





SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

It was our purpose to speak, as we have long felt, of this immortal man; to express, albeit in language unworthy of the high theme, our admiration of his transcendent genius.

We know no writer of modern times, whom it would not be easier to characterize in one page than Coleridge in two.

The King he puts his glance on To bid his sight for fear of distance; The Chanceler takes his morning's business.

THE KING AND THE CHANCELLOR.—His Majesty, it is well known, invariably places his spectacles upon his nose previous to reading the speech—the difference between the conduct of the Sovereign and the Keeper of the Royal Conscience, in the particular preparation made by each preliminary to addressing the House of Lords, has been thus embodied:

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THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Bridge-street, in which JOSEPH MASON, JUN., at present resides, formerly to ISAAC T. JACOBI, Ninth month 16th, 1834.

CHANDLING AND TOBACCO BUSINESS. THE Dile are Respectfully Notified that the CHANDLING and TOBACCO BUSINESS, formerly carried on in the Concern of SUMNER, by JOSEPH MASON, JUN., will in future be continued by JOSEPH MASON, JUN., in all its Branches. Waterford, 15th of 2nd Month, 1834.

WINE. SARGENT, KEATINGE, & JOHNSON OFFER for Sale, at their Stores in Bailey's New Street—

PORT Superior Old. D.O. Old and very good. SHERRY, Superior Brown, the very finest imported from Oporto, and of the very best quality.

CLARET, Latite and Latour 1st growths, vintage 1825 and 1831. CHAMPAGNE, Extra Quality, pale sparkling.

MADIRA, Finest London-particular. LINCOLN. BRANDY, Ancient Cham TENERIFFE. RUM, and BUELLAS. HOLLAND, very old, &c. &c.

From the pains taken in the selection of the above, and the high character of the Houses from which they have been procured, the public may rely on their being every way worthy of the price.

Waterford, September 15, 1834.

FIRE BRICK, KILN TILES, &c. &c. FOR SALE. MR ROBERT BRAMMER has just received, from Messrs. S. & Co., Bridgewater, a large quantity of the following Articles, on Commission, which he is enabled to sell at the lowest possible Price, and begs to say, they are of very superior description:

KILN TILES, 16 and 20 Holes, FLOORING do. SPRING DOGS, warranted, RIDGE DOGS, warranted, FRONT BRICK, FIRE BRICK, BLOCKS, &c. Waterford, Sept. 8, 1834.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE AND BOOKS. REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th at 12, and in the Evening at 7, AT THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY.

THE FURNITURE consists of two sets of Dining Tables; Breakfast, Card and Loo Tables; a Spring Bed, and Giraffe Sofa; Bedsteads and several Feather Beds; Mahogany Wardrobe, Secretary and Drawers; Oil Cloth; Fenders and Fire Irons; a Metal Grate; a Side Table, good as new; Mahogany Cabinet; a Barrel Organ playing Forty Tunes; Pier Cabinet, House Gun and Pistol; and several other useful Articles, and upwards of One Thousand and Vol. of Books.—Sale to continue until all is Sold.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer. Waterford, September 12th, 1834.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, &c. AT THE HOUSE THE MESSRS GRANT LATELY RESIDED IN, ON THE MALL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, September 22, and following day, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, at the RESPECTABLE FURNITURE of said House, comprising, in the very best order, a convenient set of Dining Tables, an Pillar and Claw; Brasses, Venetian, and Kidderminster Carpets; Mahogany Wardrobe and Dressing Room; Mahogany Bedsteads and Bed Room Furniture; Glass, Delft, &c. WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer. Waterford, September 12, 1834.

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The Protestants of the County Cavan will assemble in vast numbers on the 22d inst., under the auspices of the Conservative Society, to address Parliament and the Throne on the prospects of the Church.

Armagh is now almost entirely free from Cholera. Only two patients were in Hospital on Saturday last, and no more cases have occurred since. The walls of Liverpool are covered with bills, offering work and good wages in London to all journeying builders unconnected with the Trades' Unions.

A most extensive fraud has been practised upon several respectable houses in trade at Manchester, in the name of an old and equally respectable firm in this City, and plunder to a large amount has been thus effected. It appears that early last June, a person of the name of George Wilkinson, who had been formerly employed by the Messrs. Malcolmson, of Park-st., Clonmel, visited the Manchester market, and bought a lot of goods in one house in the cotton trade, for which he paid cash. He represented himself on this occasion as a buyer for the extensive concern of P. W. Creagh Esq., in this City, whose high character in Manchester was generally known. Having to complete more purchases, he was allowed to make references to the first house where he bought, and no suspicion existing in any quarter, was thus enabled to secure a great quantity of goods from several traders to the amount of several thousand pounds, which he absolutely bartered very promptly after the same market for silk goods, a more portable commodity, and leaving without delay for Liverpool, is supposed to have sailed with his ill-gotten booty to America.—It is only within the last few days that this wholesale fraud and plunder was discovered.—Limerick Chronicle.

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The average annual births in France for the last ten years have been 967,490, and that of the deaths 791,480; so that the average annual increase of population has been 186,000. The aggregate increase during that period has been 1,860,000; of which number, 1,045,000 were males, and 815,000 females; making a majority of males of one in five. The annual average of marriages has been 234,044.—Courier Francais.

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AUCTION OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE. GEORGE CLARKE will sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Day of SEPTEMBER, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, LONDON HOUSE QUAY, A quantity of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, which are quite fresh never having been opened, and which will be sold with Reserve. May be Viewed two days previous and Catalogues had. Waterford, 12th Sept., 1834.

AUCTION OF the Entire Furniture of a House, 200 Vols. of Books, Pair of Excellent Horses, and a Modern Built Gig, nearly New.

