

performance—don't know what you
him. Now, do take my advice—do not
any more. Depend upon it, if you marry
will lead a miserable handmaiden life. At
scarcely speaks to any one; stands or
out as if censuring the whole company,
are dancing; he never stops for sup-
drinks little or nothing at dinner. He is
—take my word for that." The Jeweller
all the time to this conversation, con-
once that there is a marriage on the
tain an order for the wedding ornaments,
praise every thing, "good bye," the
informs them that the lady who accom-
to his shop, did not return to the
which she tried on, immediately after
had been looking at it.

all protest, and truly, that they know,
the lady who went off with the diamond
took no notice of her; thought she was
the assistance of the Jeweller. The poor
stands in amazement, sees at once that
he got remedy against these ladies; but
is aware that their life gadding to his
riged an opportunity to the other lady to
diamond ring. This event causes them
to stay at home for a day or two, and
der's melancholy accident-maker" does
of it and quite satisfied, thank their stars,
in to prepare for another campaign.

these gages of late fashionables, from
the city, prevail about in the same man-
day from twelve till four o'clock; and
their rules is, that they will not, nor do
eat on the successive days, in the same
The houses of those who waste their
and injure the industrious shopkeeper,
g up his to no purpose, are generally in
at the utmost disorder—servants squabbling,
crying, the husband cranks—dust every
lirty windows, nothing clean or comfort-
y, thing bearing evident marks of negli-
d betraying fast-approaching symptoms
opness and ultimate dissolution; when-
ever this in a married man's house, who is
in comfortable circumstances, write
a good wife a SHOPPER, one who spends
is going from shop to shop to see fashion-
able, and to talk about them.

the Editor of the *Traveller* seems (this
lection, which is strictly true, worthy of
in the columns of his respectable journal,
next week give him an outline of the arts
of the shopkeepers.

A RUINED SHOPKEEPER.
his, THE PROBERT.—It was on Monday
in the Court of Sessions that the case of
would be yesterday disposed of, and
for the hour arrived for holding the Court,
held to overflowing. A little before eleven
Matthews was brought in, and accommo-
dation was made for him on the right of the
bench. He stood in a large purple colored cloak,
of finest fabric. Shortly after he sat down,
of his cloak got exhibited himself in the
which he considers in keeping with his
character. He was dressed in a light
coloured frock coat, made from cloth of an
fine texture as his cloak. On each side of
were six small silver stars and one large
silk and gold seven, at each side. His vest
yellow cassimere. He wore no cravat or
nor indeed would his enormous beard per-
it. On his wrist he wore a pair of white
sleeves and had a red silk sash girdled round
his waist. His trousers were of green cassimere,
and boots were of the finest and most fashion-
able description. Although the eyes of several
spectators were intently fixed upon him, he
did not seem to be in the least incommoded or pat
tented by them, but rather seemed to
be at ease, and every now and then turned
on his seat, stretched out his legs, viewed
his great complacency, and appeared
at ease throughout the entire occur-
rentment was more that of a dandy in a
room than a prisoner about to be tried. He
remains about forty-five years of age, rather
the ordinary height, lightly and well made,
sarp features, small bright eyes, and a coun-
tenance strongly indicative of low cunning.
His hair was originally brown, is now a good
silvered with grey hairs, and is so enormously
that it gives him a most hideous appearance.
The man looks more like a Spanish or
"brigand dressed in one of their fanciful cos-
tumes any thing else." A little after eleven
the Recorder and Alderman took their
seats on the bench, and in a few minutes after,
the prisoner announced that the Court, after the most
deliberation, had determined to suspend
soner's trial for the offence of obtaining
money false pretences, and deliver him up to
authorities in Westchester county, to be
tried for the murder of Mr. Pierson. The
Court's counsel made a long and earnest appeal
Court to have him tried for the lesser of-
fence, but to his being sent to Westchester; and
but overruled the application, and the pris-
er was removed in custody of an officer.—*New*
Journal of Commerce.

