

# The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3032.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1834.

Price 6d.



## EXTENSIVE WINTER STOCK.

SECOND ARRIVAL THIS SEASON,  
At the CLOTH-HALL, QUAY-WATERFORD.

PATRICK TOBIN

HAS to announce the arrival of a SECOND WINTER STOCK, this Season, comprising the most fashionable cuts—consisting of very heavy Mill'd Cloths and Cassimeres, of every Shade, for Top Coats and Trowsers, with some very beautiful West of England Wool Dyed Blacks, Blues, and Greys, and various Colours. Also, a splendid Assortment of Vestings. He has also a very large Stock of Pilot Cloths and Peterbams; Corduroys; Straws; Velvets; and other Stuffs for Shooting Jackets; Blankets and Flannels; Quilted and Counterpane; Worsted and Cloth Plaids; Blue and Grey Naps; for Cloaking; Cloth, Cotton, and Damask Worked Table Covers; Scarlet and Fanny Hunting Cloths; Livery Cloths, and Vesting in great variety.

N.B.—The Hat department for variety and extent cannot be excelled, consisting of upwards of One Hundred different kinds, commencing with the most fashionable, and ending with the most useful.

By permission of the Right Worshipful Thos. M'Carthy, Esq., Mayor.

## TOWN HALL.

THE Celebrated Master REGONDI, assisted by his Father, Signor REGONDI, has the honour of acquainting the Nobility and Gentry in Waterford and its Vicinity, that he intends to give an

## VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

ON SATURDAY, 6th December, to begin at EIGHT O'CLOCK, ending at TEN. And also a

## MORNING CONCERT.

At the above Room of MONDAY, the 8th December, to commence precisely at ONE O'CLOCK, ending at Half-past TWO O'CLOCK, P.M. Doors open half an hour before the commencement.

## BANKS.

## TO THE INHABITANTS OF TRALEE.

## FELDO COUNTYMEN.

TWO Projects, now before the County—

one proposed to be a Residential Company, giving the residence in employment under it to Irishmen—

the other to be a National Bank, to be established in the County, to be called the National Bank of Ireland, for the purpose of circulating the National Bank Notes, and to be under the control of the Countymen.

My friends, join in the Agricultural Bank, which is ready for you, and reject the National Bank of Ireland.

## THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the limited Branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland will be opened at No. 1, Richmond Place, on or about the 20th December next; and such Shareholders as have not yet discharged the instalment on their Shares, are hereby required to pay the same before that day, as on under thereof, or after that date, without the special consent of the Consulting Committee, to whom offers have been already made for whatever Shares shall not have been then duly paid up.

JAMES MORGAN, Manager, 1, Richmond Place, Limerick. 22d November, 1834.

## 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 NORWICHINA, for Bristol, thrice a week, on the following days, and at the following times:

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL.

From Waterford, To Bristol, Saturdays, 6 Dec. 9 Morning, 13 ... 4 Afternoon, 18 ... 7 Morning, 20 ... 8 Morning, 23 ... 9 Morning, 26 ... 12 Noon.

INORA CRINA.

From Waterford, To Bristol, Fridays, 3 Dec. 5 Morning, 10 ... 12 Noon, 13 ... 8 Morning, 16 ... 10 Morning, 19 ... 12 Noon.

FEMALES attend the LADIES' Cabin.

References 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.

## WINES.

### ROBERT CURTIS

HAS just imported, by the Duchess of Gloucester, from Oporto direct, 21 Hhds. and 1/2 casks SHERRY WINE; and by two late importations, 27/2, Tairron, and Deros, Cretins, containing 11 Hhds. and 3/4 casks, amongst which are some of the finest WINES that can be exported from Spain; and which are, in reality, double in value to what passes here for the best.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the most respectable Gentlemen of this City and Neighbourhood, who have taken some of these WINES; and assures them that, although the Sales of the Prime Wines in this market is very small, yet he is enabled, by his other markets, to have a large supply to choose from.

These SHERRIES, with his STOCK of Old Ports, in Wood and in Bottle, and other WINES, as at old, contain so much more of the Prime Wines as some of the most extensive Establishments in the Kingdom, and he is confident are worthy of the approval of the best Judges.

