twilled cotton, with white pelerines, form very pretty *toilettes d'enfans.*

THE WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA.

THE WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA, advertised to take place at Dunmore, on the 4th and 5th instant, is, in consequence of the very unfavourable state of the weather, POSTPONED until a further day, of which due notice will be given.

September 3, 1834.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29TH SEPTEMBER,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN situated on Little Newtown Road, at present occupied by Mr. MARSTON, consisting of two Parlours, Five Bed Chambers, Kitchen, Two Pantries, and suitable out offices, with Car House and Stable attached; and also, excellent Water on the Premises. The House is in thorough Repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family, as will appear on inspection.

The House can be seen any Day from Ten until Three.

Waterford, 4th September, 1834.

CALEDONIAN

FIRE AND LIFE INSURAANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED IN 1805,

AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Principal Office for Ireland,

51, (... BUILDINGS,) DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IN the above *Popular* and *Liberal* Incorporation, the Rates of Insurance in both Departments of Life and Fire will be found *as low* as those of any other *Respectable Office* in the United Kingdom, with the additional and *important* advantage, that in the Life Branch, *Returns of Profit* are made commensurate with the extent of Policy, Premium, and Time.

Payments may be made *Half yearly* or *Quarterly*—*Losses paid* with *Promptness*, and the strictest secrecy observed with all the transactions of the Office.

Rates, Prospectus, and every Information connected with Insurances, Survivorships, Annuities, and Endowments, may be had *gratis* at the Office.

CHRISTOPHER EIFFE, Manager for Ireland.
T. EIFFE, Agent at Dublin.

☞ Life and Fire Policies may be Transferred to the Caledonian on Terms of Advantage, and a Liberal Commission allowed to persons effecting or bringing Insurances.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

WATERFORD—Mr. JOSEPH FANNING.
CORK—Mr. Dominick Kennelly, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
LIMERICK—Mr. John Langford.
KILKENNY—Mr. J. W. Douglass.
LONGFORD—Mr. Peter Brady.
ROSCOMMON—Mr. J. B. Beech.
GALWAY—Mr. Patrick Kelly.
TUAM—Mr. W. N. Alley.
DUNDALK—Mr. Lawrence Marmion.
BIRR—Mr. Palmer.
ROSCREA—Mr. William Kingston.
BALLINASLOE—Mr. H. M. Flattery.
SLIGO—Mr. P. Feeney.
CASTLEBAR—Mr. Matthew Coffey.
DINGLE—Mr. J. Egar.
ENNIS—Mr. J. B. Knox.

⁂ Responsible applications will be entertained for Agencies from Newry, Belfast, Derry, Athlone, Clonmel, Westport, &c., directed to the Company's Irish Manager.

NOTICE—From THIS date the Company's Business will be carried on at

No. 51, DAME-STREET,

Where all communications are in future to be addressed.

☞ Persons holding Life and Fire Policies with Mr EIFFE'S signature attached, are respectfully informed that they can transfer them to the Caledonian Office, *at the same Rates hitherto paid*, without any charge for Stamp. They will also have a *most important advantage* in doing so, which will be made known on application to Mr. EIFFE.

Caledonian Office, 51, Dame-street,
Dublin, 14th August, 1834.

JOSEPH FANNING, Esq., Solicitor,
Agent at Waterford.

KILKENNY AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

This month is generally the great harvest month, and has been as much so this season as any within our recollection, all kinds of corn, even in the mountain district, having been in fitness for reaping; but from the continued interruptions of rain there remains still, we are concerned to say, a large portion of the oats uncut, which is suffering the most serious injury, owing to its being so greatly laid.

WHEATS, considering the season, have been generally well secured; even the white lammas, which is a very tender grain, has not suffered in its saving to any serious extent. The wheat, notwithstanding, will be found unproductive.

BARLEYS, in our district, we consider an average crop. The barleys that have not been laid are lively and a good grain.

OATS—This crop is of a most unfavourable nature—short produce, inferior grain, and we fear badly saved.—The black oats, which are little known in our district, are found to have stood up well, and will be an advantage. The Tartary species has suffered in a small degree.

POTATOES are likely to be *most abundant and good in every land.* A fine healthy appearance, with, in every instance, great productiveness, is the character of this season's crop.

MEADOWS.—Early meadows are generally light—the latter meadows are abundant in produce, but we fear, from the softness of the grass and wetness of the season, the quality must be injured.

PASTURES were not, nor have not, for many years been more luxuriant in their grasses.

Pigs are scarce and bad, and likely to continue a short supply. Our fairs, of course, afford at this time but little encouragement to the bacon merchant. The scarcity is caused *principally* by the poverty of our population, who, unable to feed themselves owing to the dearness and scarcity of potatoes during the past summer, were obliged from necessity to kill and eat their pigs, the low price of pork offering no remunerative return, for animals requiring the same food as the poor and hungry peasants themselves.—*Moderator.*

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—SEPTEMBER 3.

ARRIVED.

September 1st—Munster Lass, Neill, coaster, in ballast, for Ross; Eliza Williams, Barnes, London, m goods.

2d—Apollo, Davison, Liverpool, salt; Three Sisters, Gibbons, Dungarvan to Ross, ballast; Maurolico, Coutello, Liverpool to Genoa, m goods.

3d—Henry, Bishop, ditto to Cork, ditto.

SAILED.

2d—Mard, Williams, Liverpool, grain and flour; Union, Howlin, Liverpool, ditto, from Ross; City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, gen cargo.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—4, Dromana; 8, Ballinamultina, Ballyduff.