GEORGE CLARKE is directed by the Proprietor, Mr. PIERCE DUNN, TO SELL BY AUCTION, at his House, 200 Vols. of Books, on THURSDAY next, the 18th SEPT., 1834, and following Day, the entire of the Excellent and Valuable FURNITURE of the said House, which comprises superb Parlour and Drawing Room Chairs—Sideboard—Loo, Card, Sofa, Work Dining, and Breakfast Tables—splendid Grecian Sofa—Two Sets of Modern Window Curtains, on Poles—Parlour, Drawing Room, and Stair Carpeting—Hearth Rug—Brass and Iron Stoves—Washstand, Toilet Glasses, and the usual Chamber Appendages—Cup Glass—China—Delft, (including a handsome Dinner Service) with a variety of Kitchen Furnishings—a quantity of Books—a Modern Built Gig, nearly New, and a Pair of Excellent Horses, which will be sold with Reserve. The Sale to commence each Day at Twelve O'CLOCK. The Mercies will be put up on the second Day, at Three O'CLOCK. Waterford, Sept. 13th, 1834.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. AN Act will be applied for in the next Session to construct the Entire line between London and Bristol, upon the disposal of 70,000 additional Shares. No deposit required upon the above number of Shares and no notice to be given to pay £2 10s upon every £100 Share.

No further call can be made until the Act is obtained, when the Shares will be transferable. Applications for Shares may be addressed to the undersigned, Messrs. CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, Secretaries, 17, Cornhill, London, or to Messrs. OSBORNES and WARD, Solicitors, Bristol, from whom the Prospectus may be obtained.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND. AT a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Gentry, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of CARRICK ON SUIR, and its Vicinity, held at CARRICK-ON-SUIR, on FRIDAY, the 12th of SEPT., 1834.

The Hon. J. PONSONBY, Chairman. Moved by F. Hayden, Esq., seconded by James Cantwell, Resolved—That the general advantages arising from the want of a Bank here, where the annual exports exceed £250,000, are too obviously manifest to require exposition, and that the expediency of an extensive floating capital, and the consequent great limitation of commercial and agricultural pursuits, there are other evils of great magnitude, resulting therefrom, which are calculated to damp the industry of the people, and to retard the progress of the country, and that it is the right, expense, and duty of assembling all their Bills to other remote Towns for discount.

Moved by John Walsh, Esq., seconded by James Cantwell, Resolved—That the Proprietors of the National Bank of Ireland, and the Board of Directors, be and are authorized to establish a Branch Bank here in connection with that establishment.

Moved by John Power, Esq., seconded by John Roscoe, Esq., Resolved—That in order to raise all classes in this most important undertaking, we are of opinion that the local capital of the Carrick-on-Suir Branch of the National Bank of Ireland shall consist of 5000 Shares, of Five Pounds each, and that so soon as that number is subscribed for, no more Shares shall be issued.

Moved by Robert O'Neill, Esq., seconded by Thomas O'Neill, Esq., Resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Provisional Committee, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect:—James Cantwell, Patrick Coak, Joseph William O'Donnell, Collette, Patrick Feehan, James Kennedy, Robert O'Donnell, Garretten, Pierre O'Donnell, Garretten, John Parcell, M.D., Thomas O'Neill, Thomas Wilson, Richard O'Donnell, Collette, William W.O'Donnell, Collette, John Wogan, Jeffrey Morris, Thomas H Wilson, Pierce Slatyer, William Dillison, James Prandergast, John Reade, Three Bridges, George Briscoe, Pillawa, J.H. Leach, Moved by Thomas Wilson, Esq., seconded by Patrick O'Neill, Esq., Resolved—That the Committee, nine of whom form a quorum, be requested to meet on Friday, in each week, at the hour of two o'clock, in the News Room, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements, and to communicate the result of each proceeding to Mr. John Reynolds, the Secretary, at Father's Quay, Dublin.

Moved by Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., seconded by J. Magner O'Ryan, Esq., Resolved—That the sum of 25 per cent. on the gross amount shall be paid by the persons becoming subscribers and that the following gentlemen be appointed Treasurers to receive a share, and lodge it to their joint credit in the Bank of Ireland office, Waterford:—F. Hayden, J. Cantwell, John Power, William O'Donnell, Patrick Feehan, and T. P. Fitzgerald, M.D., Esq., Chairman.

The Honorable John Ponsonby having left the Chair, and T. B. Lalor, Esq., being called thereto, Moved by S. Power, Esq.—seconded by J. Parcell, M.D. Resolved—That we cannot but cordially congratulate the strong to express our gratitude to the Honorable J. Ponsonby for the promptness with which he complied with the wishes of the people of this town, by coming forward to preside at this Meeting; and also for his very proper conduct in the Chair.

THOMAS B. LALOR, Chairman. W. O'DUNNELL, Secretary.

LAW CALENDAR. County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, October 10; Lisimort 13. County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, October 20; Clonmel, 22. County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, October 20; Thomastown, 22. County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, October 20; Nova, 22.

