



SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

MAGISTERIAL HUMANITY.

THE Poor Law Commission... A case at Marlborough police office on Saturday shows how the new law may be turned to the punishment of want, notwithstanding the arguments to the contrary of its best advocates.

Three poor children, a girl and two boys, were miserably apparelled, were charged with having been found together on the steps of a gentleman's house in Wimpole-street. The children were taken into custody by a policeman, to whom they stated that they had no home to go to, and that none of them had tasted food for three days.

Mr Twitly, the master of Marlborough poor house, who was present, stated that the prisoners had all been members of the workhouse, but had thought proper to abscond from thence.

The children admitted that such was the fact; but, not liking the treatment they had received, they wandered out, in hope of being able to procure some employment, but being disappointed, they were reduced to the state of starvation in which the policeman found them.

Mr Shutt (to Mr Twitly)—Take them into the workhouse again, keep them upon bread and water, let a work, and mind that you keep them strictly; and if they don't behave better, bring them to me, and I'll give them a month each at the treadmill. You need not be afraid (added the magistrate), the new Poor Law Local Act authorizes you to flag and imprison the paupers under your care, for misconduct, the same as if they were in the House of Correction.

Mr Twitly then left the office with the children, promising to follow the worthy Magistrate's advice.

The friends of the new Act protested that its severities were not intended to fall on helpless poverty, but on those who had the ability but not the will to work, and that the aged and impotent should have indulgent treatment. The helplessness of childhood differs in no essential respect from the helplessness of age, and in the above instance we see it fall under the rigours of the Act.

The declared object of the new law is to render the workhouse as irksome, that none will live in it who can get bread out of it. These poor children did precisely what it is the policy of the new law to induce the children of a larger growth to do.

Tramp up the child in the way he should go, says the wisest of men. Make the workhouse so irksome that all may fly from it, says the legislator. Fly the child who flies from it, says the magistrate. This is a very early lesson for young paupers—that it is a very early lesson to run from the workhouse in search of employment. Young people under such instruction should be fixed to the workhouse for life.

Habituated to the treatment, and bearing in their early impressions the lesson for flying from the place, more irksome than it, and having found labour more irksome than the privations to which they have been taught submission, how readily they must be prepared to return.

Mr Mind that you flag them severely, says the humane Magistrate in the case of the little fugitives from the Marlborough poor-house. You need not be afraid, the new Poor Law Act authorizes you to flag and imprison the paupers under your care for misconduct, the same as if they were in the House of Correction.

And what if the mischievous child they are, to be flagged severely in the House of Correction? By the new law, the punishment of the workhouse is intended to be as severe as that of the House of Correction.

To the child, instead of seeking for employment. To the child he says—You little villain, I will teach you not to run away from the poor-house; I will teach you to be content with its fare and water, and to sigh for nothing more; I will scourge all thoughts of work and independence out of your head; I will teach you to sit down content with a pauper's lot until you are a man able to earn a living by the toil of your hands and the sweat of your brow, and then, the tree growing as the twig is infused, this very act which now authorizes a severe scourging for the mischievous child flying from the poor-house—this same act will teach you, I say, to fly from the workhouse as you would fly from wretchedness and degradation; it will teach you to be discontented with the pauper's fare and privations; it will teach you to go forth and hunger rather than live on the bitter bread of pauperism; and to prefer any state to that of pauperism; it will teach you to seek independence for refuge; it will teach you that a pauper's lot is intolerable, that it is the lowest, the most degraded, the most contemptible state of human existence; but this is the lesson for your mind; at present the business is to flag you severely, by authority of the new Act, for flying from the poor-house in search of employment.

The kingdom of Heaven should indeed be the inheritance of the poor, seeing the lot laid out for them in this world. In infancy the course of tormenting begins. The pauper's child is scourged for seeking labour and independence, the pauper man is ground, and squeezed, and pinched, on suspicion of declining labour and independence. To discover whether he is a pauper of choice or of necessity, he is to be put to the question, not by the thump-screw, but by the belly-screw, under the direction of the grand inquisitors at the central board; and under such pressure if he yields, though guiltless of idleness, and says, "Fling open your doors; and let me to live as I may," should be yare employment, and by his own admission be held as a hedge, then comes the law upon him for sleeping in the open air as a vagabond, an overt act of poverty, and he is committed to the prison-house.

Thus in the workhouse he is subjected to every privation and irksome restraint, because it is supposed that his poverty may be of choice, and that he could procure the means of support if he would labour for it; but when an act of the law obliges him to seek employment, and he is unable to do so, he is held as a hedge, then comes the law upon him for sleeping in the open air as a vagabond, an overt act of poverty, and he is committed to the prison-house.

