

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3010.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1834.

Price 6

MR COBBETT IN IRELAND
(FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER OF SATURDAY.)

TO CHARLES MARSHALL, LAWYER,
New-Quay, Waterford, 14th October, 1834.

My dear Sir—From Dublin this city is about sixty English miles. Very fine land all the way, except in very few places, and there the land is better than the greater part of the inclosed land in your part of Surrey; and, as to our common people, there is no one who would not be glad to believe that there is any land so poor in the world; and yet I shall have to tell you presently that those who do the work on this fine land are in a state of poverty the most complete. When I get home I will put into a little book a full account of all that I see here. I only tell you in these letters of such things as you can well understand; such things as will enable you to judge of the real state of the working people in this fine country; such things as will serve to show you what the Scotch emigrating vagabonds are endeavouring to persuade the parliament to make you and your children submit to—giving you to understand, at the same time, that the Scotch nation, who are as good people as any in the world, detest and abhor these vagabonds as much as I do.

In coming from Dublin I came through a horse fair in a little town. I should think that there were two thousand horses; there were none of them what we call large horses; but there was not a pair one amongst them all; and I have not seen a pair horse, colt, row, ox, steer, heifer, sheep, pig, goose, or turkey, or fowl, since I came into the country. Man and woman, and working man and woman, are the only animals that suffer here from hunger and cold.

In this city of Kilkenny (which is the capital of a county of the same name), which is beautifully situated on a fine river, and which contains more than twenty thousand people, there are two societies for assisting the poor—some called the charitable, the other the benevolent. These societies make collections of money to relieve the poor; but so great is the number of these poor, so low the wages, so great and horrible is the want, that these societies have been obliged to refuse all assistance to such as are able to get; and also, to all persons who are able to get one meal in twenty-four hours of the very worst sort of potatoes, which they call "lumpers." And mind, Marshall, I have the proof of these facts under the assurance of gentlemen of the city, and under the hands of the managers of these very societies. And Marshall, I beg you all to mind what I say, this is the state to which, if my firm belief, all of you and your children will come, if you do not do your duty by supporting the parliament to protect you. If the poor laws of England be put down, this is the state to which you must come; and about that great matter I will tell you another time; so that you and all of you may understand what I do.

I told you in my first letter that I saw five Swedish troops and a regiment of British soldiers, who were on their march to the north. They belonged to a rich gentleman, who got some of my seed. I have not seen another piece of either in the country! Having seen the people in the cities, I went yesterday to see them in the country; and I saw the state of both laborers and farmers.—There was one village with about as many houses as there are in the village of Ash, about 70 or 80 perhaps, the scattered ones and all. The places which I call houses were in general from ten to twelve feet square; the walls made of rough stone and mud, white over, and about nine feet high; no ceiling; rough rafters, covered with old rotten black thatch; in some a glass window the size of your hat, in two or four little panes; in others no window at all, but a hole or two holes in the wall, about a foot long and four or five inches wide; the floor nothing but the bare earth; no chimney; but a hole at one end of the roof to let out the smoke, arising from a fire made against the wall of that end of this miserable shed; this hole is sometimes surrounded by a few stones put on that part of the roof a foot or two high; generally it is not, and in cold weather the poor, ragged, half-naked creatures stop up the hole to keep in the smoke, to keep them from pishing with cold! The fuel is peat, just such as that dug out of our moors, and never a stick of wood and the people get the big dead weeds to light their fires and to boil their potatoes. One of these places costs the landlord about four pounds to build it, and the poor creature pays from thirty shillings to fifty pounds a year rent for them, without any place for without an inch of land, without any place for even a piggy. And this is the state to which the emigrating and greedy Scotch vagabonds would have the parliament reduce you, in order to enrich the landlords, hoping to get from them rewards for their crimes; but will our member of parliament, Mr. Leech, listen to such damnable advice? No; and it is our bounden duty to support him in his opposition to all such hard-hearted schemes.

As to the goods in the hole, there are an iron pot, a rough table, or a board laid across two piles of stones, seats of stones, or of boards laid from one stone to another, and that is all the stock of goods except a slab of which I shall speak presently. Every hole has a pig; the pig eats of the family and generally sleeps in the same place. The potatoes are taken up, and turned out into a great dish, which dish is a shallow basket, made of sticks with the bark on. The family squat round this basket, and take out the potatoes with their hands; the pig stands, and is helped by some one, and sometimes he eats out of the pot. He goes in and out about the hole like one of the family. The family sleep, huddled up together, on dead weeds or a little straw in one corner of the hole, and the pig, in a similar bed, in another corner. The pig is the person of most consequence. He is sold to pay the rent; if he fail, the family are turned out into the naked air to perish, which has been the case with many thousands of wretches, there being no poor law here to save their lives.