FROM A "MILITARY GOVERNMENT."—
Friday morning some surprise was manifested in
art of Chancery from the following circum-
stances: About 12 o'clock a sergeant of the Foot Guards
of the Court as the bearer of a packet to the
Chancellor, from it was generally rumour,
a Duke of Wellington; he handed the do-
cument, which had an official seal affixed to it,
Lordship's secretary. The dispatch was im-
mediately handed to his Lordship, who perused it,
traced, by the hands of his secretary, a small
box, and the "inn of war" quitted the
Court. At the time the messenger arrived, Sir
Horne was addressing the Court, and con-
sidering the circumstances, the Court occa-
sionally whispering, and significant glances
cast the gentlemen of the bar.—*Morning*
Star.

Friday, in the King's Bench, London. Cap-
tain was found guilty of a libel on Gen. Dal-
rymple. The libel consisted of a pamphlet which
libelous charges against the General of
a misconduct while Governor of New South
Wales.

and Published for the Proprietor, at the office
of the Waterford Chronicle, No. 21, St. John's
Street, Waterford, by J. B. Bogan, Printer,
at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

9
Philip Curran

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3038.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1834.

Price 6d

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, &c.
GEORGE CLARKE,
AUCTIONEER.
Is instructed by Mr. S. CARROLL, Civil Engineer, who is
obliged to remove his home,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At his present Residence, on the Newtown Road,
ON MONDAY next, 21st of December,
The Entire Furniture of said House, which
comprises Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Chairs,
Sofas, Stools, and other Furniture, Paying and Stair
Lifts, Brass Bedsteads, Fire Implements, and
Bottles, Crockery, Glass, and other Articles, and
Dressing, Wash, and Bed Room Trunks, and
Kitchen Articles, with various other Miscellaneous Arti-
cles, which have been purchased by the late
Proprietor, and are now in his possession.
At 12 o'clock, precisely, on the 21st of December,
1834.

CHRISTMAS DOMESTIC LOTTERY
DUTCH RAFFLE,
OR,
OBANAR A LA PARIS.
CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE, Waterford.
ON TUESDAY, the 23rd of January, 1835,
Consisting of
TWO HUNDRED TICKETS, at 10s. each.
Apporportioned into
**ONE HUNDRED PRIZES, and ONE HUN-
DRED BLANKS.**
GEORGE CLARKE Auctioneer.

BOSS to announce, that he being the prop-
rietor of a number of his fellow-citizens, that
he should submit a plan for a new Lottery, or a
series of prizes, and granting a number of prizes
to the public, and that he would meet with the appro-
bation of numerous purchasers, who would be
benefited by the same.

THE DIRECTORS of the **WATERFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**,
do hereby announce, that they have determined
to reduce the annual premiums on
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—£200,000.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.
REDUCED FARES.
Cabin, only ... 21 1/2s.

CITY OF BRISTOL.
From Waterford, ...
2 Dec. 1 Morning ... 9 1/2s.
9 ... 10 Morning ... 13 1/2s.
16 ... 12 Morning ... 16 1/2s.
23 ... 9 Morning ... 19 1/2s.
30 ... 12 Noon ... 22 1/2s.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES, at
Newtown, formerly occupied by the late Sir R.
Newport. For particulars apply to Messrs. Hill,
Brookings, or Alexander M. Alcock, Esq., Solic-
itor.
Waterford, December 20, 1834.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITY.
A Meeting of the Citizens of Waterford,
convened by public Requisition, held on FRIDAY,
the 19th inst.

Resolved—That as friends to the great principles
of Peace, Retrenchment, and National Improvement,
we view with astonishment and indignation the
policy of war, which has always been the consistent ad-
vice of those abuses in Church and State, which have
been so much misery on our common country, and
such fatal dissensions among its citizens.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION
1, BERRSFORD PLACE.
Capital, £200,000.
Consisting of 15,000 Shares of £10 each.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—Col-
lision between two Steamers.—Yesterday after-
noon, about three o'clock, during the fog,
which was very dense on the river, the London
Merchant steamship, which was coming up the
river on her return from Rotterdam, and the Brit-
annia, Gravesend steamer, going down the Thames,
met each other nearly opposite Execution Dock,
Wapping, and a collision took place.