AUCTION. A most extensive and valuable selection of FASHIONABLE and USEFUL FURNITURE, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, 22d instant, and following Days, AT THE HOUSE, SITUATED ON LOWER NEWTOWN, NOW OCCUPIED BY MR MARSTON,

COMPRISING Mahogany Parlour, and Drawing Room; Balis, upholstered in hair cloth and Brass; a splendid Chimney glass, 31 by 2 feet broad; Two elegant Sofas; Dinner, Card, Loo, and Ladies' Work Tables; Mahogany Four post Bedsteads, with Marquo hangings; Pillboxes, Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedsteads; Wardrobes, Nobblers, and every other suitable article of Bed Room Furniture; Parlour, Drawing Room, and Stair Carpeting, with Brass Rods; Hearth Rugs; Brass Fenders, and Fire Irons; Merino and China Window Curtains; a variety of Mantle Piece Ornaments; several valuable Oil Paintings, by the best masters, and a number of beautiful Frame engravings:—Hall Globe; Ditto Oil Cloth and Bugs; a Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea service of Blue Ware; also, a handsome Evening Set of China; an elegant Modern Liquor Stand, Silver-edged, with cut bottles; Ditto Crystal Stand; Ditto Two pair of Coasters, and Candlesticks, with Stoppers and Trays to match; a splendid assortment of beautiful Cut Glass, comprising Decanters, Gobelins, Goblets, Ramezars, Wines, &c. &c. &c. and the entire of the KITCHEN UTENSILS, a Large Wardrobe, with Brass Rods; and various other articles too numerous to insert.

An elegant Tones CAGE PIANO POSE, but more than twelve months in use, and arranged for Mr. Marston, with every modern improvement; together with Music Stool; a Stand; and about 100 Volumes of Books, will be included in the Sale.

This Auction will be found most profitable to the public, as the entire of the Property is sold, and will be sold without the least reserve, as the proprietor is about to leave the city.

The Sale to commence with day previous at 12 O'CLOCK, and continue until all is disposed of. GALWEY, Auctioneer.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Table with columns for Butter, Flour, and other market goods, listing prices per cwt, per barrel, and per bushel.