I must speak to you about the farmers in my next letter—in the meanwhile pay great attention to what I have said here; and of you make up your minds to be brought into this state, or resolve to do your duty in the manner that I have before described. My note is brought into this state by little and little, until at last they cannot help themselves. Mind this, and attend all of you to the advice of your master and friend,
WILLIAM COBBETT.

THE HANDSOME CHANCELLOR
Our friend, the Chancellor, has certainly occupied a very considerable portion of the public of late, and he promises not to relax in his endeavours to play—

"Such tricks before high heaven,
As make the people laugh."

But we do not, however, like to see criticism descend into a disquisition upon his personal beauty.—"Handsome is a handsome does," is the proper opinion to be entertained; and we therefore say that he does ought not to be abused if he should happen to drink more than three glasses of wine. The Scotch papers have, since the Edinburgh dinner, abounded in sketches of his lordship. Every feature has been dissected with the curious ingenuity of a Lavater; and if it had not been rather too impertinent, the Scotch physiognomist would have been continually at his elbow.

The following summary, however, represents the countenance as it is in its kind, and shows the discriminating discernment of the Scotch nation. We take it from an Edinburgh paper:—"The Chancellor's face would be really handsome if— what a difficulty is that!—it to get over— if it was not unrequivalently ugly." There never was closer reasoning or a more satisfactory conclusion.—*London Satirist.*

FROM THE TREE-SUN.
We have more "last words from Mr. Baxter" than another speech from the Lord Chancellor. His fame promises to rival the renown of the Aradian shepherd-boy, "piping away as though he should never grow old." Yet he seems to have a sense of age; but that sense only impresses him with additional confidence, and nerves him against all misgivings. In his speech at Salisbury (delivered from a balcony, on occasion of his receiving an address), he said, such as my principles have been, and such as has been my conduct, such will they continue to be, and, at least, until some one shall succeed in convincing me that I am wrong; but at a time of life this is little to brag of. So that every coming year opens up a source of congratulation to Lord Brougham, as lessening his chances of improvement, and as tending to confirm him in his old courses. We are not disposed to waste our advice, to throw away our remonstrances—to urge the benefit of abolition to a nature not to be made whiter. Life is short, so should be our comments on the Chancellor's speeches.

Lord Brougham again assures his audience that he is impressed with an unalterable conviction that all the honours lavished upon him are bestowed simply by reason of his having the singularly happy fortune of seeing a sovereign who lives in the hearts of his people. Last people should doubt his sincerity, he repeats the assertion. "I have already mentioned," he says, "a man of firm, but really because it is the plain truth, how much of your regard I owe to the just popularity of the King." His lordship will not be separated from his Sovereign; he insists upon clinging to him in idea, like a Siamese twin; his conscience will not let him part from him whose conscience he keeps. There is certainly something in this more than natural—something more than meets the ear of those to whom it is addressed. The meaning of that something is intended solely for the ear Royal.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—John Paterson and John Kerry were, some weeks ago, regularly proclaimed in the parish churches of Kilmarnock, and an objection being stated against the banns, the bridal night was appointed, and all things put in order for the ceremony. On the forenoon of the wedding day, the bridegroom had occasion to go into the country on some business, but he swore by 'n' was sworn' worth, to return by a certain hour in the evening. The hour came, but no man; another and another elapsed, but yet no bridegroom appeared, and Jenny, 'roost her head high,' on being so cruelly slighted. The company had been long met, and as the hour which the minister had fixed for the ceremony had now expired—what was to be done, no one could say. The patience of every one, bride and all, seemed fairly worn out, when some of the company at last suggested that the party should wait on the minister, and inform his reverence that the bridegroom had not been able to come to the appointed time, but as no fears were entertained of his having 'fallen in his truth,' they momentarily expected his arrival, and the knot could be tied next morning. This was agreed on, and away they posted in a body towards the Clergyman's house, the bride on the way walked arm-in-arm with the bridegroom's brother, and it would appear that a brief courtship had sufficed to win the fair one, for some how or other, the loving pair produced the extract proclamation of banns to the minister, who, unconscious of the fraud about to be practised on him, united them as man and wife. Scarcely, however, had the knot been tied and the parties left the house, when, lo! the husband that was to be, made his appearance, and claimed his bride. The brother disowned his claim, and a bit of a kick-up ensued. Friends interfered, and at last got the bridegroom pacified, and after some altercation, the possession of the bride was ceded to the last comer. She had not, however, been a day or so with him until she changed her mind, and returned to her wedded mate. Subsequently, the two brothers, who are natives of the "first gem of the sea," made a somewhat fitting offer, leaving the female to do penance for her impurity of conduct. We believe the clergyman who was in fault to marry the parties, by the production of the marriage lines, as soon as he discovered the imposture, very properly acquainted the Sheriff with the fact, and on Thursday last the Sheriff Substitute and Procurator Fiscal proceeded to Kilmarnock, where he instituted an investigation into the particulars of this, we believe, unprecedented case.—*W. W. Observer.*

