

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2195.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854.

Price 6d.

## POLITICAL EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE STAMP DUTIES.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

We have just read with exceeding satisfaction the evidence given by Lord Brougham before the Select Committee. It is full of sound sense; rich in the fruits of a wide and enlightened experience; and couched in a spirit of honest and straightforward manliness which is most creditable to the Chancellor. He has avowed himself a foe to the infamous taxes on knowledge; and the development of the reasons on which his hostility is founded, furnishes an admirable specimen of wise thinking, of accurate observation, and of conclusive argument. *O'Connell*! What a wretched thing it is, that a man so nobly endowed, should idly sport with his precious gifts of nature and acquirement—that one to whose direction the issues of mighty events have been committed should approve himself unequal to the fulfilment of his high destiny—that tergiversation and inconsistency should have weaned from him the affections of a people in whose admiring eyes he might have read his laudatory history, in whose hearts the memory of his goodness and greatness might have been shrined immortally—that abounding profusions should be followed by a scanty supply of deeds—that the sage should trick himself out in the motley coat of the hypocrite, and the patriot sink into the placeman and the courtier.

But Brougham was himself again before the Select Committee. Let the following passage prove that he was so:—

"The people wish to read the news, in which they take an interest, and in which it is their duty to take an interest. In public affairs they are nearly concerned, and it is both their right and their duty to attend much to public affairs. I am of opinion that a sound system of government requires the people to read and inform themselves upon political subjects, else they are the prey of every quack, every impostor, and every agitator who may practice his trade in the country. If they do not read—if they do not learn—if they do not digest, by discussion or reflection, what they have read and learned—if they do not thus qualify themselves to form opinions for themselves—other men will form opinions for them, not according to truth and to the interests of the people, but according to their own individual and selfish interests, which may, and most probably will, be contrary to that of the people at large. The best security for a government, like that for the legislature, for the crown, and generally for the public peace and public morals, is, that the whole community should be well informed upon its political as well as its other interests; and it can be well informed only by having access to wholesome and impartial information. Therefore they will and ought to read the news of the day, political discussions, political events, the debates of their representatives in parliament, and of the other house of parliament; and on not one of these heads can any paper be published, daily or weekly, without coming under the stamp law; consequently the people at large are excluded by the dear form in which alone the respectable publishers can afford it, while they pay the duty. They can only have it in a cheap form by purchasing a copy paper, or by the matter they publish. If instead of newspapers being sold for 6d. or 8d. they could be sold for 1d., in no manner of doubt there would immediately follow the greatest possible improvement in the tone and character of the political information of the people. It is my decided and deliberate opinion, from very long and anxious consideration, that the danger is not of the people learning too much, but knowing too little, it is no longer a question whether they shall read or not—it is no longer a question whether they shall be instructed or not—it is no longer a question whether they shall be politicians, and take part in the discussions of their interests or not—that was decided long ago. The only question to answer, and the only problem to solve, is, how they shall be instructed in a proper manner—how they shall be instructed politically, and have political habits formed the most safe for the constitution of the country, and the best for their own interests. I can devise no other means than making accessible at a cheap rate, to the masses of the people, the information they want, without having it sold as well as cheap. I wish to give it them both cheap and wholesome."

Yes; the question whether the people should read or not was long ago decided. Cobbett, and the few whom his silly sophistry has deluded, forgot altogether that this question has ceased to be debatable. Be the spirit of inquiry among the masses a spirit of health or of destruction, it has been awakened, and all the potentates and all the tenets of the earth may not soothe it to slumber again. The new influence with which knowledge has stirred the torpid frames of the nations will accomplish its disappointed work for good or for evil, despite the insuperable opposition of those who might more rationally dream of bowing the elements of stilling the storm, or bowing the crest of the vexed ocean by their breath, than of staying the progress of the world's intelligence. For good or for evil it will go on; but there is blasphemy against the wisdom of Providence in the assertion, that the right cultivation of the faculties with which it has endowed us, can be productive of social injury. They insult the God of Truth, who may that its propagation can bring unhappiness upon its creatures. They are deaf to all the teachings of human experience who have not learnt that—though in the period of transition from darkness to light, while men are groping their way in the shadowy hazy of half-knowledge, error and falsehood may find acceptance, conceit, and dogmatism, and pert assumption may tempt poor substitutes for the honest humbleness of conscientious ignorance, still must that period be passed, and glorious will be the recompense for its temporary mischiefs when the day star shall arise in the hearts of the people, and they shall attain in full acquaintance with their rights and duties, the only abiding foundation for their happiness—the only sure safeguard of their freedom.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; yet has Pope's famous distich, true though we admit it, done much harm in the mouths of the enemies of human improvement. The shallow sciolists ring the changes for ever upon it, forgetting that the way to avoid the danger is—not to make the little less, but to increase it—not to cast man even from a dim twilight back into the utter gloom from which he has emerged, but to lead him onward "unto the perfect day."

We do hope that Lord Brougham will exert his influence in abolishing the odious impost with which the fallen dynasty of Britain's oppressors have loaded the intellectual food of her inhabitants; more wrong and more tyrannous, and infinitely more mischievous it is than that which makes dear their daily bread. The monopoly of knowledge is the worst of all monopolies; because it

tends to sustain all others and render them perpetual. In a nation of blind men, could a few be made gifted with the faculty of vision, it is patent to observation that they would have great facilities in asserting supremacy over the rest; and he well assured that the ruler who seek to seal the vision of the mind among his subjects, would willingly enslave them. The objections against a repeal of the stamp duties are weak in the extreme. Two only merit notice. First, it is said, that upon their abolition, a host of publications, "in number numberless," would spring up to debase the understanding, pollute the morality, and endanger the peace of the nation. Be it so; the bane brings with it its own antidote. Think you that the good cause of virtue and religion, and social order would not have its advocates, and do they need the panoply of restrictive statutes when they go forth to battle in its defence? Nay more, does not this so-called protecting panoply cumber them, and weigh them down, and leave them at the mercy of their adversaries? The good and respectable will not break the law; they can only disseminate their information in stamped papers, and these are read by a small section of the community—the reckless and the base, who cater for the gratification of evil passions and perverted intellects, have no scruples; they spurn the command of the legislature, and their pernicious trash is scattered widely through the multitudes, who greedily receive it, unacquainted to distinguish good from evil, having no other means of gratifying that curiosity which is a distinctive and universal attribute of humanity, and finding no counteracting remedy for the plague which their moral being is vitiated, in cheap publications of a better character.

