





COBBETT'S VISIT TO IRELAND.
The new settlement of the present monks of the Trappe, near Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, continues to be the object of the deepest interest to travellers, and the entire country by which it is surrounded. The following account of its progress and present condition is from the pen of an intelligent gentleman, who enabled himself, from time to time to speak of it from personal observation:—

From the Dispatch.
The town and pier thronged with great masses of the citizens, in expectation of the arrival of Cobbett, was exceedingly fine, and we have seldom met a more gay and bustling scene, until the arrival of the Holyhead at two o'clock, when a great number of the multitude in ascending the desired thousands was seen at intervals. In accounting for this most untoward defect of the most contradictory reports were met. Some said that the expected visit member for Oldham was all a humbug; that Cobbett was of a purely democratical character, and so averse to the vanity of pageants, that he would certainly make his visit to the metropolis in cog. Of a certainty, the members of the committee appeared quite ill, when the discovery of "a Cobbett" was manifested—the derangement of their coat of arms, and the demolition of their coat of arms.

non-arrival of Cobbett would most probably be attributable to his not having been procured a seat in the mail from Birmingham. A letter dated from that town was received by Mr. Whittle (the secretary appointed late meeting) on Sunday morning, expressing a great apprehension of this circumstance. A singular enough, however, (and this may be seen as an interesting fact) that a gentleman in Dublin Castle, who arrived Holyhead early on yesterday morning, stated to the members of the committee that Cobbett was certainly in Holyhead, and that he had been on the whole, very ill. It is too mysterious a condition for our vulgar comprehension, to anything like a satisfactory explanation of it. In subject of our meditations on our way home naturally enough, the overwhelming discontent which we, in common with so many, had experienced, and aided in the process of alchemy, by the jingling of the 'jarvey' which we were seated, we improvised our own upon the subject in the following extempore epigram:—

DEAR SIR—The committee could not do to day. If it cannot to-morrow I shall get on as I can. I am to be met by General Sir G. Cocke Kingstown, and to stop at his house at Bray party, an hour or two, perhaps. However, you must do what you can. I must hasten to save post.

WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq., Tribune Office, Dublin.
ARRIVAL OF MR. COBBETT.
Mr. Member for Oldham arrived on Monday at noon, by the Holyhead packet. He was received on landing by General Sir George Cockburn, Mr. M.P., and several other personal friends. Mr. M.P. being for a short time at the residence of Mr. Finn, Cobbett set out for Shaughnessy, the magnificent General Cockburn, near Bray, where he will remain Thursday next, when he will make his public entry into Dublin. The committee are making arrangements for a short time at the residence of Mr. Finn, reception, the gratitude of the Irish people for his and indisinterested advocacy of their claims.—Register.

ADULTERATION OF SHERRY.
The higher qualities of sherry are made up of wine the bulk of which is from three to five years, and this is also mixed in various proportions with other wines; thus from the gradual mixture of wines of various ages, no wine can be better than what may be called a natural wine. But besides giving the wines, as they are prepared for the market, mellowness and richness, by the addition of other wines, there is a very dry kind of sherry called Anadillo, or Montilla, which abounds in the peculiar nitre favour that distinguishes sherry, and which is frequently added when that is deficient. Being very light in colour, it is also used to reduce the colour of sherry, and which are to be had, and when, on the other hand, colour is required, the deficiency is made good by the mixture of boiled wine, or rather boiled malt. The whole extent of the Xeres vineyards do not exceed 7,000 acres, consequently the greater quantity of the wines known in England as sherry wines, are fraudulent concoctions, made up in the laboratory of the London wine merchant, and impudently forced upon the public as wine. The whole quantity of 25,000 butts, and in no case do even the exporters themselves send a genuine natural wine.—Monthly Magazine. (This statement, as to no natural wine ever being exported from Xeres, is not quite correct. It is true that sherry is, for the most part, made up to suit the market, but there are some few who grow Xeres, who, within a recent period, have taken steps, not only to secure the exportation from that place of pure wine, but also to see that the parties to whom it is conveyed in England retail it in the same state in which it arrives. This course has tended considerably to enhance the estimation in which sherry is regarded.)