IF I WERE THE KING.—The Duc de Richelieu, in his old age, was one day complaining to what I have said here; and of you make up your minds to be brought into this state, or resolve to do your duty in the manner that I have before described. My note is brought into this state by little and little, until at last they cannot help themselves. Mind this, and attend all of you to the advice of your master and friend,
WILLIAM COBBETT.

ABSURDITY OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN
PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

The abscision between physic and surgery was unknown to the fathers of our art; and we will venture to assert that if Hippocrates and Galen had been pueri, they never would have raised those magnificent monuments of their genius, which, even in the present advanced age of science, cannot be contemplated without veneration and wonder. The separation alluded to originated in the twelfth century, an age of profound ignorance and barbarism, when the "high moral feeling" of certain ecclesiastics became suddenly subsided at the loss of blood attendant on surgical procedures. What was instituted by folly has been perpetuated by fraud. We doubt not that few individuals have advocated the separation of medicine from a sincere conviction of its utility; but the history of the profession sufficiently demonstrates, that it has been chiefly resorted to as a cloak for ignorance, or a pretext for monopoly. Thus a physician called on in a sudden emergency, to secure the removal of a stone, might, instead, decline interfering on the alleged ground of professional dignity—but is it not just possible that his determination might be influenced by an entire acquiescence of where the artery was to be found? Again, certain corporations might be pointed out, to whom a medico-surgical state of things would be an utter abomination, because, if it were to take place, their occupation would be over! The absurdity of the distinction between physic and surgery, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that those who have such weighty reasons for advocating it have never been able to show wherein it consists; all the attempts made to draw a line of demarcation between the two departments being not merely ineffectual, but absolutely ludicrous. Rationale is the only answer they are entitled to, and none can be more felicitous than the well known sarcasm of Mr. Lawrence, who proposes, in order to make the matter clear, to have one set of doctors for the right side of the body and another for the left.

But, admitting the distinction to be arbitrary, and destitute of any foundation in nature, some may possibly argue, that in certain cases he is not only referred to the province of the physician, and others to that of the surgeon, each, by consulting separately his own portion of the field, and applying his mind to a limited number of objects, is likely to attain to more exact knowledge than if his attention were more divided.

In maintaining the indivisibility of physic and surgery, we by no means intend to deny that an individual may with advantage direct his attention more especially to either branch, or to any subdivision of either, provided his mind be duly prepared for its cultivation by a theoretical and practical acquaintance with the whole. But we do not most strenuously affirm, that medicine can never be philosophically pursued except by practitioners who are *medico-choraei* during a considerable portion of their professional career. Peculiarity of mind, or difference of opportunity, may determine one to the more especial cultivation of physic, and another to that of surgery; but, in bringing this question to bear on a subject which at present ought never for a moment to be lost sight of—the great subject of medical reform—we cannot but express our firm conviction, that any partition established by law between physic and surgery is false in principle, and injurious in practice. Let all members of the medical profession be properly qualified in both departments, and let each individual be left free to practice either or both as he feels inclined. We will add that the best informed and most enlightened will inevitably be led, for many years of their practice, to engage as extensively as possible in both.

If, under such a system, certain individuals should be led by natural genius, or peculiar advantages, to a more than usual degree of knowledge in either branch, such physicians and surgeons as these would indeed be worthy of the confidence of their brethren; the former would be distinguished by knowing more of physic, but not less of surgery, than the generality of practitioners—the latter by knowing more of surgery, but not of physic.