COUNTY KILKENNY—4, Ballyragget, Grannagh, Kilmoganny; 8, Bawn.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—3, Clonmel, Templemore; 4, Nenagh; 8, Fethard.

COUNTY WEXFORD—4, Ferns; 8, Kilmuckridge, Kilnener, Ramsgrange

COUNTY LIMERICK—4, Shanagolden; 8, Hospittle, Mountpelier.

COUNTY CARLOW—1, Knockmill; 8, Tullow Saint Mullins.

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.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, October 20; Ross, 25.

Tuesday, eight male convicts, under an escort of the 91st Regiment, from Ennis, arrived here, on their way to the hulk *Surprise*, at Cove.

A man named Lewis, while hurling on Sunday, at Creghora, in the liberties of Limerick, received a severe blow of a hurley in the face, and had all his front teeth knocked in, and one of his eyes literally broken in his head.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 8,

AND DAY FOLLOWING, AT THE DWELLING HOUSE OF *MR. M'DOUGALL, PARADE, WATERFORD,*

(Who is Retiring from Business.)

THE entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Consisting of two fine Sets of Dining Tables, one Set on Pillar and Claw; Card and Pier Tables; Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs; handsomely Carved Grecian Sofa; pair of Cut Lustres, with Mirrors; Chimney Glass 64 20; Pier Glasses, one 36-22; Carpets and Rugs; Fenders and Fire Furniture; a capital Eight Day Clock; Celeret Sideboard; a splendid Epergne; and a variety of articles of Plated Ware; Glass, Delft, and China; Beadsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; with appropriate Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture; a Filtering Stone; Book Case, and a quantity of Books; a fine Marine Painting by LYNN, in rich Gilt Frame, on Canvas, 60 42; Sporting Pieces, by SATORIUS, very rare; a Cabinet Picture, by WEST; a series of West India Views, Framed and Glazed; and several other fine Engravings, &c. &c.

Sale each Day at TWELVE o'Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Sept. 3, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On account of who it may concern,

On MONDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next,

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

THE TWO MARINE STEAM ENGINES, &c, (*Formerly in the Water Witch*, Steam Vessel,) as they now lie at the City of Waterford. These Engines were built by Messrs FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co, of Liverpool, last year, are 50 Inches diameter of Cylinder, and of the aggregate power of 180 Horses, and are in good order.

Also, a large BOWER ANCHOR, two CHAIN CABLES, and sundry Articles belonging to the said Vessel.

Terms—CASH

W. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 23d August, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 3.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tuesd.		Wedn.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	73	70	73
Wheat, per bar	14	19	14	19	15	18	18	19
Oats, do.	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
Barley, do.	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Oatmeal, per cwt.	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Flour, 2ds, per bag	28	30	28	30	28	30	28	30
3ds, do.	20	26	20	26	20	26	20	26
4ths, do.	13	16	13	16	13	16	13	16
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	31	33	31	33	30	33	30	33
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	16	17	16	17	18	00	18	00
Offal, do.	00	20	00	20	20	22	20	22
Whiskey, per gal.	6	4	6	6	6	4	6	2d.
	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	4	6h	4	6h
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	6h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	b	3	3h	3	4
Veal, do.	5	6		6d	4	6	4	6
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		34	3		3	34	29	3h
Swansea,		00	0		30	03		
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 398.

Some prime lots obtained 74s to 75s.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Weighed 472.

Some prime lots obtained 74s to 75s.

Flour (2ds) 28s to 30s 0d per bag; 3ds, 20s to 26s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.

Bacon Pigs per cwt, 30s to 33s; Offal, 20s to 22s 0d; Heads, 00s to 18s per ditto.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 15s 0d to 17s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 17s 6d to 18s 6d per do; Oats (shipping) 00s 0d to 00s; Heavy, 00s to 00s 0d; Barley, 00s to 00s 0d; Oatmeal per ton £11 04s to £11 10s; ditto per cwt 10s to 11s 6d; Indian Corn per barrel, 00s to 00s. New Oats 9s to 10s 0d per barrel. New Wheat 1.s to 18s 6d; White Lamas, 00s to 00s per ditto. New Barley, 10s 0d to 12s per ditto.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—AUG. 30.

Butter, 72s 0d to 75s per cwt.; Wheat, 18s 0d to 20s 0d per barrel; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 28s 0d to 29s; 2ds, 23s 0d to 24s 0d; 3ds, 14s, 0d to 15s 0d. Bacon Pigs, 30s 0d to 32s 0d. Beef, 4d, to 5d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d per lb.; Potatoes 3d. to 4d. per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—SEPT. 2.

The Merchants.—First quality, 70s; Second do, 65; Third ditto, 59s; Fourth ditto, 52s; Fifth ditto, 40s; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 69s; Second ditto, 55s; Third ditto, 49s; Fourth ditto, 42; Fifth ditto, 30s; Sixth ditto, 20.

WEXFORD MARKETS—AUG. 30

Butter, 66s 0d to 67s 0d per cwt: Flour, 30s 0d to 33s, per bag; Wheat, 23s 0d to 24s 6d per brl; Barley, 13s to 14s 6d per do; Oats, 12s to 13s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—AUG. 30.

Butter, 70s to 72s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 30s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 23s to 25s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 11s to 13s per barrel; Oatmeal, 12s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—SEPT. 2.

Butter, 68s to 70s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 26s to 28s per cwt; Heads, 16s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 30s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel; Wheat 10d to 1s 0d per stone; Oats, 8½d to 0d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 2.