MOUNT MELLERAY.
The new settlement of the present monks of the Trappe, near Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, continues to be the object of the deepest interest to travellers, and the entire country by which it is surrounded. The following account of its progress and present condition is from the pen of an intelligent gentleman, who enabled himself, from time to time to speak of it from personal observation:—

The mountainous tract on which this extraordinary establishment is founded was formerly known by the appellation of Serahan, a word in the Irish language signifying a wood, or a grove. It contains nearly 600 acres. Its surface presented nothing but turf and heath, except here and there, where stones and gravel appeared, forming another aspect as hard as the most constantly beaten high road. No fence had ever been formed to preserve it, nor did any person ever attempt to reclaim or improve any part of the entire space of 600 acres. Hence it presented to the eye of the spectator an immense wild, on which neither tree nor even a shrub could be disordered. A small cottage standing on the southern extremity was the only habitation it afforded. This dwelling, containing only a ground floor, such as the peasantry generally inhabit on these mountains, though sufficient only for five or six persons, was, nevertheless, the only refuge the prior with twenty of his brethren, enjoyed during the greater part of the year. Having succeeded in raising a house somewhat larger, these pious and laborious individuals commenced the operation of reclaiming the barren land, or, to speak more correctly, they commenced the work whilst the house was still in progress of building. Never was an undertaking more truly Herculean. There was a want of proper implements, or the means of purchasing them. The monks constructed strong ploughs, and prepared to commence with them. The design was ridiculous to their neighbours; yet they persevered. In a short time they were enabled to purchase two horses, besides two more which were sent from their house of refuge in Kerry. They now began to extend their operations considerably, and at length were able to break up twenty-five acres, besides completing the house, and forming offices, inclosures, roads, fences, &c.

When the turf was sufficiently dry they broke it in a cross direction, and burned some parts, strewed the ashes on the whole, formed it into narrow beds or ridges, put out lime, and planted potatoes. But it should be observed that the whole piece was broken during the summer of the first year, and of course lay exposed to the action of the atmosphere during the entire winter, by which means the operations of the following spring were much facilitated. They next enclosed about two acres for a garden. This they treated in a different manner: the plan adopted was trenching. In some instances they burnt a little of the turf, strewed the ashes, ploughed into beds, and suffered it to remain under the action of the winter. In the spring they added lime and what manure they had been able to collect. The crops in every part, even after the first operations, were very encouraging. They are now in the second year; the crops are fine beyond description, being the successful result of several experiments. They have tried sea-sand, carefully mixed with earth, as a manure, and have found it to succeed almost better than any other. Their garden has this year produced cabbages, pointoes, turnips, cauliflowers, with other vegetables of excellent quality. They planted on various parts of the mountain upwards of thirty thousand trees of various kinds, and besides formed a large nursery. They have already reclaimed upwards of one hundred acres, the stones gathered from which are now employed in raising an abbey as extensive nearly as the house they had in France. To advance this work more effectually they have burned many thousand bricks, and are now making more of the same article.

The example they have given has already produced much good in their vicinity. The peasantry have been stimulated to attempt improvements, and I feel satisfied the most happy results will in a little time be evident. Their benefactors, Sir Richard Knane and his lady, made a visit to them a short time since, and declared that they did not imagine so much good could be done in twenty years on this part of the estate as has been accomplished in two years. The experiment, indeed, has been one most signally demonstrative of what may be done in the way of reclaiming the extensive waste lands of Ireland. They have given employment to many poor persons, opened for them, and set them a most edifying example of perseverance and industry. On Sundays and festivals they assemble the children in one of their little chapels to catechism. They have a few at school in their lodge, and have formed the design of building a school, which shall be divided, and serve for the gratuitous education of both males and females. But their plans of improvement are all marred for want of means, and it is only to public benevolence they can trust for their ability to consummate the work in which they have hitherto laboured with such wonderful success. Any encouragement bestowed upon them may be truly said to be a benefit conferred on the country at large.—Pilot.