How wofully different is the present state of things, where the chief qualification for superior rank in medicine seems to consist in ignorance of one or the other half of it; and where those who study their calling most philosophically, and practise it most beneficially to the public, are degraded to the level of subordinate members of the profession!—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A few days since a former consigned to the custody of "mine hostess" of the Sun Tavern, New-road, 220 Bank of England note. The good lady, in her anxiety to secure the property of her customer, deposited it, for safe keeping, in an antique china teapot, which had long stood on a shelf in a little back chamber. Yesterday morning the owner called to claim his property, who the teapot had vanished, note and all. Inquiry was instantly set on foot, as to what had become of the fragile deposit of this valuable piece of paper. The servant girl was asked if she knew any thing about it, when, to the great vexation of her mistress, she informed her that it had been used for making breakfast. The pot was immediately produced, and upon examination, it was found that the note was safe at the bottom, under a heap of tea leaves; and, although perforated and stained with tea-leaves, still, fortunately for the owner, was in a negotiable state.

A ROYAL PUNNY VENTER.—The chief contraband to the *Anglo* the best newspaper set up in France, by Dr. Theophrastus Reaumur, in 1641, was his Majesty Louis XIII. Several of the MSS. of his Majesty's letters are to be seen in Balthazar's collection, full of boys and creatures; in particular, a review of his own interview with the Cardinal Duke of Lorraine in 1643. This sovereign, dull as he was, occasionally said a good thing. L'asson, Duc d'Orleans, his brother, being extremely tenacious of the score of his royal dignity, insisted that the lords, his courtiers, should remain unexcused in his presence. One day, as he was accompanying the King to St. Germain's, Louis XIII. perceived that several noble men went beside the carriage, were extremely moving under the glare of the sun. "Put on your hats, gentlemen," said he; "my brother is certainly to express them. But what can he do?"

GRAND REVIEW AND PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 93d HIGHLANDERS.

One of the most imposing military spectacles we ever witnessed in this city, took place on Tuesday last (in a spacious field behind the barracks), on the occasion of his Grace the Duke of Wellington reviewing the above corps, and presenting it with a pair of new colours, those belonging to the regiment having been so long unfurled in every quarter of the globe, that they were but mere fragments of what they had once been. As a mark of respect towards these old and faithful companions—for under every circumstance, and in every vicissitude, they had never quitted the post of honour—we understand they will, in a short time, be consigned to the tomb with military honours, and the regret of every member of the 93d.

From the early part of the day, the ground had been taken up by a detachment of the dragoons, who preserved a large quadrangular space in the centre of the field, and maintained it, with few exceptions, with unbroken lines. This was the precise picture of things at the hour of one o'clock, when every military person who appeared in sight was supposed to be the great Duke himself, and the curiosity of the spectators was intensely excited. The barracks, meanwhile, presented another scene of activity. About the mess room, a pavilion, about one hundred feet in length, was erected, the interior of which was fancifully decorated with a vast profusion of evergreens, and the tables furnished with every delicacy of the season, intended as a *dejeuner a la fourchette*; while the mess room glittered with massive services of plate, which had a splendid appearance. On the opposite side of the barracks square, long rows of forms were arranged for the non-commissioned officers and privates, with their wives and children, to dine upon.

About one o'clock, the regiment having mustered, marched to the general parade ground, where several minor evolutions were gone through, when the field Marshal, attended in the *W. d'or* uniform, and accompanied by several officers, entered the field, and was saluted by the regiment, the band at the same time playing the appropriate and inspiring air of "See the Conquering Hero Come." The scene at this time was animated beyond description. The hundreds of glittering bayonets, the waving plumes, and the flowing tartans, were irresistibly imposing; added to which, the bright glare of beauty gave a charm to the scene, which we have seldom, if ever, witnessed.

The Duke having rode slowly along the front of the men, returning to the open space by the rear, the regiment formed itself into three sides of a square, with open ranks, and again saluted his Grace, which he returned, when the colours were delivered into the hands of Colonel Buzon and Major Falls, by whom they were delivered to the senior ensigns, who exchanged them for the old standards.