Butter on Saturday—70s 72s 6d per cwt. Flour (2nd 25s to 29s 6d per bag; 3rd, 15s to 20s 6d; 4th, 12s to 15s 6d; 5th, 10s to 12s 6d; 6th, 8s to 10s 6d; 7th, 6s to 8s 6d; 8th, 4s to 6s 6d; 9th, 3s to 4s 6d; 10th, 2s to 3s 6d; 11th, 1s to 2s 6d; 12th, 10s to 12s 6d; 13th, 8s to 10s 6d; 14th, 6s to 8s 6d; 15th, 4s to 6s 6d; 16th, 3s to 4s 6d; 17th, 2s to 3s 6d; 18th, 1s to 2s 6d; 19th, 10s to 12s 6d; 20th, 8s to 10s 6d; 21st, 6s to 8s 6d; 22nd, 4s to 6s 6d; 23rd, 3s to 4s 6d; 24th, 2s to 3s 6d; 25th, 1s to 2s 6d; 26th, 10s to 12s 6d; 27th, 8s to 10s 6d; 28th, 6s to 8s 6d; 29th, 4s to 6s 6d; 30th, 3s to 4s 6d; 31st, 2s to 3s 6d; 1st, 1s to 2s 6d; 2nd, 10s to 12s 6d; 3rd, 8s to 10s 6d; 4th, 6s to 8s 6d; 5th, 4s to 6s 6d; 6th, 3s to 4s 6d; 7th, 2s to 3s 6d; 8th, 1s to 2s 6d; 9th, 10s to 12s 6d; 10th, 8s to 10s 6d; 11th, 6s to 8s 6d; 12th, 4s to 6s 6d; 13th, 3s to 4s 6d; 14th, 2s to 3s 6d; 15th, 1s to 2s 6d; 16th, 10s to 12s 6d; 17th, 8s to 10s 6d; 18th, 6s to 8s 6d; 19th, 4s to 6s 6d; 20th, 3s to 4s 6d; 21st, 2s to 3s 6d; 22nd, 1s to 2s 6d; 23rd, 10s to 12s 6d; 24th, 8s to 10s 6d; 25th, 6s to 8s 6d; 26th, 4s to 6s 6d; 27th, 3s to 4s 6d; 28th, 2s to 3s 6d; 29th, 1s to 2s 6d; 30th, 10s to 12s 6d; 31st, 8s to 10s 6d; 1st, 6s to 8s 6d; 2nd, 4s to 6s 6d; 3rd, 3s to 4s 6d; 4th, 2s to 3s 6d; 5th, 1s to 2s 6d; 6th, 10s to 12s 6d; 7th, 8s to 10s 6d; 8th, 6s to 8s 6d; 9th, 4s to 6s 6d; 10th, 3s to 4s 6d; 11th, 2s to 3s 6d; 12th, 1s to 2s 6d; 13th, 10s to 12s 6d; 14th, 8s to 10s 6d; 15th, 6s to 8s 6d; 16th, 4s to 6s 6d; 17th, 3s to 4s 6d; 18th, 2s to 3s 6d; 19th, 1s to 2s 6d; 20th, 10s to 12s 6d; 21st, 8s to 10s 6d; 22nd, 6s to 8s 6d; 23rd, 4s to 6s 6d; 24th, 3s to 4s 6d; 25th, 2s to 3s 6d; 26th, 1s to 2s 6d; 27th, 10s to 12s 6d; 28th, 8s to 10s 6d; 29th, 6s to 8s 6d; 30th, 4s to 6s 6d; 31st, 3s to 4s 6d; 1st, 2s to 3s 6d; 2nd, 1s to 2s 6d; 3rd, 10s to 12s 6d; 4th, 8s to 10s 6d; 5th, 6s to 8s 6d; 6th, 4s to 6s 6d; 7th, 3s to 4s 6d; 8th, 2s to 3s 6d; 9th, 1s to 2s 6d; 10th, 10s to 12s 6d; 11th, 8s to 10s 6d; 12th, 6s to 8s 6d; 13th, 4s to 6s 6d; 14th, 3s to 4s 6d; 15th, 2s to 3s 6d; 16th, 1s to 2s 6d; 17th, 10s to 12s 6d; 18th, 8s to 10s 6d; 19th, 6s to 8s 6d; 20th, 4s to 6s 6d; 21st, 3s to 4s 6d; 22nd, 2s to 3s 6d; 23rd, 1s to 2s 6d; 24th, 10s to 12s 6d; 25th, 8s to 10s 6d; 26th, 6s to 8s 6d; 27th, 4s to 6s 6d; 28th, 3s to 4s 6d; 29th, 2s to 3s 6d; 30th, 1s to 2s 6d; 31st, 10s to 12s 6d; 1st, 8s to 10s 6d; 2nd, 6s to 8s 6d; 3rd, 4s to 6s 6d; 4th, 3s to 4s 6d; 5th, 2s to 3s 6d; 6th, 1s to 2s 6d; 7th, 10s to 12s 6d; 8th, 8s to 10s 6d; 9th, 6s to 8s 6d; 10th, 4s to 6s 6d; 11th, 3s to 4s 6d; 12th, 2s to 3s 6d; 13th, 1s to 2s 6d; 14th, 10s to 12s 6d; 15th, 8s to 10s 6d; 16th, 6s to 8s 6d; 17th, 4s to 6s 6d; 18th, 3s to 4s 6d; 19th, 2s to 3s 6d; 20th, 1s to 2s 6d; 21st, 10s to 12s 6d; 22nd, 8s to 10s 6d; 23rd, 6s to 8s 6d; 24th, 4s to 6s 6d; 25th, 3s to 4s 6d; 26th, 2s to 3s 6d; 27th, 1s to 2s 6d; 28th, 10s to 12s 6d; 29th, 8s to 10s 6d; 30th, 6s to 8s 6d; 31st, 4s to 6s 6d; 1st, 3s to 4s 6d; 2nd, 2s to 3s 6d; 3rd, 1s to 2s 6d; 4th, 10s to 12s 6d; 5th, 8s to 10s 6d; 6th, 6s to 8s 6d; 7th, 4s to 6s 6d; 8th, 3s to 4s 6d; 9th, 2s to 3s 6d; 10th, 1s to 2s 6d; 11th, 10s to 12s 6d; 12th, 8s to 10s 6d; 13th, 6s to 8s 6d; 14th, 4s to 6s 6d; 15th, 3s to 4s 6d; 16th, 2s to 3s 6d; 17th, 1s to 2s 6d; 18th, 10s to 12s 6d; 19th, 8s to 10s 6d; 20th, 6s to 8s 6d; 21st, 4s to 6s 6d; 22nd, 3s to 4s 6d; 23rd, 2s to 3s 6d; 24th, 1s to 2s 6d; 25th, 10s to 12s 6d; 26th, 8s to 10s 6d; 27th, 6s to 8s 6d; 28th, 4s to 6s 6d; 29th, 3s to 4s 6d; 30th, 2s to 3s 6d; 31st, 1s to 2s 6d; 1st, 10s to 12s 6d; 2nd, 8s to 10s 6d; 3rd, 6s to 8s 6d; 4th, 4s to 6s 6d; 5th, 3s to 4s 6d; 6th, 2s to 3s 6d; 7th, 1s to 2s 6d; 8th, 10s to 12s 6d; 9th, 8s to 10s 6d; 10th, 6s to 8s 6d; 11th, 4s to 6s 6d; 12th, 3s to 4s 6d; 13th, 2s to 3s 6d; 14th, 1s to 2s 6d; 15th, 10s to 12s 6d; 16th, 8s to 10s 6d; 17th, 6s to 8s 6d; 18th, 4s to 6s 6d; 19th, 3s to 4s 6d; 20th, 2s to 3s 6d; 21st, 1s to 2s 6d; 22nd, 10s to 12s 6d; 23rd, 8s to 10s 6d; 24th, 6s to 8s 6d; 25th, 4s to 6s 6d; 26th, 3s to 4s 6d; 27th, 2s to 3s 6d; 28th, 1s to 2s 6d; 29th, 10s to 12s 6d; 30th, 8s to 10s 6d; 31st, 6s to 8s 6d; 1st, 4s to 6s 6d; 2nd, 3s to 4s 6d; 3rd, 2s to 3s 6d; 4th, 1s to 2s 6d; 5th, 10s to 12s 6d; 6th, 8s to 10s 6d; 7th, 6s to 8s 6d; 8th, 4s to 6s 6d;

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes 'PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS', 'Government Consols', 'Bank Stock', etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

SPAIN.

(FROM THE COURIER.) Most writers in giving their advice on the affairs of Spain overlook two facts. The first is, that the property, whether it be Church property, or the domains of the State which they estimate at a vast amount, if it really exist, must be in the possession of some usufructuaries who will be deprived of it should the state direct it to the payment of its foreign creditors.

All the actually existing resources of Spain are, in fact, appropriated, or they are property, and the State, without compensation, or without paying additional taxes, or without improving the present mode of collection—a work of time—has no more than £5,000,000 revenue, as stated by Count Toros, which is upwards of £3,000,000 less than the present expenditure of the State.

It is easy enough to estimate Church property at worth as many millions as the public estimation, if it is not the government of a great conqueror, and to suppose that it is within the power of any Government to take from it the clergy, all at once, all the land which they possess, and sell it to strangers. But few nations would buy it. The peasantry, deeply imbued with superstition, would not suffer it to be used by strangers, and the attempt would be to turn it to the purposes of the national debt might destroy the Government.

This brings us to the second fact which these commentators overlook. The present Government, composed in many cases of penniless exiles, is a government of revolution. That cannot be doubted. It is a Government which has no prescription to recommend it; its men have no commanding talents, consecrated by long trials and much success in the public estimation; it is not the government of a great conqueror, and to preserve its existence it must depend on popular favour. But the measures recommended—the confiscation of the property of the clergy, the new appropriation of the State domains—must necessarily even if such proceedings shocked no religious prejudices, and we have abundant testimony to prove that the Spaniards are yet deeply attached to their superstitions—injure a great number of individuals, and necessarily make the Government unpopular with them and all their friends and connections.

