

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

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MRS. MARY HEARN, KILMACROGUE.

PRICE 7d.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836.

No. 1,124.

ORANGEMEN IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD

We request the particular attention of our readers to an article upon the Orange and Eniscorthy Orangemen, which we copy from the *Dublin Evening Post*. There can be no doubt as to the absolute necessity for the removal of the Orange and Eniscorthy Orangemen, as it is evident that the Orangemen in their regard, render it quite impossible that the people can enjoy a longer look upon him in any other light but that of a bigoted partisan. The constabulary must be purged of a bigoted party. We think the choice of Mr. Vignoles, as a deputy constable for Wexford, an infelicitous one. It is not possible that the Orangemen in the county should be satisfied that the magistracy, the Executive should be satisfied that the magistracy appointed to that district feels no leaning towards the Orangemen.

VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM THE EVENING POST CORRESPONDENT.)
Longford, 22d August, 8 o'clock.
This town and neighbourhood presented this day one of the most animated scenes we have ever witnessed. At about the middle of the day a Lord Lieutenant would port out into circulation that the Lord Lieutenant would pass through the town on this day. Immediately after his arrival he was met by a large number of the Orangemen, who were in the habit of doing him honor, feeling that their duty as protectors was approaching. A meeting was immediately called of the friends and advocates of civil and religious liberty. Although the notice was short, yet a goodly number of those who are anxious for the peace and prosperity of the country, based on the principle of equal privileges, were present. It was immediately resolved that a distinction should be made between the Orangemen and the friends of civil and religious liberty. It was immediately resolved that a distinction should be made between the Orangemen and the friends of civil and religious liberty. It was immediately resolved that a distinction should be made between the Orangemen and the friends of civil and religious liberty.

THE ORANGEMEN OF WEXFORD.

We (*Evening Post*) gave some account last week of the conduct of the Orangemen and of the Police at Gorey. We had also a reference to a former investigation at Eniscorthy, touching the proceedings of the Confederacy (*Police and Orangemen*) at that place, on the Twelfth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. We beg leave now to solicit the attention of the public to the (marked attention of the Government is which have since taken place in these localities. It seems that the Orangemen at Eniscorthy Police there is an Orange Constable, one Dempsey. This person is ordered by the authorities to prevent, as far as he can, Orange displays in that place on the 12th of July. How he performed that duty we shall not now stop to inquire. Suffice it to say, that he was ordered from the station at Eniscorthy to some place in the county of Cork. Dempsey, however, had friends in Wexford; and, through the memorials or representations of these friends, he had the good luck to have the order recalled, and had his domicile fixed once more amongst his brethren of the Wexford Lodges.

The following paragraph, from the *Wexford Independent*, will show the feeling entertained of the matter in that county:—
We are gratified at the report just reached us, that the order which we so much satisfaction, and was one of the good results of the investigation held in Eniscorthy, for the removal of constable Dempsey from that town to the county of Cork, has been countermanded. We are not prepared to say from what cause; but we are assured an individual has interfered with the government in this matter, whose name, when before the public, would be a corresponding credit to the state will power, by secret and unbecomingly. To what state will power, by secret and unbecomingly. To what state will power, by secret and unbecomingly.

There are two things to be observed—first, the magistracy announced from the bench the re-appointment of the Orange Constable; and that next, in a Court of Justice, the Orange Constable was given; the galleries, as we understand, being crammed with Orangemen to witness the announcement, and to celebrate their triumph over the mass of the population.

It is needless to say, that in such magistracies the people cannot have, and ought not to have, the slightest confidence. Those magistracies disdain even the craft of appearing impartial. They have the indecency of parading their politics, and expressing their contempt and hatred of the people, for whom they are appointed to administer justice. With a view to evade this disposition still more emphatically, they announce, in a tone of triumph, that an odious Orangeman has been placed in a position which the temper and malignity with which the announcement is made, and magnified with which the packed galleries, brought together to glorify the Orange victory, Lord Haddington's Orange Oration at the Dublin Theatre, was regarded with disgust—and justly. What are we to think of a Court of Justice indulging in the Saturnalitia of Orange triumph?