The Duke of Wellington then took his station in front of the regiment, accompanied by a host of ladies and gentlemen who had been permitted to enter the square, and delivered the following address in a clear, emphatic voice:—

Colonel Magregor, and the officers, and non-commissioned officers of his Majesty's 93d Regiment—It is, I assure you, with the utmost satisfaction, that I have this day been enabled to attend to the invitation of your commanding officer, to present you with these colours. It has frequently happened, on my passage through the city of Canterbury, that I have had occasion to observe the soldier-like and orderly appearance of your regiment—an appearance so gratifying to me, that I assure you I was most anxious to see you under arms. I felt this anxiety on another ground; for I had heard of your conduct in different quarters of the globe, during the late war—especially at the Cape of Good Hope! and I had heard of the distinguished state of the regiment, not only in quarters, but in the field. The gratification, therefore, which I now experience in presenting these colours to you, is beyond my feeble power of expression. They are composed of the colours of the three nations constituting the United Kingdom; and it will be your duty, under all circumstances, and in every situation, to consider them as your head quarters. Upon all occasions, you must regard them as your rallying point; and defend them to the utmost, as your predecessors did, who fought and bled for their country, their Sovereign, and the institutions under which we live. I cannot, however, call upon you to defend these colours and your King, without pointing out to you those qualities which are especially requisite for the due and effective discharge of that duty. I see before me many good and excellent soldiers—many veterans, but it is not to individual exertions that I would direct your attention. Highlanders as you are, you know well that halloo like yourselves can perform the services requisite for you only by discipline and subordination. Unless good order prevail, confusion must arise. If you mean to defend these colours, you must preserve strict subordination, and observe all the rules of discipline and good order, which are expressly laid down for your government. It is those rules which enable your officers to perform the services required of them; while they teach the soldier to acknowledge them as his chiefs—to look up to them as his protectors. Whenever discipline exists, the soldier is left in the enjoyment of individual happiness, because he does not require the interference of his officers. It is impossible that men like you can be ignorant of the duties I have pointed out. Therefore, I beg you to pay the strictest regard to these salutary regulations, which exist only for your own good, and that you will pay the strictest regard to the commands of your officers, rise, otherwise, you will become the contempt of your enemies and the scorn of your friends. I entreat you, therefore, not to forget this duty. I have passed my best years in barracks, in camp, and in the field; and it has been my disposition to study and supply the wants of the soldier; but if you desire to be an efficient corps, and to enjoy the respect of your fellow-countrymen, preserve discipline and good order in every circumstance. It is, I assure you, essentially necessary to enable you to defend these colours, to protect your King, to uphold the laws and just

tions, and to increase the glory of your country as your predecessors have done.

The gallant Duke having concluded, Colonel Magregor returned thanks on the part of the officers and men, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The Grenadiers then marched from the right, to the line along the front, the band playing the "British Grenadiers." The ensigns then took post in the center, when the Grenadiers marched in slow time to the left of the line, and filed between the ranks of the battalion; the colors halting at their proper station in the center. The battalion then wheeled into column and marched in slow and quick time, when a general salute was made; after which his Grace complimented the commanding officer upon the very soldier-like appearance, and efficient state of the regiment, particularly dwelling upon the discipline and steadiness of it. Having filed to private parade, the whole marched to the barracks-yard, where the grenadier company paraded as guard of honour to salute his Grace on going to the mess room. A large party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the warrior, in number amounting to 150, and partook of the refreshment which had been prepared for them. The noble Duke's stay was not of any lengthened duration, and his departure was marked by nearly the whole of the company quitting, at the same time, the festive scene.

Arrangements were now made to prepare the banquet for the Duke's Grace, amounting to between 500 and 600. Entertainment with roasted and baked meats, was served in the barracks, from every part of the regiment, where amiable and cordial conversation was going on. The orderly demeanour of the men, the unassuming deportment of the women, and the neat and cleanly appearance of the children, made a powerful impression on the minds of those who witnessed the scene. The dinner being over, abundance of good old English beer was served, and the evening closed close by, the soldiers in small parties, in various portions of the yard, danced the Highland reel to the inspiring strains of the bagpipes.

During the evening, when the evening dance had collected large masses of spectators together, a body of men surrounded Sergeant Major Macleod, and having placed him upon the shoulders of a stout grenadier, he was paraded round the yard. Upon inquiry we learned that this novel ceremony was a mark of respect to his gentlemanly and unassuming conduct. Several others were afterwards "chaired," until night put an end to their joyous revel.

DOUBTFUL POSITIONS!