EDITORIAL APOLOGY.—The editor of a news-
paper at Columbus, Ohio, apologizes for the
appearance of his paper, with the regular time of
publication, by saying, that he was engaged, during
that day, in co-riding a fellow who had
altered him, and didn't get through early enough
to get on with his paper.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FIRST CIRCUIT.
From this excursion the young lawyer returned
in time to make his debut at the Jeddburgh Circuit.
He was anxious to obtain an opportunity of dis-
playing his forensic skill; but his anxiety to make
himself acquainted with the country and inhabi-
tants was still greater. He was now touching
upon those rude countries which intervene betwixt
the Merse where much of his boyish life had been
spent, and the most northern districts of England.
He was anxious to penetrate into the recesses of
those hills with whose rude traditions he was so
familiar. In such a mood he was walking on the
streets of Jeddburgh, canvassing with a proprietor
from the neighbourhood the most expedient mode
of accomplishing an excursion into Teviotdale,
when Mr. Robert Shortreed, Sheriff Depute of the
county passed them. "There's just your man,"
said Scott's friend, and proceeded to introduce the
two lawyers to each other in due form. Mr.
Shortreed was not only able and willing to aid the
young stranger in his projected excursion, but his
official situation enabled him to introduce his new
friend to one or two of the most fortunate culprits
whose destiny it is to pass to their final doom through
the purgatory of affording young barristers the
same opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge
that young medical men derive from infirmary
patients. And the friendship thus auspiciously
commenced was a lasting one; for, from that day,
whenever Scott had occasion to visit Jeddburgh,
Shortreed's house was his home.

The debutant had reason to be satisfied with
the issue of his first trial. The evening before the
court sat, he had, as usual, an interview with his
respectable client in the goal. To Shortreed's
inquiry on his return, what was his opinion of the
case, he replied, "Guilty by G-d!" Next day,
however, by some of those unaccountable turns
which at times occur in judicial proceedings, the
evidence for the Crown broke down, and the jury
acquitted the culprit. With a pardonable degree
of triumph in an untried lawyer, Scott addressed
his friend, "But I don't think that, to get off such a
blackguard!"

Full of the buoyant spirits of one-and-twenty,
with a body strengthened by his addition to athletic
exercises, and a heart triumphant in the suc-
cess of his first circuit, he set out with his worthy
host to explore the recesses of Teviotdale and Lid-
desdale. The character of the district into which
he now penetrated for the first time, will be best
understood from the account he has himself
given of it—"The roads of Liddesdale, in Dumfriesshire,
were only accessible through a succession
of tremendous morasses. About 30 years ago"
(at a much later period than that of which we
are now speaking), "the author himself was the
first person who ever drove a little open carriage
into these wilds; the excellent roads by which
they are now traversed being then in a most primi-
tive state. The people started with no small wonder
at a sight which many of them had never wit-
nessed in their lives before. The manners and
character of the inhabitants Scott has made
so universally known that it would be vain to at-
tempt a description of them after him.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—Col-
lision between two Steamers.—Yesterday after-
noon, about three o'clock, during the fog,
which was very dense on the river, the London
Merchant steamship, which was coming up the
river on her return from Rotterdam, and the Brit-
annia, Gravesend steamer, going down the Thames,
met each other nearly opposite Execution Dock,
Wapping, and a collision took place.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—Col-
lision between two Steamers.—Yesterday after-
noon, about three o'clock, during the fog,
which was very dense on the river, the London
Merchant steamship, which was coming up the
river on her return from Rotterdam, and the Brit-
annia, Gravesend steamer, going down the Thames,
met each other nearly opposite Execution Dock,
Wapping, and a collision took place.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—Col-
lision between two Steamers.—Yesterday after-
noon, about three o'clock, during the fog,
which was very dense on the river, the London
Merchant steamship, which was coming up the
river on her return from Rotterdam, and the Brit-
annia, Gravesend steamer, going down the Thames,
met each other nearly opposite Execution Dock,
Wapping, and a collision took place.