A PARALLEL CASE TO THE HORRIBLE MURDER AT PENTONVILLE, OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY THEIR FATHER.
In the year 1833, there lived a candidate for Holy Orders (as they call an unordained clergyman in Protestant Germany), of the name of Riesen. He was a man much respected for the general good tenor of his conduct, and kept an academy for the instruction of youth in the Grammar school near the Senate House and Exchange, the most central and respectable part of the city of Hamburg. His family consisted of his wife and six or seven children, all daughters, the eldest of whom, at the period above stated, was betrothed to a young man, holding a situation in a public office. Amongst the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Riesen there were a few boarders, who, of course, slept in the house; and it was his laudable custom to expect them all to goodness and virtue on their retiring to bed. On Sunday evening, the night of the 15th of August, in question, Mr. Riesen had some very serious conversation with his wife, on the sad probability of some of their numerous family—being all guilty, unprovoked for, and in the event of their parents' death, unprotected, deviating from the path of virtue, and suffering all the horrors of a career of infamy and vice. "Sometime would I behold them die before my very eyes," exclaimed the agitated father. His wife endeavored to calm his ruffled feelings, and they retired to repose. About midnight, however, little ones their feet, their hair, and their hands, Mr. Riesen got out of bed, struck a light, and taking his razors from the case, proceeded deliberately to commence the horrid work of death. Going into the chamber where slept two of his youngest children, he cut their throats in their sleep, and then, in the same apartment, he killed his little pupils, who slept in the same apartment. He then entered his wife's room, and with incredible celerity put a period to her existence, and two more of his daughters, in the same horrid manner. His eldest girl, who had been shortly to have been married, slept up stairs, with two of her sisters;—till the wretched man now proceeded, his hands imbrued in the blood of those he loved so dearly, and in a few moments the two younger girls ceased to exist, the eldest girl, however, being still awake at the very moment her father was approaching her—she sprang out of bed, fell on her knees, imploring him to spare her life, urging that being on the eve of marriage she was all excess sure of a protector and a home; but the man, in the most cruel manner, refused to listen to her supplications, and after inflicting upon her several dreadful gashes succeeded ultimately in effecting his horrid purpose, in spite of her resistance. About one o'clock in the morning, after washing his blood-stained hands, Mr. Riesen left his house, locked the door, and returned to his room, where he lay till five o'clock in the morning. He then went to the door of the river Elbe, he deliberately walked into the water, probably with the intent to drown himself.—The water was, however, very low, and when about up to his middle, he took a peevish fancy to turn back, and fixed on a tree, though by no means dangerous, on his throat. In this situation he was discovered, and taken out of the water by a watchman; being conveyed to the watch house, he was soon recognised, but refused to be taken home. In the early part of the morning the dead body was taken to light. At first Riesen denied all knowledge thereof, but ultimately confessed, and related all the particulars. He was soon after put upon his trial, and sentenced by the Hamburg Senate to be broken on a wheel, which he refused to do, and in German was sentenced to be broken on a wheel, as more lenient than the contrary, as the first stroke of the wheel breaks the breast bone and causes instant death.

THE GAME OF THE Estates of the Marquis of Waterford is strictly preserved; any Person found trespassing on the property of the Marquis of Waterford, on the 15th of September, 1834.

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WINE.
SARGENT, KEATING, & JOHNSON
OFFER for Sale, at their Stores in Bailey's Alley, No. 1,
POPE'S Superior Old
Dato, Old and very good.
SILKHOY Superior Brown, the very finest imported.
Ditto, Brown, and gold coloured, very good.
Ditto, Old and very good.
CLARET, Red and White, first growths, vintage 1825 and 1831.
CHAMPAGNE, Ay, pale sparkling.
MADIRA, Finest London imported.
PORT, Superior, first growth.
TENERIFFE,
RUM, and
HOLLANDS, very old, &c. &c.
From the points 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 in every way worthy of their patronage.
Waterford, September 15, 1834.

ADDITION OF FURNITURE, &c.
AT THE HOUSE THE MESSRS. GRANT LATELY ASSIGNED IN.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY,
September 22, and following day, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, of the stock of the RESPECTABLE FURNITURE of said House, comprising, in the very best order, a convenient set of Dining Tables, an Oak and Claw, Bessell, Venetian, and Edinburgh Carpets, a very handsome Sofa and Easy Chair; Mahogany Sideboard; Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs; Feather Beds; Bedsteads and Hair Mattresses; Wardrobes and Presses; a complete Kitchen and Bed-room Furniture; Glass, &c. &c.
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, September 12, 1834.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has served his Apprenticeship to the Woollen Trade, Salary references will be required. Application to be made at the Chronicle office.
Waterford, 17th September, 1834.

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WIDOW'S BROTHER,
DUNGARVAN, Four of KILMACHOMAS, and Four of SPERRILL, near the Waterford Road, IS NOW TO BE DISPOSED OF, and in immediate possession given.
The neat residence has been lately thoroughly repaired, a small addition made to the House, some new Offices, including House, Offices, Plantations, and an excellent Garden, containing 2 1/2 Acres, late Irish Plantation and 1/2, and is held by the present Tenant under a Lease for three Young Lives at the yearly Rent of £28 10s 0d; the Fields are all well watered and divided. Five Acres have been highly manured with Dung, and Two with Lime within the last 18 months; Four Acres have been laid down this year with Clover and Grass Seeds, and nearly Four more under Pasture in this place, together with the Furniture of the House, Stock of Cows, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs; Crops of Potatoes, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Old and New Hay, Turn, &c. &c. will pay for itself without any other assistance. The property is in every way worthy of their patronage.
Waterford, September 15, 1834.