An amusing comedy of errors lately took place in this city. Two jolly companions, the one a married upholsterer, and the other a single-blessed knight of the thimble, resolved to have a merry carouse on a certain joyful occasion. The upholsterer continued his sacrifice to the god Bacchus till a late hour, when he thought of trying to "send his weary way home," and by the help of horse sides and area railings, his refractory legs carried him to the top of his own stairs at Sturk-bridge, but here the weakness of the flesh overcame him, and being unable to knock at the door, he lay down and fell fast asleep. It should here be mentioned that the single tailor and married upholsterer were next door neighbours, and the youth not having yet arrived at home his mother became anxious about his return, and on opening the door to ascertain if there was any appearance of his coming, the prudent dame, as fate would have it, stumbled over the "sleeping beauty" who had just lain down at the wrong door! A mother's heart is perpetually on her own offspring, and the good lady, at once thought the man "a standing prodigy" was her own boy, so without striking a light, she called her husband to assist, and the supposed son was stripped and put to bed. Shortly after the couple had again retired to rest, a loud knock came to the door, and a voice demanding admittance. The voice was their son's, but the people had only one son, and him they had just put to bed! It must be his wrath, thought the terrified parents! Demands for admittance continued—the couple ran to the youth's bed, and still their supposed son was there!—methinks I screen a "murder and brownie!" the neighbours (including the upholsterer's wife) crowded to the scene of confusion, when the tailor's parents, who had only one son, discovered that they had one in bed and another at the door! The poor upholsterer was awake in the *strawbed*, and came forth from his unwarped bed like one from the dead. His wife was at it at almost dead with fright, but a lively attack of jealousy brought her round to her proper sense, and it would have been all but "thunder and turf" had not a Storkbridge wayman, who happened to be present, delivered a lecture on natural philosophy, which operated like a narcotic on the dispirited parties, and sent them all once more to the land of Nod.—*Scotsman.*

A DESTRUCTIVE SHOOT.—We stated in a former number, that Col. R. Sutton shot from a pony, upon Col. Peel's manor, at Bockenhay, near Thetford, between the hours of seven and three, 110 brace of birds. The shooting so great a number of birds is sufficient to excite surprise, but the manner in which it was accomplished is still more interesting. The Col. was attended by thirty persons carrying bags upon long poles, who placed themselves round the fields where the coveys were found; the birds being frightened, flew in various directions, but to a great distance, and were correctly marked down. The Col. was furnished with two double barrelled guns, which were substituted for two others at the instant required; he shot from either shoulder, and in many instances two brace of birds fell before he moved. Having won his bet, the Colonel, on his way home, resumed his seat, and actually bagged 38 brace more before he retired from the scene of destruction.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

At the Sheriff's dinner the Chancellor, in proposing the health of Sir E. Sogden said:—Asposing the health of Sir E. Sogden was present, he could not bear that testimony to his character and abilities which he should certainly have done in his absence. Thus, we remember the terms in which he had spoken of the character and attainments of Sir E. Sogden in his absence, and it would be better rather to speak, perhaps, of his having represented them in his presence.—*Examiner.*

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THE WINTER SESSION commences on the 1st of October, and terminates on the 30th of April during which period the following Courses of Lectures will be delivered:— TWELVE PUBLIC LECTURES ON COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY... By one of the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. JACOB and Dr. HARRISON.

Table with columns for 'WATERFORD MARKETS' and 'WEEK ENDING OCT. 13'. It lists various market items like Butter, Flour, and other goods with their respective prices.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Monday Oct. 13. Butter, 68s to 72s 01 per cwt. Wellhead, 391. Flour (2 1/2 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 0 1/2 per bag; 3 1/2, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 do, 11 1/2, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 do, New 2 1/2, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 do.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct. 11. Butter, 72s 01 to 75s per cwt. Wheat, 16s 01 to 21s 04 per barrel; Barley, 8s 01 to 9s 01 per bush; Oats, 8s 01 to 10s 01 per bush.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct. 10. Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt; Bacon, 20s to 22s per cwt; Hams, 20s to 22s per cwt; Lard, 10s to 12s per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct. 9. Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt; Flour, 25s 01 to 30s per cwt; Barley, 10s to 12s per bush; Oats, 8s to 10s per bush.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct. 8. Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt; Flour, 25s 01 to 30s per cwt; Barley, 10s to 12s per bush; Oats, 8s to 10s per bush.

WATERFORD MARKETS—Oct. 7. Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt; Flour, 25s 01 to 30s per cwt; Barley, 10s to 12s per bush; Oats, 8s to 10s per bush.

NOTICE TO THE IRISH NATION.

THE PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL FEELINGS OF THE IRISH NATION are hereby expressed, and we beg to announce that on SUNDAY, THE 26th OF THE PRESENT MONTH (OCTOBER) WILL BE KEPT AS A DAY OF PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. JAMES O'CONNELL.