It is not, surely, necessary to answer this question. It is not, surely, necessary to answer this question. It is not, surely, necessary to answer this question. It is not, surely, necessary to answer this question. It is not, surely, necessary to answer this question.

But, we turn to another part of this county, in which still more extraordinary scenes are enacted. Will it be credited in England, that a practice prevails in Gorey, which does not exist in Constantinople, nor at any other place in any country in which the name justice, or the name of liberty, has been heard of. It is that the public in Gorey, give their verdicts, and dispense justice with closed doors. In one of the jury rooms of the spacious and commodious sessions house, built at the public expense in Gorey, the magistrates sit in the bay window of the public, and the jury sit in the bay window of the public, and the jury sit in the bay window of the public, and the jury sit in the bay window of the public.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the respective parishes of Gorey, Camolin, and Ballygarrett, in the baronies of Gorey and Ballacorney, and county of Wexford, beg to compose the petition to your Excellency, that the magistrates who compose the bench in Gorey, give their verdicts, and dispense justice with closed doors. In one of the jury rooms of the spacious and commodious sessions house, built at the public expense in Gorey, the magistrates sit in the bay window of the public, and the jury sit in the bay window of the public, and the jury sit in the bay window of the public.

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should rather have said, of the frightful hostility existing in Ireland between the different classes of her people.—If we had Lord Lyndhurst only for a month, Heaven knows what would be the consequence. This calamity, however, we need not fear.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE LIFE.

Mr. Rickman has recently published some elaborate remarks on this and other subjects connected with medical statistics in the *Medical Gazette*; we shall notice some of the results which Mr. Rickman draws, or which may be drawn from the data which he furnishes. It is not necessary to repeat that the longevity of females exceeds that of the males. This was first established by Keraboom, in a treatise published in the year 1742, and founded on the mortality of the Dutch annuities in Holland. Mr. Rickman writes:—
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From the accurate investigation of the ages at death of persons in England of all classes, for eight or nine years before as well as after the year 1821, it appears that the rate of mortality for forty years being displaced. In the next table are the parish register returns of the ages of those buried in 18 years, to the extent of nearly four millions. And finally, we have a table of 1877; and finally, we have a table of 1877; and finally, we have a table of 1877.

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SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

The object of the Reform Bill was to enable the great body of owners of property to protect that property from the invasions of property proprietors. It was to be done by the mass of wealth, and property of the country, and, such protection the aversion of the political holders and others who possessed political influence would, in furtherance of their sinister interests, place all property in jeopardy, and if we were even the unwilling Lords the Reform Bill, of which we take the statement in the *Waterford Chronicle*, that all such a handle has been made by the Tories, that all such a handle has been made by the Tories, that all such a handle has been made by the Tories.

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appears to favour the cause of the Spanish people, for the intelligence of the Queen's recognition of the national liberty is accompanied by that of Gomez being completely routed, with the loss of his artillery and baggage, and that Cabrera had lost 800 men. It is the refusal of the Spanish army to act against the people engaged in a righteous struggle for their liberties, is a glorious lesson to tyrants. It must teach them how fragile is their dependence, when they rest on the support of domestic soldiers against national feeling. Military men are no longer blind instruments; they feel, and think, and sympathize with their fellow-subjects, and will not slaughter them at the nod of a despot. If the Spanish soldiers refuse to fight against Spanish independence, the slaughter of Liberty in France, and still less can the English soldier be expected to respond to the appeal of a French soldier to fight against Spanish independence, which the Tories have recently threatened to make when they mooted the question—'are the Tories to be re-jected upon the people of France?' The events in Spain will exercise a salutary effect in France and England, and the conduct of the Spanish army is an example which may prove highly beneficial to the regeneration of the institutions of one country, and the reform of those of the others.—*Morning Advertiser*.