We had again a large supply of new Wheat at this day's market, which met a dull sale at a further reduction of 6d per barrel on prime, and 1s on inferior samples. The supply of Bere and Oats was small, and prices without alteration. New Wheat, white, 21s to 23s; red, 19s to 21s; inferior, 15s to 17s; Bere, 11s to 12s; new Oats, 9s to 10s 6d, old Oats, 12s to 14s 0d; Oatmeal, 10s to 13s; Second Flour, 13s to 16 per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

The supply of Wheat is large, but at present the factors do not appear inclined to accede to any reduction from Friday's prices, although the business doing is not on an extensive scale. In Barley there is very little doing and the quotation is nominally as on last market day. There is a fair supply of Oats and the holders demand an advance of 6d. per quarter, which has been in some instances complied with. In Beans there is no alteration in price, but Pease may be quoted 2s. per quarter cheaper and with a more depressed market. In other articles of Grain there is no alteration.

Wheat	50s to 56s	Grey Peas	32s to 35s
Rye	—s to —s	Beans, small ..	36s to 38s
Barley	24s to 30s	—— Tick ..	34s to 36s
Malting	—s to —s	Oats, Potatoe..	24s to 26s
Ditto new	—s to —s	—— Poland ..	2.s to 24s
Pease, white ..	34s to 36s	—— Feed	20s to 22s
Ditto boilers ..	40s to 46s	Flour, per sack,	46s to 48s

FRENCH BEANS.—An Oxfordshire *farmer*, at Spreacombe, has a new method of cultivating this excellent vegetable. In the autumn he cuts his beans off, leaving about four inches of the stalks above the ground; he then lays on a dressing of stable dung, which he takes away when other people are sowing their seeds, and the consequence is, that his production is more than double that by the ordinary method.

THE LADIES' COMFORTS.—It cannot be said that our fair friends neglect *ease* in the modern fashions, whatever becomes of *elegance*. Besides air tight *bustles*, which are occasionally made to serve the purpose of cushions, they now stuff their sleeves at the shoulders with bags of down, which answer exceedingly *well for pillows*. This last is certainly a very odd kind of notion.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—SEPT. 2.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent 89¾
——— ——— Stock, 3½ per Cent 97½
———. Stock, New, (1830) 98
Grand Canal L. 6 per Ct 92½

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1834

THE LAST MAIL.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

By far the most important news which has reached town this morning, is the intimation contained in a letter from Constantinople, of August 5, that the Sultan has resolved to make another attack upon the Viceroy of Egypt. It appears from the letter of the *Times* Correspondent, that the Sultan has been preparing for this by fostering among the people he had consigned to the government of Ibrahim Pacha rebellion to the Pacha's authority. By his own hopes, probably, and by the intrigues of those who have an interest in embroiling him, he has been led to believe that his intrigues were completely successful; that Ibrahim was killed, and his powers almost destroyed; and therefore he hastens to send troops and ships against him. Even before his expedition, however, can sail, news has reached Constantinople that his hopes are unfounded, that Ibrahim has succeeded in putting down the rebellion, and the Sultan if he cannot draw back, will march against a victorious instead of against a defeated foe,

By the accounts in the German Papers it would appear that the Sultan has given up his warlike intentions, and that affairs are likely to return to their usual channels. From these statements it will be seen that the news from the East is, as it was a few days ago extremely contradictory; but we must observe, that the latest news communicated by the *Times'* correspondent is quite in accordance with that brought from Germany.

The wild project ascribed to the Sultan is attributed to Russian influence, and it certainly seems dictated by the counsel of one who is anxious to make the Sultan despicable in destroying his power. We shall wait to see under what aspect the war begins, if it really begin, before we form any opinion as to the probability of England meddling in the quarrel.

From Madrid the intelligence is no later to-day than that which we inserted on Saturday; but the news that the Committee of the Cortes will not acknowledge the debts contracted in 1823 has created a considerable sensation. The Funds have fallen at Paris; but whether it is in consequence of that, and the embarrassment which it may cause in the Money market, or in consequence of the difficulties in which France, by a blockade of Spanish ports and the remonstrances made by certain Northern Powers, to which we have already adverted, may be involved, or in consequence of a fall in our Funds, is not known. Various rumours were immediately put into circulation of insurrection at Madrid and other calamities, none of which are deserving of credit.

From the frontiers of Spain the news is as usual unimportant and contradictory. Though Don Carlos is prevented from getting supplies by sea, he seems to obtain them by land; and in a letter from Bayonne of the 24th his troops are described as sufficiently numerous to make great caution justifiable on the part of Rodil.

The German papers arrived to day rather contradict than confirm the news received direct from Constantinople of an immediate war, though they say enough to show that the Sultan contemplated such a step, and would have taken it had there been a chance of success. These journals are careful to state that Russia exerted its influence to prevent the Sultan engaging in this war, which is not very credible. They inform us that considerable distress exists in the Eastern provinces of Prussia, and that this is partly caused by the restrictions laid on the Prussian trade with Poland. The Czar, therefore, treats the subjects of his beloved friend the King of Prussia no better than he treats the subjects of England; and whether there be reciprocity treaties or not, it is plain that Governments can inflict much injury on commerce.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

The Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday, which reached us this morning, contain no official news from the theatre of war, which, as the weather was on the whole favourable to working of the telegraph, requires some explanation, if the French government would deign to supply it. The omission appears to us the more mysterious, seeing that the war, according to the late telegraphic dispatch, had been brought so near the French frontier, as to leave no pretext for the present silence. We have, therefore, a right to impute the omission to French intrigue, preparatory to some measure of great consequence on the part of the Cabinet of the Citizen King, and not to any unfavourable accounts from the army of his Spanish ally. That no change in the position of the belligerents has taken place, we have the authority of a semi official French Paper (the *Journal de Paris*), which gives a flat contradiction to the Carlist account that Zumalacarregui had gained some advantage over a division of the Queen's troops.

