



THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes items like Government Consols, Bank Stock, and various shares.

The Waterford Chronicle

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH—TERMINATION OF THE CITY ELECTION.

The polling continued to be carried on with briskness by the Liberal and Conservative parties on Thursday, and also on yesterday, until about half past one o'clock, when Captain Newport proceeded to the Assessor's room to announce the resignation of Mr. Christmas.

Thus terminated one of the most important contests—whether we regard the number and power of the party that had to be beaten down, or the advantages resulting to Waterford and its citizens—that has occurred since the era of 1820.

CITY ELECTION. The following letter was forwarded yesterday morning by H. Weston Barron, to Henry Alcock, Esq., as Chairman of the Election Committee of Citizens:

Waterford, January 16, 1835. My DEAR ALCOCK—Although a very large body of my friends have come forward to offer single votes, and thereby put me at the head of the poll, I have not thought fit to accept the proposal, but left them to their own free will and judgment.

TO THE EDITOR WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir—How many tumblers of punch do you think Mr. Christmas's virtuous and patriotic adherents drank for him at the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday night? Faith, not less than 1,400!

THE DRAMA. CARRICK-ON-SKIB, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.—On yesterday evening a full and fashionable audience, comprising the first families in the town and vicinity, attended our Theatre Royal, to witness the performance of the tragedy of Orosouko.

BATH ELECTION. Extr. cont. from the speech of Mr. Roebuck, at the Bath Election. The contest, I was given to understand, was to be carried on in a spirit of honourable rivalry, and yet it was by that yesterday an anonymous hand had issued a letter to the effect that the Dissectors were to be the victors.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE TAUNTON. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Justice Taunton, which melancholy event occurred at a late hour (half-past eleven o'clock) on Sunday evening. This able and distinguished lawyer never enjoyed a robust constitution, but his death was, we understand, both unexpected and unexpected. The announcement in the Courts of Westminster that yesterday morning created great and general regret.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE SLAUGHTERED MEN OF GURIOLE. Cash collected by Messrs O'Connell, Esq., 2 8 0; Cash by an Unemployed Clergyman, 8 10 0; Cash per Edward Roche, Esq., 10 0 0; Cash per Garrett Standish Barry, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Mr. William Kirby, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Counsellor J. Kelly, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Miss Mary Walsh, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per James Kirby, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Samuel Perrott, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Robert Barry, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash by a Friend to Humanity, 2 0 0; Cash per Denis O'Callaghan, Esq., 2 0 0; Cash per Hall pay Lieutenant of the N. Y., 2 0 0; Cash per Michael Mackey, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Daniel Murphy, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per James O'Sullivan, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Charles Hudson, Esq., 1 0 0; Cash per Thomas Dwyer, Esq., collected in Millington, 16 10 0; Cash per Bryan Galway, Esq., Solicitor, 1 0 0; Cash per Alex. M'Carthy, Esq., Solicitor, 1 0 0; Cash per Mr. James O'Brien, 1 0 0; Cash per Counsellor Pigott, by James Kirby, 1 0 0; Cash collected in small Subscriptions by the hands of James Fitzgerald, Esq., from Castle Lyons, 5 2 0; Cash per Counsellor Scannell, 5 0 0; Cash per Daniel O'Connell, Esq., 20 0 0; Cash per Rev. Mr. Heston, an English Protestant Clergyman, 5 0 0; Cash per Messrs Beamin and Crawford, 20 0 0; James Biskney, Esq., per A. M'Carthy, Esq., 1 0 0; Mrs. James Ludlow Stowell, 5 0 0; James Murphy, Esq., 5 0 0; Nicholas Murphy, Esq., 5 0 0; Jeremiah J. Murphy, Esq., 5 0 0.

RECEIVED AT THE SOUTHERN REPORTER OFFICE. First Fruits of a Subscription at Clonmel, per W. P. Lyons, 10 0 0; Biggs, Esq. Bandon, 2 0 0; A Protestant Dissenter, 1 0 0. We have just learned that our city has received from the Royal Printing-Office at London the precious collection of records, in 74 volumes, published by the Record Commission in England.

PRIMATE. It is on the 15th inst., this day, to announce the death of the late Thomas Kelly, Primate of Ireland. His Obedience, as a member of the clergy, was admitted to the rites of the church in that person in the town of Drogheda. Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the melancholy event occurred at his Grace's residence in that town.