We have elsewhere quoted from a Sunday contemporary, an account of the mode in which the various bills introduced into both houses during the last session were disposed of. The havoc made by the Lords is truly surprising. But a question is to be continued? Is the Minister constantly to send up from the Commons to be rejected or mutilated in the Lords? Certainly not.—'What was wanted has been obtained. We have obtained the proof—a proof that must satisfy a different spirit difficult—that the Lords are guided by a different spirit from that which actuates the people of Great Britain—and that, consequently, the House of Commons fairly represent the people, and are not a mere instrument of the Lords. It is not necessary to revert to Lord Lyndhurst's speech. That speech merely added insult to injustice. It was a challenge thrown out to the nation. The people are treated as if they were not due to them. We should guard, indeed, were the triumph due to them. We should guard, indeed, were the triumph due to them. We should guard, indeed, were the triumph due to them.

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33,476,244	

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For the Proprietor, at the Office opposite the Post-office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

The following is the letter of the Rev. ...

DEAR SIR—Your amiable letter will induce ...

At the last assizes in Carlow there were ...

From the time the jury was struck, no man ...

In the third case, Doyle's trial for the ...

The jury, in the first of the criminal trials ...

MARRIAGE LAW IN BELGIUM.—A legal case ...

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.—It is a curious ...

Table with 2 columns: Imports in 1833, Exports in 1833. Rows include Opium, Tea, and Other Exports.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH VESSELS.—One of the ...

It is wholly impossible, as long as the ...

A foreigner has, I believe, a right to suit ...

WATERFORD: Printed and published for the Proprietor ...

THE CHURCH OF GOD AND THE TITHE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. F. SHAW, M.P., RECORDER OF ...

SIR—The Morning Chronicle of August 3d gives ...

By God's church in this passage can be meant, I presume ...

Every Christian, whether he be a Christian ...

Every Christian, whether he be a Christian ...

Every Christian, whether he be a Christian ...

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MIR. O'CONNELL'S ADVICE TO THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P., London, Aug. 15, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—I have read, with great pleasure, your ...

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MR. WYSE'S ...

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No. 1,124,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

The following is the letter of the Rev. Mr. Maher, alluded to in the proceedings of the National Association, which appear in our fourth page—

Carlow, August 17, 1836.
DEAR SIR—Your *amor patriæ* will induce you to pardon the trouble I give in requesting you to send me a copy of the proceedings of the National Association, which appear in your fourth page—

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man in existence, and would convict St. Peter of forgery and ingenious devices. That there is no chance—not even a chance—of justice in this country, where the whole machinery of law is controlled by Tory hands, is the deep-rooted conviction of seventy thousand men of Carlow. I have not gone back to a Tory for a grievance. No! I point to the one of the most intolerable which the men of Carlow are compelled to endure, even in the halcyon days of Earl Mulgrave's government.

Carlow, it has been frequently said at the General Association, will pass into the hands of the Liberal party at the next election. True, we have a vast majority of electors in favour of Liberal principles; but, since our first struggle for reform, the whole Tory aristocracy, aided by their Orange underlings and out of office, have tampered on the people with it. Nearly two thousand individuals, in this small county, have been driven from their houses—(I could furnish the Association with the names of between hundred and a half—) some for their rate at election, some on religious grounds, and all with a view to suppress the reforming party. And what has been done for Carlow? The people who suffered so much in the cause of reform, are now to be asked for justice. They are asked, but in vain, the appointment of men who can be more readily, when they are asked, to be the public enemies of the people, than Tories to consider his case. If this system of extortion be permitted to continue, and the administration of justice confined to Tory hands, who can say what will be the result? For the appointment of an honest, enlightened, and liberal assistant-magistrate, the county is ready to give up the services of "the great unpaid," shall be dispensed with and the administration of the laws entrusted to honest stipendiary magistrates, the people of Carlow, that is, the alien in religion, must make up their minds patiently to bear whatever evils a vindictive Tory faction can safely and legally inflict.