Dutch papers to the 28th inst. have been received. They contain an account of the disbanding and return to their homes of the greater portion of the national force, the Schuttery, after having been embodied, and in the performance of military service for a period of four years.—Great rejoicings have taken place at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other great towns, to welcome the return of those individuals to their families and friends. The papers are almost entirely occupied by accounts of these rejoicings.

We have Quebec Paper to the 5th and Montreal Journals to the 5th of August. They are principally occupied with details of the progress of the cholera, which is again, we regret to say, ravaging the Canadas. The statement of the Board of Health at Kingston, up to the 30th of July, states the total number of cases, including deaths, recoveries, and remaining ill to the 29th at 35, and on the 30th to 48. The *Montreal Herald* states that the disease was subsiding.

From Jamaica Papers, to the 14th of July, we make the following extract:—

"The Fly arrived from Carthagena yesterday in four days with 73,000 dollars. It was rumoured before she left Carthagena that the French fleet was daily expected, and it was even said that the fleet was seen off some part of the coast. Robert Bogle, Esq., came passenger in the *Fly*.

THE FUNDS.

Consols are now 90½. Exchequer Bills 35 36. Bank Stock 220½. India Stock 256½. India Bonds 13 16.—The Assented and Dissented Four per Cents. are not quoted.

WATERFORD REPEALERS—THE *FREEMAN'S JOURNAL*.

We beg leave to offer a few remarks on an article of the *Evening Freeman*, inserted in last Tuesday's *Chronicle*, in which we think the writer is unreasonably harsh upon the Repealers of our city. At the anti-tithe and anti-Union meeting held last week, a vote of thanks was passed to the present administration, not for their general line of policy, but simply for their *late* conduct regarding tithes, It ran thus—"Resolved that our warmest thanks are due and are hereby given to his Majesty's ministers for the disposition they have *lately* evinced to ameliorate the grievances of Ireland, and we hail it as a proud and glorious era when our rulers are disposed to defer to the wants and wishes of the people." The tithe bill was certainly a remedial measure—it went to the full length that existing circumstances admitted of—it would have allayed the fierce animosity that every day shows itself more and more against the Church, and it would have checked the blood that is spilt on that account—the country was satisfied with it, the majority of the clergy themselves were satisfied—neither the tillers or the proprietors of the soil offered any opposition. The spirit in which it was brought forward, and the advantages it promised, were best evinced by the furious hostility shown towards it by Tories and high churchmen, and all liberal men were agreed in viewing its rejection with deep regret. Ministers have not caused its failure, nor have they been accused of playing a double game; on the contrary the apparent sincerity of their intentions on the occasion has gained for them a temporary popularity, which it depends upon themselves to lose or to retain.

The people of Waterford only imitated the example held up in various quarters, and which coincided with their own good sense and their not unreasonable expectations. The *Freeman*, we are sure, is very patriotic; but he understands and admires rational liberty too well to object to any man or set of men for the expression of their views, even in opposition to his own. There was no need, therefore, of his asking the question, "what, in the name of patriotism and common sense, could induce the Waterford meeting to pass a vote of thanks to ministers?"—We have given already the reasons that induced them; good reasons and sound reasons, and manifesting in our opinion not the slightest lack of "patriotism" "or good sense." A just distinction was drawn between their former conduct and their late acts; for these last they were thanked, and they deserved it as well as if their intentions were carried into law. The *Freeman*, indeed, manifests high disdain towards the defeated tithe bill, and goes so far as to express pleasure at its strangulation by the Lords. We cannot conceive the meaning of this—for if his view be right, then it is plain that the Irish liberal members who voted with ministers were wrong. Amongst these will be found Mr. O'Connell, and now we think of it, his spoken sentiments in Cork the other day were exactly similar to those expressed by the Waterford anti-unionists. He there says, "he confessed himself a ministerialist conditionally—(hear, and loud cheering)—he would be a ministerialist as long as the administration remained with the people, but no longer. The present administration was as changed—as essentially different in its character from that which opened the session, as if those who composed it were in reality changed themselves." Amongst the other virtues of the *Freeman*, we know that he is an admirer of Mr. O'Connell; on that gentleman it devolves no less than on us, to answer the query proposed, "in the name of patriotism and common sense."

THE CHURCH COMMISSION.

Mr. Shaw, the Member for Dublin University, has repeatedly asserted in the House of Commons, that since 1800 six hundred new churches had been built for Ministers of the Establishment; that in each there were twenty communicants, and a congregation of four hundred, which, according to his notion, gave an increase of 240,000 Church Protestants.

But the moment the church commission was issued, he conceded all the facts respecting the falling off, comparative and positive, of the church Protestants. This as Lord John Russell said, was in itself a great advantage at once reaped by the very appointment of the commission.

