





MINISTERS GLORIOUS JORITY.

of Ireland have been realized; House of Commons have done... Ministers glorious jurity.

USE A SOCIETY in London for the very religious denomination. It is liberal and enlightened...

D MEETING TO ADDRESS LIEUTENANT. Numerous and highly respectable court house of Dungarvan...

amidst the acclamations of the multitude, which had been... Mr. Esmond said that whatever decision...

These cheers were given for Lord Mulgrave, three for Mr. O'Connell, and three for Winston Barcon...

Mr. Richard Keane rose and said:—In seconding the address, I have only to add, that no good law...

Mr. Esmond said that whatever decision might be made in the county on a certain matter, it would be...

Mr. Stuart moved that a vote of thanks be hereby given to the High Sheriff for his readiness...

Mr. Esmond rose to oppose this resolution, and was received with considerable marks of disapprobation...

MULGRAVEPHOBIA.

The Archbishop of Cashel has left Waterford, not wishing to be there during his Excellency's visit.

This is good, an archbishop proving his loyalty by dying from contact with the representative of his sovereign.

THE WATERFORD CORPORATION—THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Sir—I wish to ascertain, if possible, the truth of a report which is very current throughout the city.

We earnestly request the attention of our fellow-citizens to the letter of *Cera*. Our esteemed corporation have such an abundance of day-light, (twits and bats are affected by the like sympathies) that they refuse the public even a glimpse of their ugly doings.

Now in God's name, does the silly majority flinch from that which is justly their duty, or do they shrink from it because they are afraid of the consequences?

THE REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

A meeting of the cess-payers of Carrickbeg took place on Sunday last, at a meeting held at Carrickbeg, presided over by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant...

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Dublin on Wednesday afternoon, on a tour. He left that night at 10 o'clock for the purpose of inspecting the public institutions at Carlow and Kilkenny on Thursday, on his way through the town, he proceeded to Woodstock, the seat of Mr. Tighe.

THE ARMY.

Major-General Sir Edward Blyden, K.C.B., having proceeded to England on Tuesday last, under the sanction of the General Commanding in Chief, Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., has assumed the command of the troops serving in Ireland, and also of the eastern division.

COAST GUARD.

The following appointments and removals have taken place in this force in Ireland.

MARRIED.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th July 1836, at Margate, Catharine Young, aged 34 years, wife of Mr. John Young, 112, Strand—a woman of whose amiable disposition, excellent judgment, and affectionate regards, the Proprietor of this Journal is mainly indebted for his success in life.

THEATICALS.

Mr. Thomas W. Jones, once the proprietor of the Adelphi, and late lessee of the Richmond Theatre, is in a way for Covent Garden Theatre.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

EXETER HALL—(TUESDAY).

Another meeting of the Protestant Association was held this morning at Exeter Hall, and, as usual, very fully attended, ladies forming the majority of the assembly.

THE REV. MR. GHEE.

THE TRUE SUE.

THE QUESTION CONTAINED IN THE PAPER IN QUESTION WAS THE FOLLOWING:—"We, the undersigned, request to know the date of the Rheims Bible, which was quoted in an advertisement in the *Dublin Correspondent*, and the date of Doctor Troy's disavowal of the same, which was quoted on the same occasion."

THE LATE EARL OF FINGAL.

THE MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC MEMBERS.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—August 5, 1836.

BETTER MARKET.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 5.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ENNSCORRY FAIR.

WATERFORD POLITICS.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

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NEWS. During the storm, the William, as lost. She struck on Red sand...

appeared in the Chronicle of wreck of the "John Welsh," on the "Limerick" instead of Saturday.

By FIRE.—PORTSMOUTH, N. from Sydney to London, last, we hear that on Wednesday...

Miss JANE ANNE PORTER. Park, and seeing a grave dug receive the remains of the well...

deep grave the grave, bottle-filling, and bid to die—shall be yield!

that spec Briton doth lie, in the soil, from his bill, news shall bestrew, blows around, the ground, is—Waterloo!

of the foregoing little dirge is all in talents, to Miss Jane Miss Anne Porter—Miss g herself the names of both the

to or follow-way, down which he bore charged the Imperial Guards

ON THE AGE. ONE CARW O'DWYER.—We journals the rumour is again re Sir William M'Mahon is to retire...