RELAND.
A large portion of the Town and Liberties of Kinsale, in the County of Cork, including the entire Village of Sillily, and upwards of 2300 Acres of Land, the whole producing nearly £1000 per Annum.
MR W. W. SIMPSON has received direct from the Trustees under the will of the late Lord de Grey, to SELL BY AUCTION, in the CITY OF CORK, on TUESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, the following Lots, the following valuable Property, &c. &c.
Lot 1—Several Freehold Houses in Cork street, Kinsale, let on Leases for Lives, and various fixed Terms, at Rents amounting to £15 2s 3d per Annum.
Lot 2—A valuable and extensive Estate, comprising nearly the whole of the parishes of Kinsale, formerly called the Market Quay, including some superior Houses and Buildings, let on similar Terms to Lot 1, and producing £9 10s 8d per Annum.
Lot 3—A valuable and extensive Estate, comprising nearly the whole of the parishes of Kinsale, at the World's End, and the greater part of Compass Hill, in the Town of Kinsale, including numerous Houses, Quays, Wharfs, Store Houses, and Plots of Ground, let on similar Terms to Lot 1 and 2, at Rents amounting to £5 10s 7d per Annum.
Lot 4—Several Acres of Land within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on a renewable Lease for Lives at £7 5s 8d per Annum.
Lot 5—Thirty-eight Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on a renewable Lease for Lives, at £18 2s 6d per Annum.
Lot 6—Fifty Acres of Land within the Liberties of Kinsale, Leased for Lives renewable for ever, at £14 7s 6d per Annum.
Lot 7—Several excellent Residences, and about 11 Acres of Land within the Liberties of Kinsale, Leased for Lives renewable for ever, at £11 10s 9d per Annum.
Lot 8—Sixty-nine Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on a renewable Lease for Lives, at £10 3s 6d per Annum.
Lot 9—A House and Garden, and Sixty three Acres of Land, at Summer's Cove, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on Leases for Lives renewable for ever, at Rents amounting to £11 11s 2d per Annum.
Lot 10—Twenty Acres of Land within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on similar Terms to the last Lot, at £10 3s 6d per Annum.
Lot 11—Several Houses and Gardens, at Summer's Cove, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on Leases for Lives, and otherwise, at Rents amounting to £5 14s 5d per Annum.
Lot 12—One Hundred and Thirty-six Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on Lease during a Life of 67 years, at £12 10s 3d per Annum. The reversionary Interest in this Lot is of considerable value.
Lot 13—One Hundred and Fifty-eight Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, Leased for 21 Years, or the Life of the King of Belgium, at £125 17s 6d per Annum.
Lot 14—Five Hundred and Thirty-one Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, 427 of which are Leased for 21 Years, or the Life of Leopold, at £226 15s 5d per Annum, and the remainder in hand.
Lot 15—Three Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, Leased for Lives renewable for ever, at £29 10s 9d per Annum.
Lot 16—Two Hundred and Seventy-six Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on a renewable Lease, at £276 9s 6d per Annum.
Lot 17—One Hundred and Forty-four Acres of Land, within the Liberties of Kinsale, let on Leases for Lives, renewable for ever, at £43 16s 11d per Annum.
Particulars of the above Lots, and of the Liberties of Kinsale, may be seen at Mr. W. W. Simpson, Bucks-lane, London, paying for such particulars 2s. each.