Again, it is said, that the revenue will suffer.—And if it do, we answer, let it suffer. Tax air—tax light—tax food—tax any thing but knowledge. Supply the deficit if it be needed by known exactions, but perpetuate not this. The revenue, however, will not be diminished. No principle of government will not be thoroughly established than the following;—that, as the reduction of taxation uniformly produces an increase in the consumption of the article taxed, the financier will find it advantageous to lessen the burthens of the people. Some time ago the advertisement duty was lowered; there was an instant augmentation in the number of advertisements, and the Treasury has scarcely been subjected to any loss, while the public derives extreme benefit from the change. Now, 'tis principle will apply with an especial force to the commodity in which the journalist is a trader. The appetite for knowledge "grows by what it feeds on"—it alone affords us

A perpetual feast of nectared sweets  
Where no crude surfeit reigns;  
There is no fear that consumers will be wanting for it; they will be multiplied immensely by the measure which shall bring this universal blessing within the reach of all; and if the Cabinet must continue to seek profit from abridging its boundless dissemination, let them lower the duty and they will assuredly have a tenfold return. We would enforce an absolute freedom of trade in knowledge, but if this may not be accomplished at once, let us approximate it as closely as possible.

The Chancellor is now pledged to do his utmost in reducing to practice the doctrines which he has strongly and eloquently avowed. He may thus confer a boon of inappreciable worth upon his country—he may redeem his almost ruined reputation. In his own words to the House of Commons we would say to him—"The path is clear before you; the race is glorious to run;" you can now do an act beseeching that Henry Brougham who once willed at his will the democracy of England. Let not another session pass and leave it unaccomplished.

## POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Mr. Godby, the Secretary to the post office, is, we believe, an honest and an honorable man—may we are willing to think that he is disposed to be an active and efficient officer. There are many gentlemen attached to the establishment here of known worth and tried character, and whom we are sure, would, if they possessed the power, exercise it, in redeeming themselves from obloquy, and their department from odium, by checking the nefarious and now intolerable robbery daily committed, and to a tremendous extent upon the public and the proprietors of Journals, in the scandalous theft of newspapers that are in the various country Post-offices throughout the Kingdom. Really the proprietors must do something to protect themselves from this grievous species of plunder. Within the last week we have had at least five-and-twenty complaints of the non-arrival of newspapers, which most assuredly were put into the General Post-office in Dublin—a fact capable of being verified by affidavit. To our subscribers we have no apology or explanation to offer, other than that contained in the circumstances we have stated.—*Evening Mail.*

## FOOD FOR GART-HORSES.—THE EARL OF BALCARNATH'S HORSES, TEN OF WHICH ARE KEPT IN LIVERPOOL FOR THE PURPOSE OF DELIVERING THE COALS TAKEN THITHER FROM HIS LORDSHIP'S MINES, LIKE MOST OF THOSE USED FOR DRAUGHT IN THAT TOWN, ARE PARTICULARLY LARGE; AND IN A DISTRICT QUARTER, AND JUSTLY SO, FOR THIS DESCRIPTION OF HORSE, WE CERTAINLY HAVE SEEN NOTHING EQUAL, TAKE THEM TOGETHER, TO HIS LORDSHIP'S TEAMS. THEY ARE FED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:—STATEMENT OF THE NATURE, QUANTITY AND COST OF THE FOOD CONSUMED BY TEN HORSES DURING SEVEN DAYS. THE OUTSIDE CURRENT PRICES ARE CHARGED FOR EACH ARTICLE, AND, OF COURSE, A DIFFERENT STATE OF MARKETS WILL VARY THE COST OF MAINTENANCE:—

Thirty-three bushels of potatoes, stamped, at 1s 6d per bushel, £2 2s 6d; two-and-a-half bushels of barley, crushed very fine, 4s 10d; two-and-a-half bushels of beans, at 4s 6d, 11s 3d; twenty-two stones of cut hay, to mix with potatoes, at 9d per stone, 19s 6d; fourteen stones of hay cut, at 9d, 12s 6d; fire and labour, 2s—total, £4 9s 9d. We repeat that the horses kept there are in the highest possible condition and health; and while we assert that the particulars of the statement may be relied on, it will be admitted, that this plan, which has been adopted in Ireland as also in America, is well entitled to be called economical.—*British Farmer's Magazine.*

## IRISH AGRICULTURE REPORT.

In an extensive professional tour, which we made in the latter part of July, and commencement of this month, and which afforded us an opportunity of visiting places in the counties of Louth, Kildare, Tyrone, Limerick, and Clare, we not only took particular notice of the potato crop, along the lines of road, but endeavored to collect the opinions of farmers and others, as to the course of the recent failures. So far as appearances enable us to predict, we are rejoiced to state that there will be a most abundant crop of the "vigorously growing root," this year. What is by no means a good crop this season. We have seen but very few really good fields of Wheat, in any part of the country; it is thin and small-headed, and has in very many places been discoloured by the rain, and become infested with mildew. The cultivation of this crop is extending in an astonishing manner every where. Moors and mountains, valleys, and even the sides of mountains, where a few years ago it would have been considered worse than folly to attempt the cultivation of wheat, are made by means of lime to produce crops two fold more remunerating than those formerly cultivated. Wheat is, in fact, pushing the cultivation of oats still farther and farther up the mountains; so that nearly five million acres of waste land, so long the opprobrium of this country, will, at no distant period, be forced to assume a more cheering aspect. The flax crop has been most abundant and excellent, in the North of Ireland. A greater breadth of ground was sown this year, than in any two or perhaps three years, since the decline of this valuable branch of manufacture. This is owing to the demand, recently created by the introduction of machinery for spinning, and although this will give the final blow to hand spinning, it will create employment in preparing the flax. The contrast afforded by the cultivation of flax in the north and west of Ireland is most striking. In the former, it is abundantly cultivated, and the crops are remarkably fine; in the latter little is grown, and that little so bad, as to be hardly worth the trouble of sowing.—*Farmer and Gardener's Magazine.*