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.
Tuesday a very numerous meeting of the As-
sociation was held in the Corn-Exchange Rooms,
GEORGE EVANS, Esq., M.P. in the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell expressed his regret that the at-
tendance for able to his duties as secretary.—
He availed himself of this opportunity of saying,
that he was convinced they could never have work-
ed the Catholic Association as they had done, were
it not for the excellent temper, the admirable
manner and efficiency of their active and intelligent
secretary. (Hear, hear.) He moved that Mr.
Francis Dwyer, the son of that gentleman, be ap-
pointed to act during his father's absence.

The question was then put from the chair, and
passed unanimously.

Mr. Dwyer read the minutes of the last day's
proceedings.

Mr. Evans begged leave to propose as members
of the Association, two most respected and estim-
able friends of his, Mr. Henry Arabin, a gentleman
whom he believed was known to every person in
that room as a thorough-going honest Irishman,
(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and Sir Chas. Murray,
a gentleman distinguished in the literary world.

Mr. O'Connell believed that, in point of form,
Mr. Evans was irregular in moving the admission
of these gentlemen, being in the chair. He would,
however, feel extremely happy in taking the sug-
gestion from him and proposing them himself.—
He fully concurred in the resolution which had
been passed upon Mr. Arabin. He was indeed an
honest thoroughgoing Irishman, and he was some-
thing else, which, under the present circum-
stances, he was not at liberty to mention.—
(Laughter and cheers.)

Friends, requesting to be admitted a member of
the Association.

Mr. Bonyan seconded the motion.

Mr. Henry Grattan said that a report had gone
abroad with respect to his not again intending to
offer himself to the constituency of Meath, which
was most industriously circulated for some time
past in that county by interested individuals. It
was said that he intended to offer himself to the
electors of Longford. (Hear, hear, hear.) Both
statements were utterly untrue and had no founda-
tion, except in a conversation which occurred
between him and Mr. Lefroy, on the presentation
of a petition from Longford. Having, in the heat
of discussion, returned some observations of that
honourable gentleman, he told him that he would
not again represent Longford, for that if any gen-
tleman of liberal principles set up for that county
he would certainly be returned. The statement
which he referred to appeared first in the *Stand-*
ard, newspaper, it was then copied into the *Even-*
ing Mail and *Sunday*, and had been extensively
circulated in the county Meath by an individual
who is now canvassing there on the Conservative
interest. Upon hearing this fact, he sent down a
number of placards for the purpose of contradic-
ting the statement. They were headed "No Tribes-
man's Treachery," and were posted up in all public
places in the county. Two magistrates, however,
thought proper to direct the police to tear them
down. Another magistrate, who conspired that
they were acting improperly, ordered them to put
them up again. It is said that he will be dis-
missed for having done so. Under these circum-
stances, Mr. Grattan said that he thought it ne-
cessary to get Grattan's opinion as to whether the
magistrates were justified in trenching upon the
rights of any candidate, for the purpose of advanc-
ing the interests of another. A case had been
lately decided in England—the case of Waddington,
where a similar question was at issue, and
where it was decided that legal placards could
not be taken down. He was determined to try
that question with the magistrates of Meath;—
and he begged to assure the electors of that
county that his sentiments remained perfectly un-
changed.