THE ELECTIONS. DUBLIN. Tuesday evening the numbers polled were 1750, and stood thus:—Connell, 856; Rutledge, 822; Hamilton, 862; West, 864; Wednesday the total numbers polled were 1569—and the day's polling stood thus:—Connell, 751; Rutledge, 737; West, 818; Hamilton, 818. The gross poll, therefore, at the close of Wednesday, stood thus:—Connell, 1627; Rutledge, 1620; West, 1678; Hamilton, 1682.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN. There appears a majority on the first day's poll in favour of the Conservatives, and the poll at the former election of freedom chucked—they will be beaten like hacks. The fact made it a point to muster their forces on this occasion as in the last, and having abundant facilities for polling their men, the numbers stand as follows:—Hamilton, 259; Evans, 203; Fitzsimons, 201; Ferguson, 212; Erwin, 219; Hamilton, 215.

SUPPORTING THE DIGNITY OF THE IRISH BAR. Nominations to the office of Mr. Lecky we have expressed pretty plainly, and we believe in our souls that there is not, beyond his own family, a single man who knows him but entertains an opinion in common with us. His position, upon the late change of Government, hurried off to the Commission for the Great Seal in his breeches pocket. We believe he really thought himself entitled to hold the office of Chancellor.

CLONMEL. At the close of the poll on Thursday the numbers were, as follows:—Connell, 253; Bagwell, 250. At three o'clock Mr. Ronayne had a majority of 10, and was to be declared the sitting member at five o'clock this evening.

YOUGHAL. The following is the state of the gross poll on Thursday evening:—Smith, 130; O'Connell, 133. We understand that Mr. O'Connell has been returned.

CORK. MOST EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS TO RETARD THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES. We Southern Reporter gave some notice in our number of Tuesday, of the most extraordinary proceedings, which had been adopted in the course of the day, to prevent the election in favour of Mr. Callaghan and Dr. Baldwin, from giving their votes in the different booths, to which they repaired for that purpose.

At the opening this morning, of the Assessor's booth, the numerous friends, presented themselves before the Assessor, and as was said for the twentieth time, reiterated the complaints of the conduct of some of the Deputies and Conservative Agents, who appeared determined to interfere at all kinds of obstructions to the free exercise of the franchise. It was stated that in letter M, such was the extent to which cunning and artifice had been practised, that the period limited by the Act for the duration of the election, would be expired before one-tenth of the electors who presented to be polled were disposed of.

At this moment a written objection was handed in against Mr. Casey, a respectable and opulent resident of the neighbourhood of Malinbeg, upon the ground of non-residence. Mr. T. Collins—There, Mr. Assessor—there goes the system. Mr. Casey is a resident of Cork these 29 years; he is as well known for respectability of character as any man in this town; yet, to retard and impede the voting—now that one side is nearly exhausted—they send up an objection against such a man.

KINSALE ELECTION. The nomination of the borough took place on Tuesday, when Colonel Henry Thomas, of the Queen's County, and of His Majesty's 23rd Regiment of Foot, was proposed by Henry Hunt, Esq., and seconded by Major Cronke.

IRISH TITHE MASSACRE—DOWN WITH THE TITHE. The election in Ireland may be called, without a metaphor, a struggle on the part of the Catholics for life or death. The continuance of the Tithe war will be the consequence of electing a Tory majority, and the intelligence which is daily received from Ireland proclaims, as with a voice of many trumpets, how bloody and ferocious that war has become. A few days ago, 13 men were shot, and 8 others wounded, in resisting a party of the military, who were employed to force the payment of tithe from a widow woman, to a dignitary of the church, Archdeacon Ryder, in the county of Cork. It matters little how the massacre began; it may be (though the accounts are, as usual, contradictory) that the country-people commenced the attack by throwing stones. This may make a material difference as to the strict legality of the slaughter that ensued, but does not lessen our abhorrence of the system of supporting that unbearable nuisance the Irish Church which the Tories are pledged to maintain.

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CITY OF WATERFORD. The following is a candid observation on being hustings as a candidate in this city:—

Electors—The last year, I had just returned to parliament in which second great Charter Act. I gloried in having done for whom I voted; to whom I had passed in to my hand passing in to its final, were I local or personal man, I would have been a candidate in this city:—

Far from it. Not only has it escaped my notice, I believe it is in their hostility, they had had their own way, and I was not to be a candidate in this city:—