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CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Principal Office for Ireland.
31, (NEW POPULAR and Liberal Incorporation,
IN THE Rates of Insurance in both Departments of Life and Fire, will be found as low as those of any other respectable Office in the United Kingdom, with the additional and important advantage, that in the Life Branch, Returns of Profit are made commensurate with the Rate of Policy, Premium, and Time.
Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly—
Losses paid with Promptness, and the strictest security observed with all the transactions of the Office.
Rates, Prospects, and every Information connected with Insurance, Surrogate, Agents, &c. and Endowments, may be had gratis at the Office.
EDWARD LITTLE, Esq., Manager for Ireland.
T. EIFFE, Agent at Dublin.
Life and Fire Policies may be Transferred to the Caledonian on Terms of Advantage, and a Liberal Commission allowed to persons effecting or business transacted.
AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
WATERFORD—Mr. JOSEPH FANNING,
GORG—Mr. Dominick Kennedy, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
LIMERICK—Mr. John Longford.
KILKENNY—Mr. J. W. Douglas.
LONGFORD—Mr. Peter Brady.
ROSSNARE—Mr. J. B. Kelly.
GALWAY—Mr. Patrick Kelly.
THURM—Mr. W. N. Allen.
DUNDALK—Mr. Lawrence Morrison.
BLARNEY—Mr. Palmer.
ROSSNARE—Mr. William Kingston.
WATERFORD—Mr. B. M. Flattery.
SLIGO—Mr. P. Feeney.
CASTLEBAR—Mr. Matthew Coffey.
DUBLIN—Mr. J. Egan.
SARATOGA—Mr. J. B. Knox.
Applications will be entertained for Policies in the Life Branch, Belfast, Derry, Athlone, Clonmel, Wexford, &c. directed to the Company's Irish Manager, NO. 1, FORT STREET, due the Company's Business will be attended to.
No. 1, DAME STREET,
Where all communications are in future to be addressed,
and Policies issued, and Fire Policies with Mr. FANNING's signature attached, are respectfully informed that they will be sent them to the Caledonian Office, at the above-mentioned address, without any charge for Stamp. They will also have a most important advantage in doing so, which will be made known on application to Mr. FANNING.
Waterford, 11th August, 1834.
JOSEPH FANNING, Esq., Solicitor,
Agent at Waterford.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD MARKETS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.
Butter, per cwt. 70 7s 2d to 72s 7d
Wheat, per bushel 17 10s 0d to 18s 0d
Oats, do. 12 10s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley, do. 11 10s 0d to 12s 0d
Garden produce, per bushel 20 0s 0d to 25 0s 0d
Whisky, per gal. 6 0s 0d to 6 10s 0d
Beef, per lb. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Mutton, do. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Pork, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Veal, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Potatoes, do. 1 0s 0d to 1 10s 0d
Coal, Newport, 20 0s 0d to 22 0s 0d
Bran, 10 0s 0d to 12 0s 0d
Cattle, 8 0s 0d to 10 0s 0d
Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of Arkins weighed, 293.
One prime lot obtained 75s.
Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 72s 0d per cwt. Weighed 195.
One prime lot obtained 74s.
Flour (24s) 25s to 29s 0d per bag; 30s, 18s to 20s 0d; 31s, 18s to 20s 0d.
Bacon Pigs, cwt. 11 21s 3d to 12 11s 3d
Scalped Pork, do. 11 21s 3d to 12 11s 3d
Hams, do. 14 0s 0d to 15 0s 0d
Offal, do. 20 22s 0d to 20 00s 0d
Whisky, per gal. 6 0s 0d to 6 10s 0d
Beef, per lb. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Mutton, do. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Pork, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Veal, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Potatoes, do. 1 0s 0d to 1 10s 0d
Coal, Newport, 20 0s 0d to 22 0s 0d
Bran, 10 0s 0d to 12 0s 0d
Cattle, 8 0s 0d to 10 0s 0d
Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of Arkins weighed, 293.
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Bacon Pigs, cwt. 11 21s 3d to 12 11s 3d
Scalped Pork, do. 11 21s 3d to 12 11s 3d
Hams, do. 14 0s 0d to 15 0s 0d
Offal, do. 20 22s 0d to 20 00s 0d
Whisky, per gal. 6 0s 0d to 6 10s 0d
Beef, per lb. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Mutton, do. 4 0s 0d to 4 10s 0d
Pork, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Veal, do. 3 0s 0d to 3 10s 0d
Potatoes, do. 1 0s 0d to 1 10s 0d
Coal, Newport, 20 0s 0d to 22 0s 0d
Bran, 10 0s 0d to 12 0s 0d
Cattle, 8 0s 0d to 10 0s 0d

WEXFORD MARKETS—SEPT. 16.
Flour, 55s 0d to 56s 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 31s 0d per cwt.; Wheat, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per bushel; Barley, 10s 0d to 11s 0d per bushel; Oats, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per bushel; Bacon Pigs, 11s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt.; Scalped Pork, 11s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt.; Hams, 14s 0d to 15s 0d per cwt.; Offal, 20s 0d to 22s 0d per cwt.; Whisky, 6s 0d to 6s 10s 0d per gal.; Beef, 4s 0d to 4s 10s 0d per lb.; Mutton, 4s 0d to 4s 10s 0d per lb.; Pork, 3s 0d to 3s 10s 0d per lb.; Veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10s 0d per lb.; Potatoes, 1s 0d to 1s 10s 0d per bushel; Coal, Newport, 20s 0d to 22s 0d per ton; Bran, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per ton; Cattle, 8s 0d to 10s 0d per head.