The great Protestant champions have been all along thundering forth about their numbers and their strength, talking of the mighty armies of Protestants they could raise in Ireland at a moment's notice—alternately threatening the government and the people. But now that a commission is issued to inquire into and report the real number of Protestants, they instantly fall down on their knees, cry out *peccavi*, acknowledge their weakness and insignificance, and implore to have the commission stopped. But it will not be stopped and we shall now have the *truth out!* and for the remainder of their days shall have the Orangemen and their faction merely as a laughing stock in the land. The finger of ridicule will be pointed at them from every corner of the country, and we shall hear no more about the "Mighty Armies."

MARCUS BERRESFORD AGAIN.

There is no end of this gentleman. He must have a truly cormorant appetite for notoriety, if he is not sated by this time; for there is scarce a newspaper here or in England in which he has not been seen like a standing spectre ever since he figured in the "extraordinary assemblage." He first talks about Popish extermination, and all sorts of bloody murders, goes home like a man that had fulfilled all justice, and for ten days or a fortnight enjoys the noisy sensation which he never imagined could have been produced by so insignificant a creature as himself.—After this space of time, he begins to be visited by some compunctious misgivings, or to speak more truly, he finds the retort is more than he can bear, being much in the condition of an unconscious man, who, having set fire to a train of powder, discovers that he has brought an old house about his ears. He writes to the *Evening Post*, and meanly tries to back out of his expressions—here, however, he fails, for the notes of the Reporter will, with most men, outbalance even the Rev. Marcus Beresford's word. In his distress he applies to the *Evening Mail*, who, being loth to leave a brother in calamity, endeavours, though without effect, to hide his deformity with its Orange mantle of protection. Marcus has succeeded so very badly in speech making that he now fancies letter writing must be his vocation, and the *Standard* is the happy journal which boasts of having given birth to his latest effusion. Here, amidst a heap of nonsense we find a billet which the Rev. gentleman received by post from London, and which from having a few French words placed here and there, he conceives must be the production of some low Irishman educated to be a priest. Any one with two ideas would see at once that it was the work of some hoaxing incendiary who wished to practice on the ridiculous fears of this "true Beresford," and for that purpose gives him an invitation to come to London. The style is affectedly coarse and low, and Marcus Beresford must have been quite beside himself to think it serious, or that his person could be an object of premeditated attack to any one unless a half witted fanatic like himself. Fond as he is of exterminating Popish rebels, he may be sure that not one of them will wish to see him extinguished, if contented with being a standing joke he never aspires to be a walking gallows.

THE NEW CHURCH COMMISSION.

The new Church Commissioners are now just about to sit on their important duties. The whole country should rise at once to meet these Commissioners, and to take instant and effectual steps towards procuring all that information which, when laid before the public through the report of these Commissioners, will produce astounding surprise.

The main object of enquiry is, to ascertain the relative *numbers* of the Catholics and Protestants. Let *each* parish set at once about taking its own census, without waiting for the Commissioners.—The simple mode of doing it is this—Wherever there may happen to be a union of Parishes, take each Parish of the union *separately*, and keep its return separate. Distinguish the Police or Watchguards, or other temporary inhabitants, from the permanent inhabitants. Returns, bearing upon this subject, have been made to Parliament. The return for the Diocess of Ossory has been forwarded to us by W. F. Finn, Esq., M. P. for the County Kilkenny. Owing to the valuable exertions and co-operation of some of the Catholic Clergy in that Diocess, this return is particularly interesting and most important at this moment. Similar returns have been made from other parts of Ireland. The Irish members should at once furnish them. They must have them amongst their "Parliamentary papers," and if not, they have only to ask for them.

Again we call upon every person to commence at once this vital work.

THE COST AT WHICH PROTESTANTS CAN BE SAVED.

If the Protestant Clergy of the County of Kilkenny were paid upon the Scotch scale, they would receive £500, or two shillings a head for every Protestant, supposing that there are 5,000 church Protestants in that county. If on the French scale 5,000 francs, or *ten pence* a head. If on the American scale (the best of all) each good Protestant would put his hand into *his own pocket*, and pay his clergyman as the Catholics of Ireland do, and as the members of all religious persuasions are now paid in America. Whereas the tithes, church lands, glebe lands, &c. in the County Kilkenny exceed £35,000, or *£7 a head for each Protestant per annum*, which caused a wag in Kilkenny to say that "it must be d——d hard to save a heretic."

THE INCREASE OF PROTESTANTS.

In the year 1731 there were more than 5,000 Protestants in the County of Kilkenny. More than a century has elapsed, and there are not now 3,000 Protestants in that County, notwithstanding all the tithes, glebe lands, church lands, and offices in Church and State, held out exclusively to its professors. The Catholics, in 1731, were 44,300; they are now 105,000, notwithstanding all the penalties, insults, outrages, plunder, and persecution to which they have been exposed.

MR. COBBETT COMING TO IRELAND.

Mr. Cobbett will arrive in Ireland during the present or early in the ensuing week. Mr. Cobbett has done much for Ireland—more, perhaps, than any other individual, in opening the eyes of the people of England. He will go through many parts of Ireland, and we are sure he will be every where received as he well deserves. We extract the following paragraph from his last *Register*:

"For the information of friends in Ireland I think it is necessary to say that it is my intention, if not delayed by the road, to be in Dublin in the first or early in the second week of September. I am very anxious to see with my own eyes how it happens that a people whose land and whose labour feed so large a part of several other nations, should have nothing to eat themselves other than those things which four legged creatures live upon; and see this I now will. I do not like to be talking about a country that I have not seen. I should have gone to Ireland in the September of last year; but it pleased Providence to give me other "fish to fry," and the cookery lasted too long for me to get away until the nasty weather began to set in."