## ALARMING FIRE AT SADDLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

On Wednesday night last, during the performance at Saddle's Wells Theatre, the audience were thrown into the greatest alarm and confusion, in consequence of a report of fire, which originated under the following circumstances:—It appears that the audience were comfortably seated, when at the end of a piece, entitled *Don Quixote*, or *the Moor's Demons*, after the explosion of a train, the curtain fell. By some means or other the fire came in contact with a portion of the scenery, which being made of light material, it immediately fanned into a blaze, and the flames communicated themselves to other parts of the properties, and the reflection of light was plainly perceived by the audience through the curtain. Mr. Coppinger, the carpenter, and the whole of the parties connected with the establishment, were instantly called into requisition and the alarm of "fire" was soon spread throughout the theatre, when the utmost terror and confusion prevailed, and the audience seemed anxious to make their escape. Parties, male and female, were seen running in every direction, and it was greatly feared that some serious accidents would occur. The screams of the female part of the audience were terrific, and several, in their anxiety to escape, fell over each other down the gallery stairs, whilst others fainted away. At length, through the exertions of the persons employed on the stage, the fire was got under, when Mr. Frederick Abner, brother to the proprietor, hastened round to the various entrances of the theatre, to inform the audience that there was no danger, and to keep their stations for their own safety. Reynolds, the constable of the theatre, who was in attendance at the gallery entrance, also endeavored to appease them; but it was found impossible to do so, and crowds ran into the street without their hats, bonnets, cloaks, and shawls. After the fire was extinguished, Reynolds proceeded to the interior of the theatre, to search after their lost property; but in several instances they were necessitated to go home without their hats, bonnets, cloaks, and shawls—and during the confusion the light fingered gentry took advantage of the opportunity, and robbed many of the persons in their over anxiety to escape with their lives.—*London Paper.*

## THE GREAT WIRE CASE.

TATHAM v. WRIGHT.—On Thursday this long and singular case came to a termination, having occupied the court and jury for the long period of ten days. The examination of witnesses for the plaintiff continued up till mid-day on Tuesday. So many as one hundred and ten were examined. On both sides upwards of a hundred and forty were called, comprising in the list persons of every grade and state in society—from peers, judges, lawyers, members of the naval and military professions, clergymen of all sects, bankers, country gentlemen, and merchants, down to the humblest class of individuals. Sir J. Scarlett led for Admiral Tatham, and Mr. Pollock for the other party. On Tuesday, Mr. Pollock commenced his reply, and addressed the jury in an eloquent and powerful speech, which occupied the learned gentleman above five hours in the delivery. The judge, (Baron Gurney) charged the jury on Wednesday, and at seven that evening, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, Wright. The result created much dissatisfaction at Lancaster Admiral Tatham being "the favorite" there.—*Liverpool Journal.*

We announced last week the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Byrne, P.P., Araragh. He was a man eminently distinguished by the virtues which should adorn the character of a Christian pastor—pious, humane, unwearied in the performance of good works, liberal in sentiment and charitable in feeling towards all his brethren of mankind. He is universally lamented by the community entrusted to his care, and his memory is revered by persons of all creeds and parties. His curate, the Rev. Mr. Conry, who was carried off along with him by the pestilence which has robbed us of so many valuable members of society, was estimable and exemplary in all the relations of life.—*Northern Herald.*

## FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND.

France has undergone, and has been so far punished, by that severe Paragatory of Revolution, through the penetrating flames of which—scorching and searching in proportion to the long career of sin that preceded and led to them—England has yet to pass. The first revolution of France, by breaking up the engrossed estates of the aristocracy and the church, and dispersing the possession of landed property amongst the great body of the French people, has made any commotions that may arise in France, amount to little more than a *whiff of smoke*, a *monarch* or a *republican*. But in England, and especially in this country, were our existing government to fall to pieces tomorrow, there would be a revolution of the numbers without causes against the few with the talents and energies—a revolution of masses against numbers—in a word, a revolution of hungry and furious numbers against a prostrate and terrified property. Of all falls, the fall of that power is the greatest, which, like England, has not only fired up, but beyond the resources of an artificial income, or one solely derived from commerce. Such a nation France neither is now, nor was she, even before her first revolution—such a nation, England not only has been for many years, but such she is at present. Ireland, as a nation, is a country, which, as being possessed of far more virgin or untouched national resources than England, could, after a revolution, and its necessary attendant excess, be made more use of as a reservoir than England—where, unlike the day in which this island has been improved, except for purposes of plunder, improvement and wealth have effected the most for every advantage, however trifling, when compared with ours. Firing their eyes, then, on the immortal Volunteers of '82, let Irishmen, in the words of Burke, REMEMBER, REMEMBER, REMEMBER!

## STAG HUNT AT KILLARNEY.

There was a large assemblage, comprising visitors from almost all parts of the world, at Killarney on Monday week, to witness the last stag hunt for the season; but some time after the hounds were laid on, and a majestic buck with fall flowing antlers made his appearance, and with a presage of affording excellent sport, the clouds became lowering, and the rain shortly after descended in torrents, which made it imperative on those in the woods, who were in great numbers on the lakes, to seek for shelter; in flight, adopting the French maxim, *course qui joint*, several strangers were consequently deprived of the opportunity of witnessing this rich treat.

## ESCAPE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LIEVEN FROM SHIPWRECK.

The last accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Prince and Princess Lieven and family had arrived on the 14th in the Russian capital, after a most exciting shipwreck. It appears that the Russian steamer vessel descended in the Bay of Biscay, and was wrecked on the rocks, where the Prince and Princess, with their children, were in great danger, and the command of the ignorance or inactivity of the commander, got out of its course nearly thirty miles, and at nine o'clock at night struck on some rocks, the position of which is not mentioned. Signals of distress were fired during the night, but no assistance was afforded till the following afternoon, when, after being on the rocks for twenty-four hours, the vessel was got off with some injury, and proceeded on her voyage. The Prince's domestic establishment, consisting of twelve English and five foreign servants, had arrived previously in safety, in a sailing vessel from the Thames.