We invite our readers' particular attention to Sir John Hobhouse's speech to the electors of Nottingham, which will be found in another column. In this important document—the most important of any that has yet appeared on the subject of the late Government's dismissal—Sir John observes, "It was our intention, on the very first day of the session to have announced an entire reform in the Irish Church—a reform which would have cut at the root of the great abuses which have so materially contributed to render that country a by-word to the nation of the earth. The next bill I intended to propose was a bill to supersede the Irish, the Scotch, and the English, to give notice of another bill for adjusting, in a much better manner than at present, the English church establishment; and for a computation of tithes, on a plan which I firmly believe would be well considered, satisfactory to all. We also intended to bring in measures of redress for all practical grievances under which the Dissenters are labouring, so that the cause of real complaint might be completely removed. And I can speak with more certainty on this subject, because I happened to be one of that select committee of the Cabinet to whom was intrusted the preparation of these measures, and I have the Bill now at home. I have stated what was our intention, at the first opening of the session, and I trust you will think with me, it was a tolerably good bill of law. We, however, did not rest here; we went further, we proposed to do for England what already been done for Scotland, by introducing into this country great and salutary municipal reforms. We were, in fact, a Government opposed to monopoly in every sense of the word—the determined opponents of all monopoly of power, that was not exercised for the general good. Whether it was for this that we have been dismissed from office is not for me to say, though it were in fact a Government opposed to monopoly in every sense of the word—the determined opponents of all monopoly of power, that was not exercised for the general good.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON THE MIND.—Of the influence of music, my more, of its influence upon melancholy, I need not look for evidence in the universal testimony of antiquity, nor remind such an audience of its recorded effect upon the gloomy distemper of the perverse mind of Saul.—I myself have witnessed its power to mitigate the sadness of seclusion, in a case where my loyalty as a good subject, and my best feelings as a man, were more than usually interested in the restoration of my patient; and I also remember its salutary operation in the case of a gentleman in Yorkshire, many years ago, who was first stupified, and afterwards became insane, upon the sudden loss of his property. This gentleman could hardly be said to live—he merely vegetated, for he was motionless until pushed, and did not speak to or notice any body in the house for nearly four months. The first indication of a return of any sense, appeared in his attention to music played in the street. This was observed, the second time he heard him, to have a more decided force in arousing his mind, the sagacious humanity of his superintendant offered him a violin. He seized it eagerly, and amused himself with it constantly. After six weeks, hearing the rest of the patients of the house pass by his door to their common room, he accented them, "Good morning to you all, gentlemen, I am quite well, and desire I may accompany you." In two months more he was dismissed cured.—Sir Henry Alfred's Essays and Orations.



AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THREAT OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all its fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that the pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and people could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both.

The people of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part.

I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance on the part of the French Government in her omission to satisfy the reasonable claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by the authority of the existing government of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too plainly familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely an Administration of the French Government, by which the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two governments was concluded, and dated at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscation, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engaged to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated on the part of the French Government, that these twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions, one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it."

The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. The amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per cent thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

[The Message then details the commercial advantages conceded to France, in consequence of this engagement.] This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the city of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefit to both countries, and the United States having, with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, do every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted with the most perfect confidence on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French government.

In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as respects the indemnity, to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Advice of the exchange ratification reached Paris prior to the 8th of April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting, and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft on the United States Government, for that instalment was dishonoured by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the chambers recommenced on the 19th of November, 1832, and continued until the 25th of April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meetings, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the chambers commenced on the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but not being important

was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers, upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insincerity.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government, not to execute the stipulation of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent but, with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanation of the past, and the strongest assurances of the future. A ter a long passage, the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French Minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the new charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying on these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st of July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties were alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectation founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances on the part of the Executive government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed. The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government; and further negotiation is equally out of question.

It shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, so far as further consideration of the subject will, at this season, probably be required at your hands.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interests of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France by the passing of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our trade. The injury of such a warfare most fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. There is but one point in the world most pronouncedly in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind.—True policy seems to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disseminated, and that not the slightest pressure should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is, in such a stricture that when France fulfils her treaty stipulation, all controversy will be at an end. It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it is refused, or longer delayed, to take redress France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging those claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficiently to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation should be made by the French Chambers at their

next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain on our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect anything from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and confiscation which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fall to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retrospective judgment of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our nation's rights and honor, all governments are alike to us. If by collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

[After alluding to the state of the revenue, the Message proceeds to say that, after satisfying all demands, and paying off the national debt, there would remain an effectual balance of 440,000 dollars.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1st, 1834.