LAPITTE, LAROSE, ST JULIAN, MEDOC, CLAYFAGNE, BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, HOCK, AXARETI (the best), MADEIRA, BRANDY, &c.

Lady-Thrs Wine Stores, Waterford, 6th Dec. 1834.

## PIRACY AND SHIPWRECK IN ERRISS.

A short account of this shameful transaction, taken from the Mayo Constitution, appeared in this paper a few weeks since; and it is for further particulars from the Mayo Telegraph:

The Mansfield, a brigantine of 155 tons, Thos. Mook, master, laden with deals and timber, and bound for Ballyshannon, from St. John's, New Brunswick, was abandoned on the morning of the 6th instant, in a gale of wind, off the north island of Enniskilly. The master and crew, after encountering the most imminent perils, got upon the rock at Gamlara, between Erris Head and Broadhaven, but they had scarcely escaped beyond reach of the surf, when their boat was dashed to pieces. They were obliged to abandon the vessel so precipitately, that they could bring but few of their private effects with them, and a large portion of that little was soon wrested from them by the savage intruders of Gamlara. Some of the sailors attempted to retrace with the plunderers, but these wretches, far from feeling any remorse, threatened to haul their victims into the raging elements, from which they had escaped so providentially, unless they ceased to complain further of their barbarous and inhuman conduct.

The Mansfield, thus deserted, was carried hither and thither for some hours, at the mercy of the currents, but at last, as the gale moderated, she was boarded by about twenty persons from South Enniskilly, who, finding no hands on board, thought themselves entitled to ship and cargo, and therefore, after having helped themselves most copiously to rum and other liquors, they proceeded to divide the cabin and seamen's stores. Four persons, however, were found who did not approve of this proceeding, and they set off in a boat to report the matter to the coast guards in consequence of which two of the coast guards boarded and took charge of the vessel, and with the aid of six Islanders, who consented to help them, they were about to bring her to Blackrock Bay, where she could anchor in perfect safety. They did not make much way, however, when the rest of the Islanders on board interfered, drove the coast guards from the helm, and ultimately obliged them to quit the vessel; then steering for Enniskilly, they drove her into a narrow rocky cove, where she soon bilged and filled with water, and next day when she was again boarded by the coast guards, she was found stripped of every portable article; her sails and rigging all gone, and not one yard of rope left; her masts broken, and everything carried off, and so completely hidden in the caves and secret places of the island, that little has since been recovered.

The cargo, however, has been secured by the timely interference of Captain Nugent, inspecting commander of Coast Guards, aided by Mr. John M'Loughlin, the agent for Lloyd's, and the Rev. Mr. Lyons. The bottom of the vessel is entirely destroyed, but all her upper works are still safe, and there were the conveniences of a steam vessel to her, she might be got off during the present mild weather, and brought in as a consequence of a quantity of tobacco, (2 cwt. and 10 lbs.) being found on board, Captain Nugent has put the crew under arrest until he receives further instruction from the Board of Customs—they are treated, however, with great kindness, and have no other restraint upon them than their own parole. The master is at present very ill at Belmullet, and hence it is that he has not yet protested on behalf of the owners, for the purpose of recovering the insurance, if any have been effected.

On the whole, this is an important case, and calls aloud for strict investigation and severe punishment. Erris is not less infamous for wrecks than for the plundering disposition of its unfortunate inhabitants, and we trust such examples will be made in the present instance as will be a check upon future delinquency.

JAMAICA.—The last accounts from this colony are more favourable than the preceding, but still a general feeling of alarm prevails among the planters. The following is an extract from a private letter:—"The burning of part of the sugar works and taking to the woods and setting the magistrates and police at defiance, and resisting their commands, seems to be over at Belvidere; there rebellion is suppressed, but discontent is universally prevalent, and other instances of local rebellion breaking out daily.

On inquiring this morning at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-garden, the answer was that he is hourly expected, and will in all probability arrive in town either this morning or tomorrow. Two steam-boats are in attendance, one at Cahis and the other at Boulogne, so that no delay will be experienced at either of those ports on his arrival. It may therefore be expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements will be completed this week, and appear in next Friday's Gazette.—True Sun.