QUE FOR LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It is not in Paris—They know his Ma-Louis Philippe is about to advance 4,000,000 francs out of his own...

ISS MARTINEAU.—The Sultan has commanding all Massalman be-empire immediately to take wives; wives already, and possess the take one or two more. His High-

in FRANCE.—It appears from the exhibition of the works moderns the Louvre, for 1834-1835, and upwards of 300 female painters, who...

at commenced in various parts of Eng- France the harvest commenced a fort-ples of new wheat of fine quality was re-

WATERFORD: led for the Proprietor, at the Office in west, opposite the Post-office:

Mr. O'CONNELL begged, in explanation, to say that in the words he had used, to which the right hon. baronet had alluded, he had not meant the slightest disrespect to any office in the church of Scotland.

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The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MARRIAGES BILL. The house then resolved itself into a committee, and proceeded with the reconsideration of the Marriages Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 28. The Greek Loan Act was considered in committee.

Lord PALMERSTON, after detailing the circumstances under which the loan to Greece was guaranteed by this country...

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 29. A message from the Commons brought up the Loan Society (Ireland) Bill, the Western Australia Bill, and several others.

Lord SHAFTESBURY brought up the report of the committee on the Lighthouses Bill, which was agreed to, with amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27. STAFFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL. Lord ASHBURTON wished to know from the Marquis of Clanricarde whether, after the evidence which had been adduced upon the bill it was his intention to proceed with it.

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After a few words from the Bishop of Rochester, the bill was read a second time.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL. Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the report of this bill till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 28. The House then went into committee on the church temporalities (Ireland) bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

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NEW-LOCOMOTIVE POWER. Mr. Mullins, M.P. for Kerry, has made a very important discovery in the scientific world, that of applying galvanism, instead of steam, for propelling vessels and carriages.

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INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1874

Mr. Russell has applied for his commission... The Duke of Leinster expressed his gratitude to the noble marquis for having brought forward such a proposition.

Lord FitzGerald and Vescey cordially supported the motion... The House then went into committee on the marriages (England) Bill.

Medley, July 19. The Queen Regent, wishing speed and immediate increase of employment of the forces now on foot, and resolved, united of mind, as well as of heart, that she has resolved the following:—

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POLICE APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.

In our preceding article we have given just praise to the general policy of the Irish administration; we now, in the same friendly spirit, protest against the commencement of an error.

It is not necessary to caution Lord Mulgrave against the dangerous counsels given him by the MARQUIS CHICHESTER in several recent articles upon the subject of the patronage at his disposal under the new Police Bills? Sounder doctrine might have been expected from our contemporary than a justification of the appointment of Orangemen to places of such incontestable public importance as those of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the Irish counties.

The COUNTESS, having erroneously assumed the nomination of Mr. Little, "a celebrated Orangeman," to a high constabulary office in the County Down, remarks upon the supposed appointment as follows:—

"We shall not be accused, we imagine, of any strong leaning towards Orangemen. To prostrate that pernicious system we have contributed as much as our ability enabled us; and at its demolition we rejoiced unfeignedly. It was a stumbling-block in the path of improvement, and we urged with earnestness and energy its removal. But the recommendation of a vindictive triumph, even over prostrate Orangemen, is far from our wishes; and we do think that Lord Mulgrave exercises a sound discretion when, having vindicated the law, and put down his hated enemies, the associated foes of peace and progress in the sister counties, he has selected, in such situations, intelligent, upright persons, who have been Orangemen, but who have set an example of cheerful submission to that salutary resolution of the House of Commons, which, sanctioned by Ministers and approved by the King, broke up the mischievous confederacy. Such conduct on the part of the enlightened Vicar evinces magnanimity in him, and is well calculated to produce that social harmony which his Excellency, as the virtuous representative of the Sovereign and the prudent friend of Ireland, has established, and which that disunion has been the bane of the people whose interests are confided to his peculiar care.

When Catholics and Orangemen feel that fitness, not creed, is the test by which candidates for official station are to be selected, they will see the folly of partisanship, cultivate kindly intercourse, and co-operate with a just government in healing the wounds of their common country. This conviction Lord Mulgrave's plan of governing must soon produce upon the minds of both classes."

