The Waterford Chronicle.

Price 6

No. 3005. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1834.

WINES.

WILLIAM M. ARDAGH

HAS received, per the *Tyro*, from Cadiz, 25 Hhds. and Quarter Casks of SHERRY WINE, amongst which are a few Hhds and Quarter Casks of Superior BROWN SHERRY.

Also, per the *Diana*, from Oporto, a few Pipes and Hhds. of the Finest Flavoured PORT WINE, (CROFTS' Brand,) and expects by next arrival from Oporto,

15 Pipes and Hhds. of PORT WINE,

He has also on Sale, at his STORES, PAUL'S SQUARE, and the KING'S STORES,

CLARET, First and Second Growths,
CHAMPAGNE,
MADEIRA,
SHERRY, Brown and Pale, of Superior Quality,
PORT, Old and High Flavoured,
LISBON, BUCELLAS, TENERIFFE, CAPE, &c.,
Fine Flavoured FRENCH BRANDY,

With a variety of FRENCH and RHENISH WINES, all of which, being selected with care, he can with confidence recommend.

A HOUSE in Rose-Lane to be Let, lately occupied by Mr BURKE.

Also, a STABLE and COACH HOUSE in French's Street.

Waterford, October 3, 1834.

TO BE LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES in ARUNDEL-STREET, now occupied by MARY POWER, and ALICE FLYNN.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Agent to the Trustees of BISHOP FOY.

Waterford, October 3, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to MR. JOHN ARCHBOLD, late of this City, are hereby requested to pay the amount of their respective Accounts to Messrs. GEORGE IVIE, RICHARD JUBB, or THOMAS J. LAFFAN, at the Office of Mr. IVIE, in Lady Lane, those Gentlemen being authorised, jointly or separately, to receive same, or take proceedings for recovery thereof. Also, all Persons having any Pecuniary Demand against Mr. ARCHBOLD, are requested to furnish the particulars as above.

Waterford, 30th Sept., 1834.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS for ACCOUNTING for PRESENTMENTS, granted prior to last Assizes, will be held in the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, at Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 30th OCTOBER inst.

All Notices from Overseers and Contractors of their intention to account, must be lodged in the office of the Secretary to the Grand Jury, Ten clear Days previous to the above date, where the County Surveyor will attend to receive copies of such notices, and will examine the several works, to report on them to the Grand Jury pursuant to the 3d and 4th Wm IV, cap 78.

Notice must also be posted in the usual way, by all Overseers and Contractors intending to Account, on the Saturday next, but one, before the 30th of October. By an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, the powers and duties of all Supervisors are continued until the First of January next.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary.

October 1, 1834.

MILFORD HAVEN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

For the Benefit of the Underwriters, at the Office of MR. WALTER WILLIAM HARRIS, MILFORD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of October, at THREE o'Clock.

THE Ship or Vessel called the *Effort*, of North Shields, together with CABLE, CHAINS, THREE ANCHORS, and other Stores, inventory of which may be seen on application at MR. BULMER'S Office, Howard-street, North Shields, or at the Office of MR. HARRIS, Milford. This Vessel is 345 Tons Register, has delivered 450 Loads of Timber from America, and 500 Tons of Coals, at London, at a light draft of Water. Ships without Ballast, and is well known for her excellent Properties.

Milford, September 29, 1834.

MR. COBBETT.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Citizens, held by Public Requisition, in the ARENA, in the City of Waterford, on TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1834—

Alderman HENRY ALCOCK in the Chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Alexander Sherlock, Esq—seconded by Daniel Dunford, Esq.

Resolved—That William Cobbett, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, by his long and zealous advocacy of civil and religious liberty—by his strenuous exertions in the cause of Radical Reform—by his uncompromising support of the rights of the People generally, and especially of the defenceless and oppressed—but in a more particular manner by his generous, efficient, and important labours to dispel those bigotted prejudices against the faith and principles of Catholics, which crafty tyranny had cultivated in the minds of the English people—by his unyielding opposition to the atrocious Coercion Bill—by his frequent and impressive claims for substantial justice to Ireland—and by his emphatic support of the Repeal of the Union—is entitled, on his visiting our City for the first time, to a marked expression of the respect, confidence, and gratitude of the people of Ireland.

Moved by Daniel Dunford, Esq—seconded by the Rev. Thomas Clarke.

Resolved—That an address, expressive of our feelings to Mr Cobbett, be presented to him on his arrival in our city.

An address having been then read by the Chairman, it was—

Moved by Patrick Sheehan, Esq, M D, and seconded by Owen Carroll, Esq.

Resolved—That the address now read be adopted as the address to be presented on this occasion.

Moved by James Morris, Esq—seconded by Michael Burke, Esq.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The Chairman and Secretary.	Patrick Sheehan, M D
Alexander Sherlock, Esq.	Rev Thomas Clarke,
Daniel Dunford, Esq.	Arthur Doyle, Esq,
James Morris, Esq.	John O'Neill, Esq.

Moved by Daniel Dunford, Esq—seconded by Alexander Sherlock, Esq.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. Moses Robinson, for his kindness in giving the use of the Arena.

Moved by Thomas P. Galwey, Esq.—seconded by James Cosgrave, Esq.

Resolved—That Alderman Henry Alcock do leave the chair, and that Alexander Sherlock, Esq. be called thereto.

HENRY ALCOCK, Chairman.
THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary.

Moved by Patrick Sheehan, Esq, MD—seconded by John O'Neill, Esq.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting be given to Alderman Henry Alcock for his patriotic and dignified conduct in the chair.

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Chairman,
THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary.

STAMP RECEIPT.—A tenant at the end of his tenantcy cannot insist upon a stamp receipt, in full of all demands from his landlord. There is no case in which a man who pays money can insist upon a receipt in full of all demands. He must be content with a receipt for the particular sum paid.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHEW of CATTLE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c, will take place on the HILL OF BALLYBRICKEN, in the City of Waterford, on MONDAY, the 6th October. It is requested the CATTLE, &c., may be on the ground by TWELVE o'Clock.

On the same day the Members and Friends of the Society will dine together at CUMMINS'S HOTEL. Dinner to be on the Table at Five o'Clock. Tickets 5s 6d.

Lord EBRINGTON, the President, in the Chair.

MONEY

TO BE LENT, in sums of not less than ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Application to TANDY'S and Co., Waterford; or No 10, Mountjoy-square, South, Dublin.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE AND BOOKS,

Removed from a respectable House in the vicinity of the City,

TO THE LARGE ROOM OF THE CITY AUCTION MART,

FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,

On TUESDAY, October 7, and day following,

COMPRISING Circular and Oblong Tables; Grecian Sofas; Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, new Blanketing and Hair Mattresses; Pier and Dressing Glasses, (one on stand,) size of plate, 37-18; Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting; Bookcases, Secretaries, Wardrobes, and Nobbles; Oil Cloth, Bronzed Fenders, Fire Implements, and Imperial Rugs; Barrel Organ; Beam and Scales, with Iron Stand; Glass; Delft; and sundry articles, with about Two Hundred Volumes of Books, including Sleator's Bible, two volumes, with Plates; M'Gregor's Revolution; Shakespeare's Works; Kent's Admirals; Cook's Russia; Hume's England; Rollin's Ancient History; Ennis's Geography; numerous Maps and Plates, with several very fine Prints, Framed.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 3, 1834.

TO BE LET,

On Such Terms as may be agreed on,

THE BACON and PROVISION CELLAR on SUMMER HILL, lately occupied by Messrs. STAFFORD and Co.

These Concerns are in perfect repair, and do not require the outlay of one shilling. Apply at the Premises.

September 26, 1834.

ARMY, NAVY, LIVERY, HUNT, AND CLUB BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

No. 24, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY COLLIER

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, his friends, and the Public, for their kind support, and respectfully to inform them, that the state of his health requiring him to reside in the Country for some time, he has made arrangements with Mr. CHARLES CLANCY, No. 24, College-green, to execute any orders he may be favored with, which shall meet the strictest attention, and shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N.B.—Orders from Country Shopkeepers respectfully solicited, and will, in most cases, be forwarded by return of post.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.

Cabin, only ..... £1 17s. 6d.

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

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,

JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,		From Bristol, Saturdays,	
7 Oct.	7 Morning.	4 Oct.	7 Morning.
14	12 Noon.	11	12 Noon.
21	7 Morning.	18	6 Morning.
28	12 Noon.	25	10 Morning.

NORA CREINA,

J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,		From Bristol, Tuesdays,	
3 Oct.	7 Morning.	7 Oct.	8 Morning.
10	10 Morning.	14	3 Afternoon.
17	12 Noon.	21	7 Morning.
24	9 Morning.	28	2 Afternoon.
31	12 Noon.		

☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

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

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

PURCHASED CIVILITY.—Our great idea of civility is, that the person who is poor should be exceedingly civil to the person who is wealthy; and this is the difference between the neighbouring nations. Your Frenchman admits no one to be quite his equal—your Englishman worships every one richer than himself as undeniably his superior. Judge us from our servants and our shopkeepers, it is true we are the politest people in the world. The servants, who are paid well—and the shopkeepers, who sell high—scrape, and cringe, and smile. There is no country where those who have wealth are treated so politely by those to whom it gives; but at the same time there is no country where those who are well off live on such cold and suspicious, and ill natured, and uncivil terms among themselves.—*H. L. Bulwer's France.*

EASTERN HOSPITALITY.—An excellent illustration of desert hospitality was given me by a Mooselmaun of Lahore, whom we met at Meshed, who related how, when he went on a pilgrimage to Kerbelah, he was robbed on the road by some Bedouins. They took all his money, and the very clothes from his back; "but," said he, "they've the fear of God before them; they are an *hospitable* people. When they had stripped me, and were going away, one of them, seeing me nearly naked, turned back, and drawing an abba from his own shoulders, bade me take it in the name of God; and, afterwards, having nothing, at whatever tent I staid I got food and a welcome.—*Lieutenant Connolly's Journey to the North of India.*

LORD PALMERSTON AND NON-INTERFERENCE.—In the Cortes at Madrid, Martinez de la Rosa acknowledges with gratitude the further supply of 20,000 stand of arms, forwarded by the English Government, &c. A queer kind of non interference this! And the fact of English vessels of war cruising off the Spanish coast to intercept any supplies to the opposing party, completes the picture.

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR—HEAD RENT, LEASES, &c

Question—Several years ago, a person took a lease of large premises about 200 feet from front to rere:—the front half with dwelling house, he let by lease, the rere containing a store, he kept himself. Some years after, a friend of mine took an assignment of the front premises to reside in, the person holding the rere became a bankrupt, and it was sold under the commission. My friend fearing he would be liable to the head rent of the entire, (as it was granted under one lease) repurchased it, and held both under separate leases or assignments, during his life time. He died lately, leaving me his executor—the concerns are unproductive, and I want to get rid of them. *Quere*—Can I assign them to a pauper, or can the landlord who holds over me (but who is only second from the head landlord, but holds the entire) give me a release? Or, suppose he cannot do so, can he, or any of the upper landlords, compel me to pay the rent, having no assets in my hands of deceased? Or, to save me expense, in case of the landlord taking it off my hands, that is the second above, would a letter from him be sufficient indemnity? I have paid the rents up to last gale day, say 1st May last. Your early answer, &c.

Answer—Querist not having any assets of deceased, cannot, as executor, be held liable to the covenants in the lease after assigning.

The immediate landlord of querist (distinguished in his letter by a star) can accept a surrender, after which querist will not be liable; for this reason his covenant *to pay rent* is only to such person, and the superior landlords, therefore, cannot look to querist personally, as there is no privity of contract between them—that is no engagement to pay—of course, they may resort to the premises.

CURIOUS PREROGATIVE—GAMBLING AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

Question.—A bet—Captain W. bets that there is no law against gaming at cards or dice, at Dublin Castle. Colonel D. bets there is. Please decide.

Answer.—There is a singularly curious exception here in out of Queen Anne's act, which inflicted penalties upon gaming. Queen Anne's act also contains an extraordinary qualification to that exception, viz:—

The gaming at Dublin Castle, during the residence of the chief governor, is not prohibited, "*if for ready money.*"—(11 Anne, c. 5, sec. 10.)

George the Second, however, introduced a more *sporting*, general, and extended policy—for.

By the 13th Geo. 2, ch. 8, "No act against gaming shall prevent *playing at any game* at Dublin Castle during the residence of the chief governor."

At one time, cutchi cutchi was all the go, and a queer freak it was, amongst our nobility, but even this was clearly comprehended within the purview and express terms of the latter act.

THE OLD ENGLISH NAVY.

We are indebted to the vigilance of our excellent contemporary, the *Athenæum*, for the following account of the Old English Navy, abridged from the close-rolls in the Tower of London:—

"Few of the precepts, however, are calculated to awaken more interest than those relating to our maritime affairs; and to those of our readers who are not aware of the fact that John was a great patron of our navy, that to him the Cinque Ports owed their chartered privileges, and that to him (strange as it may appear) the first assertion of national sovereignity over the seas is due, it will create surprise to find how anxiously attentive he seems to have been to every thing relating to our maritime interests. From the following precept it has been supposed that to him the dock-yard at Portsmouth owes its origin:

"'The Kingto the Sheriff of Southampton.—We order you without delay, by the view of lawful men, to cause our docks (exclusa) at Portsmouth to be enclosed by a good and strong wall in such a manner as our beloved and Trusty William, Archdeacon of Taunton, shall tell you, for the preservation of our ships and galleys; and likewise cause penthouses to be made to the same walls, as the same Archdeacon will tell you, in which our ships' tackle may be safely kept; and use as much despatch as you can in order that the same may be completed this summer, lest, in the ensuing winter, our ships and galleys and their rigging should incur any damage by our default; and when we know the cost it shall be accounted to you.' 14th John.

"This William, the Archdeacon, besides his office of Superintendent of the dock yard, seems to have had a general superintendence of maritime affairs, and there are many precepts addressed to him.

From a memorandum on the back of one of the rolls we find that the number of vessels belonging to the King about this time, and in actual service, was 51. Of these, five were at London, five at Lynn, five at Sorham, and five at Dunwich; from many entries in these rolls we find that this unfortunate town was then a port of great importance; so also was Southampton. The vessels here mentioned were most probably armed galleys, since for the purposes of transporting either the King's stores, or soldiers, or household; the merchant vessels appears to have been pressed, with as little ceremony as the carts and wains of the farmer. In 1214 Richard Oisel was sent to all the eastern ports, as far as Lynn, to press all vessels capable of carrying 16 horses, and to compel them to meet at Portsmouth fully equipped, to transport the Queen and Prince, and Earl Richard of Cornwall, to Gascony. From the accounts which the historians of the Crusades have transmitted to us we find that many vessels were of immense size; the remark in the precept refers to the form of the vessel, which, if it is intended for the conveyance of horses (and we also believe wine was conveyed in the same manner,) was flat bottomed, with ports in its sides, from whence bridges were let down to facilitate entrance or egress. These vessels were termed by Villehardouin, 'Huissiers,' from 'huis,' the old French for door. Joinville minutely describes this proceeding:—'et fut ouverte la porte de la nef, pour faire entrer nos chevaux. Et quand tous furent entrez, la porte fut recluse et estroupée, ainsi comme l'on voudroit faire un tonnel de vin: parceque quand la nef est en la grande mer toute la porte est en eau.' From Vinesauf, who accompanied Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, we learn that various kinds of vessels were at this period in use. The largest were 'Dromonds,' a name familiar to the readers of our metrical romances: these were flat-bottomed, square-built, and had a triple spread of sails;' there were next armed galleys, mostly furnished with two tier of oars, but having also sails, and sometimes armed with a beak of wood projecting from the head, and shod with iron, termed a spur. Of this class the greater number of vessels mentioned in these rolls certainly were. There was another class, which were the 'huissiers,' termed by him simply transports, and also a shorter and lighter galley, which he terms 'galleon.' Vinesauf dwells most eloquently on the splendid show which King Richard's armament displayed when it bore into the Bay of Messina, and describes the dashing brilliancy of the prows, adorned with painting and gilding. We could not but remember his description when we read the precept addressed to William Selasor, to send a certain fast sailing galley belonging to the Lord King, and also that one which is adorned with gold.' 17th John. Indeed such was the splendour displayed on the royal galleys of this period, that the brilliant description which Marie of France gives in her graceful lay of Gugemar, of the self impelled bark with its prow of ivory and gold, and its sail of purple sendall, must scarcely have seemed extravagant to her readers."