## TAXES IN ENGLAND.—THE FOLLOWING TABLES

show the amount of the various taxes levied in the British Kingdom, from the year 1000, to the last year but one of Queen Elizabeth, the whole of the public revenue amounted to no more than £600,000 per annum. In the year 1633, the 34th year of King Charles the First, it amounted to £1,650,000; in 1686, the 21st of James the Second, to £1,200,000; in 1714, the 12th of Queen Anne, to £3,200,000; in 1751, the 25th of George the Second, to nearly £8,000,000; in 1765, the 5th year of Queen Charlotte, to £10,300,000.—Thus, from Queen Elizabeth to Charles the Second's time, our public burdens were doubled, being a space of about sixty years; and from thence to the last of Queen Anne's reign, about fifty-four years, nearly trebled; and from 1714 to 1751 that again nearly doubled; and what is still more extraordinary, this last enormous burden increased from £8,000,000 to upwards of £10,000,000, in the narrow compass of fourteen years, being from 1751 to 1765.

## LOST WOLVES' FLOCKS.—THE RUSSIAN

General, Count Voronoff, the governor of Southern Russia, has lately purchased in the market of Halstet and the neighbourhood a large flock of sheep. He already possesses about 3,000 merinos, but their wool is found to be too fine and soft for his purposes, and his object is, by crossing the breed to obtain a species of wool better calculated for the purposes of the market, a strong durable second cloth. The flock he has now purchased consists of 2,000-eyes and 250 wethers of the best Schellewick Halstet rare, and the flock began its march about a fortnight ago. As it passed through the villages for its long journey of more than 400 German miles, or nearly 1,500 English miles, it excited great interest. It is accompanied by a proportionate number of shepherds and dogs, and by overseers on horseback and in carriages. The flock is preceded by a tent like carriage completely covered with cloth, in which there are a great number of things necessary for the traveller, and which affords the leader of the whole ample protection, and supplies him with a comfortable resting place. The procession is closed by another carriage excellently adapted for the reception of such of the flock as may fall sick or lame by the way. The march of so many sheep, accompanied in this manner, excites a great deal of curiosity and interest in those villages through which it passes.—*German Paper.*

## By advices from Naples, we learn that the eruptions

of Mount Vesuvius had ceased, but that the naturalists had expressed a firm belief that they would recommence with far greater violence in September.

## THE CUSTOM HOUSE FIRE, DUBLIN.

Within these few days active measures have been taken to bring the question of the merchants' right of remuneration to an issue. Repeated memorials have been sent to the treasury, backed by the favourable opinions of the Solicitor-General, Sergeant Pennefather, Sergeant Parry, and though last not least, Mr. O'Connell. Government has at length consented to appoint a *judicial* trial for the settlement of the question, and, as a matter of form, to place two officers of the customs (who were then in charge of the stores) on their trial; and if Mr. O'Connell can succeed in proving wilful misconduct against them, it is understood that the merchants whose bonded goods were burned by the fire, will be allowed to recover the value of the same.—*Atlas.*

## THE SCOTCH BANKS.

A further decision has taken place to day (Thursday) in Enchiquin Bills, from which it is concluded, as they have been nearly stationary for several days past, that the sales by the bank are going on at an accelerated pace. We believe, however, that the bank have had no share of the effect produced on the market, and that it is caused chiefly, and solely, by the late failure in Edinburgh of the mercantile houses, which has produced a considerable demand for which was previously being supplied by the English banks on the northern frontier. With regard to the Bank of England's sales, the practice seems to have been late to supply only the current demand, as nearly as it could be estimated, of the market, not pressing the sale if it appeared to threaten any depreciation.—*Times.*

## A SCOTCH WIFE.

A gentleman in Edinburgh of rather a speculative turn, made some hits in building-lands, which, in an over-zeal to be planted with houses, he injudiciously expended greater sums upon than he could command from his own resources, and was, therefore, compelled to mortgage.

Interest and bond-rents pressed ever yet the speculation (which in the main, would be a goodly one)—rejections were threatened, a writer to the Signet was had recourse to—decrees were interposed—the estate was upon the eve of being swept away, when the bond of tide flowed in upon him—the houses began rapidly to take, but care had taken its seat deep rooted in the heart of Mr. — and he died.

Three months elapsed—faded fashion had now turned her irresistibly directing finger to the spot, and bid her votaries adopt the buildings as their dwellings. As if by magic, no incumbrances appeared on registration—all wondered, yet none could divine the widow and eight children appeared in attendance, and kept their carriage.

An advertisement, however, shortly after appeared in the Glasgow and Edinburgh papers from the widow, acknowledging the promptness and attention with which her claim for "twenty thousand pounds" had been adjusted by the zealous agent of an Assurance Office.

The widow at once was soled—the Scotch wife seeing the impending ruin that threatened, had borrowed from a relative a sum sufficient to effect the insurance, and the result as above disclosed, and the family are, at this moment, in the "quiet, peaceable, and undisturbed" possession of three thousand seven hundred per annum, and rising yearly.

## EDMUND BURKE.—THE KNOWLEDGE OF BURKE

was almost boundless; probably as various, as extensive, and as accurate, as was ever obtained by the mind of one man. "Enter upon what subject you will," said he, "and Burke is ready to meet you." It has already been remarked that all Burke's early years were unreluctantly devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. He had time to traverse the whole circle of literature and science before he was necessitated to fix upon any particular department for the exhibition of his own powers. Not that, during any part of his life, he relaxed his industry, for he pursued knowledge with the same insatiable avidity at three score as at twenty. He was, indeed, one of the few men whose industry was equal to his genius, and he furnishes in a memorable example of what both united can accomplish. If any man could have disposed with that vulgar virtue, (as it is too often considered,)—industry, it was Burke. But he knew its value too well. "I have no time," he was in the habit of saying, "none of that masterly, sloth, in my composition." His powers of acquisition must have been enormous; and they were kept in perpetual exercise. His faculty of attention was strong and his memory tenacious to a very strong degree. His voracious appetite, for knowledge led him to cultivate, with almost equal assiduity, every species of it. He had none of that aristocratic scorn, (if we may so speak) which genius often displays for all but the sublime or the beautiful—for every thing which cannot boast affinity to elegant literature or the more dignified branches of science; a feeling which resembles nothing so much as the contempt with which the aristocracy of rank will sometimes look down on the vulgarities of trade or handicraft. Burke had no sympathy with such folly. In the true love of intellectual improvement, he would spread his sail to any wind, and fearlessly embark for any destination, which promised to reward by discovery the spirit of enterprise; unconcerned where that spirit led him, whether to the cold and frozen regions of philosophical speculation, or to the more genial climes of poetry and eloquence. The fine arts, and the polite sciences, in all its branches and minute details, agriculture—all these the wonderful flexibility and versatility of his powers appeared to adapt themselves with almost equal facility.—*Holland's edition of Burke.*

IMPORTANT.—Wells dug on the sea shore, above the high water-mark, to the depth of low water mark, fill with fresh waters as tide ascends,

and Published for the Proprietor, at the office street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, within One House of the Post-Office. Subscription—Yearly, 2s 6d. Half-yearly, 1s 6d. Single copy, 6d. Published on the mornings of every Thursday, on a Saturday.



THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

CONCERN TO BE LET.

CONTINUATION OF THE AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY (THIS DAY), AT THE DWIGHT HOUSE, MR. M. J. MALLON, AUCTIONEER, WATERFORD.

THE ENTIRE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Consisting of two Sets of Dining Tables, one set on Pillar and Claw; Card and Bill Tables; Draw; Room and Parlour chairs; a handsome second hand sofa; set of four Louvers, with Mirrors; Chimney Glass 24 in; Pier Glasses, one 36 in; Carpet and Rug; Pendera and Fire Furniture; a capital Eight Day Clock; Grand Sideboard; a splendid Empire and a variety of articles of Pier Ware; Glass, 18 lbs; and China; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; with appropriate Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture; a Fine Stone Book Case, and a quantity of Books; a fine Marine Painting by L. S. in a rich Gilt Frame, on Canvas, 20 in; Sporting Boxes, by SATONIA, very rare; a Cabinet Picture, by West; a series of West India Views, Framed and Gilt; and several other fine Drawings, &c.

At 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY (THIS DAY), opposite the House, an excellent MAHE, warranted sound, a remarkably good Hindustani and Hindoostani, and has been driven in Darraas. Sale to commence at TWELVE O'CLOCK. W. M. SHARPE, Auctioneer. Waterford, Sept. 3, 1834.

CARLOW LAY COLLEGE.

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

It is now desirable, from the circumstances of the place, to keep them completely separated from the more advanced boys. Now, however, this desirable object has been attained by the improvements which have just been made. The best and most experienced teachers have been fitted up for Children of a tender age; separate Masters have charge of their instruction; and an intelligent Matron, of good character, and very qualified for her situation, has been appointed to superintend the domestic part of the establishment. The small children are entirely separated from their studies and recreations from the full grown boys. Particular application to be made to the College.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS MONDAY SEPT. 8.

Table with columns for Market Name, Quantity, and Price. Includes entries for Butter, Flour, Bacon, and various meats.

Butter on Saturday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 302.

Monday—Butter, 68s to 71s 0d per cwt. Weighed 148.

Flour (24s) 28s to 30s 0d per bag; 30s, 20s to 26s 0d, 13s to 16s 0d.

Bacon—Pigs per cwt. 31s to 34s; 0d, 20s to 22s 0d; 11s 0d to 12s 0d; 13s 0d to 14s 0d; 15s 0d to 16s 0d; 17s 0d to 18s 0d; 19s 0d to 20s 0d; 21s 0d to 22s 0d; 23s 0d to 24s 0d; 25s 0d to 26s 0d; 27s 0d to 28s 0d; 29s 0d to 30s 0d; 31s 0d to 32s 0d; 33s 0d to 34s 0d; 35s 0d to 36s 0d; 37s 0d to 38s 0d; 39s 0d to 40s 0d; 41s 0d to 42s 0d; 43s 0d to 44s 0d; 45s 0d to 46s 0d; 47s 0d to 48s 0d; 49s 0d to 50s 0d; 51s 0d to 52s 0d; 53s 0d to 54s 0d; 55s 0d to 56s 0d; 57s 0d to 58s 0d; 59s 0d to 60s 0d; 61s 0d to 62s 0d; 63s 0d to 64s 0d; 65s 0d to 66s 0d; 67s 0d to 68s 0d; 69s 0d to 70s 0d; 71s 0d to 72s 0d; 73s 0d to 74s 0d; 75s 0d to 76s 0d; 77s 0d to 78s 0d; 79s 0d to 80s 0d; 81s 0d to 82s 0d; 83s 0d to 84s 0d; 85s 0d to 86s 0d; 87s 0d to 88s 0d; 89s 0d to 90s 0d; 91s 0d to 92s 0d; 93s 0d to 94s 0d; 95s 0d to 96s 0d; 97s 0d to 98s 0d; 99s 0d to 100s 0d.

Other articles no alteration.

RICKENING MARKETS—SEPT. 5.

Wheat, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; 20s 0d to 22s 0d; 22s 0d to 24s 0d; 24s 0d to 26s 0d; 26s 0d to 28s 0d; 28s 0d to 30s 0d; 30s 0d to 32s 0d; 32s 0d to 34s 0d; 34s 0d to 36s 0d; 36s 0d to 38s 0d; 38s 0d to 40s 0d; 40s 0d to 42s 0d; 42s 0d to 44s 0d; 44s 0d to 46s 0d; 46s 0d to 48s 0d; 48s 0d to 50s 0d; 50s 0d to 52s 0d; 52s 0d to 54s 0d; 54s 0d to 56s 0d; 56s 0d to 58s 0d; 58s 0d to 60s 0d; 60s 0d to 62s 0d; 62s 0d to 64s 0d; 64s 0d to 66s 0d; 66s 0d to 68s 0d; 68s 0d to 70s 0d; 70s 0d to 72s 0d; 72s 0d to 74s 0d; 74s 0d to 76s 0d; 76s 0d to 78s 0d; 78s 0d to 80s 0d; 80s 0d to 82s 0d; 82s 0d to 84s 0d; 84s 0d to 86s 0d; 86s 0d to 88s 0d; 88s 0d to 90s 0d; 90s 0d to 92s 0d; 92s 0d to 94s 0d; 94s 0d to 96s 0d; 96s 0d to 98s 0d; 98s 0d to 100s 0d.

WATERFORD MARKETS—SEPT. 5.