A lighterman named James Brien was drowned on Monday night at the Coal Quay. His body was found on Tuesday morning.

John Congreve, Esq. family and suite, arrived here on Sunday evening, by the *City of Bristol*, from Bristol, and proceeded to Mount Congreve.

Passengers yesterday, per the City of Bristol, for Bristol:—Meads Malley, Wallace, Kearney; Messrs Wallace, Sweetman, Jones, Malley, Villarey, &c.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicity Asylum, acknowledges to have received for the above Institution the following sums:—From Mr David Condon, £1 1s: and, from a Lady, (a member of the Society of Friends,) £1.

THE PARISH OF TRINITY WITHOUT IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The recommendation of Mr. O'Connell for the formation of Liberal Clubs was no sooner made known to the people of this parish than they acted upon it—they, with that promptitude and patriotism for which they are so remarkable, convened a meeting and entered into resolutions for the regulation of their society—agreeably with the principles laid down by the Champion of their country, and regulator of their acts—his instructions they are determined to be guided by, and use every exertion in their power to aid him in his struggles for the regeneration of their country. There were a great many applications for admission, which they were obliged to reject until the next day of meeting, when you shall be furnished with a report of the proceedings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Sir—As the Editor of the *Mail* still affects to *turn up his nose* at the recently held meeting of Trinity Without, and still perseveres in pouring a continuous stream of abuse upon the individuals who took a part in the proceedings of that day, shedding torrents of ink to *blacken* their characters and misrepresent their sentiments and opinions, I trust you will give insertion to the following reply, since the *Mail* seems to challenge an answer:

The *Mail* says, the committee adjourned to a public house to draw up resolutions. For the life of me I cannot perceive the point of this witticism. It was not in a *public house*, but in a private house, belonging to a man independent in mind and circumstances, that the resolutions were written out. Public House! Perhaps the sage writer finding himself to write more valourously than usual after having hidden a few spirit-stirring potations under "his belt," conjectured that such bold and decided resolutions could not be penned any where but beside the inspiring fountain of the "native." The Editor of the *Mail* has asked, and has repeated the interrogation, with every appearance of triumph, "why Mr. Henry Winston Barron's letter to Mr. Carroll, was not read? Was the writing too cramp for the Chairman to read—why not give it to the Schoolmaster?"—The answer is easily given. Mr Barron wrote to Mr Owen Carroll, not as chairman, but as a private individual, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting. Again, Mr Barron's name not being in the odour of sanctity with his constituents of Trinity Without, men who battled and successfully battled for him, it was not deemed judicious to introduce it, as it was likely to give rise to angry and acrimonious discussion, and thereby disturb the harmony of the meeting. It was the proper course to pursue. It would be *unmanly*—unworthy of persons struggling for liberty to impugn any man in his absence, when, of course, he had no opportunity to defend himself. Now, Mr Editor, are you answered? I cannot conclude without adverting to a production which appeared in the *Mail* of Saturday, signed J. M Galwey.—Why, he has thrown off the mask, and we behold the man in his native deformity. John Matthew Galwey grows furious at the bare idea of being called *Traitor* by Mr O'Connell. He accuses the Liberator of subserviency to the Whigs, by signing a requisition calling on Lord Althorp to remain in office. Subserviency! This is passing ridiculous. Who hurled them from the seats of power? O'Connell. How? By speaking the truth manfully and boldly on every occasion. Of him it may be said—"He would not flatter Neptune for his Trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder."

I remain, Sir, your's, respectfully,

SPECTATOR.

CARRICK-ON SUIR FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Committee of the Fever Hospital of Carrick-on-Suir, acknowledge to have received from Mr. Redmond Anthony, the sum of Three Pounds Ten Shillings, in addition to the Nine Pounds already received—donations given by the different persons who visited his Gallery and Museum, in Piltown in aid of the Institution, for which they return him thanks.

G. CONNOLLY, V.P.

We have heard with great satisfaction that the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., our distinguished fellow citizen, and for many years our highly respected Representative in Parliament, has been appointed to the Comptrollership of the Exchequer. Recently at the death of the late Lord Grenville, the office held by his Lordship, that of Auditor of the Exchequer, was merged, for purposes of economy and efficiency, in a new situation, that of Comptroller, to which the much esteemed Baronet has been just named. Sir John was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer during the administration of the late Lord Grenville, with whom Sir John was on terms of intimate personal friendship, and to whose liberal politics he has through his long public career been a consistent adherent.—*Mirror*.

MALLOW RACES.

These races will come off during the present month—and from the exertions making the present meeting will rival any of its predecessors, distinguished as Mallow has been for its cattle and sports men. The circumstance of Fermoy following it has given an additional impetus to the efforts of the stewards, for already intimation has been given that several horses of undoubted celebrity on the turf, will make their appearance in the South, preparatory to the October meeting at the Curragh. Suitable preparations are being made at Fitzmaurice's hotel, and the different lodging houses, to afford accommodation.—*Cork Herald*.

THE IRISH POOR.

Cashel, Aug. 28.—Mr. Upton has a number of houses in Chapel-lane, which are let to lodgers at from 3d. to 1s. a week. In one of these houses, 75 persons were found living together, at the time of the cholera, with scarcely any division between them, the partitions being built with large apertures, for the purpose of admitting air into the apartments, with the view of making them healthy.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

GREAT MEETING AT TULLAMORE.

A meeting of the electors of King's County was held at Tullamore, on Monday last, for the purpose of securing the return of two honest and independent representatives of its great constituency. It was attended by multitudes. N. Fitzsimon, Esq., M P took the chair. Resolutions and speeches, full of spirit and patriotism, were passed and spoken, and in the evening the electors dined together.—*Northern Herald*.