DAVIS'S STRAITS WHALE FISHERY.—Captain Stratton, of the whale ship Ulverstone, at Davis's straits, reports a heavy gale experienced on the 20th of July, which broke up all the land ice; and that no fish had been seen between the 20th and 30th, when he was proceeding south, with a great many more ships. The number of fish then taken at Davis's Straits was 618, likely to produce 3,000 tuns. The total produce from the fishery last year was 1,695 fish, or 14,501 tuns of oil. But little has been done in fish oils since these accounts were received, and the quotations must be considered nominal.

ARMED STEAMERS.—The large Steam-vessels which are now in progress of building in sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich dockyards, are to carry two bomb cannons mounted on swivels, so as to command an extensive range without altering the course of the vessel. One cannon is to be situated on the after part of the deck as to range entirely over the stern and as far forward as the paddle-boxes will permit. The other is to be mounted before the wheels, and will command each side from the bow to the fore part of the casing of the wheels.

TITHES! TITHES! TITHES!

TO WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ.

Darrynane Abbey, 27th September, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR—I address this letter to you because I know no man more sincerely desirous of establishing that universal tranquillity in Ireland without which her resources can never be developed, or the people rendered contented or prosperous. You and I are perfectly agreed that tranquillity is essential to the well-being of Ireland.—But tranquillity itself must be an effect flowing from other causes, before it can become in its turn an efficient cause of prosperity.

There are two modes of producing tranquillity; causing, however, quite different consequences, because whilst the tranquillity produced by the one mode is full of every cheering hope—that produced by the other is only the consummation of mischief and misery.

I deal with the latter first. The mode of producing this species of quietude is by force, by violence, by, in short, COERCION; for that is the favorite word of modern tyrants. The kind of tranquillity *thus* produced is indeed.

"A death like silence and a dread repose."

The authors of it are properly described by the British chieftain, "*Ubi solitudinam faciunt pacem appellant.*" This tranquillity is produced by suppressing complaints—by strengthening the oppressor's arm—by binding hand and foot the wretched victim of bad laws, and of worse ministers of these laws—by giving more power to the wrong-doer, and by overwhelming the sufferers from such wrong—by making iniquity triumphant and leaving the objects thereof altogether defenceless. This is the tranquillity produced by insurrection acts, by coercion bills, by military license, by police slaughterings. It causes, to be sure, "a death-like silence," but it is only for a time. It creates a repose, but that repose is "dread" and awful, and, above all things, it is transitory. No man can rely on its continuance; no person confides in its duration. It resembles the slumbering of a volcano; tranquil for a time, only to burst forth with accumulated horrors and increased ruin.

I write not of imaginary things. I do not draw upon my fancy for unreal sketchings. I tell by abstract propositions the story of Ireland. I draw no inferences. I simply write history—the history of Ireland.

For seven hundred years these have been the means resorted to by our English rulers to tranquillize Ireland. These are, alas! the only means which they have to this hour, aye, even up to this hour, employed to produce the fate of this ill-fated land. They are, I do really believe, as ready to repeat the atrocious experiment, as if seven hundred years' of similar misrule had not proved that although the exhibition of discontent may be suppressed for a season, yet, that it, after a short pause, shows out again in renovated and increased rage, vigor, and wildness of revenge.

Such is the first mode of producing tranquillity. Such is the only mode hitherto resorted to; and, above all, observe, I pray you, such is the species of tranquillity produced by that mode.

There is another mode of rendering Ireland tranquil—a mode hitherto untried; but which assuredly ought to be tried, if it were for nothing else but for the sake of novelty.

The second, and hitherto untried mode of tranquillising Ireland is by redressing all wrongs, by suppressing all oppressions, by abolishing all grievances, by correcting all abuses, by discountenancing all oppressors, by encouraging industry, by fostering agriculture and commerce, by having religion perfectly free. In one word, by DOING JUSTICE to all the people.

This is the mode, my excellent friend, which you and I would adopt with a certainty of success. It is thus that we would produce that desirable tranquillity which, far from being the silence of hopeless slaves, would be the moral atmosphere of contented freemen. A tranquillity which would give leisure and opportunity, and furnish stimulants to the attainment of the highest degree of national and individual comfort and prosperity.

Such is the tranquillity we desire—such is the amelioration of the social state which is the darling object of our honest ambition. A tranquillity which, in the deepest recesses of my conscience, I am convinced can be produced only under the tutelar care and protection of a domestic and parental legislature.

But, in the meantime, let us give the enemies of Repeal no excuse. Let us point out to them *the wrongs* that require to be redressed, *the grievances* which require to be abolished.

The most obvious and pressing of these is the *tithe system.*

Until the TITHE SYSTEM IS ABOLISHED—totally abolished, not IN NAME only, but in ESSENCE and in PRACTICAL REALITY—Ireland cannot experience tranquillity.

There is no tranquillity for Ireland until the tithe system is annihilated root and branch. There can be no more compromise with it. "*Delenda est Carthago*" should be our motto. The tithe system must be abolished by law and for ever.

If ever nation was unanimous upon any topic, it is the Irish nation upon the subject of tithes.—The Catholics universally, the Presbyterians very generally, the Protestants very numerously; all agree that tithes should be abolished. Never did a people yet approach so near to perfect and undivided unanimity. All are for the extinction of the giant abuse of tithes, for those who are connected in one way or another with it by drivelling bigotry or by the filthy lucre of gain.

It should be recollected that this national abhorrence of tithes is not casual or of recent origin, neither is it transitory. It has been the most prominent feature of Irish history for the last seventy years—for, indeed, more than seventy years. The landed proprietors threw it off their demesne lands and pasturages more than a century ago, and the example thus set by the highest class has been carefully imitated in their own way by the poorer orders in the country. There has been, from time to time, a lull or cessation produced by the accumulating enactments of penal laws—laws dripping, as it were, with human blood. Chains, and whipping, and enunciating imprisonments, and banishments, and unnumbered executions, have all been tried, and tried with temporary but evanescent success, the opposition to tithes reviving again with fresh strength, and new horrors, after each fear-stricken pause, until, at length, the cry for the total, unconditional abolition of tithes has become more universal, more unanimous, more determined, and more terrific, than it has ever been before. In fine, if one can read the signs of the times with any accuracy, there is a more fixed, and, I may call it, a more virulent determination on the part of the Irish people not to pay tithes than ever there was.

It follows of inevitable necessity that Ireland cannot possibly enjoy permanent or secure tranquillity until the tithe system disappears from the sight for ever.

Any statesman with a philosophic mind would see this inevitable conclusion at once. For more than a century have the people of Ireland struggle against tithes. A rational statesman would *at once* terminate the struggle in the only way in which, sooner or later, it must end, by the abolition of that bloodstained impost.

To commence laying a foundation for the tranquillity of Ireland these four things are necessary:—

FIRST—The total annihilation of the tithe system.

SECOND—The abolition of the sinecure part of the establishment, and the perfect freeing of Catholics, Presbyterians, and other Dissenters of Ireland, from any forced contribution to the clergy of the Protestant established religion.

THIRD—That the compensation to be made to lay impropriators upon the abolition of tithes should be *just* and *moderate.*

FOURTH—That the claims for vested interests in the present Protestant incumbents should not be allowed farther than may be found consistent with *sound sense* and *reason.*

We will discuss these four topics *seriatim*; and *first*, of the annihilation of tithes—

I have said enough to show, and indeed it is superfluous to prove, because everybody knows the fact, that the people of Ireland will not pay tithes, nor any composition or other compensation as a substitute for tithes.

They have *two* decisive objections to the payment of tithes, or of any compensation in their stead. The *first* is, that they know that the impost itself in Ireland was originally created, without any necessity, by English adventurers, who were the enemies of the Irish nation—that they were transferred at the so-called Reformation by a still more flagrant act of injustice—and that in their nature they constitute a burden which ought never to have been placed, or at least continued, on a country purely agricultural. The *second* objection is, that they are a badge of servitude—a branded mark of slavery—the worst of all tokens of the servile state—a token of subjugation to malignant and still unrelenting enemies—to persons who, as was most indiscreetly but most truly proclaimed by the Barrsfords and the Hamiltons at a recent Orange meeting in Dublin, always were, and still are, ready to exterminate the people of Ireland by the bayonet and the gibbet—that as long as tithes exist emancipation is but a mockery to the Irish people, and that there can be no freedom of conscience so long as any one class of persons are compelled to pay for the spiritual guide or pastor of other persons from whose doctrines they conscientiously dissent.

The honest and reflecting part of the present ministry must therefore perceive that tithes must be abolished—*totally, unequivocally abolished*—abolished without delay or condition.

It may indeed be objected to me that I myself supported and enforced a different plan—that I demanded and obtained the suppression of only two-fifths of the tithes—and that, therefore, I acquiesced in the continued and perpetual existence of the remaining three-fifths.

The facts are not accurately stated—the inference is altogether without foundation.

It is quite true that I demanded for the present but a partial reduction—it was three-fifths of the tithes. Why did I ask for no more? Why did I not demand the abolition of the entire? *Because* I had no chance in *the first instance*, of getting the entire abolished, and you perceive that I was refused the extent which I asked, being three-fifths, and only got from the House of Commons two-fifths. I had, therefore, not the least prospect or possibility of destroying the entire; and *because* I am one of those who is and have been always ready to accept of any instalment, however small, of the debt of justice due to the people—the real national debt—I have been, and am ready to accept of any instalment of that debt, determined to go on and look for the remainder as soon as the first instalment should be completely realised.

It is totally untrue that I acquiesced in the perpetual continuance of the remaining three-fifths of the tithes. The arrangement which would have been complete if the foolish parsons and their silly friends had not conspired to throw out the tithe bill of last session, would have been just *this*, and no more:—

First—The income of every beneficed clergyman in Ireland arising from tithe composition was to be reduced one-fifth, or twenty per cent. The composition itself, if complained of by the tithe-payers as unjust or unfair, to be corrected, and the proper amount ascertained. From the amount thus ascertained, or not complained of, there were, as I have said, twenty per cent. to be deducted.

Second—Out of the eighty per cent. which remained, two and a half, in other words £2 10s., were also to be deducted to cover all the expenses of the government in collection and payment.—Thus each parson was to have £77 10s. in lieu of every £100, to which he would otherwise have a legal claim.

Third—But remark, that instead of having a mere legal claim for £100, to be collected and fought out as well as the person could, and at such times as he might be able to get it, he was to receive, on every 1st of November, at the Bank of Ireland, an exchequer bill for £77 10s., payable with three half-pence *per diem* interest, as long as he might choose to hoard it; but payable not only at the bank of Dublin, but receivable at every custom-house and excise-office in Great Britain and Ireland. No matter where the person might go, he had his exchequer bill bearing interest daily as long as he might choose to keep it by him, and no matter what part of the United Kingdom he might

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

RIGHTS OF THE POOR—MR. COBBETT.—We have often said, and the saying cannot be too often nor too loudly repeated, that in the relation which subsists between the landlords and the tenantry of Ireland, is to be sought the source of her worst wretchedness. The rights of humanity are sacrificed to gratify the selfishness and sate the cupidity of an oligarchy which owns no affection to the land whence all its riches flow. The people have no admitted claim to sustenance from the soil which God gave for their enjoyment. The proprietary exert the most unbridled and licentious tyranny over their dependents, and there is none to restrain their outrages—none to seek redress for the poor man's wrongs. Hundreds are made beggars in an instant at the capricious will of one.—To increase the influence of a politician—to indulge the whim of a speculator—to subserve the diabolic bigotry of a fanatic religionist—to punish the virtuous resolution of the elector who loves his country too well, and too deeply reveres his God, to violate the law of his conscience at his master's dictate—multitudes are driven from the possessions of their fathers, robbed of all means of support, cast forth to burthen those who are only less miserable than themselves—and the cruel author of this sin against nature and providence revels on, careless of the tortures of his innocent victims.—These are matters of common occurrence; but ever and always our unfortunate land is torn and exhausted by the exactions of its rack-renting lords. See the vile hovel, unfit to shelter the beasts of the field; enter, and mark the haggard peasant at his wretched meal; go to the rocks of Erris and behold human beings struggling for a repast upon the sea-weed; ask why these things are so, and you will be answered—because the *right* of the poor to support has not been recognized; because, after reclaiming the mountain and morass, the grasping avarice of his landlord drives the tenant from the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry; because our rulers have not thought fit to *compel* the aristocracy to do their duty; because they have not that *interest* in the well-being of the mass which they would feel were they made to pay the penalty of their heartlessness, by sustaining the unhappy creatures whom they had brought to ruin. Hence spring our afflictions, our turbulence, our lawlessness, our nightly outrages, our mid-day assassinations; and hence they will continue to spring, until a system be established which will secure to every man a property in the soil, and wring, for the nation's good, from those who would absorb the whole, a portion of the wealth which the nation produces. No other measure will suffice to tranquillize Ireland. Abolish tithes—yield us all the abstract political privileges which we demand—reform the administration of justice—still the canker-worm will feed on the vitals of the country—there will not be peace, or order, or happiness among us, until the drain of absenteeism is checked, and the resident landlord obliged to exercise justice and mercy towards the peasant. To accomplish this happy change, we seek a repeal of the Union. Much, very much, would the achievement of that great measure tend to alleviate our master-grievance; but, whether it be achieved soon or late, no permanent or radical improvement can we hope in our state until the rights of the poor be amply recognised and energetically enforced.

We have written the preceding observations as introductory to an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Cobbett to Lord Radnor, which we subjoin. It urges, with clearness and power characteristic of that incomparable writer, a doctrine which we have long laboured to inculcate.

THE FACTION—MR. O'CONNELL.—Again, by the exclusion of some original matter, we are enabled to insert Mr. O'Connell's letter to the People of Ireland. The country receives all the manifestoes of this wonderful man with anxious interest; but that which we publish to-day seems to us, in a special manner, to merit its attention and regard.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,

and in the history of nations, as in the lives of individuals, the adage of the world's master poet holds true. Ireland is now in the crisis of her fate. A false step might be most mischievous. Wisdom and prudence alone are needful to secure a blessed consummation for her highest hopes, and the counsel of her great leader is given, with impressive force and eloquence, to lead her on to triumph.

Never at any period, since the foot of the stranger trod upon our shores, were our prospects so cheering as at this moment. Never before were our alien rulers compelled to cower and quail before the requisitions of our public opinion. Never before could we dictate the terms of our adhesion to the Government of Britain. Never before was there an alliance between the Irish people and those in power—an alliance purchased by no meanness, no truckling, no dishonor on the people's part—an alliance *sought* by the powerful and *conceded* by the people. Never before was the faction, which has been for many miserable years, overbearing, truculent, and tyrannous in the support of the Tory rulers of England, utterly set in opposition to those whose favor is the very breath of its life—at the withdrawal of which it perishes without redemption. Is there not hope for Ireland? Is there not cause for joy and thankfulness to Ireland's friends?

O'Connell calls upon his countrymen to extinguish for ever the ascendancy party. We echo his appeal. This should be our first object; and it is a happy thought that no violent effort is needful for its accomplishment. If we be temperate, calm, and steadfast to our cause; if we afford the impotent spouters of the metropolis no opportunity of winning the patronage of the Government, or rousing anew the evil passions of those who were once their deluded followers, but who are now beginning to discover the folly of their ways, the work will be "done to our hand." Judicial blindness has fallen upon the faction; it is drunk with despair and mad with disappointment; it rushes spontaneously to ruin; and in the dispensations of retributive justice it seems the doomed instrument of Heaven's vengeance upon itself. No chord in the nation's heart has rung an answer to the atrocious appeals of the Conservative orators,—no fear has been engendered in the English Cabinet by their mock-heroic denunciations. Even the spirit which enabled them to carry on the farce of the Brunswick Clubs no longer exists. The men of Ulster, who were wont to kindle at the watchwords of Ascendancy, are cold, and dull, and careless of them now. We know well that intolerance is not dead; that we are not yet bound with the holy bands of love and charity; but all things tend to unite us, and we should warily guard against any act which might in any degree prolong our alienation from each other. We will abandon no principle; we will forego the fulfilment of no duty. We will seek religious equality; we will insist on corporate reform; we will not be satisfied while a partizan magistracy makes a mockery of law and equity; we will cherish, in our heart of hearts, the resolve to achieve our nation's independence; but we will not strengthen by headlong imprudence the hands of our adversaries; we will allow them to proceed in their suicidal course; we will *put them down first*, and then the way will be open to accomplish the regeneration.