## WAITING FOR PELL.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

The Tories are waiting for Sir Robert Peel—eagerly longing to sit down to the substance of the people, but waiting dinner for Sir Robert Peel. How keen are their appetites, how delicious is the period of delay, how fidgety their anxiety, how dire their fears, lost every thing should be spoiled—and in every ear rings the adage, as a Knell, "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The cabinet dinner of the provision-all government waits for Sir Robert Peel.

"Why is his chariot so long in coming?—why tarry the wheels of his chariot?" is asked with the impatience of those who expect to be laden with their own fortunes—freighted with the spoil of a people. But while they wait for Sir Robert, the country is very diligently driving a nail into his head, and fixing him to the ground.

The Quarterly Review tells us that the head of the table is reserved for Sir Robert, and not a seat is to be taken or a dish served till his arrival. Sir Robert is their Destiny, but Sir Robert is not the Destiny of the nation; he may spin the life of his party, but the country will take the ground of its own security into its own hands. Those Tories who have no other object than office, place, all their hopes in the slippery parts of Sir Robert, and as Croaker, in the Good-natured Man, would say, Peel, whom he will follow, they have the modesty to feel that he is their only presentable man—Bligh, though pretty well understood, seems a more decent man than Black George with his gunpowder face. The Duke, therefore, is only to keep the front places till the great arrival, or to perform the part of warming pan; and so fiercely is Sir Robert warming the country, that it is pretty certain Sir Robert will find the place too hot to hold him by the time of his advent, notwithstanding all the current jokes of the aptitude of a peel for an oven. The Tories, however, cannot draw their bread without him. The leaves and ashes cannot be touched but through his instrumentality. The Quarterly Review tells us that—

"The Duke of Wellington, with a magnanimity unparalleled in political history, has assumed all the difficulties and responsibilities while he declines the personal honors and advantages naturally belonging to the circumstances in which he was placed. He has advised his Majesty to make Sir Robert Peel First Minister, and has generously undertaken to carry on the routine of government until the right honourable Baronet's return from Italy. Until that event, no permanent appointments will take place; no more will be done than is necessary to secure the quiet detrament of the public affairs. The Duke of Wellington will exercise his temporary authority with equal firmness and moderation; he will maintain the honor and interests of the country abroad and its tranquillity at home, and, in a truly constitutional spirit, will have prepared to the new Prime Minister a full, free, and unfettered power to select the persons and policy by which he may find it expedient to conduct the affairs of the empire."

All this is plain enough; as Lord Stanley would say, it is a trifle to him. It is a juggle between two damaged characters—an attempt to make a white of two blacks. When the Duke flirts with the people will not accept him, he puts Peel before him, and says, "This is the chief—this is the change of hats and cloaks between Giovanni and Lucretia. If your quarrel is with the one, you are loyalised by the discovery of the other in his habit. If your objection is to the Duke, Oh Peel it is to be premier. If Peel be unrippled and his chief exposed, why then the Duke is to pull the wires. These devices are far too shallow; the country will neither have the Duke nor his Deputy-Premier.

Yet we admire the modesty of the Duke in giving out that he withdraws himself, and setting the other at the head of the table. It shows that a fine passage in the history of his friend Brounwell has not been lost on him. A wealthy citizen, who yearned for aristocratic society, asked the Prince of the Danubios how he could get men of a certain class to his house? The answer was, nothing can be easier. "Engage 'Em, and give some dinners; I (Brounwell) will invite the company, whose names in the Morning Post will do you honour." The invitations were accepted—the ambitious citizen happy. The arrangements for the important dinner all complete. Some doubts arose in the mind of the host as to a point of etiquette in placing his guests upon which he asked Brounwell's advice, who with every expression of surprise, answered, "Why, what in the name of wonder are you thinking of, my good fellow? You place your guests? What are you dreaming of?"—The citizen answered, that of course in taking the head of his table he must give the place of honour to some one. "You take the dandy, with his mingled horror and amazement. "Why, my dear fellow, you are having such company at your house—all that you are to have is the dinner. I will do all the rest. As for you, you have nothing to do but to keep yourself handsomely out of sight. If you were to appear it would spoil all."

The Duke has profited by the great moral lesson inculcated in this anecdote. He gives the dinner—serves up the substance of the people—but it would spoil all if he were to take the head of the table. The present price of corn is to be resisted, and the Duke, handsomely out of sight is to be satisfied with the credit of the company, which, by such contrivance, can be supported. But it won't do. The country will upset the tables.