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CHAMPAGNE WINES AND FRENCH COGNAC BRANDIES.

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AUCTION.

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THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

THE Quarter which is called the long quarter, the Exchequer will remain open for the receipt of payments until an advanced hour on Friday the 10th of October, and on that day the accounts will be closed.

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Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes 'PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS', 'Government Consols', 'Stock, 31 per Cent', etc.

slightest expression of his sentiments finds an echo from one end of Ireland to the other. But the attachment of this unprecedented influence...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like 'Baker, John', 'Baker, James', etc., with corresponding amounts.

It will be seen, by an announcement elsewhere, that the O'Connell Annals is to be collected on the 25th of the present month. An anecdote which we can tell of a right minded and eminent professional man...

MR. COBBETT'S WELCOME TO CORK. On Monday evening, at three o'clock, there was a very numerous meeting at the Royal Exchange, (Grattan street), for the purpose of making arrangements to give Mr. Cobbett, Esq., M.P., a public entry into Cork...

THE QUARTERS. This being what is called the Exchange-office will remain open of payments until an advanced eight. We believe that the official equal the expectations of the...

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...

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CASE. The committee for inquiring into Mr. Buckingham's losses, by reason of the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, has given a report in every respect favourable to that gentleman. From 1818 to 1829, Mr. Buckingham was proprietor and editor of the Calcutta Journal...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like 'Baker, John', 'Baker, James', etc., with corresponding amounts.

The day for the collection of this testimony of national gratitude has been fixed, and again the opportunity is offered to Irishmen of displaying what they feel towards the Liberator of his country. We pledge ourselves before now that Westford would not be backward in the good cause...

MR. RONAYNE THEN ROSE AND WAS WARMLY CHEERED. He said, my fellow-citizens and brother radicals, it is now a long time since I had had the pleasure of addressing you. (Cheers and cries of a welcome.) I have been requested to read the following resolution, handed to me by our worthy chairman...

BANK OF ENGLAND. (FROM THE COURIER OF THE BANK.) This morning a meeting of the Bank Stock was held at the Bank for the purpose of proceeding with the Governor in the room of Mr. Robinson who has resigned...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We shall be happy to receive notices of the Passage Man's intention, but we apprehend it is of a nature that must be connected with his name, which, (at least in confidence), he cannot refuse to give.

Our Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851

SPAIN. (FROM THE COURIER.) The people of the North of Spain, and the Queen's troops, seem almost as tired of fighting as we are of reading the accounts of their battles. The Generals, indeed, on both sides, seem preparing for further slaughter...

STEERLE CHASE AT TRAMORE. The inhabitants of Tramore and the votaries of Nimrod have seldom, or never received a richer treat than that which was afforded them on last Saturday. The agreeable temperature of the weather, free as it was from either an excess of heat or cold, diffused an universal cheerfulness throughout the dense masses that were expanded in every direction round the race course...

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DEBTS. A correspondent alleges, that on a portion of the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, not far distant from Dublin, an increase of rent to the amount of more than seven millions per acre, as a substitute for tithes, is demanded from the tenantry as their lease expires. We are unwilling to credit this assertion...

CLOSE OF THE BALLINASLOE FAIR. (The Register) yesterday received the following letter from an intelligent correspondent:—BALLINASLOE, THURSDAY.—I submit you an accurate return of the sale of stock. You will perceive that there was a third sheep fair day, although few were sold...

MR. COBBETT'S WELCOME TO CORK. (Continued.) The meeting then separated in an orderly manner.—Co. Chronicle.

CHANCE OF MARRIAGE.—You, who designate the 'new' or 'old' man, which has sprung up, and which is the world's delight. And all the men in London, now that Crocker's uplifts his head, are in a state of excitement...

CONSTANTINOPLE. We have already announced in a hasty manner that our ambassador, Zappalov, has been admitted to an audience with the Sultan. Our ambassador was received with the most courteous and the most amicable assurances...

INQUEST. An inquest was held on the body of William Clarke, a constable and book-keeper at Drogheda, who was found dead in the house in his garden on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst. Thomas Welch, Esq. and Sir William Holmes, Bart. presided as Magistrates in the absence of the Coroner, and the following jury were sworn:—Robert Mayer, son, Robert Dwyer, jun., John Gair, Matthew William Knight, Richard Walsh, Maurice Walsh, Charles King, Daniel Grinnan, John Orr, Francis Quinn, Thomas Browning, and Edward Ryan...