WEXFORD MARKETS—SEPT. 17.
Butter, 70s to 71s per cwt.; Bacon Pigs, 26s to 28s per cwt.; Hams, 14s to 15s per cwt.; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt.; Flour (second) 25s to 29s per bag; Barley, 10s to 11s per bushel; Oats, 8s to 9s per bushel; Whisky, 6s to 6s 10s per gal.; Beef, 4s to 4s 10s per lb.; Mutton, 4s to 4s 10s per lb.; Pork, 3s to 3s 10s per lb.; Veal, 3s to 3s 10s per lb.; Potatoes, 1s to 1s 10s per bushel; Coal, Newport, 20s to 22s per ton; Bran, 10s to 12s per ton; Cattle, 8s to 10s per head.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 16.
There was but a moderate supply of grain at market to-day, in consequence of the forwardness of the weather, and price opened rather higher for Wheat and Oats, but towards the close the market became very flat, and the currency of last week was hardly supported. Wheat, white, 22s to 24s; millers' red, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; inferior, 18s to 19s; Barley, 12s to 13s; Oats, 8s to 9s; New Oats, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; 12s 0d to 14s 0d; Oatmeal, 11s to 12s; Second Flour, 12s to 14s 6d per cwt.; Scalded Flour, 9s to 10s per cwt.
LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.
The supply of Wheat this morning is considerable, but the business done by no means extensive. We can quote no alteration in the price from last market day, but of Barley, the quality coming in is small, and this quantity but adding, but there is no variation from the last quotations. We have a very short supply of Oats, and the holders are rather more money which, where purchases are made, is accorded to. Beans follow support last quotation, and the holders were firm. There is a fair supply of White Peas, and little of other descriptions. The prices may be given as on last market day. In all other articles of Grain the market remains as last quoted.
Wheat, white, 22s to 24s; millers' red, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; inferior, 18s to 19s; Barley, 12s to 13s; Oats, 8s to 9s; New Oats, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; 12s 0d to 14s 0d; Oatmeal, 11s to 12s; Second Flour, 12s to 14s 6d per cwt.; Scalded Flour, 9s to 10s per cwt.
LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.
The supply of Wheat this morning is considerable, but the business done by no means extensive. We can quote no alteration in the price from last market day, but of Barley, the quality coming in is small, and this quantity but adding, but there is no variation from the last quotations. We have a very short supply of Oats, and the holders are rather more money which, where purchases are made, is accorded to. Beans follow support last quotation, and the holders were firm. There is a fair supply of White Peas, and little of other descriptions. The prices may be given as on last market day. In all other articles of Grain the market remains as last quoted.
Wheat, white, 22s to 24s; millers' red, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; inferior, 18s to 19s; Barley, 12s to 13s; Oats, 8s to 9s; New Oats, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; 12s 0d to 14s 0d; Oatmeal, 11s to 12s; Second Flour, 12s to 14s 6d per cwt.; Scalded Flour, 9s to 10s per cwt.

Table with 2 columns: Stock, Price. Includes items like Government Bonds, Bank Stock, and various shares.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1834.

The London Mail of Monday has arrived, the papers are chiefly taken up with addresses to Lord Brougham and Earl Grey.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

No arrival from Madrid has reached London that we are aware of, bringing later intelligence than that which we published on Saturday, &c. in consequence of the defeat of the Spanish ministers, which was then announced, rumours have since prevailed at Paris that they have retired.

The news from France, happily, continues unimportant. The German papers, arrived to-day, speak confidently of a meeting of the three Allied Sovereigns of the North, at Bonn, in a short time.

MR. GALWEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Galwey should give over letter-writing. It is a situation in which nature never intended him to shine. His first letter disgusted his few friends, and blasted his already threadbare reputation—his second is but a poor improvement, and little calculated to lessen the impression of the first.

SKULL GLEBE AGAINST SKIBBEREEN.

How little the world knows of half its great men, whose talents lie hid, as it were, under a bushel—and how badly off would many of its geniuses be were it not for some tender-hearted journal whose columns offer a home and a refuge to the outpourings of their fancy.

next election will require him of his milk-ma. He will then learn that when men of his calibre are sent into the British senate, they must become as osier wands before the popular desire—they must forego every notion of saunty independence—they are the servants of the people, and shall not presume to see with any eyes, or to hear with any ears, or to speak with any tongue, saving the eyes, ears, and tongue of those who picked them from the mire.

PUBLIC JUSTICE.

A late number of the Pilot has an article on the administration of justice in Ireland, on which subject it makes some very pertinent remarks. At the spring assizes for Carrickfergus two bills for murder were found against several persons, but, owing to an alteration in the indictment, which first charged with manslaughter, the trial was postponed until last summer.

SHUTTING OF THE POST-OFFICE RECEIVER.

We were not aware that the inconvenience suffered from the closing of the Post office Receiver was so great as it is represented by our correspondent "Quill Driver."

A KINGULAR NOTICE.

George Washington (Post Rider from Worcester to Northampton), solicits the serious and candid attention of each of his constituents, who are interested to him for more than one quarter of a century, to the portion of Scripture which is recorded in the latter clause of the 28th verse of the 18th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

CHILD MURDER.

Some laborers at work upon the line of road from Waterford to Fermoy, discovered a new born infant in the canal, near Killybeg, on Monday last.

AN UNNATURAL PARENT.

Thursday last, a male child was left at the door of Doctor Long, Archbishop, which was discovered by a dog that had accompanied the Doctor's lady, when going out to walk.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On yesterday evening about six o'clock, a laboring man in the employment of John W. Strangman, whilst out the kitchen, was struck on the head by a brick, which fell from the top of the chimney.