Butter, 65s 0d to 67s 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 33s 0d; 33s 0d to 36s 0d; 36s 0d to 39s 0d; 39s 0d to 42s 0d; 42s 0d to 45s 0d; 45s 0d to 48s 0d; 48s 0d to 51s 0d; 51s 0d to 54s 0d; 54s 0d to 57s 0d; 57s 0d to 60s 0d; 60s 0d to 63s 0d; 63s 0d to 66s 0d; 66s 0d to 69s 0d; 69s 0d to 72s 0d; 72s 0d to 75s 0d; 75s 0d to 78s 0d; 78s 0d to 81s 0d; 81s 0d to 84s 0d; 84s 0d to 87s 0d; 87s 0d to 90s 0d; 90s 0d to 93s 0d; 93s 0d to 96s 0d; 96s 0d to 99s 0d; 99s 0d to 102s 0d; 102s 0d to 105s 0d; 105s 0d to 108s 0d; 108s 0d to 111s 0d; 111s 0d to 114s 0d; 114s 0d to 117s 0d; 117s 0d to 120s 0d; 120s 0d to 123s 0d; 123s 0d to 126s 0d; 126s 0d to 129s 0d; 129s 0d to 132s 0d; 132s 0d to 135s 0d; 135s 0d to 138s 0d; 138s 0d to 141s 0d; 141s 0d to 144s 0d; 144s 0d to 147s 0d; 147s 0d to 150s 0d; 150s 0d to 153s 0d; 153s 0d to 156s 0d; 156s 0d to 159s 0d; 159s 0d to 162s 0d; 162s 0d to 165s 0d; 165s 0d to 168s 0d; 168s 0d to 171s 0d; 171s 0d to 174s 0d; 174s 0d to 177s 0d; 177s 0d to 180s 0d; 180s 0d to 183s 0d; 183s 0d to 186s 0d; 186s 0d to 189s 0d; 189s 0d to 192s 0d; 192s 0d to 195s 0d; 195s 0d to 198s 0d; 198s 0d to 201s 0d; 201s 0d to 204s 0d; 204s 0d to 207s 0d; 207s 0d to 210s 0d; 210s 0d to 213s 0d; 213s 0d to 216s 0d; 216s 0d to 219s 0d; 219s 0d to 222s 0d; 222s 0d to 225s 0d; 225s 0d to 228s 0d; 228s 0d to 231s 0d; 231s 0d to 234s 0d; 234s 0d to 237s 0d; 237s 0d to 240s 0d; 240s 0d to 243s 0d; 243s 0d to 246s 0d; 246s 0d to 249s 0d; 249s 0d to 252s 0d; 252s 0d to 255s 0d; 255s 0d to 258s 0d; 258s 0d to 261s 0d; 261s 0d to 264s 0d; 264s 0d to 267s 0d; 267s 0d to 270s 0d; 270s 0d to 273s 0d; 273s 0d to 276s 0d; 276s 0d to 279s 0d; 279s 0d to 282s 0d; 282s 0d to 285s 0d; 285s 0d to 288s 0d; 288s 0d to 291s 0d; 291s 0d to 294s 0d; 294s 0d to 297s 0d; 297s 0d to 300s 0d; 300s 0d to 303s 0d; 303s 0d to 306s 0d; 306s 0d to 309s 0d; 309s 0d to 312s 0d; 312s 0d to 315s 0d; 315s 0d to 318s 0d; 318s 0d to 321s 0d; 321s 0d to 324s 0d; 324s 0d to 327s 0d; 327s 0d to 330s 0d; 330s 0d to 333s 0d; 333s 0d to 336s 0d; 336s 0d to 339s 0d; 339s 0d to 342s 0d; 342s 0d to 345s 0d; 345s 0d to 348s 0d; 348s 0d to 351s 0d; 351s 0d to 354s 0d; 354s 0d to 357s 0d; 357s 0d to 360s 0d; 360s 0d to 363s 0d; 363s 0d to 366s 0d; 366s 0d to 369s 0d; 369s 0d to 372s 0d; 372s 0d to 375s 0d; 375s 0d to 378s 0d; 378s 0d to 381s 0d; 381s 0d to 384s 0d; 384s 0d to 387s 0d; 387s 0d to 390s 0d; 390s 0d to 393s 0d; 393s 0d to 396s 0d; 396s 0d to 399s 0d; 399s 0d to 402s 0d; 402s 0d to 405s 0d; 405s 0d to 408s 0d; 408s 0d to 411s 0d; 411s 0d to 414s 0d; 414s 0d to 417s 0d; 417s 0d to 420s 0d; 420s 0d to 423s 0d; 423s 0d to 426s 0d; 426s 0d to 429s 0d; 429s 0d to 432s 0d; 432s 0d to 435s 0d; 435s 0d to 438s 0d; 438s 0d to 441s 0d; 441s 0d to 444s 0d; 444s 0d to 447s 0d; 447s 0d to 450s 0d; 450s 0d to 453s 0d; 453s 0d to 456s 0d; 456s 0d to 459s 0d; 459s 0d to 462s 0d; 462s 0d to 465s 0d; 465s 0d to 468s 0d; 468s 0d to 471s 0d; 471s 0d to 474s 0d; 474s 0d to 477s 0d; 477s 0d to 480s 0d; 480s 0d to 483s 0d; 483s 0d to 486s 0d; 486s 0d to 489s 0d; 489s 0d to 492s 0d; 492s 0d to 495s 0d; 495s 0d to 498s 0d; 498s 0d to 501s 0d; 501s 0d to 504s 0d; 504s 0d to 507s 0d; 507s 0d to 510s 0d; 510s 0d to 513s 0d; 513s 0d to 516s 0d; 516s 0d to 519s 0d; 519s 0d to 522s 0d; 522s 0d to 525s 0d; 525s 0d to 528s 0d; 528s 0d to 531s 0d; 531s 0d to 534s 0d; 534s 0d to 537s 0d; 537s 0d to 540s 0d; 540s 0d to 543s 0d; 543s 0d to 546s 0d; 546s 0d to 549s 0d; 549s 0d to 552s 0d; 552s 0d to 555s 0d; 555s 0d to 