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—TRINITY COLLEGE.—The promotion of the Solicitor-General to the bench has left vacant the professorship of Law in Trinity College. Dr. Longfield, who has been Deputy Professor since the appointment of Mr. Geompton to the Solicitor-Generalship, will, as a thing of course, succeed to the vacant Professorship, and from all we can learn of the ability he displays, and the satisfaction he gives in his lectures, his appointment will be hailed with pleasure in the University. A fellowship will become vacant.

LIBRARY OF THE ESCURIAL.—The library of the Escorial, in Spain, is divided into three parts; the Lower Library, the Upper Library, and the Manuscript Library. The principal one, which is the Lower, consists of three rooms, one of which is 197 feet long and 32 wide. The book cases are magnificent, and composed of the choicest woods. The number of volumes which they contain are 18,000, among which there are about 700 Spanish, Latin, and Greek manuscripts. Among the number are to be seen several books written in the seventh and eighth centuries; there is also a copy made at the beginning of the fourteenth century, of the famous book called 'La Historia del Conde Fernan Gonzalez,' one of the oldest monuments of Spanish literature, which is a history of Spain from the invasion of the Goths to the year 987. Another book of the poems of the troubadour Don Santos Carrion, and a great number of old chronicles; but as there is not a printed catalogue of the books, it is difficult to estimate the value of the whole. The Upper Library occupies the same number of rooms as the principal one, and was built several years after the latter, when it was perceived that it would not hold all the books. The number and general description of its contents are nearly the same as those of the other. The books which are generally shown to strangers who visit these libraries, are some old MS. Bibles, richly painted and illuminated.—Westminster Review.

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CHANCE OF MARRIAGE.—(Continued.) Some unpleasant rumours have been about today (Thursday) respecting the failure of a joint-stock bank in Edinburgh, having a branch in Glasgow. The foundation of them is, that the house in London conducting the agency for that bank refused acceptance yesterday of their bills, and to-day it is said, has also refused payment to others which have arrived at maturity. On this latter point there is still some doubt; and it has been stated this afternoon, in explanation of the refusal to accept, that it arose solely from some irregularity in point of form, which need not of itself affect the credit of the establishment in Scotland. It is also said that the manager is on his way to town to give the requisite explanation on the subject. There is some hope, therefore, that the rumours in question may prove wholly unfounded.—Times.—[We have some reasons to believe that the rumour here alluded to is well founded, but the bank is not a joint stock bank in Edinburgh. It is a joint stock bank in Glasgow. We are in possession of the name of the bank, but do not think it necessary to state it.]—Courier.

AMERICA. NEW GRANADA.—The various branches of public opinion present a state of remarkable activity, and the results promise much. Among the numerous subjects which, as we learn from our papers to July the 6th, had recently occupied the attention of the government, are the negotiation of the Mississippi, and the improvement of the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.—The exclusive privilege to use steam vessels on that river, which was granted a few years since to Don Bernardo Herrero, has been renewed, and Mr. Ferrades has been authorized to construct a road (which may be a rail road) across the isthmus of Panama.

THE HOUSE OF PATRICK DUGGAN. The house of Patrick Duggan, (founder to Alexander Richard Pope, Esq., on the banks of Clonnessy, County Kilkenny, about six miles north of Waterford, was attacked about seven o'clock on the evening of last Friday, the 10th, by several armed men, disguised, who robbed Duggan of about one hundred pounds in bank notes. A son of Duggan's was severely beaten by them, and injured on the head. He succeeded, however, in making one of the party, whom he gave in charge to the Police. The rest of the party retired after firing some shots.—Mirror.

CONSULTATION OF FOOD, &c., IN LONDON.—The annual consumption of corn in London is 1,500,000; calves, 50,000; sheep, 700,000; lambs, 250,000; hogs and pigs, 200,000; the total value of butcher's meat consumed in a year is estimated at about £3,500,000. There are 8,500 cargoes of fish, of 40 tons each, brought annually to Billingsgate, besides 20,000 tons by land-carriage; 1,000,000 quarters of wheat; about 280,000 in poultry; 21,000,000 lbs. of butter; 25,000,000 lbs. of cheese;—vegetables and spirits to the value of £1,000,000; 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, of 46 gallons each; 11,000,000 gallons of spirits and compounds; 65,000 pipes of wine; 7,950,000 gallons of milk; the produce of 9,000 cows; and 2,000,000 tons of coals are annually consumed. —Edinburgh Journal.

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