These are the views of O'Connell; they are ours; and our acute and intelligent compatriots will adopt and act upon them.

(FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.)

THE PRESS.—In a warm controversy which is going on between the *Standard*, and that puling thing called the *Globe*, the former respectable journal, alluding to a base attempt of its opponent—a baseness, we regret to say, not peculiar to the London Ministerial organ, but in which some of our Irish Whig and Conservative contemporaries largely participate, makes the following judicious, sensible, and excellent remarks:—

"Lord Bolingbroke, in his correspondence with Mr. Prior, complains of the hard case of a public man, who is expected to be able to carry on the public business without interruption or neglect: while he is at the same time, under the necessity of defending himself hour by hour from personal attacks, invited by his prominent position. Journalists are far less persons than ministers of state, but they have notwithstanding a public duty to perform—a duty, too, which provokes enmity as rancorous and implacable as any that can be directed against the statesman and this hostility has arms very dangerous to the press, but against which the minister is invulnerable.—The paltry lacqueys of party have no power of hallooing the black hounds of the law, against the advisers of the crown, or the leaders of opposition; but it is too well known that, failing in the field of argument, they have always a resource in the logic of an indictment or an information, where a journalist or writer is the antagonist."

Our own experience at the press, we lament to say, enables us to attest the truth of those observations. More than once have the black hounds, or the bloods hounds—which you will?—of the law, been hallooed against ourselves by journalists, who felt picqued either by the justice of our exposure of their tergiversation, or by their own incapacity to answer our arguments. In the entire range of human baseness, there is nothing to be found more infamous than this conduct. Let us suppose the case of two pugilists: one of them finding his science and physical power incapable of bearing up against the superior skill and prowess of his adversary, runs whining to the rope, and calls upon the police to rush upon his antagonist with a view to bring him to punishment for violating the law. How this baseness would be reprobated not only by the lookers on, but by the flash writers of that department of the Press. And is not this a case parallel with that of the Journalist who voluntarily enters the list with a contemporary, and, finding himself vanquished in the literary tournament, flings down the pen—his sword, and calls upon the Attorney-General to come to his rescue? If there is a difference, it is against the journalist in such a case, for his supposed acquaintance with the *Camaniores bitere* tinges an hundred times deeper his outrage upon decency—*esprit du corps*—public opinion and private honor. Such a Journalist becomes, what, in Gil Blas, the bailiffs are appositely termed,—"the ferret of justice"—for the most unworthy, nay the most culpable of motives. In the *Globe's* case this conduct does not surprise us. As the Attorney-General is the *Diabolus Regis*, so is the *Globe* the *Vilicanus diaboli*.

(FROM THE NEWRY EXAMINER.)

LAW APPOINTMENTS—SERGEANT PERRIN.—No official announcement has as yet been made of the intentions of government respecting the vacant seat in the King's Bench. The prevailing opinion, on all sides, appears to be, that Mr. Blackburne will be appointed judge, and Sergeant Perrin Attorney-General. We contemplate the probability of the member for Monaghan being selected to fill such an office with unmixed satisfaction. It has been often said, that, in Ireland, the stream of justice has been polluted at its very source. Mr. Perrin would, or we are much mistaken, consider it his first duty to purify it; and, under his control, it would flow equally and impartially among the people. The nomination of Mr. Perrin to the Attorney-Generalship would be, at least, a public pledge to the nation, that the ministry had abandoned the experiment of endeavouring to govern Ireland by that species of impartiality, which, by avoiding to please any party too much, insures the disgust and contempt of all.

We acknowledge that we are anxious for Mr. Perrin's advancement. We are anxious to see him in a situation where he would have the power, as we know he has the inclination, to serve his country effectually. We are anxious to see him possessed of the means of carrying his good intentions into effect; and in no situation under the crown are there so many opportunities of doing good service to the people as in the office of the Attorney-General.

We believe no doubt whatever exists that, in the event of Mr. Perrin's being called on to preside over the administration of justice in Ireland, he would continue to be the choice of the honest and independent constituency of Monaghan. It would be an abandonment of every principle which stimulated them to place him in parliament, not to keep him there when his services could be of tenfold importance to themselves and their county.—We believe, also, that the gentry of Monaghan, satisfied with having one of their order in parliament, would concur in the re-election of a man, who, as a law officer of the crown, would have many opportunities of advancing even their interests, and of whose honesty and purity no man entertains a doubt. Indeed, judging from the present complexion of affairs in Monaghan, we believe that all parties would be likely to agree in permitting the representation to remain as it is during the present session.

Since the Whigs came into office we have often had occasion to denounce their crooked and perverse policy—professing to govern on liberal maxims, yet rejecting the aid of men whose liberality and patriotism were tried when they could be truly tested. Seeking to rule through the instrumentality of open and avowed enemies, in place of securing the aid of steady and attached friends, was neither very prudent nor very grateful on the part of the ministry. The sooner they abandon such a vicious course, the better for themselves and the country; and Mr. Perrin's appointment to office will certainly be hailed as a proof of a better and improved feeling on the part of our rulers.

Reports are very prevalent that further changes are likely to be effected, which will give a further earnest of the determination of the ministry to govern this country in accordance with the wishes of the people. A short time, however, will determine whether we are to have that government of opinion in Ireland, which it is the pride and boast of the Whigs that they have given to great Britain. If such be the intention of the government, we promise them our steady and zealous support; but, if we should be again disappointed, we shall be found at our post, prepared as well to denounce the continuance of that false and hollow policy that has hitherto disgraced the Whigs, as to aid the efforts of their best friends in rescuing them and the country from the consequences of their own blind and mischievous measures.

RAPID DISTRIBUTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS IN LONDON.

It is a fact of no inconsiderable interest, at a period when increased rapidity of communicating intelligence forms one of the most striking novel features of the present state of society in the world, that the letter carriers, instead of walking in the morning from the post-office to the different points of London (some of them, in consequence of the immense extent of the city, so very remote) where they are to commence their delivery, are now rapidly conveyed to these points in *omnibuses*, which form an integral part of the post office establishment, and thus a most important acceleration is obtained in the conveyance of letters and newspapers to persons residing in the metropolis of the empire. At the other branch of the establishment, at Charing-cross, the office *is kept open until twenty minutes after six o'clock in the afternoon* when letters and newspapers put into it up to that hour are forwarded with great rapidity by post-boys riding light horses, to the great building near St. Paul's, from whence the mail-coaches are dispatched to all parts of England.

WINDSOR FOREST ARCHERY SOCIETY.—East Hampstead Park, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, has been the scene of a brilliant assemblage of fashionables, who held their last meeting for the summer on Friday last. The band of the Life Guards was in attendance, and an elegant *dejeuner a la fourchette*, in marquees, was served at four p. m. The shooting was sustained with unabated spirit until dusk, when the company adjourned to the mansion, where dancing was kept up till a late hour.

There is a prospect of a Musical Entertainment being shortly given in Newcastle worthy of the public support. It is under the patronage of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, and other persons of distinction. The evenings of the 21st and 23d of October have been fixed for two grand concerts of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music in the large Assembly Room. The orchestra will consist of about sixty instrumental performers and a numerous and effective chorus, and will comprise most of the principal professors and amateurs of the two counties. The receipts of this splendid entertainment are, we are happy to add, to be applied in aid of the charities of Newcastle and Gateshead.—*Tyne Mercury.*

On Monday last Madame Vestris commenced the Olympic campaign for the season. This industrious lessee has not been idle since the last, for her bills shew her to have added to her forces many recruits. On the first night three new burlettas are to be produced, in one of which, *Loan of a Lover*, Madame Vestris herself will sustain the principal character, a Dutch Beauty; in another, *My Friend the Governor*, the weight will be on our veteran favourite Liston, and in the third, *A Little Pleasure*, the author has placed his dependence on Mrs. Orger and Mr. Keeley. The production of three novelties on the first night of the fifth season, whilst it tends to prove the unexhausted resources of the management, evinces also the determination to sustain, by the same unabated efforts, the popularity which has attended the four previous seasons.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning about twelve o'clock as a youth was riding a horse at a quick pace up Castle-street, Holborn, the horse slippped and the boy was pitched upon his head. The concussion completely dislocated the neck, and though he was immediately conveyed to a surgeon's, life was found to be extinct.

Last week the average price of wheat was 44s 3d, that of Huntingdon alone having been 38s 3d which is lower than any since 1792, a period when the burdens upon agriculture (to say nothing to the effect of Peel's bill) were not more than one third of what they now are.

There is now living at Dordrecht, in Holland, a sailor, named Conrad Vancouver, who, on the 20th of last month, had attained the age of 135 years. This must assuredly be the oldest man in existence in Europe.

His Majesty has graciously granted a free pardon to all the surviving men, who, together with Jeremiah Brandreth, were condemned at a special assizes held at Derby. It will be recollected these men were seduced into crime by the infamous spy Oliver. It is thought there are ten of these unhappy men still alive.

The splendid Custom House at Liverpool is far advanced towards completion, without the use of a single scaffold pole. The stones, bricks, timber, and mortar were all raised by steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages.

A slight shock of an earthquake was again felt on Sunday morning at Chichester, about a quarter past eleven, which filled with consternation many of the inhabitants. A difference of opinion still exists among the learned whether it be in the air or subterraneous.

The game list for the county of York contains the names of sixty clergymen, being within three of the entire number of certificates taken out for Renfrewshire this year, and ten more than the list from Yorkshire exhibited last year of sporting parsons.

A Special Court of East India Directors was summoned for Friday last, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in the Governor-Generalship of India.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF COLERIDGE.

"Who is me! that at forty six I am under the necessity of appearing as a lecturer, and obliged to regard every hour that I give to the *permanent*, whether as poet or philosopher, an hour stolen from others' as well as from my own maintenance; so that after a life (for I might be said to have commenced in earliest childhood)—a life of observation, meditation, and almost encyclopædic studies. I am forced to bewail, as in my poem addressed to Mr. Wordsworth:—

Sense of past youth and manhood come in vain,
And genius given and knowledge won in vain,
And all which I had culled in wood-walks wild,
And all which patient toil had reared, and all
Commune with Thee had opened out,—but flowers
Strewed on my corse, and borne upon my bier,
In the same coffin to the self same grave.

Wo from without, but well for me, however, from within, that I have been 'more sinned against than sinning.' My lectures are, though not very numerously, yet very respectably attended—and as respectfully attended to. For no small portion of the former I am indebted to the favourable notice taken of them in the ——; and occasionally in the *New Times* and *Morning Chronicle*. My next Friday's lecture will, if I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself, be interesting, and the points of view not only original, but new to the audience. I make this distinction, because sixteen, or rather seventeen, years ago, I delivered eighteen lectures on Shakespeare at the Royal Institution—three-fourths of which appeared at that time startling paradoxes, which have since been adopted even by men who at the time made use of them as proofs of my flighty and paradoxical turn of mind—all tending to prove that Shakespeare's judgment was, if possible, still more wonderful than his genius; or rather, that the contra-distinction itself between judgment and genius, rested on an utterly false theory.—This, and its proofs and grounds have been, I should not have said adopted, but produced as their own legitimate children—nay, the merit given to a foreign writer, whose lectures were not given orally till two years after mine, rather than to their countryman, though I dare appeal to the most adequate judges—as Sir G. Beaumont, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Sotheby, and afterwards to Mr. Rogers and Lord Byron, whether there is one single principle in Schlegel's work (which is not an admitted drawback from its merits) that was not established and applied in detail by me. Plutarch tells us, that egotism is a venial fault in the unfortunate, and justifiable in the calumniated; yet, I should not have done this violence to me, but that Mr. Wordsworth, for whose fame I had felt and fought with an ardour that amounted to absolute self-oblivion, and to which I owe mainly the rancour of the Edinburgh plan, and (far more injurious to me) the coldness, neglect, and equivocal compliments of the *Quarterly Review*—has affirmed, in print that a German critic first taught us to think correctly concerning Shakspeare."—*From the Canterbury Magazine.*

Don Pedro's health has been a subject of considerable interest during the whole of the week; some parties representing him as in the last agonies of death; others, on the contrary, stating that his life was in danger. Upon Wednesday, at the very time when some went so far as to consider him actually dead, he removed himself with all his family and household from the Ajuda Palace to Queluz, about four miles distant, and immediately on getting down from the carriage, taking the Empress and Queen along with him, he walked about the ground for fourteen minutes. I merely relate these particulars as an instance of the absurdity of placing any reliance on reports of this kind. In the House of Peers some of the opposition, thinking that he could not last many hours, actually contrived to postpone the subject of the Queen's marriage forty-eight hours longer, but all of no avail; for not only is Don Pedro alive, but he is much better, according to the information I have been able to collect from the people about him; and further, his medical men see no reason why he should not ultimately recover, but in the worst event they don't fear anything for the next three months. Dropsy on the chest is reported, but not admitted by his friends to be his disorder. He goes out for a ride as usual, and attends to business more than he should, having any regard for his health. The proceedings in the Chamber have evidently annoyed him.

On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, an Irish schooner that was lying to at the mouth of the Thames, a little above Southend, was run down by a brig, which struck her on her broadside and she sunk almost immediately. The Captain's wife and two children were on board, but they and the crew were happily all saved. The topmasts of the schooner are now visible at high water.

An accident, which but for the promptitude and attention of the drivers must have proved fatal to Thomas Hill, one of his Majesty's footmen, occurred at Frogmore Lodge, as the King called upon the Princess Augusta, yesterday, on his way home. Just before the carriage pulled up at the gate, Hill jumped down, with the intention of opening the door, but his foot slipping, he fell between the hind wheel and the body of the carriage; the horses were, with great dexterity, instantaneously pulled up, or he must have been crushed. The King, with his usual benevolent feelings, instantly got out of the carriage, and sent the poor fellow home with all possible haste, dispatching his other servants with orders to his Household Medical Attendants to repair to Hill's dwelling immediately. The sufferer is likely to do well, though much bruised about the body and legs.—*London Paper of Wednesday.*

Venison has been in high season last month and there are no persons so taciturn as venison eaters, except the feeders on turtle. Sir Joshua Reynolds used to relate an anecdote of a venison feast, at which were assembled many who much enjoyed the repast. He addressed his conversation to one of the company, Mr. M. but could not get a single word in answer, until at length his silent neighbour, turning to him, said, "Mr. Reynolds, whenever you are at a venison feast, I advise you not to speak while at dinner, as in endeavouring to answer your question, I have just swallowed a fine piece of fat entire without tasting its flavour!"

We understand that a requisition is in course of signature among the reformers of this city, to invite the Earl of Durham to a public dinner. It has been suggested, and the suggestion we believe is acted upon, that the requisition should be placed in the bar of both coffee-rooms, to remain there till one o'clock this day, to give an opportunity to the friends of liberal principles to subscribe it.—*Scots Times.*

ANECDOTES OF LORD BROUGHAM.