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THE POLICE.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

We approved of the institution of the Metropolitan Police, and we have seen no signs in the working of it to counteract the benefits in improved security. The faults have been such as we are to be expected in a new organization, and we have the satisfaction of finding that they are likely to be corrected. As for the danger to public liberty, we have always deemed the apprehension visionary; people who conjure up this phantom, carry to the account of the English police all the inquisitorial and oppressive powers of the French, which is much the same thing as painting a mousetrap with the terrors of a tiger; but wanting the dissimilarity between small things and great, let us ask, of what avail was the gendarmerie to tyranny, when Charles X. aimed the blow at the liberties of France? Who heard or thought of the police in the Three Days? If, then, the strong gendarmerie of France is so weak an instrument against a struggle for liberty, what would be the comparatively petty force which fills some patriots in this country with such dire alarms? It is straining at gnats, and swallowing camels, to dread danger to liberty from the police, while a standing army is maintained, any three regiments of which would be more than equal, in efficiency, for any bad purpose, to all the organized constables in London. Yet the cry has been for the military rather than the police, and the riot of the latter at Colindale-fields has been instigated, in proof of their greater ferocity; but compare the worst results of that outrage with the bloodily tragedy perpetrated by the Yeomanry at Bloomsbury, on the 19th August, 1819. Why, even the affray a few days ago at Chatham, seems to terror, violence, and injury, to have equalled the Spafields affair, though the actors were not men in blue, armed with bludgeons; but men in red, armed with bayonets.

For our own parts, we have no fear for liberty either from red coats or blue coats, either from bludgeons or bayonets. All these instruments are the creatures of the public purse, and while the public purse is even as much as it is under the public control, we fear them not. Tyranny in this government, must be tenant-at-will. Its term must be short. A vote of the House of Commons cuts the thread of its existence—the supplies are refused, and the army is disbanded. Little is to be feared from the executive arm, while its muscles, owe their nourishment to the depositories of the popular power. We might be more democratic, but with our present representation, we are democratic enough to laugh at the sword. It does its worst in costing money. Our quarrel is with the charge of the sword. It is a table blade, which cuts up the substance of the people, and in that it does its worst.

In these days no fear for liberty, we are not averse to placing the best instruments in the hands of government, especially when these instruments serve for the every-day purposes of public protection, and can only, by a stretch of imagination, be supposed, in some remote contingency, to be available against the nation's freedom. We would not sacrifice the good we can have from a constitution at every hour of our lives, because of some vague danger that may be apprehended in some possible but improbable event. We are strenuous advocates for a responsible government, but not for a government with a wooden sword, which is as powerless for good as for harm. We wish that the people would rather apply themselves to strengthening the responsibilities of the executive arm, than to blunting the instruments it holds for daily service. A long course of bad government has made the people look upon the government as an enemy, as something always disposed for mischief, and which is not to be trusted with sharp tools; but this state of opinion implies the sufficiency of a government which were a disgrace to a nation, and it is no longer just. We have now such a hold upon the government, that it is our own fault if we do not obtain more in steadily and soberly, and the head of the body natural may then be as rationally jealous and apprehensive of the knife and fork in the hands, as the public intelligence jealous and apprehensive of instruments for common service, trusted to the executive arm responsible to the representative body. The democracy for which we argue ends in good government. We would extend the power of the people as the base of good government, that being the point of the cone.

FORBIDDEN POLICY.—POWER OF RUSSIA.

We have said, and said advisedly, that Russia was not then in a condition to have hazarded the hospitality of England, and that when the Sultan applied to us, in the crisis of his fate, after the battle of Koniakh, we might have interposed, not only without risk, but with decisive effect. Would that we could add, that the same is still the case. In truth, however, our danger, while declining incessantly on the danger of Russia, have continued to add so grievously to its power, both in the centre and the south of Europe, that it is difficult to see how any effectual barrier can be opposed to its career. It is too late to get our feet into the bridle; Russia stands seated at the gates. In return for the seasonable assistance rendered to him in his extremity by the Czar, the Sultan, with a Russian fleet lying at the Golden Horn, and fifty thousand Muscovites encamped on the shores of Scutari, signed a treaty, binding the Porte to admit the ships of war of no nation save Turkey and Russia through the Dardanelles. The wolf has taken the sheep under

SKETCHES ON IRISH HIGHWAYS.

(FROM THE NEW MONTHLY.)