558s 0d; 558s 0d to 561s 0d; 561s 0d to 564s 0d; 564s 0d to 567s 0d; 567s 0d to 570s 0d; 570s 0d to 573s 0d; 573s 0d to 576s 0d; 576s 0d to 579s 0d; 579s 0d to 582s 0d; 582s 0d to 585s 0d; 585s 0d to 588s 0d; 588s 0d to 591s 0d; 591s 0d to 594s 0d; 594s 0d to 597s 0d; 597s 0d to 600s 0d; 600s 0d to 603s 0d; 603s 0d to 606s 0d; 606s 0d to 609s 0d; 609s 0d to 612s 0d; 612s 0d to 615s 0d; 615s 0d to 618s 0d; 618s 0d to 621s 0d; 621s 0d to 624s 0d; 624s 0d to 627s 0d; 627s 0d to 630s 0d; 630s 0d to 633s 0d; 633s 0d to 636s 0d; 636s 0d to 639s 0d; 639s 0d to 642s 0d; 642s 0d to 645s 0d; 645s 0d to 648s 0d; 648s 0d to 651s 0d; 651s 0d to 654s 0d; 654s 0d to 657s 0d; 657s 0d to 660s 0d; 660s 0d to 663s 0d; 663s 0d to 666s 0d; 666s 0d to 669s 0d; 669s 0d to 672s 0d; 672s 0d to 675s 0d; 675s 0d to 678s 0d; 678s 0d to 681s 0d; 681s 0d to 684s 0d; 684s 0d to 687s 0d; 687s 0d to 690s 0d; 690s 0d to 693s 0d; 693s 0d to 696s 0d; 696s 0d to 699s 0d; 699s 0d to 702s 0d; 702s 0d to 705s 0d; 705s 0d to 708s 0d; 708s 0d to 711s 0d; 711s 0d to 714s 0d; 714s 0d to 717s 0d; 717s 0d to 720s 0d; 720s 0d to 723s 0d; 723s 0d to 726s 0d; 726s 0d to 729s 0d; 729s 0d to 732s 0d; 732s 0d to 735s 0d; 735s 0d to 738s 0d; 738s 0d to 741s 0d; 741s 0d to 744s 0d; 744s 0d to 747s 0d; 747s 0d to 750s 0d; 750s 0d to 753s 0d; 753s 0d to 756s 0d; 756s 0d to 759s 0d; 759s 0d to 762s 0d; 762s 0d to 765s 0d; 765s 0d to 768s 0d; 768s 0d to 771s 0d; 771s 0d to 774s 0d; 774s 0d to 777s 0d; 777s 0d to 780s 0d; 780s 0d to 783s 0d; 783s 0d to 786s 0d; 786s 0d to 789s 0d; 789s 0d to 792s 0d; 792s 0d to 795s 0d; 795s 0d to 798s 0d; 798s 0d to 801s 0d; 801s 0d to 804s 0d; 804s 0d to 807s 0d; 807s 0d to 810s 0d; 810s 0d to 813s 0d; 813s 0d to 816s 0d; 816s 0d to 819s 0d; 819s 0d to 822s 0d; 822s 0d to 825s 0d; 825s 0d to 828s 0d; 828s 0d to 831s 0d; 831s 0d to 834s 0d; 834s 0d to 837s 0d; 837s 0d to 840s 0d; 840s 0d to 843s 0d; 843s 0d to 846s 0d; 846s 0d to 849s 0d; 849s 0d to 852s 0d; 852s 0d to 855s 0d; 855s 0d to 858s 0d; 858s 0d to 861s 0d; 861s 0d to 864s 0d; 864s 0d to 867s 0d; 867s 0d to 870s 0d; 870s 0d to 873s 0d; 873s 0d to 876s 0d; 876s 0d to 879s 0d; 879s 0d to 882s 0d; 882s 0d to 885s 0d; 885s 0d to 888s 0d; 888s 0d to 891s 0d; 891s 0d to 894s 0d; 894s 0d to 897s 0d; 897s 0d to 900s 0d; 900s 0d to 903s 0d; 903s 0d to 906s 0d; 906s 0d to 909s 0d; 909s 0d to 912s 0d; 912s 0d to 915s 0d; 915s 0d to 918s 0d; 918s 0d to 921s 0d; 921s 0d to 924s 0d; 924s 0d to 927s 0d; 927s 0d to 930s 0d; 930s 0d to 933s 0d; 933s 0d to 936s 0d; 936s 0d to 939s 0d; 939s 0d to 942s 0d; 942s 0d to 945s 0d; 945s 0d to 948s 0d; 948s 0d to 951s 0d; 951s 0d to 954s 0d; 954s 0d to 957s 0d; 957s 0d to 960s 0d; 960s 0d to 963s 0d; 963s 0d to 966s 0d; 966s 0d to 969s 0d; 969s 0d to 972s 0d; 972s 0d to 975s 0d; 975s 0d to 978s 0d; 978s 0d to 981s 0d; 981s 0d to 984s 0d; 984s 0d to 987s 0d; 987s 0d to 990s 0d; 990s 0d to 993s 0d; 993s 0d to 996s 0d; 996s 0d to 999s 0d; 999s 0d to 1002s 0d; 1002s 0d to 1005s 0d; 1005s 0d to 1008s 0d; 1008s 0d to 1011s 0d; 1011s 0d to 1014s 0d; 1014s 0d to 1017s 0d; 1017s 0d to 1020s 0d; 1020s 0d to 1023s 0d; 1023s 0d to 1026s 0d; 1026s 0d to 1029s 0d; 1029s 0d to 1032s 0d; 1032s 0d to 1035s 0d; 1035s 0d to 1038s 0d; 1038s 0d to 1041s 0d; 1041s 0d to 1044s 0d; 1044s 0d to 1047s 0d; 1047s 0d to 1050s 0d; 1050s 0d to 1053s 0d; 1053s 0d to 1056s 0d; 1056s 0d to 1059s 0d; 1059s 0d to 1062s 0d; 1062s 0d to 1065s 0d; 1065s 0d to 1068s 0d; 1068s 0d to 1071s 0d; 1071s 0d to 1074s 0d; 1074s 0d to 1077s 0d; 1077s 0d