The *Aberdeen Journal* states that "the Lord Chancellor was in high spirits, and singularly entertaining in conversation. He had never been so far north before as Dunrobin Castle; but he mentioned, that many years ago he had walked over great part of the Highlands with a friend, on which occasion they had been at Lochbroom in Ross-shire, from whence they proceeded across the country to Peterhead, where they embarked for Norway, where they landed, and met with a variety of adverse casualties, including ship-wreck, before they returned to England."—"We understand," adds our contemporary, "that his Lordship is still a great pedestrian, and thinks nothing of walking four miles an hour." We believe the friend alluded to in this statement was the present Premier, then the Hon. Wm. Lamb. Many years ago a respectable proprietor in Ross-shire was informed by a messenger, that two gentlemen were at the Inn at Contin desirous of speaking with him. He repaired to the spot, and on entering the change-house saw, to his great surprise, his acquaintance, Mr. Henry Brougham, dressed in a kilt, sitting with his feet and legs in a pail of water, and Mr. William Lamb sitting beside him, apparently very tired and woe begone. After mutual congratulations, the travellers stated that they were on a walking excursion through the Highlands, and were considerably fatigued. The gentleman pressed them to go to his house, but this they declined. Some mountain-dew was called in, and after the glass had circulated a short time, and many a humorous sally and pithy remark were made, the two strangers—little dreaming, we dare say, that one was to be First Minister and the other the Lord Chancellor of England—slung their knapsacks on their backs and [illegible]. The energy and perseverance of Brougham at this period of his life led all who knew him [illegible] his future elevation; and on this head we were told lately an interesting anecdote of a Glasgow gentleman of great respectability, the father of the present Sheriff of Ross-shire. So strongly impressed was this gentleman of Brougham's political powers and transcendant talents, that when the latter was a very young man, Mr. Jardine predicted he would rise to be a cabinet minister.—He wagered with one of his Tory friends ten guineas to one that this would be the case; and though he did not live to see it realised, so deep rooted was his conviction that it would take place, that he left a memorandum with his will, stating the circumstance, and directing that, if he won the bet, the ten guineas were to be paid over to the Glasgow Infirmary. This was actually done after Lord Brougham's elevation to the woolsack.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE SAILOR.—There is in the perilous life of a sailor (says *Blackwood's Magazine*) an independence which springs from his absence from the land. The passions of men are left upon the shore. Between the world quitted and the world sought, for there is neither love nor country but on the element which bears us.—No more duties to fulfil, no more visits to make, no more journals, no politics. Even the language of a sailor is not the ordinary language. It is a language such as the ocean and the heavens, the calm and the tempest, speak. One inhabits a universe on the waters, among creatures whose taste, whose manners and aspects, resemble not the people of the earth; they have the roughness of the sea wolf and the lightness of the bird. Their fronts are marked by none of the cares of society. The wrinkles which traverse them resemble the foldings of a diminutive sail, and they are less chiselled by age than by the wind and by the waves. Hence the universal curiosity that attaches to the pursuits of the sailor, and the eagerness with which authentic narratives of maritime adventure are perused. Fortunate is it for this prevailing taste that our gallant officers—men who have "done the state some service" in almost every part of the globe—seem to be emulating each other in imparting to their countrymen the details of their professional career. How delightful, while seated around the social fire-side during the winter's evening, to listen to the strange and marvellous story of the daring and light hearted voyager! We seem, as it were, to share his perils, to visit with him new countries, and to hold converse with their singular inhabitants; and, when we arrive at the termination of his recital, we part with regret as from a friend whom we have long known.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, the Chairman said that punishment by solitary confinement had been found to be the most effectual means of checking the progress of crime, and the Court would resort to it in future in all cases where there appeared to be the least chance of reclaiming an offender.

ROBBERY AND SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Jenkinson, farmer, near Doncaster, was robbed; and in the evening he was found drowned in the river about three miles on the York road.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Fontenelle had a brother, a priest, who was in every sense of the word a boon companion. It was a pleasure to hear him discourse; delightful to see him eat; but to see him drink would do a man's heart good. A German [illegible] paying a visit for the first time to Fontenelle, and having previously heard that he had a brother, [illegible] whether he had any precise calling or [illegible], chanced in the course of conversation, [illegible] Fontenelle what his brother did. "Sir," said Fontenelle, "in the morning he says mass, and in the evening he don't know what he says."

CHRISTIANITY.—At Portsmouth [illegible] 35,000 partake of the Lord's Supper; [illegible] 11,000 individuals are members [illegible] churches and chapels; and in Chichester [illegible] than 1,500 persons sit down to commemorate the Lord's Supper.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

It was in the 54th Regiment Mr. Cobbett commenced his military career, and arrived at the rank of serjeant-major, which he held at the same time that the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald had the majority. The abilities of the former caused a few court-martials among the officers.

According to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, at the last assizes for the Department of the [illegible] Lore, a man named Perrier, who was found guilty of incendiarism, was sentenced to hard labour for *life*, and at the *expiration of his sentence*, to be placed under the surveillance of the police.

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R. J. M. GALWEY
ENING FREEMAN.)
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, and a very malignant letter
at present so grossly misre-
aterford, had inserted in the
evening contemporary. The
which contained personal re-
nd patriotic member for Dun
deserving of notice. Indeed,
he climax of bad taste in Mr.
allude even to Mr. Jacob. A
uld have placed the finger of
lips of any other person who
be similarly circumstanced in
n, as Mr. Galway is. But the
was never composed, although
by the individual whose signa-
ce also, indulged his own sple-
of his unhappy friend. Mr.
ion, and in impertinent terms
cob, although the Dungarvan
the public recollection. In an
d Mr. Jacob's reply to the in-
arranted proceeding of the, as
ould say, about-to-be ousted
Considering the provocation
it is written in an exceedingly
tone. Mr. Jacob writes like a
n exalted position upon a pros-
t and not in anger he treats his

ed Waterford paper, to whose
ccession lately to allude, has be-
r. Galwey—although it was at
s traducer—and although it still
s (!) are opposed to his. Re-
t it would be hard to discover
pinions of either—if opinions
forming—what, we should wish
e feud into friendship, and made
e eulogist? Has honey been
nightshade? Has the quarrel
he libel the link of this new-
science, it is said, makes cowards
g's Bench eclipsed the workings
nd converted hatred into love?
aterford Mail, why are not Mr.
ont, instead of covering him with
head been asleep during the last
lts and crimes of Mr. Galwey are
en pointed out at least an hun-
career has been an unbroken suc-
very public act of his, treachery to
t was never expected of him to
ce in the House of Commons—
to his senatorial duties was ex-
expectation has been falsified.—
l session, Mr. Galwey did not sit
at; and when he did attend, for
To add treachery to treachery—
ts—to traduce their friends, and to
heir cause. His conduct was this:
plotting against the Repeal ques-
success of Repealers:—and failing
don, and supported the basest, the
ost iniquitous and slanderous pe-
sented to the House of Commons.
ugh it was upon the Repeal ques-
ceeded in emerging from native ob-
he gave his vile vote to the man
farious petition was presented.

ANT CHURCH—HOW ADMI-
BY THE BERESFORDS.
DUBLIN EVENING POST.
gretted to say, that there was no country
il and religious liberty were less enjoyed
(Hear, hear.) It was regretful to him to
ew it would be equally so to them to hear,
ich their Protestant and Roman Catho-
placed in Ireland. He had seen them
, to escape insults to which they were
them degraded and trampled under foot,
isters insulted. (Cries of "shame," and
RODEN'S SPEECH ON THURSDAY AT
DINNER AT CANTERBURY.
and disapprobation." And we'l
known but all. Why did not Lord
pose of exemplifying his statement,
he Rev. Thomas Lyons and the Rev.
nd the Right Rev. Bishop Beresford,
end Archbishop Beresford? Why
condescend to give the assembled
ry and its vicinity a specimen of the
Protestant Ministers of Ireland "had
mpled under foot, and insulted"
administration of the Irish por-
Church? It would have been
o. He had only to state the case
had only to give the history of the
, and of the wages of £6 8s for the
mber—and then the dismissal by the
n efficient and zealous minister, at
n the depth of winter—of the efforts
to obtain justice—of the curt and
he Bishop of Kilmore—and of the
Lord John thought to escape from
hich devolved upon his Grace as
these things the Earl of Roden
to the Conservatives of Can-
tion of the manner in which the Irish
raded, trampled upon, and insulted—
d him with the materials, and we have
upon the Clerico Tory "Assemblage"
, the noble lord would produce an
n." As, however, his lordship has
failed in performing this part of his
er Protestants" of England, it becomes
subject, and to show the good people
l what a beautiful Protestant church
ntry, and how exquisitely it is admi-
eresfords.
eed through the extraordinary, but by
dented, case of the Beresford Adminis-
rch of Ireland, we have one mistake, a
to correct. We imagined from the
commencement of the correspondence,
Lyons having been invited over by the
from England, where he resided,
dained by the Bishop of Litchfield,
n. We find, however, from com-
le to us from several quarters, that
n, and the son of a very respectable
city. We also learn, and indeed his
, that he is a gentleman of the most ex-
r, and we have the authority of the Rev
handra, himself a furious Orangeman,
ed agitator, that though Mr Lyons is no
chews politics, vulgarly so called, as in-
his vocation, yet, that he is, notwith-
ous churchman, learned not only in his
well skilled in the laws, canon and
have been made, in Catholic as well as
, for its defence and sustentation.
refore, must be removed from the ap-
all continue to make to the people of
behalf, namely, our assumption of Mr.
Englishman. And, after all, this is no
ll reasonable men in both countries—
desire to see, as we do, a per-
te identification in habits, thinking,
of the two islands, will feel precisely
, whether the oppressed individual was
or Irish. It is an act of gross and cry-
nflicted by certain Prelates of the Estab-
upon a man, a British subject, and a
Church. At the same time, we shall be
n—if any of the Orange party venture to
ubject, but they durst not, we guess—
fertly justified in the use which we
which we now abandon without feeling

PROVINCE IN IRELAND!
e Sun, arguing against a repeal of the
that if the principle were once conceded
Britain and Ireland, "the various pro-
upon a repeal of their unions, and Con-
ger held in hated alliance with Munster or
hat an intimate knowledge of Ireland is
luminary, when he makes Tipperary a
t from Munster! And yet, perhaps, he
ho pretend to be so convinced of the
, that it should be "resisted even to the
ng Register.

MR. COBBETT'S VISIT TO KILKENNY.

(FROM THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.)

SUNDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.—At the above hour on Sun-day, a meeting was held for the purpose of considering in what manner Mr. Cobbett should be received on his entrance to Kilkenny. Though the gentlemen by whom the meeting was assembled, had not had time to convene it in proper form, and to give general notice of it, it was tolerably well attended.

As a preparatory step to further consideration, Messrs Byrne and M Sullivan were deputed to wait on Mr Bradley, one of our city sheriffs, to request of him the use of the city court house for Mr Cobbett, in which he might more conveniently lecture. On their return, Mr Sullivan stated that Mr Bradley had at once refused compliance, on the ground that as he (Mr B) was adverse to poor laws, he did not wish to be instrumental in the advocacy of them. This communication excited the general dissatisfaction of the meeting. Mr Bradley, however, on a reconsideration of the subject, thought it his duty, in this instance to comply with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and afterwards stated to Mr Sullivan his readiness to accommodate Mr Cobbett, and those desirous of hearing him.

Mr Finn, M P, then read a letter received on Saturday from Mr Cobbett, detailing his route to Kilkenny, Waterford, Clonmel, and Cork. He read another letter also, received that morning, in which Mr Cobbett stated that he could not arrive in Kilkenny till seven o'clock on Sunday evening. Mr Finn stated that in compliance with the request of Mr E Smithwick, he had conveyed an invitation from that gentleman to Mr Cobbett to stop at his house, while he remained in this city. Knowing Mr Cobbett's habits well, he had stated to him that, at Mr Smithwick's he would feel himself as free to follow his inclinations as if he were in his own house. He (Mr F) had slept for three nights at General Cockburne's, in the next chamber to Mr Cobbett's, and he had a full opportunity to note his habits when from home—Mr. Cobbett rose generally from four to half past five, and continued from the time of rising to write till about half past nine. In fact more than one half of his time was spent in writing. He never drank any thing stronger than milk; and while others were sipping their wine, Cobbett was busy with mental labour. "I have thus stated," concluded Mr. Finn, "all I know personally of Cobbett's habits. He does not like to have them interfered upon, and whether he will accept the invitation, I cannot take upon me to determine.—Perhaps Mr. Smithwick's solicitations may induce him to listen to his offer, but from what I know of him, I am rather inclined to think he will proceed to the Hotel, and remain there during his stay in Kilkenny."

Mr. P Byrne was then called to the Chair.

An address to Mr Cobbett, from the weavers of Kilkenny, was next read, after which the address of the Inhabitants in general was read by Mr Maxwell for the consideration of the meeting.

When the address had been read, Mr Finn said that he objected to one passage in it—that in which the question of poor laws was alluded to. He (Mr. F) was an opponent to poor laws. He considered that Ireland would suffer by them. The moral character of the Irish would soon be as degraded as that of the English, if a poor law was enacted in this country. Altogether, he did not think that the passage relative to poor laws should be left in the Address.

Mr Maxwell replied to Mr Finn, and contended that without a provision for the poor, Ireland would never prosper. He did not think the passage in any way objectionable, and thought that the Address ought to go before Mr. Cobbett as it then stood.

A long discussion then ensued between Messrs. Finn and Maxwell, in which many arguments were adduced, at some length, in favour of, and against the measure.

Mr M Sullivan said, that when he was coming to that meeting his mind was undecided on the subject of Poor Laws. The arguments he had since heard had determined him in favour of them. Relative to the Address, he did not see why the passage in dispute should be omitted. They were going to meet Mr Cobbett, and to welcome him to their city—they knew Mr Cobbett's political opinions—they knew he was coming here to advocate Poor Laws, and knowing that, it would, he thought, be inconsistent in them to tell Mr Cobbett how highly pleased they were with his visit, and with the motive of it, if, at the same time, they were opposed to the chief object for which he had come to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Mr Sullivan concluded by proposing that the Address which had been read by Mr Maxwell should be adopted without alteration or curtailment, as the Address of the citizens of Kilkenny to Mr Cobbett.

Mr M'Gill seconded Mr Sullivan. He said that if they rejected the passage in the address, relative to poor laws, Mr. Finn would have some excuse for saying in Parliament, that he attended a meeting of the citizens of Kilkenny, where the mention of poor laws was received with indignation. (Hear.)

Mr Finn replied to Mr M'Gill, and the discussion, in which Messrs Finn, Sullivan, Killrey, M'Gill and Maxwell took part, was continued at some length. The address with a slight alteration was finally adopted, after which the meeting separated at five o'clock.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—At this hour the persons desirous of witnessing Mr. Cobbett's arrival began to proceed towards the pike on the Dublin road. The evening was very fine, and the crowds along the road and in the streets through which he was expected to pass, were immense. It being Sunday, they were all, of course, dressed in their holiday clothes, and men and women (for the fair sex were not lacking in curiosity to see the celebrated member for Oldham) looked very gay, and gave the scene an air of liveliness and interest. The coach in which Mr. Cobbett was expected arrived at seven o'clock, and, after their two or three hours of anxious expectation, the disappointment of the crowd was great, when, instead of Mr Cobbett, it conveyed a letter from Mr. Whittle to Mr. Finn, informing him of Mr. Cobbett's being prevented by a slight illness from leaving Dublin on that day. The people, with feelings of disappointment, (which the assurance of Mr. Whittle that Mr. Cobbett would be here on Monday did not allay) then retired to their homes.

MONDAY.—This day our fellow citizens were not over-sanguine of Mr. Cobbett's arrival, and, in consequence, their determination of meeting him outside the town became lukewarm, and there were, comparatively, but few watching the arrival of the coach when he came. About six o'clock the Honourable Gentleman arrived at the Hibernian Hotel, shortly after which he appeared at one of the windows and was hailed with the loudest cheering by the crowd assembled opposite the Hotel.—He then spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, you are drawn hither by a curiosity that is natural, a curiosity to see a man of whom you have heard so much, and a curiosity which I am too desirous of giving pleasure not to gratify.—My business in Ireland is not the business of a mere tourist; I come not here through a private and individual motive, but I come, Gentlemen, to see you, to be acquainted with you, to know why you are not as happy as my own countrymen, and to make known to Englishmen what you are. I have heard much of your wants, I have heard much of what you have suffered, and I wish now to judge for myself. Gentlemen, no power on earth could induce me to misrepresent you. I have been the friend of your country—(cheers)—I have been the advocate of your cause, and I am anxious to make England and Ireland known to each other, I want not to cause a union by coercion. I want not a Union in name but a Union in reality; for, Gentlemen, till both countries are thus united, till England becomes thoroughly acquainted with you, there can never be any good done for Ireland. If I can assist in producing this mutual knowledge, if I be the means of making you known to each other, the first object of my prayers, the dearest wish of my heart, at present will be accomplished." (Vehement and long-continued cheering.)