We take the following from a charming paper under this title in the New Monthly. No one who is acquainted with Mrs. S. C. Hall's exquisite delineations of Irish character and manners, can fail to recognize the hand-writing. The writer, he it observed, on arriving at the village of Bannow—a village not slightly memorable in the history of Ireland—has been requested by a blind old man, a true and faithful servant of her family, to take his daughter with her to England, and bring her up there after her own fashion.

Nora was summoned from an inner room to undergo a personal scrutiny. She came for her knitting on her fingers, and her face stepped in blouses. I had seldom seen a creature more lovely; yet her beauty was of that peculiar character which neither painter nor author can describe—resembling a field violet more nearly than any other, the charm of which consists partly in its perfume, partly in its colour, but chiefly in the modesty of its aspect and bearing.

My seat was opposite a little window overhanging an older tree. One of the panes was broken, and a portion of dilapidated lead had been thrust into the aperture. As the blind father disappeared upon what the pretty Nora might, would, and should do, I perceived the hat, moved, at first gently, and finally drop to the ground. I suspected that this was occasioned by some one outside who wanted to hear what was going forward within; the slight noise arrested Furlong's attention, and Nora's blushes deepened when he inquired what it was.

"The rat, father," she replied, "is ever after the bits of birdseed that build in the tree."

I thought Furlong looked as if he did not quite believe her; and while he expatiated upon the maid's good qualities, and the extraordinary benefits I should derive from confiding in Irish servants, I kept my eye fixed on the window. The poor fellow was so earnest, so anxious, I should take his daughter, that I hardly knew how to refuse; it is very difficult to say "No," and all the while there stood Nora, looking so pretty and so graceful, that I was fairly at fault, when, just at the moment, the face of a singularly handsome youth peeped into the window, and was instantly withdrawn. The motion, though slight, attracted the father's attention, and again he demanded what occasioned the noise. Nora saw I had noted how matters really were; she clasped her hands and looked earnestly at me, and I was both annoyed and amused by the extreme readiness of her replies.

"The mottled hen would never lay an egg, but is the thack, and had just flown up," said I. I looked very grave, and Nora said she was displeased. A few minutes afterwards I left the cottage, but had not gone far before I perceived the very youth, leaning over the parapet of a bridge, industriously employed in picking up fragments of mortar and bits of the pretty mottled hen into the stream beneath. As I drew nearer he removed his hat, and making an exceedingly awkward bow, while his hands were at deep earnest as the cunning Aeneas he inquired—

"If I wanted a boy in London to look after the farm—if I did—would you be the one to possess a farm, and consequently I did not need his services."

"God bless you, Ma'am, that's neither here nor there; I hope your son, going to the North, may be away from us. She'll never be any use to me, she's not up to the English ways—her father thinks she is—but she is not—she'll never do you any good."

"I quite agree with you, I replied, somewhat maliciously. I'm thinking her exactly what you say; a girl who will never do any good."

"Oh, blessed Virgin! he exclaimed, "the entire countenance expressing astonishment and displeasure. I never said that of Nora; she's that's been the comfort to her mother, the hands and eyes of her whole family—she, that her poor blind father trusted against. And for what?—just because she'd a heart with feeling in it?—Oh, Ma'am, dear! if ever you war in love yourself, which, in course, you war—think of poor Nora; this argument was unanswerable; and the young man followed it up with the story of his love; in a strain of eloquence, and fervour which proved his sincerity. I'm as good as her to the way of fidelity," he continued, "and as for her father, talking about her being too young, her mother was younger by seven months when she married. And, however it stood firmly on the ground, and stretched: his long muscular arms upwards as he spoke—"here's I was four times to work for her, and if he wants her to travel, why we'll go to America, and he'll be beholden to anything or any one but ourselves. God is good, and the angels will mediate each other; but as to enjoy Nora, would she so good, you mistake me, Ma'am, entirely. She's good and a blessing to every one, only, I think, somehow she wouldn't suit the English, she's too lively and not used to spruce-gaiting."

"Here was a nice affair. The same evening, as I was meditating upon the queer disposition of the Irish to the discipline of Malins, Nora, with streaming eyes, tapped gently at the window of my dressing-room—

"I thought, lady dear," she said, "after many profuse hints, I might as well thought you out the rights of it; for I saw you thought had of me for the bit of a lead about the window. Well, you see all my life I've had nothing but trouble; the darkness came on my father before I was nine years old, and he lost his sweet temper along with the light, and my mother's heart would have been broke with the crossness, only I come between her and him. Well, I used to lead him about all day, and nurse the children all night, with my own arms, and my own feet; but the heart was always fight with me for all that; and of a sobby Samiel, Harry (that's the boy's name), though he was only a bit of a boy, then, used to lead me his shoes, that I might go ahead to Mass. And last he says, 'Nora, I had a mind for the sea, but I'll not go—I'll be a shoemaker, as my father was before me; and then you shall never wear shoes.' Well, out of that the kindness grew, and my father knew it, but never said a word against it until lately, when the crossness overcame him entirely; and then he wanted to keep me with you, my lady, which I'd have been proud and happy of, only for Harry, my lady. Poor boy, he'd take on with the lowness of spirits—so he would."