Poor Sir Robert! was ever gentleman called home from a pleasant tour on such an errand?—like the wise man in Swift's Politic Conversation, "who ran nine miles with all speed to milk a bull." By the time he gets within view of our coasts, his prospect will be black as pitch. He will not like it, good man—the aspect of things will be quite enough for a man of his prudence. It is hard to be so crossed in ambition—a disappointment, as they say, of the tenderest sort. It is, indeed, a case for legal redress. Sir Robert should bring an action for breach of promise.

## ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the members of this Association held at the Corn-Exchange, MICHAEL WALSH, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Edward Dwyer acted as secretary.

Mr. O'Connell said, that before they proceeded with the business of the day, he wished to make an apology for not being regularly with the report of the committee that day. The truth was, the committee had delegated to him the preparing of that report. Now he never in his life had been an idle man. (Laughter.) And yet he never was more occupied than he was at the present moment, so much so, that he was utterly unable to prepare the report. (Hear.) A great deal of circumspection was required in the terms which would be adopted, as the address would relate to the impost of tithes, and was intended for a people capable of receiving the deepest impressions, and being raised to the highest state of excitement, and especially at a moment when the persecution is so unyielding as it is at the present moment. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would, therefore, ask leave for the committee to postpone their report until Saturday, to which day he should hereafter move the adjournment. He had before called their attention to a letter describing a trespass committed on the property of a Catholic clergyman in Limerick, for tithes claimed by a person. In his own codity, Mr. Murphy (which was a very bad name for a person) went into the higgards to value tithes, and it was called. The reverend gentleman valued the corn in the higgard! (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) knew one instance in which a man held land in the two parishes, and the corn of both farms were placed in the same higgard, and yet they valued the tithes as if it grew in Mr. Murphy's parish! (Hear, hear.) But the person had no right to go into the man's higgard to value corn at that time; because the only time in which it was legal to value tithes was when the crop was fit for severance. It was but when it was in its first process, when the very crop was severed and on the ground, it is then and only then that the clergyman has a right to value the crop; and it is highly penal to resist the clergyman in properly valuing the crop at that time; but no law authorises the person in valuing the crop in a man's higgard, and the government which aids him in doing so, with army and police, simply assists him in committing a trespass. (Hear.) But he was sorry to say, that they were not more trespasses which had been committed. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, in which were these words: "He held the letter in his hand and should read it."

This morning (Jan. December) a party of police ten or twelve in number, were reconnoitring at Caran, within three miles of Keady, on the road to Castleblayney. Curiosity brought a few country boys together, in number about eighteen or twenty, who stood in groups within the limits of the two parishes, and the corn of both farms were placed in the same higgard, and yet they valued the tithes as if it grew in Mr. Murphy's parish! (Hear, hear.) But the person had no right to go into the man's higgard to value corn at that time; because the only time in which it was legal to value tithes was when the crop was fit for severance. It was but when it was in its first process, when the very crop was severed and on the ground, it is then and only then that the clergyman has a right to value the crop; and it is highly penal to resist the clergyman in properly valuing the crop at that time; but no law authorises the person in valuing the crop in a man's higgard, and the government which aids him in doing so, with army and police, simply assists him in committing a trespass. (Hear.) But he was sorry to say, that they were not more trespasses which had been committed. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, in which were these words: "He held the letter in his hand and should read it."

Mr. O'Connell observed that there was not a more valuable member of parliament: He then moved the admission of Mr. John Ennis, the son of Mr. Andrew Ennis—a gentleman who, when he had acquired a large fortune, was as simple and unassuming as the first day he commenced business, having as a portion of his stock unending integrity and unflinching honesty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Henry Grantan seconded the motion, and said that Mr. John Ennis could not have a better example than his father.

The admission of Mr. Hebdon, one of the old Volunteers of Ireland, was moved by Mr. O'Connell, who pronounced a warm eulogium upon that gentleman's character. He next moved the admission of the Rev. Thomas Maguire and other gentlemen.

Mr. C. Fitzsimon, M.P., said that amongst the gentlemen last admitted (Mr. Ternans we believe) he recognised some of his firmest supporters at the last election.