Mr Cobbett, having bowed to the crowd, then withdrew, and shortly after re-appeared, accompanied by Edmond Smithwick, Esq. in whose carriage they both immediately proceeded to the house of the latter. The crowd continued increasing as the vehicle moved through Patrick-street, High-street, and Coal market. The plaudits that accompanied the procession were loud and frequent. When they came to Coal market the carriage stopped opposite the court-house, and Mr Cobbett addressed a few words to the people. He thanked them for the kind manner in which they had received him. He alluded to the state of Ireland, and the strange fact of eight millions of inhabitants of a country which was able to support four times their number, starving, though surrounded by plenty! He concluded by hoping, that after the fatigue of the day they would pardon him for being so brief in his address to them. This short speech was listened to with the utmost attention, all being anxious to catch every syllable that fell from the mouth of such an extraordinary being as Wm Cobbett. The carriage again moved on amid the cheers of the crowd, now increased to an immense size. Every window from which a view of Cobbett, as he sat in the open carriage, could be had, was filled with persons eager to see him. The carriage again stopped when it arrived at Mr Smithwick's, and Mr. Cobbett once more rose and repeated his expressions of thanks to the inhabitants of Kilkenny for the warm feelings displayed in their reception of him—

Mr Cobbett dined that day at Mr Smithwick's, at whose house it is his purpose to stay, while in Kilkenny.

On yesterday, he proceeded, accompanied by Mr Finn, into the country, in the direction of John's Well, for the purpose of obtaining such local information as might be of use to him in the Lectures he intends to deliver here. This evening, at seven o'clock, he will give his first Lecture in the Court House.

MR. COBBETT—THE MENDICITY.

(FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.)

No 1.

TO JOHN MARSHALL, LABOURER, NORMANDY, TITHING, PARISH OF ASH, COUNTY OF SURREY.

Dublin, 22d September, 1834.

MARSHALL—I have this morning seen more than one thousand of working persons, men and women, boys and girls, all the clothes upon the bodies of all of whom were not worth so much as the smockfrock that you go to work in; and you have a wife and eight children, seven of whom are too young to go to work. I have seen the *food* and the *cooking* of the food, in a LARGE HOUSE, where food is prepared for a part of these wretched people. Cast iron coppers, three or four times as big as our largest brewing copper, are employed to boil *oatmeal* (that is, *ground oats*) *in water*, or *butter milk*, or *skim milk*; and this is the food given to these poor creatures The *white cabbages*, the *barley meal*, the *pot fat*, the *whey*, and the *butter milk*, which George boils daily for our little pigs and their mothers, is a dish, to obtain a mouthful of which, thousands of these people would go on their knees. Marshall, you know how I scolded Tom Denman and little Barrett, and your own son Dick, on the Saturday before I came away, for not sweeping the *sleeping place* of the *yard hogs* out clean, and what a strict charge I gave George to fling out the old bed, and to give them a fresh bed of straw every Saturday. Oh, how happy would thousands in this city be, if they could be lodged in a place like that roughest hog bed! I this morning saw a *widow* woman and her four children, in the spot where they had slept; on *their bed*, in short.—George remembers my looking over at the sows and their sucking pigs, and at the two youngest calves, just before I came away, and that I told him to keep them in that nice condition all the time that I should be away. Now, Marshall, this poor widow and her little children were lying upon a quantity of straw not a twentieth part so great as that allotted to one of the sows and her pigs; and if, I, on my return, were to see, as I am sure I shall not, the straw of the calves as dirty and so broken, as that upon which this widow and her children were lying, I should drive George out of the house, as a slovenly and cruel fellow. And this, you will observe, in the case of thousands upon thousands of persons; it is the case of whole streets as long as the main streets of Guildford and Farnham. Your pig sty and Turvill's pig sty, and the stys of other labouring men, are made by yourselves with posts and poles and rods and heath, and your supply of straw is very scanty, and compels you to resort to *fern* and *dead grass* from the common—but now mind what I say, I saw Turvill's pig-sty the day before I came off, and I solemnly declare in the face of England and of Ireland, that Turvill's two hogs were better lodged, and far better fed, and far more clean in their skins, than are thousands upon thousands of the human beings in this city; which, as to streets, squares, and buildings, is as fine a city as almost any in the world!—The LARGE HOUSE, of which I have spoken to you above, is called the MENDICITY. The word *mendicant* means *beggar*, and the word MENDICITY means *beggary*. So that this, which was formerly a nobleman's mansion, is now the *house of beggars*. From this house there are sent forth every day, *begging carts*, drawn by women, who go from house to house to collect what is called "*broken victuals*." These carts are precisely, in shape and in size, like my *dog hutches*, except that the begging carts have a sort of *hopper* at top to put the victuals in at, and a lock-up door at one end, to take the victuals out of. Now mind what I am going to say: the bones, bits of rusty bacon, rind of bacon, scrapings of dishes and plates, left cabbage, left turnips, peas, beans, beets, and the like odds and ends that Mrs Kenning throws into our *hog tub*, form a mass of victuals *superior in quality* to the *mendicity collections*; and in proof of which I state the following facts. that the carts, when they come in have their contents taken out and examined by persons appointed for the purpose, who separate all that can become food from the mere rubbish and filth, that is, by servants at the houses, tossed into the carts amongst it; and a gentleman has in evidence given by him before the commissioners here, stated, that out of *seventy odd hundred weight* taken out of the carts the examiners found *only nine hundred weight* that could by *possibility* become human *food*, the *bones* in these nine hundred weight not being *included*! The real statement is this:—

In twenty-two weeks the begging carts collected	273 cwt.
Of this, unfit for any use	175
	89
When the bones and other uneatable things were separated from this, there remained, applicable to human food	9 cwt.

So that these poor women, in these twenty-two weeks, actually dragged to this place 273 hundred weight of stuff very little better than that which forms an ordinary town dunghill!

Now, Marshall, I address this letter to *you*, because you are the most able and most skilful of my labourers, though all of you are able and good. You cannot *read* it, I know; but Mr. Dean will read it to you; and he will, some evening, get you all together, and read it, twice over, to you all. I will cause it to be printed upon a slip of paper, and cause copies of it to be sent into all the parishes round about town.

You will, perhaps, think that the *land* here is not like that at Normandy. Indeed it is not; for one acre here is worth four of that; the *grass* here is the finest that I ever saw in my life; six acres of it is worth more than my twenty acres; and, when I go home I shall be happy indeed to find my MANGEL WURZEL and SWEDISH TURNIPS (about which we have taken so much pains) any thing like so good as those which I saw growing here, raised, too, *from seed bought of me*. Here are as fine beef and mutton as any in the world, and wheat and barley and oats in abundance. The causes of this strange state of things I have come hither to endeavour to ascertain, and to offer to this suffering people my opinions as to the remedies that ought to be applied.

But, Marshall, I hope that none of you will believe that I lay the state of the Irish working people before you with a view of making the unfortunate amongst you *patient* under a refusal to give *you relief* according to the *ancient law*, which our fathers left us as our best inheritance. Just the contrary is the view with which I have written this letter. There are certain savage villains who are urging the government and parliament to adopt measures to compel you to live on "COARSER FOOD" than that which you now live on; and, in short, to reduce you to the state that I have above described the Irish working people to be in; and I write this that you may be on the watch for anything that these villains may recommend to be done against you, and that you may be ready to plead and to stand by *the law* against the recommendations of those barbarous monsters, who are seeking to live in idleness and to fatten on your toil.

Besides, it is the duty of you all to wish and to endeavour to better the lot of these Irish sufferers; and, as I shall hereafter show you, you can do much if you will. People of property are just as kind and charitable here as they are in England; they subscribe large sums of money to prevent this misery: but there wants THE LAW, the *Christian* law, the *holy* law of England, which says that no human being shall on English ground, *perish from want*. How there came not to be POOR LAWS here, as well as in England, I have not now time to explain to you. But here there are none; and you see the consequences. Manchester has about the same number of people as Dublin; in the former the *poor rates*, it is calculated, hardly surpass the *subscriptions* in Dublin; yet misery, such as is here, is wholly unknown in Manchester, it is *the law* that does all; the *law*, which has so long been the greatest glory of England; that law, which the base Scotch negro drivers (not the *Scotch people*, who hate them as cordially as I do) are now recommending to be destroyed; but which law, it is our duty to maintain, and, not only to maintain for ourselves, but to cause to be extended to these our fellow subjects of Ireland.

I hope that you and your family are quite well, and that the Scotch villains will never be able to take from you the bacon and the bread that you bring for your breakfast, and to put cold potatoes in your satchel in their stead.

I remain, your master and friend,

WM COBBETT

AUCTION OF FURNITURE AND BOOKS,

Removed from a respectable House in the vicinity of the City,

TO THE LARGE ROOM OF THE CITY AUCTION MART,

FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,

On TUESDAY, October 7, and day following,

COMPRISING Circular and Oblong Tables; Grecian Sofas; Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, new Blanketing and Hair Mattresses; Pier and Dressing Glasses, (one on stand,) size of plate 37-18); Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting; Bookcases, Secretaries, Wardrobes, and Nobbies; Oil Cloth, Bronzed Fenders, Fire Implements, and Imperial Rugs; Barrel Organ; Beam and Scales, with Iron Stand; Glass; Delft; and sundry articles, with about Two Hundred Volumes of Books, including Sleator's Bible, two volumes, with Plates; M'Gregor's Revolution; Shakespeare's Works; Kent's Admirals; Cook's Russia; Hume's England; Rollin's Ancient History; Ennis's Geography; numerous Maps and Plates, with several very fine Prints, Framed

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 3, 1831.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY CLUB.

A BALLOT for the Admission of Members will take place at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, 10th October. Names of Candidates must be handed in to the Committee a week previous to the day of Ballot

N. B.—The Monthly Dinner will take place on the above named day.

BENJAMIN MORRIS, Secretary.

Club House, 29th September, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to MR. JOHN ARCHBOLD, late of this City, are hereby requested to pay the amount of their respective Accounts to Messrs. GEORGE IVIE, RICHARD JUBB, or THOMAS J. LAFFAN, at the Office of MR. IVIE, in Lady Lane, those Gentlemen being authorised, jointly or separately, to receive same, or take proceedings for recovery thereof. Also, all Persons having any Pecuniary Demand against Mr. ARCHBOLD, are requested to furnish the particulars as above.

Waterford, 30th Sept., 1831.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS for ACCOUNTING for PRESENTMENTS, granted prior to last Assizes, will be held in the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, at Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 30th OCTOBER inst.

All Notices from Overseers and Contractors of their intention to account, must be lodged in the office of the Secretary to the Grand Jury, Ten clear Days previous to the above date, where the County Surveyor will attend to receive copies of such notices, and will examine the several works, to report on them to the Grand Jury pursuant to the 3d and 4th Wm IV. cap 78

Notice must also be posted in the usual way, by all Overseers and Contractors intending to Account, on the Saturday next, but one, before the 30th of October. By an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, the powers and duties of all Supervisors are continued until the First of January next.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary.

October 1, 1831.

PROSPECTS OF THE PARSONS.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

"We cannot dig—to beg we are ashamed."—NEW TESTAMENT.

The time being at hand when the Irish parsons will have to cast about them to get their bread in some honest way of living, it may be well to consider, in advance, for what situations they are fit. Their character, no doubt, will be a serious obstacle to their admission into reputable services; but let them be once cured (say by the tread mill, or some other wholesome discipline) of the naughty habit of pocketing money they have not earned, and we are disposed to think there are several callings in which they would be found useful, having acquired an aptitude for them in the exercise of their sacerdotal functions.

In the first place, once broken of the trick of embezzling the public money, could there be more eligible tax-gatherers found? It is a vocation to which the whole tenor of their professional lives recommends them, for what have they been at from the day the first stone of the Church was laid in blood? Curing souls? Consoling affliction? Preaching peace? Spreading the Gospel?—No!—not a bit of it; but, simply and singly, tax-gathering, tax gathering. When St. Matthew (imploring that Evangelist's pardon for naming him in the same sentence with the sinecure parsons)—received the divine call, he resigned his place in the Jewish customs; but our Irish apostles were more discreet, they contrived to hold their spiritual and fiscal posts together; they were sinecurists, to be sure, in Christ's treasury, but they made up for it by their efficiency as Clerks of Mammon's Exchequer; and now they have their reward—like their prototype, the unprincipled but sagacious steward in the parable, they have a path of emolument still open; they are wanted no more as priests, but they have strong claims, on the score of experience and ability, to the offices of publicans. This, then, is the first employment we would suggest for their retired reverences, particularly the rectors.

There is no society in Ireland, as there is in England, for the "sons of the Clergy." They should, therefore, not be forgotten in our charitable schemes. Let such as be musical be thought the fife or drum; and let the rest be apprenticed out to butchers, and distributed amongst the cook-shops. The fees will come from Tim's back-parlour, or possibly the chivalrous Protestantism of my Lord Winchilsea will offer to bear the whole burthen.

NEW SONG BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Oh yes, we have done too much
In the Session that's past and gone;
'Twas a bustling time, but such
Shan't be in the one coming on!
'Tis true that we made the King
Have at O'CONNELL a touch;
But now for DANIEL we sing—
O yes, "we have done too much"

We've robbed the poor of their home,
We're sent to the work-house all;
We've bid the seducer roam
Unchecked through Cottage and Hall.
We've given TORRENS a Bill
For a colonization hutch;
(We wish that the shares may fill,)
O yes, "we have done too much."

We've left the debtor to sigh,
We've untaxed the shepherd's cur:
We've made the Old Bailey try
The rogues, lest ROTCH should err.
We've tried to douse the Church,
Though it escaped our clutch:
We're left old GREY in the lurch,
O yes, "we have done too much."

We've got a falling trade,
The Revenue's falling too;
Althorpe's a clever blade,
But he can't make it do,
We've opened the Indian seas,
From Bengal round to Cutch;
We've kicked up a precious breeze,
Oh, "we have done too much"

But in spite of the little we've done,
Good folk of Inverness,
When the next Session comes on
We'll try and do much less,
So a fig for Russia and Pruss,
A fig for Austrian and Dutch;
As long as we fill our purse,
We never can do "too much."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 1ST.

ARRIVED.

Sept 29th—Richie, Johnson, Liverpool, salt; Crown, Richie, Bristol, m g; Mary, Bond, Falmouth, ballast

30th—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals; Royal Eagle, Allen, London, m g; Ocean, Edwards, Cork to Newport, cattle; Cordelia, Swaffin, ditto, ditto, oats, &c; Triton, Kelly, Whitehaven to Cardiff, iron ore; Levant Star, Lloyd, Baltimore to Swansea, ballast; Erin, Nail, Dublin to Bury, ditto; Sarah Ann, Davis, Cork to Swansea, ditto; Economy, Isemonger, Miramichi to Llanelly, Timber and deals.

Oct 1st—Nora Creina, (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, mg; Wm Penn, (steamer), Keay, Liverpool, ditto.

SAILED,

Sept 29th—None.

Sept 30th—Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo; City of Bristol, (ditto), Hyde, Bristol, ditto.

TO BE LET,

FOR ANY TERM THAT MAY BE AGREED ON

THAT beautifully situated Residence in ROSEMOUNT, within Three Quarters of a mile of TRAMORE, and Five of WATERFORD, commanding an extensive view of the Sea. There are 20 Irish acres of Ground attached to the House, in the highest state of improvement, with a Stream of Water constantly running through each Field, a Walled in Garden, of half an Acre, abundantly Stocked with the various kinds of Fruit Trees, in Full Bearing; extensive Hot Houses, Flower Gardens, Shrubberies, &c. &c.

Apply to JOSHUA MASON.

Waterford, 9th (month), 20, 1834.

MR COBBETT.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Citizens, held by Public Requisition, in the ARENA, in the City of Waterford, on TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1834—

Alderman HENRY ALCOCK in the Chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Alexander Sherlock, Esq—seconded by Daniel Dunford, Esq

Resolved—That William Cobbett, Esq, M.P. for Oldham, by his long and zealous advocacy of civil and religious liberty—by his strenuous exertions in the cause of Radical Reform—by his uncompromising support of the rights of the People generally, and especially of the defenceless and oppressed—but in a more particular manner by his generous, efficient, and important labours to dispel those bigotted prejudices against the faith and principles of Catholics, which crafty tyranny had cultivated in the minds of the English people—by his unyielding opposition to the atrocious Coercion Bill—by his frequent and impressive claims for substantial justice to Ireland—and by his emphatic support of the Repeal of the Union—is entitled, on his visiting our City for the first time, to a marked expression of the respect, confidence, and gratitude of the people of Ireland.

Moved by Daniel Dunford, Esq—seconded by the Rev. Thomas Clarke.

Resolved—That an address, expressive of our feelings to Mr Cobbett, be presented, to him on his arrival in our city.

An address having been then read by the Chairman, it was—

Moved by Patrick Sheehan, Esq, M D, and seconded by Owen Carroll, Esq.

Resolved—That the address now read be adopted as the address to be presented on this occasion.