Mr. O'Connell was happy to add that the Meath
electors comprised two-thirds of the constituency of
that county. They were mostly all honest and
substantial farmers, and he was convinced that the
centre of the British treasury could not purchase
the loyalty of a factor of a Conservative. With re-
spect to the case of Waddington, alluded to by
Mr. Grattan, that opinion of counsel had been
somewhat equivocal; Waddington had put a
placard over his door describing himself as
"an adherent to the Whig multitude." (Loud laugh-
ter.) The placard was taken down by the magis-
trates, and Waddington, considering it an insult,
asked them why they did so? They replied because
it was offensive to the Whigs. Waddington took
the opinion of counsel, and having been brought
before the magistrates a second time for still keep-
ing up the placard, they asked him why he was
persevering? He replied, because he was deter-
mined to see the Whigs expelled from the county.
He said that he had been told by an old man
that the Whigs were a bad set of fellows, and that
they were not to be trusted. He said that he had
been told by an old man that the Whigs were a
bad set of fellows, and that they were not to be
trusted. He said that he had been told by an old
man that the Whigs were a bad set of fellows,
and that they were not to be trusted.

Mr. O'Connell said that a number of placards had
been posted up in the county, and that he was
convinced that the Whigs were a bad set of fel-
lows, and that they were not to be trusted.

Mr. O'Connell said that a number of placards had
been posted up in the county, and that he was
convinced that the Whigs were a bad set of fel-
lows, and that they were not to be trusted.

SPHIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNAL

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE) THE NEW PAUPERS LAW—Living from the beginning washed our hands of the impurities of the Poor Law Amendment Act, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with as to the dreadful consequences of the measure which are becoming more and more apparent every day.

In recurring our observations on the subject of the pamphlet entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," upon which we gave an article in The Star of Thursday, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our domestic affairs so press upon the attention of the people of the United Kingdom, as to allow them no room for the consideration of questions of foreign policy.

Such, however, was the unphilosophical—the irrational and unchristian principle upon which the authors of the Malthusian "amendment" of the poor laws acted. Because poverty was occasionally pretended as a means of fraud, they passed a law by which it is enacted that all poverty shall be treated as a crime; for such is the character of the law which prohibits relief to the pauper who refuses to be shut up, both himself and family, in one of those parochial prisons called workhouses.

While the Malthusian Poor Law Bill, in its present state, exists, that spirit can no longer be said to exist, or, at least, to have any active and extensive operation in this country. One of the most recent cases which practically illustrates the cruel operation of that law is the case of the pauper of Bledlow parish, whose letter to the Poor Law Commissioners we published yesterday.

"The married men among us are paid 7s a week; in harvest they earn for four, or perhaps five weeks, as much as the single men, and their earnings during the year are 7s. The 7s are spent as follows:—We pay 4s a week for bread; this will buy a fatted more than eight quarters loaves. We pay about 1s 9d more for soap, and the remaining 15d is laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread, and worsted, and such necessities. We have nothing left. We pay 10s a week for rent, which may be taken on the average at 60s a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we cannot go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15s or 16s a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

"Those among us who are single are paid only half a crown a week. This is spent as follows:—13d in buying bacon, 2d in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10s a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

"None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer. It is often that we spend weeks without tea. Yet we work from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had not had a morsel of food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you would enter our cases, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them, or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impudence or rascality, but making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them. When we married, matters were better; we could, even as children, earn 5s a week; we saved a little out of our wages; we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

"Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in rain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we have been in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us; the allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

"Let 'the schoolmaster' of the Penny Magazine and his pupils enjoy that description of human wretchedness and suffering. Let Malthus, and Miss Martineau rejoice that the Poor Law Bill stretches on the rack of such exquisite human agony those English poor who have dared to obey the great command, 'increase and multiply.' But we suspect that no person whose natural and human instincts have not been depraved by a vicious knowledge, which is worse than ignorance, will regard the case above stated as a genuine illustration of the Malthusian system, without bestowing on that system his honest malediction.

"Again, let us hear those poor men. Thus they address the Poor Law Commissioners:— 'Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them, we know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you. We most earnestly implore it at your hands. Please used to be better; before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and every Friday we are sent to the workhouse. We should rejoice to occupy a rod of land, and pay full rent for it; but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

"We do not presume to point out to any other or the proper mode of administering relief; we leave that to you; but we must live. If we could consent to be stored ourselves, we must not let our wives and children starve; this would not be right.