Private letters from Lisbon, received in the City to-day state that the health of Don Pedro was in a very precarious condition. An express from Madrid has reached London to-day, and the 6th inst., and has been published in a second edition of the Times; the particulars of which appear in our City intelligence—True News.

TITHES UNCONNECTED WITH RENTS. Among the many delusions sought to be imposed on the understandings of the people, and especially of that portion of the people who are principally interested in the all-absorbing question of tithes, there is none so flagrant, and, at the same time, possessing so dangerous and subtle a malignancy as the allegation that tithes will be ultimately connected with rents. In the event of those wise and salutary concessions contemplated by his Majesty's Ministers regarding the latter that the same outcry would be raised by the tenants against their landlords, as at present exist against the clergy of the establishment; and that the popular fury would be only diverted into a different but wider channel.

in their last confusion and extremity. There is religion, and morality, and order in Ireland, and public faith, and the ordinary transactions of life are carried on with as scrupulous fidelity and honest-heartedness, as in any other country in the world; every private contract between man and man is held as sacred. But in the name of reason and justice, what claim have tithes upon our morality? Nothing can be more distinct and repugnant from each other in the nature of claim than tithes and rent. It would be inopportune as well as unnecessary here to deduce tithes from their original. Suffice it, that they have come down to us, loaded and blackened with the exactions of past ages, and ensanguined with their blood; that common sense and a nation's voice have branded and blasted them as oppressive and unjust; that there is no willing contract in them, and therefore no moral obligation; there is no quid pro quo between the incumbent who claims and the ever-tilling tenant whose hard earned property is thus meanly and tyrannically wrong from him. And though last not least, that they are a remnant of the badge of by-gone servitude, against which a whole nation has, thank God, at last successfully arisen.

We defy any man to draw a parallel between tithes and taxes, so as to justify analogous conclusions. Tithes will certainly be extinguished, as a necessary consequence, that the merchant will cease to meet his bill; that the bargainer and seller will cease to be effected—that the purchaser of manufactures will cry out against the seller, that tithes are abolished—that the baker will not be paid for his bread, nor the butcher for his meat, nor the grazier for his stock, NOR THE LANDLORD FOR HIS LAND? Preposterous! The sun will rise as it did before, attain its glorious meridian, and seek its lullaby in the west, as if nothing had happened; and the whole machine of society will go round as ever, but with a less clogged and more healthy revolution.

A new campaign has been opened—the popular energies must be marshalled and organized into a solid and unanimous co-operation, and the triumphal march of the people, and the peaceful determination which has already achieved so many important advantages. Peace shall be the people's talisman, and reason their weapon of attack. Let argument be used where it can successfully—but at all events, let every tithes-payer be determined, that there shall be no tithes, and there shall be none.

The victory is already with the people. Only one more noble and united effort. Let strong and weak join heart and hand, and each according to his might—

And boldly stem, or perish in the wave."

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND—MEETING AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

We beg to call the public attention to a highly important meeting, held in Carrick-on-Suir, (a full and accurate report of which appears in our columns this day,) for the purpose of forming a branch Bank, in that town, in connexion with the "National Bank of Ireland." We recollect, that in periods of political turmoil, and the agitation of those great and important measures which have since been happily settled, that these wise men—sensible men who would raise the voice of complaint, set down the national grievances as chimerical and factious, and tell the people that measures of practical utility were more deserving of attention; and above all and before all, that the introduction of capital was the great panacea for all the evils of Ireland. These were, probably, wise men in their day, and we are disposed to concede to their sagacity every credit that can possibly attach to it. But now, at all events, that the day of struggle has gone by, and the storm been laid, they have an opportunity of manifesting the sincerity of their patriotism, by improving the advantages of the realm, and promoting those objects of real and practical benefit which they would seem to have so much at heart. An opportunity has presented itself. The want of a sound banking system has been universally acknowledged. The means of supplying that want are before us, and with respect to the nature of those means, we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the statement of Mr. Reynolds, at the Carrick-on-Suir meeting—nothing can be more lucid and satisfactory. The question regarding the liability of shareholders is of paramount importance. We are aware that the consideration which would principally deter large landed proprietors from identifying themselves with any banking establishment is the extensive nature of those liabilities. Now, we have paid some attention to the subject, and cannot admit the possibility of great or serious losses. In fact, the system of management and monthly supervision utterly precludes the possibility of any loss greater than 25 per cent on the subscribed capital; and even that is a contingency remote, and by no means (considering all the circumstances) likely to occur. On ascertaining a loss of 25 per cent, each branch has the power of dissolving itself. As the shareholder in any particular branch has no participation whatever in the liabilities of the London parent bank, it is unnecessary to say a word on that part of the subject. No imaginary contrivance is devoid of imperfections; they are the necessary appendage of every institution constructed by the wit of man. With these impressions, we sincerely think it possible to present a more objectionable system of banking to the country than those proposed by the National Bank of Ireland. We forebear, for the present, to make particular allusion to other existing establishments. The public has long felt their demerits, and suffered from the unjust advantages given to favorite classes; thereby destroying that just equilibrium in the rivalry of commercial men, which constitutes the very life and soul of trade. The National Bank recommends itself to the public as a purely mercantile speculation; completely divested of all bias, and unfair leading, and as

holding out to industry and trading competition a fair and equal balance of accommodation, unswayed by sectarian prejudice or political partiality.