Moved by James Morris, Esq—seconded by Michael Burke, Esq.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The Chairman and Secretary.	Patrick Sheehan, M D
Alexander Sherlock, Esq	Rev Thomas Clarke,
Daniel Dunford, Esq.	Arthur Doyle, Esq,
James Morris, Esq.	John O'Neill, Esq.

Moved by Daniel Dunford, Esq—seconded by Alexander Sherlock, Esq.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. Moses Robinson, for his kindness in giving the use of the Arena.

Moved by Thomas P. Galwey, Esq.—seconded by James Cosgrave, Esq

Resolved—That Alderman Henry Alcock do leave the chair, and that Alexander Sherlock, Esq. be called thereto.

HENRY ALCOCK, Chairman.
THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary.

Moved by Patrick Sheehan, Esq, MD—seconded by John O'Neill, Esq.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting be given to Alderman Henry Alcock for his patriotic and dignified conduct in the chair.

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Chairman,
THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary.

CHANCERY.

EDWARD WALLIS HOARE, Esq. Executor of JOHN BOLTON, and Administrator of ANNE CLOTILDA BOLTON, a Minor, Plaintiff; GEORGE GILES, RICHARD GILES, Esqrs, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE, made in this Cause, bearing Date, the 7th Day of MARCH, 1827, I will, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of NOVEMBER next, at the Hour of TWO o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, Set up and Sell, by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest bidder, all that and those, the Dwelling House and Demesne Lands of BALLYGALLY, in the Pleadings and said Decree mentioned, situate in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the County of Waterford, containing 143 Acres and 14 Perches, more or less, held by the Defendant, GEORGE GILES, under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, subject to the head Rent, of £16 a-Year, late Currency, and a renewal fine of 20s. on the fall of each Life, and also subject to an Annuity or Yearly Rent Charge of £30 late Currency, for the Life of ANNE SEALY, of Bandon, in the County of Cork, Widow, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated, this 9th Day of September, 1831.

RODERICK CONNOR.

For Rentals, state of Title, and other particulars, apply to M. FRANKS & SON, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 28, Merrion Square, North, Dublin.

CALEDONIAN

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED IN 1805,

AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Principal Office for Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

No. 51, DAME-STREET,

Where all communications are in future to be addressed.

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

Caledonian Office, 51, Dame-street,
Dublin, 11th August, 1834.

JOSEPH FANNING, Esq, Solicitor,
Agent at Waterford.

BIRTH.

Monday, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Cronyn, daughter of the Right Worshipful Alderman Thos. McCheane, Mayor, of a daughter.

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 10,000 additional Shares.

No deposit required until the whole number of Shares are taken, when notice will 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 transferrable.

Applications for Shares may be addressed to the undersigned at the Railway Offices, or to Messrs. SWAIN, STEVENS, and Co., Solicitors, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London; or to Messrs. OSBORNES and WARD, Solicitors, Bristol, from whom the Prospectus may be obtained.

CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM TUTHILL,

17, Cornhill, London,
Corn street, Bristol.

9

MILFORD HAVEN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

For the Benefit of the Underwriters, at the Office of Mr. WALTER WILLIAM HARRIS MILFORD, 10

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of October, at THREE o'Clock.

THE Ship or Vessel called the Effort, of North Shields, together with CABLE, CHAINS, THREE ANCHORS, and other Stores, inventory of which may be seen on application at MR BULMER'S Office, Howard-street, North Shields, or at the Office of MR HARRIS, Milford This Vessel is 315 Tons Register, has delivered 150 Loads of Timber from America, and 500 Tons of Coals, at London, at a light draft of Water. Shifts without Ballast, and is well known for her excellent Properties.

Milford, September 29, 1831.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS WEDNESDAY OCT 1.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	73	68	72
Wheat, per bar.	16	20	18	20	15	22	15	20
Oats, do.	8	10	9	10	8	10	2	10
Barley, do.	11	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Oatmeal, per cwt.	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11
Flour, 2ds, per bag	25	24	25	28	24	28	24	28
3ds, do.	20	22	20	22	19	22	19	22
4ths, do	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15
Indian Corn p bar	00	00	00	00		00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	30	31	29	31	29	31	29	31
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	17	18	17	18
Heads, do.	17	18	17	18	18	19	18	19
Offal, do.	20	00	20	00	19	20	19	20
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	6	6	d	6	2d.
	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	6h	4	6h
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	6h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	h	3	3h	3	4
Veal, do.	5	6	7	6h	4	6	4	5
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		34	3		3	34	29	3h
Swansea,		00	9		30	03		
Cardiff.	3	0			3h	3h		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 363.

Wednesday—Butter, 68s to 72s 0d per cwt. Weighed 560.

Flour (2ds) 24s to 28s 0d per bag; 3ds, 18s to 22s do, 4ths, 12s to 15s do.

Bacon Pigs per cwt, 29s to 31s; Offal, 19s to 20s 0d; Heads, 18s to 19s per ditto.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 14s 0d to 16s 6d per barrel; do (miller's) from 17s 6d to 19s 6d per do; White Lamas, 20s 0d to 21s 0d; Oats (shipping) 7s 6d to 8s 6d; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d; Barley, 8s 0d to 12s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £00 00s to £00 00s; ditto per cwt 10s to 10s 6d.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—SEPT. 29.

Butter, 72s 0d to 76s per cwt.; Wheat, 17s 0d to 21s 0d per barrel; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do; Oats, 8s 0d to 10s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 27s 0d to 28s; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; 3ds, 11s 0d to 16s 0d Bacon Pigs, 30s 0d to 32s 0d. Beef, 4d to 5d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb; Potatoes 3d. to 4d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—SEPT. 29.

The Merchants.—First quality, 69s; Second do, 64; Third ditto, 57s; Fourth ditto, 50s; Fifth ditto, 40s; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 59s; Second ditto, 54s; Third ditto, 47s; Fourth ditto, 40; Fifth ditto, 30s; Sixth ditto, 20.

WEXFORD MARKETS—SEPT 29

Butter, 65s 0d to 67s 0d per cwt; Flour, 3s 0d to 00s, per bag; Wheat, 15s 0d to 17s 6d per brl; Barley, 10s to 12s 3d per do; Oats, 7s to 10s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—SEPT. 29.

Butter, 72s to 77s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 26s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 16s to 21s per barrel; Barley, 8s to 12s 6d per barrel; Oats, 9s to 10s per barrel; Oatmeal, 13s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—SEPT. 29

Butter, 70s to 71s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 24s to 00s per cwt; Heads, 20s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 00s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel; Wheat 11d to 1s 1d per stone; Oats, 7½d to 0d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 30.

There was a large supply of grain at market this day. At the commencement Wheat and Oats met a very dull sale at the reduction of Friday, and Barley was sold at a further reduction of about 6d per barrel; towards the close of the market Wheat and Oats also gave way 6d per barrel.

Wheat, white, 19s 6d to 21s; millers' red, 17s 0d to 20s 0d; inferior, 15s to 16s 6d; Barley, 11s 3d to 11s 9d; malting, 13s 6d to 14s; Bere, 10s 6d to 11s 3d; new Oats, 8s 3d to 10s 0d; old, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; Oatmeal, 11s to 13s; second Flour, new, 13s to 14s; old, 15s 0d per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

There is a good supply of Wheat this morning, and, for the fine qualities, buyers are intolerably numerous at the price of last market day. The inferior and midling qualities are, however, dull sale, although we can quote no variation from the quotation of this day week. The supply of Barley is a fair one, but the quality is only generally midling, and the sales are not brisk, although prices must be given as last quoted. There is a tolerable supply of Oats, and the new parcels are dull sale, but the old qualities find purchasers and fetch full as good terms as on this day week. In Beans and Peas the business doing is very limited, and in price there is no alteration. All other articles of grain remain nominally as last quoted.

Wheat	48s to 56s	Grey Peas	34s to 36s
Rye	—s to —s	Beans, small ..	31s to 36s
Barley	24s to 28s	—— Tick ..	32s to 34s
Malting	—s to —s	Oats, Potatoe..	23s to 25s
Ditto new	—s to —s	—— Poland ..	21s to 22s
Pease, white ..	36s to 38s	—— Feed	19s to 21s
Ditto boilers ..	40s to 41s	Flour, per sack,	46s to 48s

ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	5484	4906	3665	2385	969	896	9015
Scotch	170	513	—	5844	—	—	55
Irish	277	172	—	5818	—	—	241
Foreign	—	2105	—	614	1058	2380	—

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

IN THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 19.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat 43s 2d; Barley, 30s 1d; Oats, 22s 2d; Rye, 33s 8d; Beans, 37s 9d; Peas, 40s 9d.

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks, which regulates Duty—Wheat 45s 11d; Barley, 22s 2d; Oats, 22s 6d; Rye, 31s 6d; Beans, 37s 7d; Pease, 41s 4d.

Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat 41s 8d; Barley, 18s, 4d; Oats, 13s 9d; Rye, 18s 3d; Beans, 14s 0d; Peas, 2s 0d.

It was confidently asserted this morning, about the Inns of Court, that Sir Launcelot Shadwell, the present Vice-Chancellor, has been appointed as Master of the Rolls, vacant by the death of Sir John Leach; and that either the Solicitor-General, or Sir William Horne, will have the Vice-Chancellorship, but the appointment has not yet been decided.—*True Sun.*

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Sept. 29.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	89¼
——— Stock, New, (1830)	97¼
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	89½ 90
Royal Canal Stock	26
Bank Stock	223
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	92 91½
Patriotic Insurance Company	3½
Mining Company of Ireland	1¼

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

There are a number of persons owing money to the *Waterford Chronicle* Establishment, who have allowed their accounts to run on, in some instances, for years, with a degree of indifference that is equally disreputable as it is unjust. These persons are now, however, requested to take Notice, that if they do not immediately transmit the amount of their respective accounts, means will be resorted to to induce them to do so. There are upwards of £1,500 due in this way, and the Proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* has no idea of being constantly advancing money in order to afford indulgence and accommodation to gentlemen who rank very high in their own estimation, but who write as submissive apologies for their accounts as if the amount of each were a thousand pounds. The expences of the *Chronicle* are but so many advances for these gentlemen—it has to pay them all in advance, and the tardiness of these parties afterwards is neither creditable nor just. The Proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* has some other and better occupation than coming to town every week to inquire about the accounts of the Establishment; and he is now determined to hand them over to his solicitor, if not forthwith settled. *There are, however, others, and many to whom this intimation cannot apply.*

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1834.

PORTUGAL.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

We published on Saturday a brief notice of the important news which had then arrived from Lisbon. Although no subsequent arrivals have been announced, the successive steps taken at Lisbon leave no doubt that Don Pedro was on the point of death, and that before now he has actually departed. Such an event, though probably a very great misfortune for Portugal, as the various intrigues immediately set on foot to obtain the Regency show, could scarcely have happened at a more appropriate time for his fame. Upon his resigning the reins of Government, his daughter was, by a decision of the Cortes, immediately declared of age and fit to assume the office of Queen, and on the 20th she took the oaths as Sovereign. As we mentioned on Saturday, a new Ministry is to be formed, at the head of which the Duke of Palmella will be placed, and we believe that the persons he is likely to select to assist him are the following—the Duke of Terceira and Valencia, Counts Villa Real and Trigozo, with Saldanha as Commander of the forces. But though M. Silva Carvalho and the Duke of Palmella are known not to be good friends, it is supposed that the latter has acquired so much reputation by his successful management of affairs, that his services cannot be dispensed with. He, it is said, will not remain in office without his friends, nor unless his principles be followed out, which would make a contest for Ministerial power between two eminent and both popular statesmen, one of the earliest consequences of Don Pedro's death. Further remarks, however, would be superfluous, when, to-morrow will probably bring us more particulars, and we shall only add that a Project of Law, M. Carvalho has submitted to the Cortes, for the sale of national property, will add much to his already useful services to his country. Our own letters and dispatches from Lisbon are not of so late a date as those received on Saturday, and our extracts from them will be reserved for another day.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid comes down to the 21, but does not bring the conclusion of the debate on the financial project with which the public attention at that capital was almost exclusively occupied. The debate, however, had then lasted five days, and M. Martinez de la Rosa had spoken in favour of the Ministerial project, but the greater number of the speakers were against it.

GREECE.

From the German papers we learn that another insurrection has broken out in Greece, under the auspices of the Colocotroni, or, as it is now called by the Movement Party. The poor, King would, we presume, gladly give up the unquiet honors of the Greek Throne, to return to the peaceful seclusion of Nymphenbourg, or the voluptuary gaities of Munich.

JAMAICA.

By the Lyra, from Jamaica, we have received a file of Jamaica papers to the 29th August, up to which time the colony was generally tranquil, though there had been some uneasiness, some slight disturbances, and more apprehension.

SERJEANT PERRIN.

Universal rumour has given the vacant Judgeship to Mr. Blackburne, and the Attorney-Generalship to Serjeant Perrin. Sincerely do we hope that such an arrangement may be made; and we feel confident that it would meet with the entire satisfaction of the country. Serjeant Perrin is a man who has elevated himself, purely by the force of native talent, to the eminent situation he now holds; his opinions are known to be liberal, although he has never sought for fame as a politician. He has been no bigot—no partizan—no spouter at Conservative meetings—no truckling time-serving sycophant of the Castle. If he be appointed Attorney General, Ministers will have taken one step towards fulfilling the expectations of the country, by adopting the course suggested in Mr. O'Connell's late letters. True, that Mr. Blackburne is very different from Serjeant Perrin; the seal of Toryism has been stamped on him from his natal hour; in his heart he is a deadly enemy to the Whigs, though his leaning to the side of arbitrary power has made him their most active agent in all their attempts at tyrannical encroachment. But after making him Attorney-General, which was the first false step, they will not now deviate from the customary legal etiquette of offering him the vacant Judgeship: if he choose to accept it, of course he may; but the second best thing the Government can do, in such a case, is to select Serjeant Perrin in his room. We shall then have an Attorney-General possessing all the attributes required by Mr. O'Connell in his second letter to Lord Duncannon. The office we refer to will then be filled "by a lawyer learned in his profession—by a barrister able and discriminating—successful as an advocate, and respected by all for his integrity and impartiality; by a man who has never bowed the knee to the dagon of ascendancy, or rendered himself suspicious even to the Orange party, by the violence or energy of his political agitation; but who at the same time never shrunk from the tranquil, but firm avowal of just and liberal opinions."

In the event—which seems to admit of little doubt—of Mr. Perrin's appointment to the above high office, he will, it is more than probable, still continue the representative of Monaghan; he has given satisfaction to the constituency of that independent county, and it is not likely that they will reject his services, when their importance has undergone such a vast increase. The Monaghan Liberal Club were to have met on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming their arrangements, and we anxiously hope that the result of their deliberations will be favourable to the present object of their choice.

"*Ecce iterum crispinus.*"

Marcus again!—the *Evening Post* has unfolded a scene of the most revolting and disgusting nature, in which this Reverend Hero cuts a most conspicuously disgraceful figure. The Reverend T. A. Lyons, an English gentleman, but unfortunately one of Marcus's curates, on grounds which, to our unclerical capacities, appear perfectly satisfactory, refuses to comply with an *uncanonical* ordinance, issued by the Rev. Marcus. In a season of general festivity, when the doors and hearts of Irish hospitality are thrown open—when "the sensibilities begin to expand themselves"—on the eve of the new year—this Beresford sends his heartless mandate to Mr. Lyons, an English gentleman, announcing that he has withdrawn the means of his subsistence, his paltry salary; and that he has no further need of his services. There is the true *animus* of the Beresfords, the *esprit du corps*. For the gratification of irritated malice, he visits, with a capricious and resentful cruelty, the humble and laborious curate, who was doing his duty, whilst he, and the innumerable other idle fellows like him, were either wallowing in voluptuousness, or disturbing the peace of the realm. We have read Mr. Lyons's justification of his refusal, and so far as our unsanctified understanding and common sense enable us to form an opinion, we deem it an unanswerable document. He could not consistently with his personal independence and a religious regard for the canons and discipline of the church, obey the whimsical order, and for his independence and sense of duty he is to be treated—he *has been* treated, with an uncivilized and barbarous cruelty, and even a certificate refused him by his bishop—another Beresford, on the shameless and paltry plea that "*he was too late.*" An English gentleman undertakes his clerical duties without requiring the performance of the customary formalities by his Bishop; in the confiding faith of an unsuspecting and honest man, he did not think it necessary. But he should have remembered that he was dealing with a Beresford. "*O tempora! O mores!*" What will the English say to the man, who, in tones of bloody atrocity, invoked their sympathy and support, when they reflect on the practical grounds on which he has established his claim.