WATER-SPOUT IN THE IRISH SEA.

H.M.B. Thetis which left Dublin on Monday evening, encountered a heavy gale from the N.E., with continued squalls of rain and wind during the night.—At two o'clock on Tuesday morning it became more moderate, with occasional showers, the sky full of very dark, dense clouds. At half past four a water spout (an extraordinary phenomenon in these latitudes) was visible about a mile from the ship; the trumpet was distinctly formed, but appeared to rest as if the clouds had been feebly charged; at the same time rain was falling from about its region. A portion of it passed over the ship, right against the wind. The cloud appeared in sight about half an hour, and was succeeded by thick, foggy weather, with light breeze S.E.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

President—Josias Dunn; Vice-Presidents—William Goddard, William Henry Carroll; Committee—Edward Tandy, Arthur Barlow, Richard J. T. Orpen, Godfrey Fetherstone H.; Leonard Dobbin, jun., Wills Hill Mecredy, John Thomas Kift, William Galwey, Thomas Crozier, William Ford, Henry Ryan, Thomas Conry, Thomas Beasley, Robert Murdock, William Furlong, John Litton, Matthew Barrington, Thomas Barrington, William Smith, Richard Meade, Richard Alexander Walker; Treasurer—William Baily Wallace; Secretary and Solicitor—Villiers Bussy Fowler.

We yesterday (Monday) saw a letter which has been received from Sir William Gossett in reply to an application from a Clergyman of this diocese requesting assistance in the collection of his tithes. The reply of Sir William was in substance, that if resistance were apprehended, an application should be made to the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, accompanied by an affidavit to that effect, and they would grant whatever aid they deemed necessary.—*Cork Constitution*.

The second "Exhibition" of the Kilkenny Horticultural Society took place at the Court-house, on Monday last; the attendance was fashionable and numerous.

TITHE COMPOSITION—IRELAND.

A Return of the Amount of Composition for Tithes in *Ireland*, registered under either of the Acts 4 Geo. IV. c. 99, 5 Geo. IV. c. 63, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 60, and 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 119.

DIOCESS OF OSSORY.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Aghaviller,	200	0	0	Kilmaganny,	300	0	0
Agharoe,	789	4	7½	Kilmoduan,	210	0	0
Aghour,	183	12	3½	Kilkeasy,	185	0	0
Attanna,	338	9	2½	Kiltorcan,	34	0	0
Agharney,	340	0	0	Kilkerrill,	25	0	0
Aglishmartin,	96	18	5½	Kilree Grange,	104	0	0
Auzhmacart,	466	13	4	Kilmocar,	256	0	0
Ardera,	69	0	0	Kilcollum,	480	0	0
Ballycallan,	413	0	0	Kilcullibeen,	110	0	0
Blanchvilles-town,	69	10	0	Killermogh,	141	1	5½
Blackrath,	121	1	7½	Kilbelling,	37	10	0
Borrismore,	83	2	5	Kilderry,	160	0	0
Burnchurch,	320	12	6	Kilmannah,	323	1	6½
Ballylinch,	96	0	0	Kilfane,	274	0	0
Ballytarsney,	81	14	8½	Killaghy,	171	0	0
Ballinemarra,	210	0	0	Killarney,	21	0	0
Balleen,	101	7	4	Kilmacow,	360	0	0
Ballytobin	162	10	0	Kilree,	141	2	7½
Ballylarkin,	92	6	1½	Killamery,	280	0	0
Bordwell,	1	7	10	Kells,	297	15	9½
Ballygurrin,	165	0	0	Knocktopher,	175	0	0
Clonmore,	173	3	7	Lismatigue,	100	0	0
Clashacrow,	73	16	11	Listerlin,	258	9	2½
Clomantagh,	184	12	3½	Muckalee,	150	0	0
Collumkill,	278	0	0	Motbell,	369	4	7½
Cloneamery,	135	0	0	Mallardstown,	171	1	6½
Comer,	969	4	7½	Mayne,	103	16	11
Clarsh,	270	0	0	Muckully,	100	0	10
Coolerraheen,	200	0	0	Offerlane,	900	0	0
Coolcashin,	164	10	0½	Owning,	180	0	0
Callan,	550	0	0	Outrath,	200	0	0
Coolagh,	383	10	0	Odogh,	100	0	0
Coolkerry,	210	0	0	Polercan,	300	0	0
Dysert,	300	0	0	Portnascully,	200	0	0
Dunmore,	175	3	0	Pleberstown,	43	3	10
Danesfort,	250	0	0	Rathpatrick,	166	10	9½
Dunbell,	277	0	0	Rathcool & Kilkyran,	330	0	0
Donoughmore,	190	0	0	Rathkyran,	203	4	4
Dunkitt,	553	16	11½	Rosbercon,	99	6	9
Dy-ertmoon,	270	0	0	Rossinan,	207	0	0
Durrow,	360	0	0	Rathsarm,	130	0	0
Dungarvan,	480	0	0	Rathdowney,	750	0	0
Dunnemagin,	200	0	0	Rathbeagh,	215	0	0
Donoughmore,	150	9	7½	Rower,	860	0	0
Derrynahensy,	325	0	0	Rosconnell,	143	1	6½
Eonissagg,	169	0	0	Rathloran,	31	7	3½
Eirke,	692	6	1½	Sheffin,	134	11	9½
Earlstown,	197	9	9½	Sierkyran,	162	17	5
Fanagh Church,	26	0	0	St Patrick's	500	0	0
Fartagh,	360	19	0½	St John's	576	2	0
Fiddown,	687	0	0	St Canice & Ballybur,	450	0	0
Garran,	38	19	11	Skeirke,	135	0	0
Gaulskill,	75	0	0	St Maul's,	50	0	0
Grange Clovan,	247	14	11	Shanbongh,	99	6	6
Gowran,	507	13	10½	Stumearty,	35	18	5½
Grove,	232	10	0	Tullemaine,	105	0	0
Glashare,	100	0	0	Tulleroane,	513	0	0
Jerpoint West,	247	0	0	Thomastown,	218	0	0
Ullid,	135	0	0	Tipperaghney,	90	0	0
Church Jerpoint,	239	18	11½	Tullowherrin,	460	0	0
Innistiogue,	430	0	0	Tascoffin,	185	0	0
Inchiholohan,	197	8	11½	Tubbridbritain,	250	0	0
Kilmackavogue,	165	0	0	Templemartin,	77	6	8
Killaloe	374	9	10	Treadingstown,	78	17	0
Kilmoduvogue,	157	14	0	Tubrid,	50	0	0
Kilcoan,	113	1	11½	Urlingford,	150	0	0
Kilbride,	90	0	0	WoollenGrange,	188	0	0
Kilbeacon,	114	0	0	Whitecburch,	231	0	0
Kilmenan,	60	0	0				
Killahy,	105	0	0				