Do you want, Sir, any more than that instance of the factious conduct of the magistracy of this county, on the occasion of His Excellency's late visit to Carlow, to tell you who they are, and what the people have to expect from them? Only three (Walter Blackley, Thomas Haughton, and Tench Vigors), out of about fifty magistrates, came on the occasion to which I refer, to mark their respect for our Chief Ruler, their allegiance to His Majesty, whom he represented, and their confidence in His Excellency, whilst inspecting the public institutions with which they were officially connected. His Excellency has been guilty of attempting to administer the laws impartially. This is clearly his only offence, and on that account he has been rebuked by the Tory authorities, who have adopted the opposite principle of government. Not only have the magistrates stayed away, but the truth be told, a large section of the people also, apprehensive that they would be reported by the bullies and drivers of our great men, as having appeared in His Excellency's train, or amongst those who came to bid our noble visitor welcome.

I fear that I have trespassed too long on your time and patience. I have the honour to be, &c.,
F. W. Conway, Esq. JAMES MAHER.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

The Queen Regent has accepted the Constitution of Cadix. The fact is thus stated in a second edition of the *Journal de Paris* of Wednesday night—

"The Government received to-day the two following despatches, which we publish to-day—

"St. Idelfonso, 13th inst. 6 o'clock, a.m.—
"A military insurrection has broken out in the Queen Regent of 1812. All is perfectly tranquil here at the present moment. The soldiers have returned to their barracks."

"Madrid 13th inst. 6 o'clock, p.m.—
"The news of the events of St. Idelfonso is beginning to circulate at Madrid. The public tranquillity has not yet been disturbed. The Council of Ministers has assembled."

The *Gazette de France* of Thursday, received by express, contains the following—

"Alarm has spread this day at the Bourse upon the news that the Ministry was dissolved, in consequence of a division created by the question of an intervention."

"The Ministers having persevered in considering a direct and immediate intervention as necessary to the Government, required the adoption of such a determination. He obtained a majority in the Council; but a proposition was not having formally declared itself on the opposite side, the five Ministers who demanded the intervention have resigned."

"It is stated that a Congress of the European Powers is about to assemble, to deliberate upon the affairs of Spain."

"The language of Lord Palmerston, in the English Parliament, proves that, in the instruction of the Cortes, and the clause of the Constitution of 1812, do not interfere with his political views. He spoke so as to give reason to understand that the English co-operation would continue even in favour of the constitution of the Cortes, provided that Constitution were acknowledged by the King. This is a way of preparing the substitution of Carlistas to the insurrection. Thus English intervention in the Peninsula is generally recognised, in virtue of the Quadruple Treaty of Alliance. It is thought that an intervention on the part of France could be of any nature."

PERSECUTION AND SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of our Executive to sheath the sword of persecution, and to bring home to the door of every man the blessings of equal and impartial justice, we see with regret that the *Opas* of party spirit and intolerance has struck so deep a root as to resist the most strenuous attempts of Lord Mulgrave for its eradication. Our readers are aware that on the devoted head of the county of Carlow, the fiercest val of Conservative wrath and vengeance has been discharged; there do Conservative landlords revel in the unrestrained delight of inflicting at will the most cruel penal ties upon their unfortunate and defenceless tenants. Backed by the vile crew of low-bred, malignant Orangemen, they harass, plunder, and insult the wretched people, as if their only object were to goad them to open violation of the law. The fountain of justice they poison at the source, and its sacred streams, instead of overflowing the land to heal and to purify, are by the wand of these infernal necromancers, converted into waters of bitterness, from which exhale contagion and death to all who come within their pestiferous influence. The letter of the Rev. Mr. Maher to the national association presents a picture of injustice whose every feature disgusts and appals. We there see that, on every case where the passions of the Orange faction are excited, justice is most shamelessly violated; the jury box is filled with determined partisans who, before hearing one word of evidence, have their minds made up as to what verdict they shall pronounce. Thus, before even the commencement of the trial, the acquittal, or condemnation of the accused, can be foretold with perfect accuracy. The bare contemplation of such a state of things is sufficient to make the blood boil with indignation, to excite the deepest execration against the wretches, by whom it is aided and abetted. But the question is, to apply a remedy. That at present rests with our excellent Viceroy, in whom the country places the most implicit confidence. (Honest and impartial magistrates must be appointed; the bench must be carefully weeded of those factious and intolerant men by whom it is at present studded and