REFUSAL OF THE PUBLIC TOWN HALL.

The new Mayor has soon begun to exercise the little brief authority which he and the body he belongs to, may for a while continue to enjoy.—His *debut* has, in every respect, been inauspicious. He was waited on by a most respectable body of his fellow townsmen, headed by a Magistrate, and a gentleman who once occupied the same responsible situation as himself; their request was reasonable enough, God knows, and one which would not be refused to an ordinary singer. It was merely the temporary accommodation of the Town Hall—a building erected at the public expense, and expressly designed for public purposes. The answer given to the deputation was tantamount to flat denial—The Mayor and the Corporation were willing, generous souls! to give to the public the use of its own building, provided all the funds collected at the door were placed at the disposal of the said Mayor and Corporation. To be sure, charity was the ostensible object—the charitable institutions of the city was a seemly cloak to hide the ungraciousness of the refusal—an excellent ruse it was to get rid of a request made by those whom the sapient council no doubt designated, in their secret conclave, as "factious, revolutionary demagogues." The spirit that dictated the answer will be attributed to its proper source, and appreciated as it deserves. The charity of the corporation, indeed! We shall soon see whether *their* charity can cover a "multitude of sins"—whether it can stem the tide that is sweeping them to their proper level, where the insolence of their power shall be forgiven and forgotten in the lowliness of their degradation.—But touching this same refusal of the Town Hall, we have a short question to ask. Is it usual to give all, or half, or even one third of the proceeds to charitable institutions? Have the treasurers of these institutions been in the custom of acknowledging receipts derived from the above source? Certainly not.—Why then demand them on an occasion when it was impossible to give them, the funds being, as every one must know, at the disposal of Mr. Cobbett? Why add avarice to pride, and become mean and ungracious at the same time? If money was the sole object of the Common Council, they could have been gratified; the deputation offered them any reasonable sum they might require for the room, but this proposal was rejected by their high mightinesses. All or none was the demand. The Charitable Institutions could receive *no* benefit, forsooth, from such a sum as eight or ten pounds, or whatever price might be set on the Town Hall, during the three lectures, but they will derive vast advantages by the exclusion of Mr. Cobbett from its precincts, and by the gratification of Corporate Intolerance. Adieu, for the present, generous guardians of the poor!

VERACITY OF THE *WATERFORD MAIL.*

We are authorised to state that a Roman Catholic gentleman's name was signed to the requisition without his authority; and that many others were also similarly signed.—*Waterford Mail.*

We are authorised to state that the above is a direct falsehood. Will the *Mail* say whether its information was derived from the gentleman himself; or whether it came second hand? There were several gentlemen's names signed to the requisition, though not in their own writing, yet with their full approbation and concurrence: amongst these was the Roman Catholic gentleman, whose name neither the *Mail* nor its informant had the manliness to divulge. If the statement were correct, why did not the gentleman alluded to withdraw his name from the requisition to which it was publicly appended for several days previously, or why did he not subsequently come forward and contradict it in his proper person? Why did that task devolve upon a busy body thankless—a gratuitous meddler in other people's concerns? This respectable personage, who is well known, first went about endeavouring to prevent as many as he could from signing the requisition, amongst others he applied to the gentleman alluded to above, but failing in the attempt, and unable to induce him to withdraw his name, nothing else would suit him except to become the Marplot of the story, and give in his contemptible information to the *Mail.*—But the puny efforts of that journal are unavailing, it cannot criminate the motives, or damp the reception which the honest citizens of Waterford are determined to give to Mr. Cobbett.

MAJOR BRYAN.

Major Bryan has published a letter to the people of the County and City of Kilkenny, recommending them to place reliance on the intentions of the Ministry; also to abstain from all acts of violence, and to petition Government for poor laws. With the first advice contained in his letter, we will not just now grapple; but it is truly gratifying to see that Kilkenny has not lost the benefits resulting from the wealth and extensive influence of such a man as Major Bryan. The inexcusable depredations committed on his property by a few ruffians in the heat of a contested election, has not, we are glad to find, produced any rancorous feeling towards the rest of the community who viewed these outrages with the most unmingled disgust, nor has it checked that benevolence which always distinguished him, and which never had a better opportunity for its exercise. As a landlord, and a resident one, he has few equals, and we fully agree with the *Kilkenny Journal*, "that if all landlords were like Major Bryan, there would be little need of poor laws." But unfortunately they are not so, and the experience of Major Bryan goes to suggest a modified introduction of poor laws into Ireland. This is a momentous subject, and one on which even liberals and radicals are divided.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. ENGLAND.

The highly gifted Bishop of Charleston, the *most useful*, perhaps, of all living ecclesiastics to the church, passed through this city on Tuesday, *via* Dublin to Liverpool, on his way to America. He is accompanied by four ladies from Cork Convent, who go from their country with the heroic intention of devoting henceforth all their energies to the spiritual service of their fellow creatures in that remote part of the globe. *Five* others, one of whom is *from our city*, will join him in a few days at Liverpool, with the same benevolent views.—Ireland bids fair, in some time, to rival her *former* fame, when, from the "Island of Saints," her sons went forth to plant religion and literature in countries less blessed than herself—and like an ever flowing well of living water, she was able to diffuse those blessings without suffering any diminution of her own resources. After these ladies are *safely* allocated in their convent, he will proceed to Hayti, entrust, with the most ample powers from the Pope, whose unbounded confidence he possesses, whilst, *fortunately* for him, he is no less affectionately depended on by the chief authority of Hayti.

His stay in this city was unavoidably short, still a considerable number of persons, principally ecclesiastics, collected around him, received as much information of the most useful and varied nature as could be learned from any other quarter in *many years*. His conversational powers are uncommon, whilst his views on religion are scrupulously sound though liberal; on politics, they are equally liberal and patriotic. He confirms the account published lately in the papers, concerning the part his holiness took in the appointment of the illustrious Dr. M'Hale to Tuam. Dr. England is even suspected by the writer to have communicated himself, or by deputy, the account on that subject from Rome; and for what sole reasons does he *say* so?—why, from its tone and, from the humble terms in which Doctor England himself is alluded to!—He returns from Rome, not with its Cardinal's red hat, but with its confidence; and with a resolution, after a short time will have passed, to devote himself to the interests of the people over whom he presides, and to their immediate benefit only.

The shortness of his stay was a grievous disappointment to a number of respectable families in Waterford, and in its neighbourhood, who had hoped for the honor of a visit. Dr. O'Brien, in the genuine spirit of hospitality, had asked a large party, but when they met at the College, the expected attraction and ornament was wanting; what remaining respect could be shown was not neglected—his health was drank with the most enthusiastic affection—with warmest wishes for the speedy and safe arrival at their destination of himself and the religious Ladies of whom he has charge.

MEETING TO ADDRESS COBBETT.

On Tuesday, pursuant to requisition, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at the Arena, for the purpose of preparing an address to Mr. Cobbett.

HENRY ALCOCK, Esq. J.P., in the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Murphy was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Alcock declared himself highly flattered by being called on to preside at so respectable a meeting of his fellow-citizens, the object of which was to present an address to William Cobbett, an English member of parliament, of the first rate talents, who was about to visit us, in order to learn the real grievances of the country, to report them on his return to England, and to devise the best means of rectifying and redressing those grievances. (Hear, hear.) To greet such a man he was proud to see the honest citizens of Waterford assembled, a proof that they were still alive, as they always were, when the interests of their country were at stake. A committee of seven was then appointed to retire and draw up resolutions. Mr. Sherlock entering at this moment was received with loud cheers, and added to the number of the committee. As soon as the committee re-appeared, Mr. Sherlock made a few remarks on the nature of Mr. Cobbett's lectures. These lectures, he said, were not intended to be political, they were such as might prove interesting to every one, no matter of what political opinions. This being the case, he could not conceive how any persons could attempt—he would add, dare to refuse the accommodation of a public building like the Town Hall for Mr Cobbett's lectures, when it was given to singers, and fiddlers, and performers of almost every description. He, therefore, moved that the Mayor be applied to for the use of the Town Hall, which resolution was agreed to unanimously. Mr Clarke then addressed the meeting and pronounced an eloquent panegyric upon Mr Cobbett. Mr Alcock then left the chair, and Mr Sherlock was called thereto. After three cheers to Mr Alcock for his uniform co-operation with the exertions of his fellow citizens, the meeting separated.

Lord Duncannon, the Earl of Mulgrave, Sir William Gosset, and Captain Gosset, visited this city on Monday, and, after promenading the environs for some time, returned to Bessborough in the afternoon. The Earl of Kerry is also at Bessborough, and Lieutenant General Sir Hussey Vivian was on a visit there, on his way to Cork.

Mr. Cobbett had not arrived when going to press.

John Power, Esq, of Gurteen.—This young gentleman, who is most likely to be one of the future representatives of this County, is at present on a visit for a few days at Ballydine, the seat of his uncle, Captain James Power, accompanied by his brother Edmond. It is, we understand, his determination on attaining his majority, to reside at Gurteen, and to begin immediately to finish the splendid mansion already commenced by his respected father, the late Edmond Power, Esq.

Passengers on Tuesday by the *City of Bristol* for Bristol:—Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., Mr, Mrs., and Miss Greene, Mr. and Mis Cummins, Ardagh, Mr. Louis, &c. &c.

On Saturday night the drawing room windows of Mr. William Everitt, of New Ross, were wantonly broken by some maliciously disposed persons. It may be recollected that on a former occasion the Whitefeet came to his house, in the centre of the town, and committed a similar outrage and fired upon that occasion several shots into the windows.

The English quarter of wheat weighs 480lbs; the Irish barrel 280lbs. The latter measure then, is 7 12ths of the former, and, if prices were the same in both countries, an Irish barrel of wheat would be worth £1 6s 3d when an English quarter would bring £2 5s.

BUTTER TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Sir—As the meeting of the Agricultural Society takes place on Monday next, may I request you will be good enough to give insertion to the following letter, in order to call their attention to the matter it contains.

I am, Sir, respectfully your's, &c. &c.,
JOSEPH M. RIVERS.

Waterford Sept. 30, 1834.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Gentlemen—I take the liberty of directing your attention to a system of robbery that is extensively practised against the farmers in the Waterford market, by a few merchants, possessing neither capital nor character. The following is a specimen:—A few weeks since I had occasion to send my herd to Waterford, to ship cattle for Liverpool; he took the opportunity to bring to market two firkins of butter (his own), which were marked in the usual way, *first quality*, and were purchased by a merchant, on the Quay, *at the top price of the day*; the butter was conveyed to his store, and payment delayed, under one pretext or another until the market was over, when the man was told, that his butter was not first quality, that it could never have been so marked by Mr. Curtis, and that the fellow himself must have marked it; in fine, that he should submit to be cut six shillings per cwt. The man stoutly resisted, and after a good deal of altercation, succeeded in getting back his butter, but previous to giving it up, the buyer destroyed the ticket and obliterated the mark. The man took the butter to the market next day, where it was again marked first, he got a fresh ticket, and sold it to a respectable merchant, who took it *without finding fault*, and paid him the top price for it. By the advice of a friend, he summoned the merchant before the Court of Conscience, on the following Saturday, where he was *convicted and fined*. As the affair occurred on Tuesday, my man lost the entire week about it, the farm of which he has the care being 28 miles from Waterford. Similar instances occur daily: those farmers who reside farthest off are generally selected, and I have heard of a man, *from near Dungarvan*, being robbed of so much *as five pounds* in one day by this means!!

I need not remind you, gentlemen, with what labour and through how many privations the small farmer endeavours to meet his engagements, and I think it should be the province of the Agricultural Society to provide a remedy for such an evil. A committee might be appointed for the protection of the farmers, with a fund at their disposal, to fee an Attorney for prosecuting every case of the kind, charging the complainant a small sum, say one-third of the usual costs, in order to prevent frivolous complaints. The farmer has to complain of being too much in the power of the merchant, as when he brings his corn or butter a considerable distance to market, he *must* sell, whatever he obtains, and the markets fall very often so unexpectedly, that he is taken by surprise and obliged to sell at a loss. To remedy this, it strikes me, that your society would materially serve both tenant and landlord, by taking a store where the farmer might put by his corn or butter when the market was *low*—paying some small remuneration to a storekeeper.

The system I have been describing must be as injurious to the respectable merchant as to the farmer, as it and it alone enables men without capital to cope with him in the market. As I am ready to prove the truth of my statements, I thought it better to come forward with my own signature, trusting the importance of the subject will be my apology for trespassing on your attention.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOSEPH M RIVERS.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

We believe we are justified by the fact in stating that the judicial vacancy is to be filled up forthwith. If we be rightly informed—and our informant ought, we think, to know how matters stand in high quarters—the vacant seat of the King's Bench has been offered to the Attorney General, and the offer has been accompanied with an intimation that *under any circumstances*, Mr. Sergeant Perrin shall be the Attorney General. This communication took place since Friday night, and we are pretty sure that it bears no earlier date.

Mr. Crampton is to continue Solicitor General, provided Mr. Blackburne accepts the puisne Judgeship. But if Mr. Blackburne refuse, then Mr. Crampton at once ascends the Bench. In the former case, Mr. Woulfe would obtain the coif; and in the latter, that is, if Mr. Blackburne declined the judicial honour, Sergeant O'Loghlen would become Solicitor General—and we have not heard upon whom it is likely the second coif would devolve. In any case, Sergeant Perrin is to be Attorney General, and Mr. Woulfe sergeant. Mr. O'Loghlen's immediate promotion depends upon the course the present Attorney General shall decide upon pursuing.

But then it is imagined that Judge Vandeleur will be induced to retire on a pension at November. If so, then Mr Crampton will become Judge, and Sergeant O'Loghlen Solicitor General.

We have heard that as an inducement to Mr Blackburne to accept the vacant judicial seat, a promise of succession to the Chief Baron has been made to him.—We question the truth of this report.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PROVISION CONTRACTS.

The Lords Commissioners for managing the office of Lord High Admiral yesterday (Thursday) afternoon took contracts for the supply of the navy with beef and pork for the ensuing year. The quantity required by the commissioners was 8,500 navy tierces of pork, and 6,500 navy tierces of beef. A good deal of competition existed to obtain the contract, and many offers were sent in to the board on behalf of the influential persons in the trade. The commissioners having considered all the offers, declared that they had accepted the terms of Messrs Bell, brothers, of London; Messrs M'Donnell and Co, of Limerick, and other parties, the contractors at an average price for beef and pork not exceeding 102s per tierce, or equal to a price of 22s per cwt for the raw material. The prices at which the contract was taken excited much surprise. The last contract taken by the commissioners for the use of navy was at £5 6s. to £5 13s. per tierce for pork, and at £6 12s to £6 14s per tierce for beef. The contract of last September amounted to 19,000 tierces, of which ten thousand were beef.—The following are the particulars:—

Bell, Brothers, and Co, of London, the entire of the Beef, 6,500 tierces, £4 19s, it is said, for Dublin houses.

Jordan and Shaw, London, 4,200 tierces of pork, at £5 3s. for Cork.

Bell, Brothers and Co, 4,000 tierces pork, £5.

Barnwall, London, 300 tierces pork, £5 1s. 6d.

The decline on last year's prices is nearly 35s. per tierce on Beef, and on Pork 10s. to 11s.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Report for September, 1834.

In Hospital 31st Aug.	39	Discharged	41
Admitted: Petitioners 26, Casualties 14	40	Died	0
		Remain	38
	79		79

The casualties admitted this month have been in general very serious, one case with such severe injury of the brain and chest, that it must (in all probability) terminate fatally. The other cases have either been discharged or are doing well—of the petitioners several were admitted in a very advanced stage of the organic disease.

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M D., Surgeon.
Examined, MATTHEW POOLE M.D, Master.

New Ross Corporation.—Officers for the ensuing year—J S Scott Esq, Recorder; Francis Leigh, Esq Sovereign; Edward Houyb, Esq, J P, Deputy Sovereign; Robert Tottenham, Esq, Capital Burgess; Robert Rogers, Esq, Town Clerk; John French, Esq, Treasurer; William Banks, Esq, Water Bailiff; Mr Godwin, Bailiff Receiver; Mr Alexander Winckwork, Potatoe Weigh Master; Mr Hansborough Huggins, Adjuster of Weights and Measures; Mr John Sherlock, Gaoler; Mr John Dowsley, Sergeant at Mace.