THE NEWEST MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

The last speaker at the Conservative meeting of last Tuesday was the gentleman who rejoices in the cognomen of Mister Butt. He has consigned these luckless countries to ruin, and concluded his speech with the following peroration:—"And when the whirlwind of revolution shall have swept Britain to its wild career of desolation, and for the fragments of her scattered institutions through the length and breadth of a wondrous world, may my dear countrymen who are unconvinced standers to the cause of God, take their stand upon the ruins of all that once was great, and amid the fallen grandeur of a bygone empire and the still majestic remains of a broken state, may I raise my hand, my arms to heaven, and call God to witness, that we have not been co-operators in the ruin, or participators in the guilt. (Mr. Butt sat down amid loud continued cheering.)

This is what we call going it in oratory. What a sight would it be to behold Mr. Butt standing on the top of the "fragments of a scattered constitution," and to see him borne through the "length and breadth of a wondrous world." We wonder where the fragments would rest themselves after this whirlwind of a jaunt. Perhaps in *Arrshire* or the *isle of Skie*. Or perhaps they would perform the part of a balloon, and carry the conservative movement to some of the celestial bodies. In that case we think Mr. Butt would have a fair chance of becoming "the man of the moon."

J. M. GALWEY, ESQ., M.P. We this day publish a letter from Mr. Galwey our County Member. Being pressed with other matter, we are obliged to omit any comment on it for the present, and leave the document to speak for itself. We are, however, happy to find that the Hon. Member has discontinued his theological dissertations, and confines himself to politics. We shall revert to the subject.

DINNER TO MR. WADDY.

We have received an interesting account, by the Westford papers, of the public dinner to Mr. Waddy in the town of Westford, on the 10th inst. We are unaccountably obliged to hold over till our next.

DUNMORE REGATTA—SECOND DAY.

About half past twelve the Princess Victoria, Commodore, Esq. and the Zephyr, Frasers R. Hawkshaw, Esq. started for a party of thirty sovereigns by all Club Yacht, time for launch. The yachts were not in mill half past five o'clock, the Princess Victoria, which yacht is larger than any of the other three, coming in first, the Zephyr being the second. They then proceeded over the course a second time. Owing to the want of wind the match could not close until a very late hour of the afternoon. Indeed, the progress of the vessels during the latter part of the race, being at times completely becalmed.—Mirror.

J. M. GALWEY, ESQ., M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Sir—Having read in your paper of Tuesday last, that at a meeting held at Carrick-on-Suir, for the purpose of presenting an address to Lord Duncannon, my name was introduced as the representative of the County Waterford. Feeling, as I do, that I owe much to the people of Carrick-on-Suir, and that I now beg to ask on what occasion, on what date, or on what division I misrepresented the feelings and wishes of my Constituents? I defy any one (and I now call upon them to do so, if they can) to point out any one vote of mine in Parliament since I entered the House, in which I have not done my duty to the people of Carrick-on-Suir. If it is very easy to make rash assertions against any one, but if it is true that constituents cannot object to any one single vote of mine while I have been in Parliament, it is not exceeding anxious that I should be allowed to state the reasons which induced me to vote as I did. The person making such a charge must be destitute of all regard for truth or fair dealing.

On the occasion to which allude, the people of Carrick-on-Suir were assembled in the town of Carrick-on-Suir, and I supported in the borough of Dungarvan that good man, Mr. P. Barron, whose political principles have been the same as those of Lord Duncannon, with this particular difference, that the gentleman whom I voted for in Dungarvan was much further on the year side of the station than the gentleman whom the people of Carrick were that day assembled to vote their confidence. Mr. Barron would have voted for Mr. O'Connell's motion we repeat in the House of Commons. Lord Duncannon would, and actually did, vote against it. I do not therefore, see how the people of Carrick can with any fairness blame me, or, that conduct which is correct in Carrick should not be equally correct in Dungarvan. Having had occasion to say thus much to the people of Carrick, I take the opportunity of also stating, without fear of contradiction, that I have been considered as being myself in London more than I did, when they expressed a wish to have the right of representation transferred from Carrick to Carrick-on-Suir, and in which, I think (with the assistance of some other members who also exerted themselves) I might be successful, if it were not for Mr. O'Connell's private understanding with the ORANGE members of the North.

Now, let it be denied—I pledge myself to prove the fact—more—Did Mr. O'Connell, or did he not, refuse to vote for the motion in Carrick? If he did, more than a year since I wrote from London to some of my respected constituents in the neighbourhood of Carrick, to say that I could not account for the conduct of Mr. O'Connell towards them on that occasion. Mr. O'Connell, put in a very serious charge against me at a public dinner in Waterford. Namely, that I sold my country for Castle money. I have, a fortnight since, called upon Mr. O'Connell to come forward and prove this accusation, or to avow its falseness. I now assert, in the most solemn manner, (and I have several copies of a more or less definite of my own, and I again repeat the call on Mr. O'Connell.) It is a terrible thing if a man's character is to be thus held up to obloquy by the wildest and most unfounded assertions, and that, when proof is called for, or an investigation demanded, utter silence is to be observed. I believe I have made a great sacrifice of property and exertions in the liberal cause as any other individual in both Borough and County. I never asked for, nor do I want any favour from any Government. What earthly object could I therefore have in misapprehending a gentleman whom I so much respected, and whose interest I endeavoured, by every means in my power, to promote? I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN MATTHEW GALWEY. Dicksfoot, September 11, 1834.

Passengers on Sunday from Bristol, by the City of Bristol, Steamer:—Messrs. Lloyd, Hely, Reardon, Roberts, Ambrose, Emmerton, Gifford, Calder, and Major Wilson; Mrs Lloyd, Mrs Budd, Mrs Jacob.