to 1080s 0d; 1080s 0d to 1083s 0d; 1083s 0d to 1086s 0d; 1086s 0d to 1089s 0d; 1089s 0d to 1092s 0d; 1092s 0d to 1095s 0d; 1095s 0d to 1098s 0d; 1098s 0d to 1101s 0d; 1101s 0d to 1104s 0d; 1104s 0d to 1107s 0d; 1107s 0d to 1110s 0d; 1110s 0d to 1113s 0d; 1113s 0d to 1116s 0d; 1116s 0d to 1119s 0d; 1119s 0d to 1122s 0d; 1122s 0d to 1125s 0d; 1125s 0d to 1128s 0d; 1128s 0d to 1131s 0d; 1131s 0d to 1134s 0d; 1134s 0d to 1137s 0d; 1137s 0d to 1140s 0d; 1140s 0d to 1143s 0d; 1143s 0d to 1146s 0d; 1146s 0d to 1149s 0d; 1149s 0d to 1152s 0d; 1152s 0d to 1155s 0d; 1155s 0d to 1158s 0d; 1158s 0d to 1161s 0d; 1161s 0d to 1164s 0d; 1164s 0d to 1167s 0d; 1167s 0d to 1170s 0d; 1170s 0d to 1173s 0d; 1173s 0d to 1176s 0d; 1176s 0d to 1179s 0d; 1179s 0d to 1182s 0d; 1182s 0d to 1185s 0d; 1185s 0d to 1188s 0d; 1188s 0d to 1191s 0d; 1191s 0d to 1194s 0d; 1194s 0d to 1197s 0d; 1197s 0d to 1200s 0d; 1200s 0d to 1203s 0d; 1203s 0d to 1206s 0d; 1206s 0d to 1209s 0d; 1209s 0d to 1212s 0d; 1212s 0d to 1215s 0d; 1215s 0d to 1218s 0d; 1218s 0d to 1221s 0d; 1221s 0d to 1224s 0d; 1224s 0d to 1227s 0d; 1227s 0d to 1230s 0d; 1230s 0d to 1233s 0d; 1233s 0d to 1236s 0d; 1236s 0d to 1239s 0d; 1239s 0d to 1242s 0d; 1242s 0d to 1245s 0d; 1245s 0d to 1248s 0d; 1248s 0d to 1251s 0d; 1251s 0d to 1254s 0d; 1254s 0d to 1257s 0d; 1257s 0d to 1260s 0d; 1260s 0d to 1263s 0d; 1263s 0d to 1266s 0d; 1266s 0d to 1269s 0d; 1269s 0d to 1272s 0d; 1272s 0d to 1275s 0d; 1275s 0d to 1278s 0d; 1278s 0d to 1281s 0d; 1281s 0d to 1284s 0d; 1284s 0d to 1287s 0d; 1287s 0d to 1290s 0d; 1290s 0d to 1293s 0d; 1293s 0d to 1296s 0d; 1296s 0d to 1299s 0d; 1299s 0d to 1302s 0d; 1302s 0d to 1305s 0d; 1305s 0d to 1308s 0d; 1308s 0d to 1311s 0d; 1311s 0d to 1314s 0d; 1314s 0d to 1317s 0d; 1317s 0d to 1320s 0d; 1320s 0d to 1323s 0d; 1323s 0d to 1326s 0d; 1326s 0d to 1329s 0d; 1329s 0d to 1332s 0d; 1332s 0d to 1335s 0d; 1335s 0d to 1338s 0d; 1338s 0d to 1341s 0d; 1341s 0d to 1344s 0d; 1344s 0d to 1347s 0d; 1347s 0d to 1350s 0d; 1350s 0d to 1353s 0d; 1353s 0d to 1356s 0d; 1356s 0d to 1359s 0d; 1359s 0d to 1362s 0d; 1362s 0d to 1365s 0d; 1365s 0d to 1368s 0d; 1368s 0d to 1371s 0d; 1371s 0d to 1374s 0d; 1374s 0d to 1377s 0d; 1377s 0d to 1380s 0d; 1380s 0d to 1383s 0d; 1383s 0d to 1386s 0d; 1386s 0d to 1389s 0d; 1389s 0d to 1392s 0d; 1392s 0d to 1395s 0d; 1395s 0d to 1398s 0d; 1398s 0d to 1401s 0d; 1401s 0d to 1404s 0d; 1404s 0d to 1407s 0d; 1407s 0d to 1410s 0d; 1410s 0d to 1413s 0d; 1413s 0d to 1416s 0d; 1416s 0d to 1419s 0d; 1419s 0d to 1422s 0d; 1422s 0d to 1425s 0d; 1425s 0d to 1428s 0d; 1428s 0d to 1431s 0d; 1431s 0d to 1434s 0d; 1434s 0d to 1437s 0d; 1437s 0d to 1440s 0d; 1440s 0d to 1443s 0d; 1443s 0d to 1446s 0d; 1446s 0d to 1449s 0d; 1449s 0d to 1452s 0d; 1452s 0d to 1455s 0d; 1455s 0d to 1458s 0d; 1458s 0d to 1461s 0d; 1461s 0d to 1464s 0d; 1464s 0d to 1467s 0d; 1467s 0d to 1470s 0d; 1470s 0d to 1473s 0d; 1473s 0d to 1476s 0d; 1476s 0d to 1479s 0d; 1479s 0d to 1482s 0d; 1482s 0d to 1485s 0d; 1485s 0d to 1488s 0d; 1488s 0d to 1491s 0d; 1491s 0d to 1494s 0d; 1494s 0d to 1497s 0d; 1497s 0d to 1500s 0d; 1500s 0d to 1503s 0d; 1503s 0d to 1506s 0d; 1506s 0d to 1509s 0d; 1509s 0d to 1512s 0d; 1512s 0d to 1515s 0d; 1515s 0d to 1518s 0d; 1518s 0d to 1521s 0d; 1521s 0d to 1524s 0d; 1524s 0d to 1527s 0d; 1527s 0d to 1530s 0d; 1530s 0d to 1533s 0d; 1533s 0d to 1536s 0d; 1536s 0d to 1539s 0d; 1539s 0d to 1542s 0d; 1542s 0d to 1545s 0d; 1545s 0d to 1548s 0d; 1548s 0d to 1551s 0d; 1551s 0d to 1554s 0d; 1554s 0d to 1557s 0d; 1557s 0d to 1560