Odogh Rectory remains to be compounded for,

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

As is usual on the occurrence of a vacancy in the judicial bench, rumour is busy in the appointing of a successor. The truth, however, is, that no appointment either has or could have as yet taken place.

The course to be followed in consequence of the late Judge Jebb's demise, will be precisely that which has been the ordinary custom. The vacancy will, in the first instance, be offered to Mr. Blackburne. Whether this gentleman (who looks to the Rolls) will accept or decline the offer, is not yet known. It is, however, certain that Mr. Crampton (the Solicitor-General) will accept the situation if offered to him. In that event, the Solicitor-Generalship will, in the first place, be offered to Mr. O'Loghlin, who, as Sergeant, takes precedence of Sergeant Perrin; but doubts are entertained, owing to the circumstance of the latter gentleman having a seat in Parliament, whether it may not be deemed more convenient that the Solicitorship should be held by one capable of serving the Ministry in the House of Commons. The close political, and indeed friendly intimacy existing between the two Sergeants, renders it impossible to decide which of the two is most likely to derive immediate benefit from the late vacancy. Sergeant Perrin, who was in Buxton when Judge Jebb's demise occurred, is expected in town immediately.—*Dublin Observer*.

REPORT ON PUBLIC PETITIONS.

The 42d Report of the Committee on Public Petitions has been printed, and was delivered on Saturday morning. It contains an account of the petitions presented on the 23d and 25th of July—therefore several other reports have to be published before the record of the petitions presented to the House of Commons during the Session will be completed. The number of petitions on all subjects presented to the 25th July inclusive, amounts to 8,857. The petitions in the 42d Report are principally in support of the Established Church. The numbers presented on this subject to the time of making the Report were, against the separation of Church and State 309 petitions, with 40,261 signatures; in support of the Church of England 1,062, with 136,533 signatures; in support of the Irish Church 198, to which 21,607 signatures were attached; and in support of the Established Church in Scotland, 50 petitions, with 18,927 signatures. The number of petitions presented by Dissenters praying for relief was 1,125, signed by 350,000 petitioners; and against their claim 486 petitions, with 31,535 signatures.

RECORDER'S COURT DUBLIN—SATURDAY.

There were forty three prisoners tried by the Recorder on Saturday, for minor offences—Of these seven were sentenced to transportation, (in consideration of their being old offenders) for terms varying from seven years to life.

M'Key, the noted "receiver" of stolen goods, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Richmond bridewell for receiving (knowing them to be stolen) some boots, the property of Mr. Maguire, boot and shoe maker, Essex-bridge.—*Dispatch*.

THE BOURBON EXILES.

The *Swabian Mercury* says:—"We learn from Berlin that Charles X. has suddenly disposed of the whole of his jewels to three jewellers; one of Berlin, another of Vienna, and a third of Paris. The sale was contracted at Teeplitz." The *Mercury* has also the following of the 30th ult. from Bohemia:—"The Duchess of Berry comes very often to Prague—and after some hours returns to Brandeis. Her consort usually accompanies her. The persons attached to the suite and the Princess come every day to the town, and put a great deal of money into circulation, of which they appear to have plenty. If the Bourbons should depart, Prague would feel it severely, for Charles X. and his suite also make a large expenditure."

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

ADMINISTRATION BY A CREDITOR.

Question—Can a creditor administer to the effects of his debtor, to obtain payment of his debt, without risk or responsibility, for any sum more than comes into his hands by the other creditors of the deceased?

Answer—The creditor may, we conceive, administer with perfect safety.

On Tuesday last, the entire police force stationed at Ennis, were actively and busily employed saving hay, the property of a magistrate, on the lands of Kilinamona.

The Marquis Wellesley, in compliance with the memorial of the City Kilkenny Grand Jury, has consented to reduce the Police to the number necessary for the general duties of that city.

A mare belonging to J. Moore, farmer, Ballytrustan, near Downpatrick, foaled a *goale foal* on the 14th inst. an occurrence altogether unprecedented so late in the season.