The Mayor of Cork has declined calling a public meeting to memorial the Lord Lieutenant for the appointment of additional Magistrates in that City, on the ground that an increase of the Magistracy is totally unnecessary.

The Sheriffs of Cork and the Board of Superintendence have respectively nominated to the situation of Marston of the city goal, both contending for their right of appointment.

Dr. McMahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, is dangerously ill at his residence, Wellpark, near Quin, county Clare.

Friday the installation of the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, took place at the Independent chapel, George's-street, Cork. Londoners has subscribed £200 towards building a second Presbyterian Meeting-house in that city.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

GREAT MEETING IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

Decidedly the most important and influential meeting ever held in this town, or perhaps in the country, on the subject of Banking, was held on Friday last, pursuant to public advertisement, at the Bessborough Arms Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a branch Bank in connection with the National Bank of Ireland, in Carrick-on-Suir. At a little past one o'clock, the Hon. John Ponsoby, eldest son of Lord Duncannon, arrived, and the business of the day was immediately proceeded with. The Large Ball Room was crowded almost to suffocation. The principal landed proprietors of the entire neighbourhood, and the commercial wealth and respectability of Carrick-on-Suir, were in attendance. We particularly noticed Major Curry, Belline; J. E. Lalor, Cragg House; H. Briscoe, Tynagh House; J. Walsh, Pennington; W. O'Donnell, Cottages; Powers, Monks Richard; J. Cantwell, R. O'Donnell, Maningstown, &c. &c.

On the motion of W. O'Donnell, Esq., seconded by J. E. Lalor, Esq., the Hon. John Ponsoby, was called to the Chair. The Hon. Chairman said, he felt grateful for the honor conferred on him, by an assembly so respectable and influential as the present, who regretted that the unavoidable absence of Lord Duncannon had deprived them of the advantages of that experience and knowledge of the matter which they could not expect from him. However, any assistance he could render he would do most cheerfully, and he was anxious to see the interests of the country advanced, and the town of Carrick, in particular, prosperous and happy. (Loud cheers.)

Phayden, Esq., moved that W. O'Donnell be requested to act as Secretary; the motion was seconded by T. E. Lalor, Esq. Mr. O'Donnell said, he had been at various times endeavouring to get a branch of the Bank of Ireland established in the town, but he was sorry to say without success. He had communications with several influential persons in the neighbourhood, and he was very glad to be able to say, that the father of his son and worthy chairman (Lord Duncannon) at the time took an active part in endeavouring to promote that object, and that he was anxious to do so, in order to advance the public interests, in the attempt to increase the welfare of Carrick and its neighbourhood. He also felt it his duty to state, that in conjunction with many respectable inhabitants, he waited on Lord Duncannon, and consulted him as to the propriety of introducing a branch of the National Bank into the town, and that the project met his entire approbation. He also mentioned to Lord Duncannon that the inhabitants of this town felt particularly desirous that his Lordship would preside at this meeting. His Lordship stated that he would feel obliged to do so, and that he was unavoidably obliged to leave home for Dublin on Monday; however, that he would take care his eldest son (the Hon. John Ponsoby) should preside in his absence, and represent his feelings on the occasion. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the Hon. John Ponsoby be requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and to be invited to introduce a branch of the National Bank into the town, and that the project met his entire approbation. He also mentioned to Lord Duncannon that the inhabitants of this town felt particularly desirous that his Lordship would preside at this meeting. His Lordship stated that he would feel obliged to do so, and that he was unavoidably obliged to leave home for Dublin on Monday; however, that he would take care his eldest son (the Hon. John Ponsoby) should preside in his absence, and represent his feelings on the occasion. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the Hon. John Ponsoby be requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and to be invited to introduce a branch of the National Bank into the town, and that the project met his entire approbation.

Dear Sir—I regret that an engagement for Friday next will prevent my attendance at the meeting to be held in Carrick-on-Suir, but beg you will consider that I have my best wishes for the success of the National Bank establishment, opened in a town situated in such an important district, would greatly facilitate the progress of the agricultural and agricultural prosperity, and prove to every individual an important accommodation. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM MORRIS READE.

William O'Donnell, Esq. Mr. Reynolds read the prospectus of the National Bank which he had compiled, he said, that he congratulated that numerous, highly respectable, and influential meeting, on having so amiable and promising a member of the aristocracy presiding as their chairman, and mingling with them on an occasion of such public importance. He then stated that he was very glad to see that the National Bank was rather unusual for the aristocracy to take a lively and sincere interest in the concerns of the people, particularly in Ireland. But it was not a matter of wonder to see him connecting himself with the people, and presiding at such a meeting. He then stated that he was very glad to see that the National Bank was rather unusual for the aristocracy to take a lively and sincere interest in the concerns of the people, particularly in Ireland. But it was not a matter of wonder to see him connecting himself with the people, and presiding at such a meeting.

It was then moved that the Hon. J. Ponsoby be requested to leave the chair, and that T. E. Lalor be called to the Chair. Mr. Reynolds read the prospectus of the National Bank which he had compiled, he said, that he congratulated that numerous, highly respectable, and influential meeting, on having so amiable and promising a member of the aristocracy presiding as their chairman, and mingling with them on an occasion of such public importance. He then stated that he was very glad to see that the National Bank was rather unusual for the aristocracy to take a lively and sincere interest in the concerns of the people, particularly in Ireland. But it was not a matter of wonder to see him connecting himself with the people, and presiding at such a meeting.

E. Power, Esq. said he felt particular gratification and pleasure in having the honor to preside over a resolution of thanks to their worthy chairman, who reflected so admirably the virtues of his noble father. He never regretted so much his inadequacy to give expression to the emotions of gratitude which he had experienced in beating within him, and which he was constrained to give responsive sympathy in the breasts of every individual in that numerous and respectable assembly.