UNSEASONABLE DUTIES.—Gentlemen who ride in their coaches and drink Burgundy—who delight in any excitement which relieves the tedium of fashionable idleness—reject, no doubt, in the opportune occurrence of an election in the depth of winter. But we can assure these superfine specimens of humanity, that the great body of their countrymen are seriously annoyed at the inconvenience season selected for the Tory experiment on the loyalty and steadfastness of the people. Severe colds and aching joints, the consequence of long journeys in wet weather—in many instances, probably, the forerunners of lengthened sickness and untimely death—will make hundreds remember with bitterness and sorrow the General Election of 1835. Then, the unavoidable neglect of business, at the time of all times in the year, when a tradesman ought to be looking sharply after his debts and credits, is no slight hardship. Of course, few gentlemen sorer at these humane annoyances and losses; but their paymasters and supporters feel them seriously, and are exceedingly indisposed to laughter; and the Tories may rely upon it, that in the account the nation keeps with them, there is a heavy sum placed on the debit side for the losses incurred, and the evils felt and foreseen, in consequence of this ill-timed attack on peace, and dissolution of the first reformed House of Commons. All this inconvenience and suffering would be avoided by Triennial Parliaments—their Parliaments to die a natural death after a three years existence, at the least busy season of the year, the month of October, for instance. The electors would be prepared to give their attention to the important business of an election; none would be taken by surprise; and the exercise of the suffrage would no longer be irksome, as it would be carried out as regularly and as pleasantly as the annual music meetings.—Spectator.

JACK OF HYLTON.—The following service is due, and has been observed ever since the year 930, from the Lord of Eastington to the Lord of Hylton—namely, that the Lord of the Manor of Eastington shall bring a goose every New Year's Day, and drive it round the fire in the hall of Hylton Castle, at least three times, whilst Jack of Hylton (Jack of Hylton is a small hollow brass ring or idol, alias an Ellipse of Saxons origin) is blowing the fire. After the Lord of Eastington has so driven the goose round the fire, whilst the ringe blows it, he carries it into the kitchen, and Hylton, and delivers it to the cook, who having killed and dressed it, the Lord of Eastington, by way of further "suit and service," carries it himself to the table of the Lord Paramount of Hylton and Eastington, and receives a dish of meat from the said Lord of Hylton's table for his own mess.

A youth living at Wexley, in the Aisne, though only 18 years of age, was full six feet high, and had made himself remarkable by his extraordinary feats of strength. About a fortnight ago he laid a wager with some of his companions that he would raise with his teeth, and without touching it with his hands, a cask of cider containing 47 gallons. It was surrounded with ropes, so as to give him a secure and convenient hold. By this he seized the cask with his teeth, and carried, without stopping, from the place in which it was, across a yard of considerable extent. When, however, he had put down his burden, he was incapable of shutting his mouth, and soon afterwards fainted. He was carried into the house, where he lay for six days without recovering his senses for a moment, and then died.

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RURAL AFFAIRS.

ON DRAINING.—Before the ordinary operations of ploughing and harrowing can proceed, the frequently appears, that wet and waste lands are to be reclaimed and prepared for the regular routine of culture, by draining and levelling. It is throwing away money to till and manure land, while it is in a diseased state from dropsy, or other ailments, which abstract its power of productiveness. Lime, and all manures, are profitably administered, until the whole mass of fluids and solids is first brought into a sound state. "Keep the feet dry and the head warm," is a good maxim for the health of a man's body, and may be equally applied to the condition of his field, which should be dry and sheltered. The immense tracts of our island which are now unproductive from excessive moisture, among other causes, and which might be most advantageously reclaimed, and which might be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect anything from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and confiscation which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fall to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retrospective judgment of Heaven.

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which is obtained by the second general cause, viz.—the hardness of the under-soil which allows of no escape downwards for the rains which fall on the surface, and which, consequently, load it with moisture which has no vent, and cannot be discharged except by evaporation after heat. We have much land of this nature, cold and unproductive, and not worth the application of lime, without draining. How is this to be cured? I recommend (upon a minute scale) the formation of the field by spades and shovel, into ridges of twenty feet breadth—first laying aside the upper soil; and afterwards relaying it equally over the subsoil formed into ridges highly convex. I am convinced, that no mode of draining on a flat surface will be so cheap and so permanently beneficial as this, but with a little variation if the scale of work be larger than that supposed in the lists referred to. I would first lay aside, in dry weather, every particle of corn sown into rows 65 feet apart; with a mouldboard, which would rapidly excite the work; and then yoke four powerful horses to form the sub-soil, by frequent ploughings and harrowings into ridges 60 feet wide, and four feet higher in the centre than at the sides, coddling the work with the overlying of the earth to equal depths by means of the same instrument, of which a full description is given in the "Agriculture of Flanders"—Gardner's and Farmer's Magazine.

LONDON POLICE.