Let the doctrine laid down in this paragraph be acted on, and there is an end to the populism, stability, and force of the Mulgrave administration. The policy which is here described as "magnanimous" is precisely the opposite of that which has hitherto guided Lord Mulgrave's conduct, and constituted the strength of his Government. What change of circumstances has taken place in the state of Ireland, or in the state of parties, to warrant the broad departure here recommended from the principles upon which Lord Mulgrave has almost uniformly acted in the dispensation of patronage in the other departments of the public service? Why is he called upon to vary the course which he adopted with such general satisfaction to the public, and with such honour and increase of power to his administration, in the filling up of the places in the civil, in the appointments of assistant barristers, and in the selection of the county sheriffs? Are we told that Orangemen are "prostrate," and we are warned against "vindictive triumphs" over a fallen enemy. Lord Mulgrave, it is said, "has vindicated the law and put down his hated enemies," and now the time is come for practising the virtue of "magnanimity," and healing the wounds of our opponents with the balm of office and power. We find it hard to reconcile all this with the following passage, which we take from an article which appeared a few days before in this very journal, in reply to an article upon the Irish Government for pouring a libel upon the Government to preserve the peace upon one of the Orange festivals:—

"The Evening Mail, the organ of the Tory party, affects great wrath at these demonstrations, which it asserts to be unnecessary, adding, with characteristic recklessness, that there are no Orangemen in the country, and that such a course would be tantamount to a libel upon the Government. The Dublin Courier, in its letter published in last Saturday's Chronicle, is so disposed of that assertion. He states—and we know that he has accurate information on the subject—that the warrants constituting the Orange lodges are still retained by their founders, and that they are not to be dissolved, until after the 12th of July, 1874, that there are Orangemen, and that they had determined to make a 'high day' of the 12th of July. Let it be remembered that the respectable Colonel Blacker, one of the most eminent Orangemen in all Ireland, presided at that meeting and sanctioned its adjournment. We refer further to our correspondent's letter of this date, describing the fierce orators of the Brandon lodge. Let any person read the following extracts from the 'pious' and 'dry' whether the truthful spirit of Orangeism is dead in Ireland."

"The Chronicle is grievously in error if it thinks that the resolution of the House of Commons, founded on the reports of Mr. O'Connell, and the subsequent Orange confederacy, in any such sense as to warrant the conclusion that Orangemen are 'prostrate' wherever there was a voluntary dispersion of the lodges. The disorganization of that illegal society, as far as it was effected, had its uses; but if the Irish Government turns it to the account suggested by our contemporary, we shall be surprised to find its practical advantages much too dear, and the Government itself and the public, will have reason to thank Mr. Finn for his revelations. The suppression of the Orange lodges was not the suppression of the Orange spirit, and it is the Orange spirit that the Government has to guard against, and the country has to fear. The Orangeman in Ireland is a hundred times as formidable as the Orangeman in secret combination. The Morning Chronicle, as if it was the badge, or the flower, and not the genius of the faction, that made it mischievous. The grand masters pluck the shesha from their breasts—do they therefore become eligible to places of power under a popular administration? The doctrine is monstrous. It is not the purple without, but the 'purple within,' that calls for measures of precaution. When Antiquator was commended for his humility in wearing the plain colours of Macedonia when the other generals had assumed the purple of the East, 'True,' said Alexander, 'but Antiquator is a purple within.'"

There is no department in which Lord Mulgrave ought to be more circumspect in selecting men of tried public honesty to fill the public employments than in the constabulary; and he should extend the friends of his Government, and the friends of the people, before he promotes an individual of the slightest taint of Toryism upon his principles. The lords-justices of counties are Tory; the unpaid magistrates are Tory; the majority of the assistant barristers are Tory; wherever the law of the Government has a power to change, or a power to execute, that power ought to be thrown into the opposite scale, and nothing but the stamp of liberalism be seen upon the appointments of a popular Vicar.