We, therefore, humbly entreat that you will visit our parish, and that without delay, for hunger and cold will not admit of delay; and when you come, we implore you to examine us laborers, and to hear from our own mouths the whole case, and judge between us and our own, and a between yourselves and God, whether we do not require and deserve relief."

(FROM THE STAR) In recurring our observations on the subject of the pamphlet entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," upon which we gave an article in The Star of Thursday, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our domestic affairs so press upon the attention of the people of the United Kingdom, as to allow them no room for the consideration of questions of foreign policy.

Such, however, was the unphilosophical—the irrational and unchristian principle upon which the authors of the Malthusian "amendment" of the poor laws acted. Because poverty was occasionally pretended as a means of fraud, they passed a law by which it is enacted that all poverty shall be treated as a crime; for such is the character of the law which prohibits relief to the pauper who refuses to be shut up, both himself and family, in one of those parochial prisons called workhouses.

While the Malthusian Poor Law Bill, in its present state, exists, that spirit can no longer be said to exist, or, at least, to have any active and extensive operation in this country. One of the most recent cases which practically illustrates the cruel operation of that law is the case of the pauper of Bledlow parish, whose letter to the Poor Law Commissioners we published yesterday.

"The married men among us are paid 7s a week; in harvest they earn for four, or perhaps five weeks, as much as the single men, and their earnings during the year are 7s. The 7s are spent as follows:—We pay 4s a week for bread; this will buy a fatted more than eight quarters loaves. We pay about 1s 9d more for soap, and the remaining 15d is laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread, and worsted, and such necessities. We have nothing left. We pay 10s a week for rent, which may be taken on the average at 60s a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we cannot go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15s or 16s a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

"Those among us who are single are paid only half a crown a week. This is spent as follows:—13d in buying bacon, 2d in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10s a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

"None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer. It is often that we spend weeks without tea. Yet we work from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had not had a morsel of food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you would enter our cases, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them, or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impudence or rascality, but making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them. When we married, matters were better; we could, even as children, earn 5s a week; we saved a little out of our wages; we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

"Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in rain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we have been in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us; the allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

"Let 'the schoolmaster' of the Penny Magazine and his pupils enjoy that description of human wretchedness and suffering. Let Malthus, and Miss Martineau rejoice that the Poor Law Bill stretches on the rack of such exquisite human agony those English poor who have dared to obey the great command, 'increase and multiply.' But we suspect that no person whose natural and human instincts have not been depraved by a vicious knowledge, which is worse than ignorance, will regard the case above stated as a genuine illustration of the Malthusian system, without bestowing on that system his honest malediction.

"Again, let us hear those poor men. Thus they address the Poor Law Commissioners:— 'Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them, we know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you. We most earnestly implore it at your hands. Please used to be better; before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and every Friday we are sent to the workhouse. We should rejoice to occupy a rod of land, and pay full rent for it; but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

W. therefore, humbly entreat that you will visit our parish, and that without delay, for hunger and cold will not admit of delay; and when you come, we implore you to examine us laborers, and to hear from our own mouths the whole case, and judge between us and our own, and a between yourselves and God, whether we do not require and deserve relief."

(FROM THE STAR) In recurring our observations on the subject of the pamphlet entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," upon which we gave an article in The Star of Thursday, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our domestic affairs so press upon the attention of the people of the United Kingdom, as to allow them no room for the consideration of questions of foreign policy.

Such, however, was the unphilosophical—the irrational and unchristian principle upon which the authors of the Malthusian "amendment" of the poor laws acted. Because poverty was occasionally pretended as a means of fraud, they passed a law by which it is enacted that all poverty shall be treated as a crime; for such is the character of the law which prohibits relief to the pauper who refuses to be shut up, both himself and family, in one of those parochial prisons called workhouses.