On Monday last, (the 29th,) the swearing in of our civic officers took place at the Court-house. William Grace, Esq, was sworn in as Mayor, in the room of Alderman M'Craith—Messrs. T Bradley and B Barton, as Sheriffs—and Mr A Semple, as Coroner for the ensuing year.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Corporation of Clonmel.—On Monday the same Mayor and Bailiffs were, as usual, sworn into office for the ensuing year.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Corporation of Fethard.—Monday (29th Sept.) an election for a chief burgess of this town and borough took place. M. V. Sankey, Esq, was chosen as Recorder; the Sovereign, Richard Wright, and Portrieve, Henry Sayers, Esq, were sworn in for the ensuing year. Only two freemen were admitted to their freedom.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MR. JACOB—MR. J. M. GALWEY

(FROM THE EVENING FREEMAN.)

It became our duty about a month ago, to criticise a very stupid, a very insolent, and a very malignant letter which the individual who at present so grossly misrepresents the county of Waterford, had inserted in the advertising columns of an evening contemporary. The portion of that dull epistle which contained personal reflections on the popular and patriotic member for Dungarvan, we did not think deserving of notice. Indeed, it appeared to us to be the climax of bad taste in Mr. John Matthew Galwey to allude even to Mr. Jacob. A due notion of decency would have placed the finger of prudent silence upon the lips of any other person who happened unfortunately to be similarly circumstanced in reference to that gentleman, as Mr. Galway is. But the inditer of the letter—for it was never composed, although it may have been written by the individual whose signature it bore—in this instance also, indulged his own splenetic humour to the ruin of his unhappy friend. Mr. Galwey was made to mention, and in impertinent terms too, the name of Mr. Jacob, although the Dungarvan affair was still green in the public recollection. In an after column will be found Mr. Jacob's reply to the indelicate, uncalled for, unwarranted proceeding of the, as Sir Charles Wetherell would say, about-to-be ousted member for Waterford. Considering the provocation and the circumstances, it is written in an exceedingly temperate and dignified tone. Mr. Jacob writes like a man looking down from an exalted position upon a prostrate foe. With contempt and not in anger he treats his adversary.

We see that a wretched Waterford paper, to whose camelion course we had occasion lately to allude, has become the champion of Mr. Galwey—although it was at one time his most libellous traducer—and although it still says its political opinions (!) are opposed to his. Remarking, by the way, that it would be hard to discover what are the political opinions of either—if opinions they are capable of at all forming—what, we should wish to know, has turned the feud into friendship, and made the libeller become the eulogist? Has honey been sucked from the deadly nightshade? Has the quarrel produced amity? Is the libel the link of this new-fangled alliance? Conscience, it is said, makes cowards of us all. Has the King's Bench eclipsed the workings of the inward monitor, and converted hatred into love?

It is asked by the *Waterford Mail*, why are not Mr. Galwey's faults pointed out, instead of covering him with abuse? Has the blockhead been asleep during the last four months? The faults and crimes of Mr. Galwey are notorious—they have been pointed out at least an hundred times. His whole career has been an unbroken succession of faults. In every public act of his, treachery to the people is legible. It was never expected of him to make a show of eloquence in the House of Commons—but constant attention to his senatorial duties was expected of him, and the expectation has been falsified.—During the late eventful session, Mr. Galwey did not sit six nights in Parliament; and when he did attend, for what purpose was it? To add treachery to treachery—to vilify his constituents—to traduce their friends, and to damage, if he could, their cause. His conduct was this: he remained in Ireland plotting against the Repeal question, and to oppose the success of Repealers:—and failing in this he went to London, and supported the basest, the most vexatious, the most iniquitous and slanderous petition that was ever presented to the House of Commons. And this he did, although it was upon the Repeal question alone that he succeeded in emerging from native obscurity—and although he gave his vile vote to the man against whom this nefarious petition was presented.

IRISH PROTESTANT CHURCH—HOW ADMINISTERED BY THE BERESFORDS.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

"It was his duty, he regretted to say, that there was no country in the world in which civil and religious liberty were less enjoyed than in unhappy Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It was regretful to him to state to them, and he knew it would be equally so to them to hear, the painful situation in which their Protestant and Roman Catholic fellow-subjects were placed in Ireland. He had seen them endeavour, by every means, to escape insults to which they were subjected. He had seen them degraded and trampled under foot, he had also seen their ministers insulted. (Cries of 'shame,' and disapprobation.)"—Lord Roden's Speech on Tuesday, at the Tory and Parson Dinner at Canterbury.

"Shame, shame, and disapprobation." And well they might had they known but all. Why did not Lord Roden, for the purpose of exemplifying his statement, mention the case of the Rev. Thomas Lyons and the Rev. Marcus Beresford—and the Right Rev. Bishop Beresford, and the Most Reverend Archbishop Beresford? Why did not his Lordship condescend to give the assembled Parsons of Canterbury and its vicinity a specimen of the mode in which the Protestant Ministers of Ireland "had been degraded, trampled under foot, and insulted" by the Beresford administration of the Irish portion of the Anglican Church? It would have been very easy to do so. He had only to state the case of Mr Lyons—he had only to give the history of the contract for £7 10s, and of the wages of £6 8s for the long month of December—and then the dismissal by the Vicar-General of an efficient and zealous minister, at two hours notice, in the depth of winter—of the efforts made by the curate to obtain justice—of the curt and vulgar letter of the Bishop of Kilmore—and of the shuffle by which Lord John thought to escape from the responsibility which devolved upon his Grace as Metropolitan. All these things the Earl of Roden might have told to the Conservatives of Canterbury, in illustration of the manner in which the Irish clergy have been degraded, trampled upon, and insulted—for we had furnished him with the materials, and we have no doubt that even upon the Clerico Tory "Assemblage" he was addressing, the noble lord would produce an "intense sensation." As, however, his lordship has most is signally failed in performing this part of his duty to his "brother Protestants" of England, it becomes our's to press the subject, and to show the good people of the sister island what a beautiful Protestant church we have in this country, and how exquisitely it is administered by the Beresfords.

Before we proceed through the extraordinary, but by no means unprecedented, case of the Beresford Administration of the Church of Ireland, we have one mistake, a very natural one, to correct. We imagined from the facts stated in the commencement of the correspondence, namely, that Mr. Lyons having been invited over by the Rev. Mr. Martin from England, where he resided, and had been ordained by the Bishop of Litchfield, was an Englishman. We find, however, from communications made to us from several quarters, that he is an Irishman, and the son of a very respectable merchant in this city. We also learn, and indeed his conduct shows it, that he is a gentleman of the most exemplary character, and we have the authority of the Rev Rector of Killyshandra, himself a furious Orangeman, and a distinguished agitator, that though Mr Lyons is no party man, as eschews politics, vulgarly so called, as incompatible with his vocation, yet, that he is, notwithstanding, a zealous churchman, learned not only in his profession, but well skilled in the laws, canon and statute, which have been made, in Catholic as well as Protestant times, for its defence and sustentation.

One topic, therefore, must be removed from the appeal, which we shall continue to make to the people of England in this behalf, namely, our assumption of Mr. Lyons being an Englishman. And, after all, this is no great matter. All reasonable men in both countries—all men who desire to see, as we do, a perfect and intimate identification in habits, thinking, and sympathies, of the two islands, will feel precisely upon the subject, whether the oppressed individual was English, Scotch, or Irish. It is an act of gross and crying oppression, inflicted by certain Prelates of the Established Church, upon a man, a British subject, and a Minister of that Church. At the same time, we shall be ready to maintain—if any of the Orange party venture to touch upon the subject, but they durst not, we guess—that we were perfectly justified in the use which we made of a topic which we now abandon without feeling any regret.

A NEW PROVINCE IN IRELAND!

A writer in the *Sun*, arguing against a repeal of the Union, contends that if the principle were once conceded as regards Great Britain and Ireland, "the various provinces may insist upon a repeal of their unions, and Connaught be no longer held in hated alliance with Munster or Tipperary." What an intimate knowledge of Ireland is exhibited by this luminary, when he makes Tipperary a province distinct from Munster! And yet, perhaps, he is one of those who pretend to be so convinced of the danger of Repeal, that it should be "resisted even to the death."—*Morning Register.*

MR. COBBETT'S VISIT TO KILKE[NNY]

(FROM THE KILKENNY JOURNAL)

Sunday, One o'Clock.—At the above hour ... a meeting was held for the purpose of co... what manner Mr. Cobbett should be received ... entrance to Kilkenny. Though the gentlemen ... the meeting was assembled, had not had time to ... in proper form, and to give general notice of ... [consid]erably well attended.

As a preparatory step to further considerat[ion] ... Byrne and M Sullivan were deputed to wa[it on Mr] Bradley, one of our city sheriffs, to request ... use of the city court house for Mr Cobbett, in ... might more conveniently lecture. On their re[turn] ... Sullivan stated that Mr Bradley had at once ... compliance, on the ground that as he (Mr B) w... to poor laws, he did not wish to be instrument[al] ... advocacy of them. This communication excited ... ral dissatisfaction of the meeting. Mr Bradley, ... on a reconsideration of the subject, thought it ... in this instance to comply with the wishes of h[is fellow] citizens, and afterwards stated to Mr Sullivan ... seat to accommodate Mr Cobbett, and those d[esirous of] hearing him.

Mr Finn, M P, then read a letter received on ... from Mr Cobbett, detailing his route to Kilke[nny] ... terford, Clonmel, and Cork. He, read anot[her] ... also, received that morning, in which Mr Cob[bett stated] that he could not arrive in Kilkenny till seve[n o'clock] on Sunday evening. Mr Finn stated that in c... with the request of Mr E Smithwick, he had co... invitation from that gentleman to Mr Cobbett ... his house, while he remained, in this city. K... Cobbett's habits well, he had stated to him th... Smithwick's he would feel himself as free to ... inclinations as if he were in his own house. ... had slept for three nights at General Cockb[urn's] ... the next chamber to Mr Cobbett's, and he h... opportunity to note his habits when from ... Mr. Cobbett rose generally from four, to half ... and continued from the time of rising to write ... half past nine. In fact more than one half of his ... spent in writing. He never drank any thing ... than milk; and while others were sipping ... Cobbett was busy with mental labour. "I ... [sa]id," concluded Mr Finn, "all I know per[sonally of Mr] Cobbett's habits. ... [illegible] ... cannot take upon me to determine.—Perhaps ... [illegible] solicitations may induce him to ... from what I know of him, I am rather in[clined to think] that he will proceed to the Hotel, and re[main there] during his stay in Kilkenny."

Mr. P Byrne was then called to the Chair.

An address to Mr. Cobbett, from the ... [Kil]kenny, was next read, after which the address ... [in]habitants in general was read by Mr Maxwell ... [consid]eration of the meeting.

When the address had been read, Mr Finn ... objected to one passage in it, in which the ... of poor laws was alluded to. He (Mr F) was an ... to poor laws. He considered that Ireland would ... them. The moral character of the Irish would ... as degraded as that of the English, if a poor ... enacted in this country. Altogether, he did ... that the passage relative to poor laws should ... the Address.

Mr Maxwell replied to Mr Finn, and conte... without a provision for the poor, Ireland wo... prosper. He did not think the passage in any ... [ob]jectionable, and thought that the Address ou[ght to go] before Mr. Cobbett as it then stood.

A long discussion then ensued between Me[ssrs Finn] and Maxwell, in which many arguments were ... at some length, in favour of, and against the ...

Mr M Sullivan said, that when he was com[ing to the] meeting his mind was undecided on the subje[ct of Poor] Laws. The arguments he had since heard ... mined him in favour of them. Relative to th... he did not see why the passage in dispute ... omitted. They were going to meet Mr Cobbe[tt, to] welcome him to their city—they knew Mr ... political opinions—they knew he was coming ... [ad]vocate Poor Laws, and knowing that, it ... thought, be inconsistent in them to tell Mr Co[bbett] highly pleased they were with his visit, and wi... use of it, if, at the same time, they were opp[osed to the] chief object for which he had come to Irel[and. (Hear,] hear.) Mr Sullivan concluded by proposing th... dress which had been read by Mr Maxwell ... adopted without alteration or curtailment, as th... of the citizens of Kilkenny to Mr Cobbett.

Mr M'Gill seconded Mr Sullivan. He said ... rejected the passage in the address, relative to ... Mr. Finn would have some excuse for saying ... went, that he attended a meeting of the citi[zens of Kil]kenny, where the subject of poor laws was re... indignation. (Hear.) ...

Mr Finn replied to Mr M'Gill, and the dis[cussion, in] which Messrs Finn, Sullivan, Killeen, ... took part, was continued at some length. ... dress with a slight alteration was finally adop[ted, after] which the meeting separated at five o'clock.

Five o'Clock.—At this hour the persons d[esirous of] witnessing Mr Cobbett's arrival began to p[roceed to]wards the pike on the Dublin road. The e[vening was] very fine, and the crowds along the road ... streets through which he was expected to pa[ss were] im nse. It being Sunday, they were all, of cou[rse, dress]ed in their holiday clothes, and men and w... the fair sex were not lacking in curiosity to s[ee the cele]brated member for Oldham) looked very gay, ... the scene an air of liveliness and interest. ... which Mr. Cobbett was expected arrived at sev[en] ... and, after their two or three hours of anxious e[xpectation,] the disappointment of the crowd was great, wh... of Mr Cobbett, it conveyed a letter from Mr. ... Mr. Finn, informing him of Mr. Cobbett['s being pre]vented by a slight illness from leaving D[ublin that] day. The people, with feelings of disap[pointment] (which the assurance of Mr. Whittle that M[r Cobbett] would be here on Monday did not allay) the[n returned to] their homes.

Monday.—This day our fellow citizens ... over-sanguine of Mr. Cobbett's arrival, and ... quence, their determination of meeting him ... town became lukewarm, and there were, com[paratively,] but few watching the arrival of the coach whe... About six o'clock the Honourable Gentlem[an arrived at] the Hibernian Hotel, shortly after which he ... one of the windows and was hailed with ... cheering by the crowd assembled opposite t... He then spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, you are drawn hither by a curiosity ... ral, a curiosity to see a man of whom you have he[ard] ... and a curiosity which I am too desirous of giving ... gratify.—My business in Ireland is not the busine[ss of a] tourist; I come not here through a private and ... but I come, Gentlemen, to see you, to be acquaint[ed] ... to know why you are not as happy as my own count[rymen] ... make known to England what you are. I ha... your wants, I have heard much of what you have su[ffered] ... wish now to judge for myself. Gentlemen, no po[wer] could induce me to misrepresent you. I have been ... your country.—(Cheers).—I have been the advocate ... and I am anxious to make England and Ireland k... other; I want not to make a union by coercion. ... Union in name but a Union in reality; for, Gentlem[en, the two] countries are thus united, till England become[s] ... quainted with you, there can never be any good com... If I can assist in promoting this mutual knowledge ... means of making you known to each other, the ... my prayers, the dearest wish of my heart, at per... complished." (Vehement and long-continued ch[eers.)]

Mr Cobbett, having bowed to the crowd, ... drew, and shortly after re-appeared, acco[mpanied by Mr] Edmund Smithwick, Esq. in whose carriag[e he] immediately proceeded to the house of the ... crowd continued increasing as the vehicle mo... Patrick-street, High-street, and Coal ma[rket, and the] plaudits that accompanied the procession w[ere] ... frequent. When they came to Coal market ... stopped opposite the court-house, and Mr ... dressed a few words to the people. He th[anked them] for the kind manner in which they had receiv[ed him,] alluded to the state of Ireland, and the st... eight millions of inhabitants of a country wh... to support four times their number, starv... surrounded by plenty. He concluded by hopi[ng that after] the fatigues of the day they would pardon hi[m for the] brief in his address to them. This short speec[h was listened] to with the utmost attention, all being anxi[ous to catch] every syllable that fell from the mouth of s[o extra]ordinary being as Wm. Cobbett. The c... moved onward, the bosom of the crowd, ... to an immense size. Every window from ... of Cobbett, as he sat in the open carriage, ... was filled with persons eager to see him, ... again stopped, when it arrived at M...