UNION-HALL.—Yesterday, Frederick Wilhelm, a scullion, was brought up in custody for wilfully destroying the busts of several of the most ancient and modern characters of Rome, amongst which were those of Alexander the Great, Cicero, Boasius, the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon Buonaparte, and Sir Walter Scott.

The defendant's father stated that he was a modeller, to whom business he had also brought up his son, which was now out of his time, and competent to set up in business for himself. Instead, however, of following his trade the defendant had formed improper connections, and neglected everything except his own pleasures, and seemed bent on going headlong to destruction. When advice was offered he treated it with scorn, and was in the constant habit of threatening the lives of his parents.

The magistrates said that if threats were used by the defendant towards his parents they had better proceed with that charge against him than the other. The complainant proceeded to say that his son, of his parricide rage, rushed into the apartment where the models were kept, and with a poker in his hand made an indiscriminate attack on the busts of Paris, busts, and with the weapon demolished the heads of some of the most eminent warriors, statesmen, and poets that ever lived. He was not satisfied, however, in displaying that kind of resentment, but when he had finished pulverizing the busts, as a climax to his misdeeds, he turned a number of wine into the studio, and converted it into a pigsty. The complainant stated that when he interposed to prevent this the defendant actually drew a clasp-knife and threatened to murder him.

The magistrates said that he had heard quite enough to call upon him to make the defendant quit his hall.

The defendant did not deny the charge of "pulverizing" the heads of orators and statesmen; he was in a passion at the time; but he would undertake to replace them all in a week. With respect to threatening his father's life, he could only say that he happened to have a knife in his hand at the time cutting some bread, but that he never intended to hurt him.

The complainant said that it was not the first or second time he had been threatened by the defendant.

When the magistrate decided that the defendant should procure bail he swore that he would rot in jail before he would ever try to get persons to become bound for him. He was consequently locked up.

EASTER OBSERVANCES IN GIBBER.—Exactly at noon all the bells in the city burst out in one peal; at the same time the bishop says, "Our Lord is risen;" and crash, crash go all the broken pots and pans out of all the windows in all the narrow dirty streets of Cork; while the old women, who have been on the quai since for the moment, exclaim, "avant floss, bugs, and all vermin I make way for the Lord of all to enter!" The people have eaten nothing but vegetables for forty days; and now, alas! for the lambs. At the door of every house may be seen the master with his white apron on, and knife in his hand; he cuts, himself, the throat of the poor little wretch, and ere life has quite departed, dips a lock of wool in the blood, and marks a cross on the level of the door way.—Sketches of Cork, by a Lady.

THE LADIES OF THE AZORES.—The ladies, with the exception of music, (which, being a national accomplishment, is frequently executed with skill,) possess few acquirements. They are usually awkward and uncouth in their manners, without the slightest conversation in society, and they are never seen out of doors, excepting at church, or occasionally at some evening festivity. Their sole occupation is eating, drinking, sleeping, trembling, and gazing out of the latticed windows of their apartments, where they squint like Indians, cross legged on their haunches, their heads just peeping from under a falling lattice, made for that purpose; here they sometimes pass half the day. Their associates are their female servants, whom they employ as emissaries to collect such news about their neighbours and acquaintances, as is most suited to their trivial occupations, and more trivial minds. In addition to music, they are passionately fond of dancing and dross; but, although supplied with materials for the latter, from England and France, they display, in the making up and adjustment of them, a singular absence of taste and neatness.—The walking costume common to the females of the whole islands, is a blue cloth cloak, or a black silk one, with a stiff peaked hood, so much closed in front, as to leave little more than the upper part of the face visible. These women possess an amiability and sweetness of disposition, which, aided by education, might render them most agreeable companions of social and domestic life.—Boyd's description of the Azores.

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from Mr. O'Connell. And if that could not be obtained from such a parliament, he would persevere in the alternative, and not be, but those who refused to do so would be the repealers. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, alluded to the title system, which he said was the cause of the distress in the country. He said that the title system was the cause of the distress in the country, and that it was the cause of the distress in the country. He said that the title system was the cause of the distress in the country, and that it was the cause of the distress in the country.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in the county of Waterford, and the county of Kerry, were held on the 12th inst. The result of the elections was as follows: In the county of Waterford, Mr. O'Connell was elected, and in the county of Kerry, Mr. O'Connell was also elected.

Mr. O'Connell's speech in the House of Commons, on the 12th inst., was a most able and powerful one. He alluded to the title system, and to the distress in the country, and to the necessity of reform. He said that the title system was the cause of the distress in the country, and that it was the cause of the distress in the country.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1834.

Table with multiple columns containing dates and events from 1834. Includes entries for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Events include political meetings, deaths, and public notices.

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