While the Malthusian Poor Law Bill, in its present state, exists, that spirit can no longer be said to exist, or, at least, to have any active and extensive operation in this country. One of the most recent cases which practically illustrates the cruel operation of that law is the case of the pauper of Bledlow parish, whose letter to the Poor Law Commissioners we published yesterday.

"The married men among us are paid 7s a week; in harvest they earn for four, or perhaps five weeks, as much as the single men, and their earnings during the year are 7s. The 7s are spent as follows:—We pay 4s a week for bread; this will buy a fatted more than eight quarters loaves. We pay about 1s 9d more for soap, and the remaining 15d is laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread, and worsted, and such necessities. We have nothing left. We pay 10s a week for rent, which may be taken on the average at 60s a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we cannot go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15s or 16s a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

"Those among us who are single are paid only half a crown a week. This is spent as follows:—13d in buying bacon, 2d in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10s a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

"None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer. It is often that we spend weeks without tea. Yet we work from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had not had a morsel of food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you would enter our cases, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them, or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impudence or rascality, but making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them. When we married, matters were better; we could, even as children, earn 5s a week; we saved a little out of our wages; we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

"Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in rain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we have been in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us; the allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

"Let 'the schoolmaster' of the Penny Magazine and his pupils enjoy that description of human wretchedness and suffering. Let Malthus, and Miss Martineau rejoice that the Poor Law Bill stretches on the rack of such exquisite human agony those English poor who have dared to obey the great command, 'increase and multiply.' But we suspect that no person whose natural and human instincts have not been depraved by a vicious knowledge, which is worse than ignorance, will regard the case above stated as a genuine illustration of the Malthusian system, without bestowing on that system his honest malediction.

"Again, let us hear those poor men. Thus they address the Poor Law Commissioners:— 'Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them, we know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you. We most earnestly implore it at your hands. Please used to be better; before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and every Friday we are sent to the workhouse. We should rejoice to occupy a rod of land, and pay full rent for it; but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

W. therefore, humbly entreat that you will visit our parish, and that without delay, for hunger and cold will not admit of delay; and when you come, we implore you to examine us laborers, and to hear from our own mouths the whole case, and judge between us and our own, and a between yourselves and God, whether we do not require and deserve relief."

(FROM THE STAR) In recurring our observations on the subject of the pamphlet entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," upon which we gave an article in The Star of Thursday, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our domestic affairs so press upon the attention of the people of the United Kingdom, as to allow them no room for the consideration of questions of foreign policy.

Such, however, was the unphilosophical—the irrational and unchristian principle upon which the authors of the Malthusian "amendment" of the poor laws acted. Because poverty was occasionally pretended as a means of fraud, they passed a law by which it is enacted that all poverty shall be treated as a crime; for such is the character of the law which prohibits relief to the pauper who refuses to be shut up, both himself and family, in one of those parochial prisons called workhouses.

While the Malthusian Poor Law Bill, in its present state, exists, that spirit can no longer be said to exist, or, at least, to have any active and extensive operation in this country. One of the most recent cases which practically illustrates the cruel operation of that law is the case of the pauper of Bledlow parish, whose letter to the Poor Law Commissioners we published yesterday.

"The married men among us are paid 7s a week; in harvest they earn for four, or perhaps five weeks, as much as the single men, and their earnings during the year are 7s. The 7s are spent as follows:—We pay 4s a week for bread; this will buy a fatted more than eight quarters loaves. We pay about 1s 9d more for soap, and the remaining 15d is laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread, and worsted, and such necessities. We have nothing left. We pay 10s a week for rent, which may be taken on the average at 60s a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we cannot go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15s or 16s a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

"Those among us who are single are paid only half a crown a week. This is spent as follows:—13d in buying bacon, 2d in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10s a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

"None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer. It is often that we spend weeks without tea. Yet we work from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had not had a morsel of food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you would enter our cases, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them, or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impudence or rascality, but making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them. When we married, matters were better; we could, even as children, earn 5s a week; we saved a little out of our wages; we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

"Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in rain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we have been in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us; the allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

"Let 'the schoolmaster' of the Penny Magazine and his pupils enjoy that description of human wretchedness and suffering. Let Malthus, and Miss Martineau rejoice that the Poor Law Bill stretches on the rack of such exquisite human agony those English poor who have dared to obey the great command, 'increase and multiply.' But we suspect that no person whose natural and human instincts have not been depraved by a vicious knowledge, which is worse than ignorance, will regard the case above stated as a genuine illustration of the Malthusian system, without bestowing on that system his honest malediction.

"Again, let us hear those poor men. Thus they address the Poor Law Commissioners:— 'Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them, we know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you. We most earnestly implore it at your hands. Please used to be better; before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and every Friday we are sent to the workhouse. We should rejoice to occupy a rod of land, and pay full rent for it; but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

W. therefore, humbly entreat that you will visit our parish, and that without delay, for hunger and cold will not admit of delay; and when you come, we implore you to examine us laborers, and to hear from our own mouths the whole case, and judge between us and our own, and a between yourselves and God, whether we do not require and deserve relief."

(FROM THE STAR) In recurring our observations on the subject of the pamphlet entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," upon which we gave an article in The Star of Thursday, we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our domestic affairs so press upon the attention of the people of the United Kingdom, as to allow them no room for the consideration of questions of foreign policy.

Such, however, was the unphilosophical—the irrational and unchristian principle upon which the authors of the Malthusian "amendment" of the poor laws acted. Because poverty was occasionally pretended as a means of fraud, they passed a law by which it is enacted that all poverty shall be treated as a crime; for such is the character of the law which prohibits relief to the pauper who refuses to be shut up, both himself and family, in one of those parochial prisons called workhouses.

While the Malthusian Poor Law Bill, in its present state, exists, that spirit can no longer be said to exist, or, at least, to have any active and extensive operation in this country. One of the most recent cases which practically illustrates the cruel operation of that law is the case of the pauper of Bledlow parish, whose letter to the Poor Law Commissioners we published yesterday.

"The married men among us are paid 7s a week; in harvest they earn for four, or perhaps five weeks, as much as the single men, and their earnings during the year are 7s. The 7s are spent as follows:—We pay 4s a week for bread; this will buy a fatted more than eight quarters loaves. We pay about 1s 9d more for soap, and the remaining 15d is laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread, and worsted, and such necessities. We have nothing left. We pay 10s a week for rent, which may be taken on the average at 60s a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we cannot go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15s or 16s a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

"Those among us who are single are paid only half a crown a week. This is spent as follows:—13d in buying bacon, 2d in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10s a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

"None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer. It is often that we spend weeks without tea. Yet we work from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had not had a morsel of food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you would enter our cases, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them, or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impudence or rascality, but making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them. When we married, matters were better; we could, even as children, earn 5s a week; we saved a little out of our wages; we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

"Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in rain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we have been in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us; the allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

"Let 'the schoolmaster' of the Penny Magazine and his pupils enjoy that description of human wretchedness and suffering. Let Malthus, and Miss Martineau rejoice that the Poor Law Bill stretches on the rack of such exquisite human agony those English poor who have dared to obey the great command, 'increase and multiply.' But we suspect that no person whose natural and human instincts have not been depraved by a vicious knowledge, which is worse than ignorance, will regard the case above stated as a genuine illustration of the Malthusian system, without bestowing on that system his honest malediction.

"Again, let us hear those poor men. Thus they address the Poor Law Commissioners:— 'Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them, we know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you. We most earnestly implore it at your hands. Please used to be better; before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and every Friday we are sent to the workhouse. We should rejoice to occupy a rod of land, and pay full rent for it; but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

9
Auction
No. 3038
THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE
Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at the office King-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, and within One House of the Post-Office, Waterford. Yearly, £3 5s. Quarterly, £1 12s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d. Published on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.