PASSENGERS SAILED FOR BRISTOL PER CITY OF BRISTOL.

Passengers sailed for Bristol per City of Bristol, on Tuesday—Messrs Moore, Hoaman, Ridge, Knox, Lau phier, & Miss Musgrave, &c.

and challenged Mr. Trail, the Protestant minister, to a discussion on theological points. After two days the controversy broke off, each party as is generally the case, claiming the victory. To silence his opponent, Mr. Trail wrote the addressed five columned letter, which he must have intended for a complete demolisher, though a more rigorous, unrelenting, yet conciliatory composition, we never had the fortune to read.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR—EARL GREY.

The great interest which is at present taken by the public in all that concerns the Lord Chancellor, in all that he does or says, has induced us to take from the Aberdeen Herald and the Dundee Advertiser a severely abridged account of his visit to those two cities.

THE TORY LANDLORDS—COUNTY OF CARLOW.

"IN ANSWER to an application for liberty to erect the TENANTRY of an estate in the county Galway, Baron Penelope emphatically exclaimed, 'Do you think, Sir, that turning out two or three hundred families will pacify the country?'"

APPEAR OF HONOR.

It is said an affair of this kind took place a few days since at Teinmouth—the combatants being a hub of law and a preacher, or one intending to be a preacher of the gospel. The cause of quarrel between these sparks, who are represented as baring youth on their sides, is said to be the very childish one of an accidental exchange of great coats at a place of public resort.

ARRIVAL OF MR. COBBETT.

The hon. member for Oldham arrived on Monday at Kingstown, by the Holyhead packet. He was received on his landing by General Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Parnell, &c. and several other personal friends.

ADULTERATION.

The higher qualities of sherry bank of which is from three to five shillings, proportion from the gradual mixture, as wine can be further naturalized than sherry. But as they are prepared for the rich, by the addition of old sherry, which is called 'old sherry' and which is deficient, being very light, raises the colour of sherry, and when, on the other hand, deficiency is made readily by or rather bold must.

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A DAY AT THE DUNMORE REGATTA.

Mr. Editor—If you should deem this rapidly written a place in your liberal journal, your inserting it will much oblige.

Your's, &c. E. B.

Last week the Regatta went off at Dunmore, I never held it so crowded before.

With thousands of, and country-folk, soldiers and burghers.

With jesses and jesses, and small men and large men.

(Of the last mentioned) I'll venture a wager.

The largest and smallest there, each was a Major.

Barkeepers from the country, with newly-cut switches.

All sporting ribald hose and white ruffled breeches.

With wools-his from town, in their jackets of blue.

Some halos and greys, but the number was few.

And cherr-cheer'd duns, brown, dusky, and fair.

Fill'd up the whole space from the hill to the pier.

And now for the running—first started the yaws.

Like a wall in his shoes the blue water-crow;

"Till brought within view by the glass's assistance!

"Tis de-sh-dull, P-d! no longer I'll stand.

Gazing over the blue water, but stop round to the band.

Which is playing delightful music for the band.

Of a one right good hand, under the Pier.

Of the rest I'll say naught, till we write to our friends.

The day was exceedingly fine—saw a shaver.

And ere he had time to get on his hair—

And ere he had time to get on his hair—

And ere he had time to get on his hair—

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MR. COBBETT'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The following letter, respecting Mr. Cobbett's visit to Ireland, has been received by Mr. Dwyer, from Mr. O'Connell:—

Derrynane Abbey, 10th September, 1834.

My Dear Friend—I perceive by the papers that the late General Cochrane is now in the island. I wish you would give him a reception worthy of his talents and public services.

It is really one of the most extraordinary and interesting men that the world ever saw.

When one contemplates the station in society to which he has raised himself, and then looks back to his common origin, one knows not what most to admire, the value of that strong nature of the democratic principle in British institutions which has allowed him to make such a success, or the extraordinary and vigorous intellect which enabled him to overcome the many and various difficulties which confronting aristocracy have thrown in his way, and to become one of the most prominent and useful men now living.

I really think him, after all, one of the most useful men living. He has, it is true, changed his opinions of men and things with sometimes unaccountable rapidity and violence; yet when we look at his astonishing literary labors—when we see that he has published the very best and most practically useful works of instruction, that he has written the most pure English of any writer of the present day, and has embraced and illustrated more topics of popular and sound politics than any one living or perhaps dead with—then his errors and deviations are brought forward with so much distinction and fairness, that they also advance the cause of truth and justice, by stimulating to and requiring most attentive and considerate discussion.

In short, take him for all in all, I am convinced that he is of living more use to the greatest benefactors of the world than any one of his kind.