disgraced. In the choice of sheriffs the greatest judgment and precaution will be requisite to appoint a man of impartiality, and one in whom the people place implicit confidence. To measure such as these, and to others of a like tendency, must the country look for the annihilation of a system of tyranny more withering and more crushing, than the barbarous despotism of Algiers, or of Turk V.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
The following Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, was issued on Thursday night—

"LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF LORDS, A.C. 18, 1836.
"Notice is hereby given, that there will be attendance at this Office on tomorrow afternoon, the 19th inst., between the hours of four and six, on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament."

"Perceives, on announcing, within the time above specified, their intention of being present, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords."

"No Lady can be admitted into the body of the House, but into the Gallery."

"The doors will not be open for strangers before 12 o'clock."

"CHOLMONDELEY, D. G. C.
THE KING'S SPEECH.
London, Saturday, Aug. 20.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers this day, and delivered the following most gracious Speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session."

"The assistance of friendly dispositions which I receive from all Foreign Powers, enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that Peace will continue undisturbed."

"I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders it necessary to the safety of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realised."

"In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unaltered solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which is one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe."

"I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which I have proposed to the two Governments, were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties."

"I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which unite the two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common."

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the public business in Ireland, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of these most important recommendations."

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction I have learned that you have, with much labour, brought to maturity enactments upon the different subjects of Tithes in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the districts concerned, and generally beneficial to their interests."

"The passing of the acts for Civil Registration and for Marriage in England, has afforded much satisfaction. Your provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom, which, with a due regard to the welfare of the State, are the basis of all civil and political rights. I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property."

"It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification, to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of Government, will encourage this good disposition, and enable that country to develop her great national resources."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force."

"I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of Estates in my Colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled."

"The increased productivity of the public Revenue has enabled you to meet those charges, and, at the same time, to repeal or reduce Taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my People, and others the interests of the public good. I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property."

"The present condition of Manufactures and Commerce affords a subject of congratulation provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence, which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been employed in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective countries. You will therefore resume the duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions, and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community."

BRISTOL AND MILFORD PACKETS.
On Wednesday the *Nora Crema* arrived here at five o'clock a.m., having made the passage from the Basin at Clifton in less than 20 hours, the distance being about 220 miles. On the same day the *Milford* mail arrived at half-past three o'clock, p.m. We presume the packet arrived at Dunmore about two o'clock, so she must have taken 13 hours to run 90 miles. By this calculation the *Nora* came at the rate of 11 knots an hour, whilst the Government steamer, with His Majesty's mail, was not able to make more than 7 1/2! and that on a day when the water, to use anautical phrase, "was as smooth as oil."

The *Killarney* on Sunday morning made the passage to the Tower in 19 hours from the Hotwell Basin, though it was blowing rather heavy against her. Thus, we see, that the loaded vessels of a trading company are able to outstrip the Government steamers in the ratio of 11 to 7. Here we have a manifest demonstration of what might be done to improve the intercourse and communication between both countries, and yet Irishmen are so insensible to the interests and advancement of a trading company are able to outstrip the Government steamers in the ratio of 11 to 7. Here we have a manifest demonstration of what might be done to improve the intercourse and communication between both countries, and yet Irishmen are so insensible to the interests and advancement of a trading company are able to outstrip the Government steamers in the ratio of 11 to 7. 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