We find, with the greatest pain, that the appointment of Colonel Cuyler to one of the two police magistracies in the city of Dublin, under the new act, is much more satisfactory to the Tories than to the party whose feelings should have been chiefly consulted. In some other cases, also, there have been, we believe, aberrations toward the line of conduct so rashly justified by the writer in the Morning Chronicle. We are far, however, from thinking that the erroneous promotions we allude to are evidence that the Irish Government coincides with our contemporary in his new theory of appointments; the whole tenor of Lord Mulgrave's administration forbids us to refer the advancement of improper persons to a settled rule of action.

heard recently there seems to be a rage for the promotion of soldiers. We cannot think military men the fittest for civil employment, connected either with the administration or execution of the laws, particularly in a country whose affairs have been conducted for centuries in the spirit of the barracks; and our objection is stronger when we recollect in whose school the greater number of officers now living have been educated. Commissary-General Hayne, to whom report confidently assigned, some days ago, the second police magistracy of the Irish metropolis, was, we are informed, the tenth-fellow and very Patrotic of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war.

As Ireland gets nothing from the legislature but wrong instead of rights, and insults instead of benefits, it is the more incensed upon the executive to seek diligently after every opportunity of promoting the welfare, and consulting the feelings. To the Government alone she looks for favour and protection, and she feels, therefore, with tenfold severity, every step that is taken against the national interest or opinion. Lord Mulgrave cannot reform the Corporations; he cannot reduce the Church Establishment; but he can mitigate what he cannot reform; he can suppress the faction which Parliament cannot destroy. This has been the duty of his splendid father, and his government, from the day of his first landing in Ireland to the present hour. He has stood between the Irish people and the Orange Parsons, Orange Sheriffs and Orange Judges; he will not deliver them over to Orange Magistrates of his own creation.—*Ibid.*

IRISH AGRICULTURAL REPORTS. BELFAST, July 30.—During this month the weather has been very changeable, and, latterly, we have had heavy and almost continued rains.

The light frosts, however, they are strong and good, and, should dry weather set in, and the farmers enjoy a favourable harvest, there is every expectation that this crop will exceed an average one.

The fax has improved considerably, and, on many situations, will likely produce a fair return. There is, however, in almost every field, a second growth—a portion of the seed not having vegetated during the dry weather in the early part of May.

The produce of the upland meadows is safely sown. On many situations the crop has been very light; but the late meadows seem to afford a plentiful return, and will likely compensate, in a great measure, for the deficiency which has occurred in the upland crop.

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The light frosts, however, they are strong and good, and, should dry weather set in, and the farmers enjoy a favourable harvest, there is every expectation that this crop will exceed an average one.

"One good, however, has come out of these debates: it has at last placed the question on its true basis. It is not the Tithes question, nor the Orange question, nor the Corporation question; it is essentially and unchangeably the 'Irish question.'"

After treating with great and just contempt the silly debates in both Houses, the author adds:—

"The point we really care for, the point on which we care about, the point which we would rather die than to rest upon it, is this:—Do we believe in the right of Kings, Lords, or Ministers, be they who they may, is the title under which all these details are to be treated. It is right we should know whether we are sending forth our prosecutors and edicts to a province, or are really legislating for Rome itself, for an integral part of the empire, equal in all rights and pretensions to the other two.—Paris, which must always determine whether law emanates in an Anglo-Irish legislature, for the Irish people, are to be considered as 'concessions,' or 'restitutions,' or 'graces,' insultingly cast to an inferior, or as statements and reforms required and obtained at last, though late, by an equal. The most serious injustice cast around these principles, for the worst purpose, must not be suffered to continue an hour by the Irish people, who are not to be deceived, and no man shall misunderstand. Doubt in such a question, is a surrender of all claims to the part and bearing of a free nation. It is a tacit sacrifice of all right of self-government; and a cowardly yielding up of all pretensions to the esteem of their fellow-nations. Give the best institutions in this spirit to-day as a bonus, as a favour, and not as a recognition of a right, and no man shall misunderstand. Doubt in such a question, is a surrender of all claims to the part and bearing of a free nation. It is a tacit sacrifice of all right of self-government; and a cowardly yielding up of all pretensions to the esteem of their fellow-nations. Give the best institutions in this spirit to-day as a bonus, as a favour, and not as a recognition of a right, and no man shall misunderstand. 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