The resolution being read, the chairman said he could not sufficiently thank the meeting for the handsome and gratifying manner in which they had received the motion of his name. He felt exceedingly grateful for the honor they had done him. After the able and satisfactory exposure made by Mr. Reynolds, he was satisfied to say that he saw every prospect of success, and he should be most happy to see the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Suir, in possession of a good Bank, and plenty of money in it—it would have all the assistance in his power.

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS.—Wednesday, we attended this interesting and novel exhibition. The room was filled before the arrival of the scholars, and we understand that a great number of respectable persons went away without getting admittance at all. The infants arrived in mimic procession, with flowers in their hands, at one o'clock, and ascended a raised platform erected for the occasion. Mr. Wilderspin made a short speech explanatory of the proceedings, and then gave a beautiful specimen of the effects of moral education, by desiring the young folks to give up their flowers—this was done in an instant, without the least murmur; and not a single child detained the flowers, after being desired to give them up. They then instantly sprang upon their feet at the sound of a whistle, and charmed the company by singing a most delightful hymn, accompanied by their preceptor, with bass. The correct time which they kept in liping their infantile notes was matter of astonishment to most, if not to all persons present.

The hilarity and glow with which they accomplished their calculations, and the great delight which they manifested in performing various evolutions—and in saying their lessons in geography and geometry, appeared to give universal satisfaction. In short, the company was kept in an excited state for two hours, every lesson opening something new, and proving how much may be taught even to infants, by first gaining their affections. The teachers who appeared on the platform seemed to have learned this art, and also to possess a degree of courage in the children scarcely creditable. We appeal to all present when we assert that not the least fear was perceptible amongst any of the little ones; nor did a single infant cry throughout the entire examination. When it is added that there were upwards of six hundred persons present to witness this pleasing sight, it may be safely asserted that the work of it was never before seen at Waterford.—Waterford Mirror.

exclusive of other commodities, amounted to £750,000 per annum. In the year 1820, when they had a private bank, the export trade was £300,000. The remittance subsequent to that period, in consequence of the bank being given up, the amount of the export trade experienced a material diminution. Latterly it had somewhat increased, and is now about £240,000 per annum. What money would, one way or other, pass through a local bank, and of course afford no inconsiderable profit.

The other resolutions were then passed unanimously, with the exception of the one regulating the maximum amount of shares purchasable by any shareholder, which elicited some interesting discussion, in which T. H. Wilson, Esq., Doctor Fitzgerald, Walsh, Pennington, Esq., T. Wilson, Esq., R. O'Donnell, Esq., and T. H. Leech, Esq., took part. It was ultimately resolved, that 500 should be the highest number of shares that any one person could subscribe for at £2 each. All other necessary details were referred to the management of a provisional committee.

E. Power, Esq. said, that it was of the highest importance that gentlemen of landed property and great wealth should patronize the establishment of a local bank. He was anxious that Mr. Reynolds should explain the nature of the liabilities of shareholders. He was very glad that many persons entertained erroneous opinions on the subject which he was convinced it was in Mr. Reynolds's power to rectify.

Mr. Reynolds was asked that he was called on by his friend W. Power on the question of liability. The London Bank was called the parent trunk from which it was intended to sprout branches through the various towns in Ireland. It was composed of men of the greatest commercial credit and respectability, and with a capital of one million in order to form a connection with the Bank, it was requisite to subscribe a local stock to any amount that might be deemed necessary by the inhabitants of any town wishing to establish a branch; and to whatever sum was subscribed, say £10, £20, £50, £100, &c., the London Bank would be ready to subscribe an equal amount. They would enter into partnership with them, and participate equally with them in the profits and losses of the branch Bank. For instance, if they formed a local stock of 5000 shares, at £25 each share, making £125,000, they would be thereby entitled to a share of £25,000 from the London Bank, which would create a capital of £20,000 for the Carrick-on-Suir branch, together with additional credit in the London establishment to any amount which their local wealth might require.

Mr. Reynolds stated that he would feel obliged to do so, and that he was unavoidably obliged to leave home for Dublin on Monday; however, that he would take care his eldest son (the Hon. John Ponsoby) should preside in his absence, and represent his feelings on the occasion. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the Hon. John Ponsoby be requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and to be invited to introduce a branch of the National Bank into the town, and that the project met his entire approbation. He also mentioned to Lord Duncannon that the inhabitants of this town felt particularly desirous that his Lordship would preside at this meeting. His Lordship stated that he would feel obliged to do so, and that he was unavoidably obliged to leave home for Dublin on Monday; however, that he would take care his eldest son (the Hon. John Ponsoby) should preside in his absence, and represent his feelings on the occasion. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the Hon. John Ponsoby be requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and to be invited to introduce a branch of the National Bank into the town, and that the project met his entire approbation.

It was then moved that the Hon. J. Ponsoby be requested to leave the chair, and that T. E. Lalor be called to the Chair. Mr. Reynolds read the prospectus of the National Bank which he had compiled, he said, that he congratulated that numerous, highly respectable, and influential meeting, on having so amiable and promising a member of the aristocracy presiding as their chairman, and mingling with them on an occasion of such public importance. He then stated that he was very glad to see that the National Bank was rather unusual for the aristocracy to take a lively and sincere interest in the concerns of the people, particularly in Ireland. But it was not a matter of wonder to see him connecting himself with the people, and presiding at such a meeting.

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SAMUEL TAYLOR C. It was our intention to speak of this interesting man, and to give a full and complete account of his life and career, but we are so pressed for space that we can only now say that he is a man of great talents and high character. He is a man of great talents and high character. He is a man of great talents and high character.

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