Mr. Walker, M.P., moved the admission of Sir Richard Nagle, M.P. for Westmeath—(cheers)—and also one of the honestest men in parliament, and also a victim of the accursed tithes system. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir Richard had been deprived of the commission of the peace, and the deputy-lieutenancy of the county, for presiding at a tithe meeting, by those who afterwards refused to take the deputation from Lord Downshire, who presided at no illegal meeting. (Hear and cheers.)

Mr. Grantan remarked that Lord Wellesley applied for the dismissal of Lord Downshire, but it was refused.

Mr. Walker explained.

Mr. O'Connell testified the warmest admiration for the character of Sir Richard Nagle. He mentioned to the improbability of there being a contest in Kilkenny, and that the tenantry of Lord Dunraven would support the present members.—He expressed a wish that Lord Downshire would stand, and for this reason, that no Tory ever yet received so hearty a benediction as he would if he did offer himself to the constituents. (Hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Henry Grantan conceived that there was the utmost necessity for the best and strongest measures. The members were here, and it was their duty to advise their constituents. They should remember that they were about to have a tithe government and a church government. Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Shaw had gone over to advise with the Dictator of their country. As to his military conduct, he had nothing to say—he had been there successful, and they rejoiced at it, but they would not have their hangings their minister in the house of Commons—Sir Arthur Wellesley was not a supporter of popular principles—he was not for supporting the people for reform; but he was a supporter of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, the putting down the liberty of the press, and he was beyond all that, he was the teller in the house for the convention act. Lord Limerick was the other. They remembered in 1812, how that act was brought into operation against the people—land, when that nobleman had violated the law. The military system of the police here was the plan of the Duke of Wellington. In the House of Commons he had heard it said, that the Duke of Wellington had made use of this expression, "that Ireland was a conquered country, and that she ought to be conquered again." His Grace ought to remember a fact, which history tells us, that an English minister was brought to the scaffold for a similar observation. The first of 18 articles of impeachment which were sent over to Charles against Lord Stafford, was for having declared in Dublin that Ireland was a conquered country. He had not heard the Duke

of the Honourable Colonel Butler, M.P., for Kilkenny, a representative of the ancient house of Mountgarret—a house always true to Ireland; and never was there one of that house more true than the present representative. (Cheers.) He next moved the admission of Mr. William Ronch, M.P. for Limerick, as honest a man as ever went into this city. (Cheers.) He next moved the admission of Mr. Martin Blake, the member for the town of Dalway, who took his seat, distinctly refusing to pledge himself at the hustings, and yet no man could have voted more honestly and continuously for his country. (Cheers.) He hoped at the next election for Galway, to find the two present members returned, and that the people would not allow any local party to divide them. (Hear, hear.) He knew that Mr. Lynch was in some disfavour with the voters, for his bill, and to a certain extent he, (Mr. O'Connell) was afraid he should share the obliquity with him. No man would, however, be more active than Mr. Lynch himself, if again returned, in repealing that bill. (Hear, hear.) He should do Mr. Lynch the justice of saying, that as the act passed the House of Commons, and as it was printed, it was a totally unobjectionable bill—in fact a bill calculated to be of considerable utility. (Hear.) The objectionable clauses were inserted in the Lords by some wiser heads, and among the rest the late Chancellor. (Hear.) There was no debate upon them, and they came down to the House of Commons without their knowledge of those alterations and amendments in the bill. He was sure that both Mr. Lynch and himself would do their best endeavours to repeal it. Of the town of Galway he could not say, that it would be a most miserable thing if it did not again return the excellent men who now represented it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Prendergast seconded the resolution for the admission of Mr. Blake and thought no words were better calculated to do good than those uttered by Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell next moved the admission of a gentleman who, though in an honorable walk of life, was not less useful in his position in society than members of parliament in theirs. The gentleman was a personal friend, and had done considerable service to the cause of liberty in the town of Galway. He was a gentleman of considerable activity, and excellent talents for business. He moved the admission of Mr. Dominick Doyle. (Cheers.) He next moved the admission of Mr. M'Collon, a gentleman of literary acquirements and patriotism.

Mr. C. Fitzsimon moved for the admission of Mr. Anthony Fitzsimon.

Mr. Power moved for the admission of Mr. Nicholas Fitzsimon, the member for the King's County.

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