I extremely regret that I cannot be in Dublin to meet him. You, my excellent friend, as secretary to the late Catholic Association, must supply my place. You must get up a public notice to entertain him, at which he may receive the respectful attention of his friends of civil and religious liberty in Dublin. As he regards the country he will, I doubt not, receive public testimonials of regard; and I hope he will go back convinced in his opinions that the people of Ireland do not deserve the cruel treatment they have received, and still continue to receive, from the British government.

Do me the kindness to wait on him the moment of his arrival in Dublin, and hand him the letter I enclose, marked "private." I beg of you to enforce for me the request I contain, that he will come to visit this mountainous district.

Believe me to be, my dear friend, your's very faithfully,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Edward Dwyer, Esq.

(FROM THE DISPATCH.)

KINGSTOWN—SUNDAY.

The town and pier were thronged with great masses of the citizens on Sunday, in expectation of the arrival of Cobett. The day was exceedingly fine, and we have seldom seen Kingstown present a more gay and bustling appearance, until the arrival of the Holyhead steamer at two o'clock, when grievous was the disappointment of the multitude in ascertaining that "the desired of thousands was not *est immensatus*." In accounting for this most unaccountable circumstance the most contradictory reports were put into circulation. Some said that the expected visit of the member for Oldham was all a ruse, and that Cobett was of so purely democratic a temper, and so averse to the rank of empty pageants, that he would certainly make his entrance into the metropolis in *coq.*

Of a certainty, the gentlemen of the committee appeared quite crest-fallen, when the discovery of "a Cobett" was made manifest—to the derangement of their excellent plans, and the demolition of their contemplated procession. Sir George Cockburn (with whom it is understood that Cobett is to "put up" during his sojourn) had his carriage in waiting at the jetty to convey him into town, but was obliged to drive off without his intended occupant; and the members of the committee betook themselves to the swell drags which they had provided for the occasion, and whirled into town amid the smirking smiles of some, and the downright laughter of others.

The non-arrival of Cobett would most probably appear to be attributable to his not having been able to procure a seat in the mail from Birmingham. A letter dated from that town was received from him by Mr. Whittle (the secretary appointed at the late meeting) on Sunday morning, expressive of some apprehension of that circumstance.

It is singular enough, however, (and this may be relied on as an unquestionable fact) that a gentleman high in office in Dublin Castle, who arrived from Holyhead early on yesterday morning, stated to some of the members of the committee that Mr. Cobett was certainly in Holyhead when he left. On the whole, the affair is too mysterious and reconcile for our vulgar comprehension, to offer anything like a satisfactory explanation of it.

The subject of our meditations on our way home was, naturally enough, the overwhelming disappointment which we, in common with so many others, had experienced, and aided in the process of political alchemy, by the jangling of the "jar-jar" on which we were seated, we improvised our ideas upon the subject in the following extemporaneous epigram:

Grilled on the GRIDIRON of suspense,  
Ten thousand Paddies anxious wait;  
But COBBETT came not, and the pence  
For "Jar-jar" said he, he layly said,  
Yet, after all, 'twas no great wonder,  
Although it swell 'till indignation,  
That he who holds the BOLT-STREET thunder,  
Should bolt before he reached the goal!

Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR—The coach to Holyhead could not take me to day. It is not until tomorrow I shall get as far as can. I am to be met by General Sir George Cockburn at Kingstown, and to stop at his house at Bray part of a day, an hour or two, perhaps.

Oh, Lord! professions! However, you must do what you like. I must hasten to have post.

Your's,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

James Whittle, Esq., Tribune Office, Dublin.

ARRIVAL OF MR. COBBETT.

The hon. member for Oldham arrived on Monday at Kingstown, by the Holyhead packet. He was received on his landing by General Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Parnell, &c. and several other personal friends.

Mr. Cobett set out for Shaughnessy, the magnificent seat of General Cochrane, near Bray, where he will remain until Thursday next, when he will make his public entry into Dublin. The committee are making arrangements to render it, as effecting as possible, and to mark, by his reception, the gratitude of the Irish people to his honest and disinterested advocacy of their claims—*Dublin Register.*

APPEAR OF HONOR.

It is said an affair of this kind took place a few days since at Teinmouth—the combatants being a hub of law and a preacher, or one intending to be a preacher of the gospel. The cause of quarrel between these sparks, who are represented as baring youth on their sides, is said to be the very childish one of an accidental exchange of great coats at a place of public resort.

At the appointed morning they proceeded to the assigned spot, where the rev. gentleman received the ball of his legal antagonist in the fleshy part of the thigh, and was borne to the ground. The lawyer moved much more alacritously in that direction, making his way to the scene of the result as concerns his adversary is known.—*Exeter Physic Post.*