"Has he any way of supporting you if you were married?"

SUPPORTING YOU.

(FROM THE NEW MONTHLY.)

Supporting! Oh, sure two together wouldn't eat more than two by themselves—it's the one expense, married or single. Besides, he has a trade, and if he could get any work—

"This," he appeared to me of much importance, and I was foolish enough to think of reasoning with a young girl in love.

"What are you to do if he were unable to get any?"

"We could only do as we did before," replied Nora, rolling up the corner of her apron.

"But suppose you had a parcel of children?"

"Oh! it would be a long time first."

"But again, you would be in the midst of trouble."

"Well, sure; it's only what I'm used to."

"I think your wisest plan, Nora, will be to get a situation in some gentleman's family. I will speak to my friends about you. You saw a little money; perhaps—Harry might do the same—and I will make your father promise that then he will not object to your union."

"God bless you, Ma'am, dear!—it's all very true. You see Harry may be mighty kind to me, but he'll give me this new handkerchief, and then the new ribbons; and his father was as hard upon him as my father was upon me. So, as every one turned again on why we took the mere to each other, and—got married last week?"

"LONDON POLICE.—CAPTURE OF CORNELL'S ACT OF GOVERNMENT.—William 'Teg' Cornell, one of the most notorious sinners in Westchester, who has for a great length of time obtained the title of 'the King of the Catskills,' was captured by the police, and placed in the house of Mr. Barrell, a public house, in the village of Cornwall. It appeared from the evidence of Inspector Brewster and police constables, that the B. Division, who had been called in the morning they went to the house, No. 47, Orchard-street, having got to the street door, they proceeded up stairs to the back room, on the second floor, where they found Cornell after tea-time; they thrust it open; the prisoner was sitting by the side of the fire, and had a plate of beef-steak for his hand for making his supper; they could seize him, but he broke it to pieces. After a desperate resistance, he was secured. There was another man in the room, who was 'Teg's' partner; and they made their escape during the confusion. A public house in the village of Cornwall, where the King of the Catskills resided, was also visited by the police, and some of the King's cats were seized. Some of the King's cats were seized, and a dog of the name of 'Puff' and a good half-grown dog, were also seized. The King's cats were seized, and a dog of the name of 'Puff' and a good half-grown dog, were also seized. The King's cats were seized, and a dog of the name of 'Puff' and a good half-grown dog, were also seized.

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Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Government Consols, 3 per Cent, and various bank shares.

NOTICE TO THE IRISH NATION

Dublin, October 8, 1834. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. In accordance with your wishes...

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE DAY FOR THIS YEAR (1834)

The patriotic inhabitants of every Parish in the Kingdom will, therefore, please to make the requisite arrangements...

JOHN POWLER, CORNELIUS MACLOUGHLIN, DAVID LYNCH, PATRICK VINCENT FITZPATRICK, Secretary.

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...

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1834.

(FROM THE PRESS.) The Paris Papers of Monday, which arrived this morning, together with a letter from our Correspondent...

Letters have been received from Toulon to the 27th of September; they state that the greatest activity prevails at present in that place...

We learn from Trieste that great activity has for some time past existed in that port, in consequence of the exertions which have been made to put the English vessels there in a proper state for sea.

ADDRESS OF THE CORK MAGISTRATES TO MR. CROSS

If anything were wanting to prove the discordant elements of which opposite parties in Ireland are made up, the melancholy address of fully and cordulence, presented by some of the gentry of Cork to a convicted Magistrate, lately in the commission of the peace...

here is the march of intellect with a vengeance. A magistrate goes upon another man's ground, tramples down his corn, endeavours without provocation to handcuff a free subject...

When I stand and behold, scarce has his merciful bile had time to abate, from fever heat to temperate, than his admirers discover that he is not what he seemed to be, and that his offence arose from a desire of preventing a breach of the peace.

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EDUCATION—CR

We have copied in another column an article on the relation between the two sexes...

The teacher instructs the pupil in the principles of arithmetic, and in the more useful parts of the science...

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