

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

NEWTON AND CO., WARWICK-STREET, LONDON.

Mrs. POWER, HOTEL, CAPPOQUIN.

MR. MICHAEL COOKE, LISMORE.

No. 1,131

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1836.

PRICE 6d.

TO WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P. FOR DUNDALK.

Derryman's Alley, 30A Sept. 1836. Sir—I wish—I heartily wish—it were in my power to take any public notice of your third letter...

THE NEWCASTLE JOURNAL.

MR. BEAUMONT to Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Beaumont to Mr. O'Connell, a letter on Hume to the former gentleman, on a late memorial election for this town...

THE CAMPAIGN IN ATANA, QUEEN'S CO.

The Rev. Mr. Bagenal, rector of the parish of Atana and Rosconnell, has opened the campaign with great vigour. He has issued within the last week upwards of 1000 copies of the following petition...

THE LATE MADAME MALIBRAN.

Ever since the death of the deceased lady a variety of unfavourable reports were in circulation respecting the mode of treatment during her illness...

THE CAMPAIGN IN ATANA, QUEEN'S CO.

The address to the Lord Lieutenant, agreed to at the recent meeting of this county, was presented by the following gentlemen...

WHERE TO FIND HARES.

Hares remain in growing corn until the operation of the sickle compels them to seek some other shelter. When driven from their usual quarters they betake themselves to the woods...

THE CAMPAIGN IN ATANA, QUEEN'S CO.

mean the office of presiding judge) is limited to a King's sergeant. Even in this trivial matter you have fallen into an error which you might have avoided had you looked into the first section of the prevention act...

THE CAMPAIGN IN ATANA, QUEEN'S CO.

Under the "coercion act" section 13, all crimes committed within a proclaimed district were triable by court-martial. Under the "prevention act" all such crimes are triable by jury, and not otherwise...

THE CAMPAIGN IN ATANA, QUEEN'S CO.

Under the "prevention act" section 21, all the felonies created or enumerated in the code commonly called the "Whiteboy acts" amounting to about two hundred in number, were triable by court-martial...

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LONDON POLICE.

A REVIEW OF THE POLICE. A Ravin was engaged at Mary's for the time in the investigation connected with the following atrocious case...

MONT AND MR. HODGSON.

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WATERFORD: Saturday, October 8, 1836.









THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

It appears, unfortunately for Ireland, that the magistry is not the entire removal of some of the worst evils which the country has to suffer...

When a list of Magistrates of this class is presented to the Government, it is not difficult to understand the necessity of their removal...

In the County of the parish of Ballyvallon, Clara, Blackwell, &c., intended to meet in their respective parishes...

London, Monday Evening, Oct. 3. We have received today Letters and Papers from Madrid...

The Paris Papers contain no domestic news of much importance; but the Messenger asserts that a difference exists...

From the fact that the improvement of roads, bridges, &c., &c., and particularly from the effects produced by the application of steam...

By the exercise of the powers vested in the Lord Lieutenant by the Consolidated Act just referred to...

It is not necessary to say that the improvement of roads, bridges, &c., &c., and particularly from the effects produced by the application of steam...

branch of the public revenue, how long shall such glaring and disgraceful avarice continue? Are they ignorant, are they indifferent to the losses and disappointments...

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CONSTITUTIONAL FORCE.—We learn from the Gazette of Saturday that the constitutional force of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Carrick, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wick, and Wexford...

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AGRICULTURAL BANK.

A meeting was held at Cappoquin on the 24th instant, to consider the expediency of opening a branch of office of this establishment in that rising town...

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REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

This important question comes before the Privy Council on the 25th. The citizens must see that no measure is now to be lost in order to prevent a measure so destructive to the interests and importance of their city...

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WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSION.

The opening sessions of the new chief magistracy on Monday, before our new chief magistracy, Mr. P. W. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder, Mr. Matthew Poole, Henry Alcock, Mr. and Thomas Carew...

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GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a very numerous meeting of this body held on Thursday at the Corn Exchange.

Mr. LAURENCE FINN in the Chair. Mr. French, the secretary, read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, together with the correspondence and communications.

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respecting the English constituencies to the next day of meeting.

Mr. Barrett said he hoped Mr. Haig would not forget to bring it forward on that day, for it was one of the utmost importance.

Mr. Redmond said, the Association might meet on Thursday for the admission of members, and some other day for the discussion of motions.

Mr. Costello said, if gentlemen would not make so long speeches in proposing members, when they were quite unnecessary, there would be time enough for doing all the business on the usual day of meeting.

Mr. Lawless said he had to propose as a member Matthew Delany, Esq., of Strabally, who was, he believed, brother-in-law to Messrs. Grace and Burrows.

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THE ENGLISH RADICALS.

The Radicals of England, comprising a large and influential segment of the manufacturing population, are pursuing, on not a few occasions, a most injudicious course.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor is their leader, and with such a guide it will be a mercy if they escape from the gallop to which mendicants are said to ride, when placed on horseback.

The career of this erratic gentleman has been recapitulated to some purpose in these columns before now, and we could have wished it was his last appearance before our readers.

But Mr. O'Connor is a gentleman that will not easily let himself be passed over, if writing and speaking can avail him aught.

He has written a letter to the Trades Union, (by the bye Mr. Edward Ruthven seems to have a design on the same body) in which his public services are enumerated, with as much modesty as might naturally be expected from such a man as Feargus.

As a proof of the lengths to which this awkward timidity has carried him, he forbears to touch on the inestimable benefits he rendered to reformers at Cork and Oldham.

An anecdote is narrated for this retiring bashfulness he vouchsafes a pleasant piece of information to the 'Trades,' viz. that 'a man who won't box should keep a civil tongue.'

This is in allusion to Mr. O'Connor, and infers most logically that a man who will 'box' is warranted to wag a most uncivil one.

Now this we call special pleading; for if the converse of Mr. O'Connor's proposition holds good, we will admit that the above gentleman may rival Rumour in the number and lucubrity of his tongues; or if our simile be too classical for the occasion, he is in other words, entitled to enter the lists against all the tongues, male and female, fish-vendors, and apple-women's, from Billingsgate to Ballybricken.

He has, we are sorry to say, made himself of importance, sufficient to injure the cause of which he calls himself the champion.

His power to do mischief is increased by the assistance of a London liberal journal, for like Enos Macdonnell and the Times, Mr. Feargus O'Connor claims the sympathy of the True Sun, and has his claim allowed.

We are no great admirers of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey's late displays, and our suspicions are increased at seeing the fellow feeling exhibited in that paper towards the rejected of Cork and Oldham.

If the *not dissent* leader of the True Sun, the sooner the True Sun sets the better for the people.

And we venture to foretell, that if Feargus becomes a Phœnix in directing the True Sun's movements, both driver and vehicle will shortly share the fate of his starchy predecessor.

A meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Theobald's-road, a few evenings since, under the auspices of Messrs. O'Connor, Hetherington, and Bell, the last mentioned person being the author of a late stupid column against O'Connor, when we find the subjoined resolution passed:—

"That Daniel O'Connell, in denouncing Feargus O'Connor and the Radical reformers of England as foes to the Irish people, because as Radicals they adhere to the principles of political justice, and seek the emancipation of all men, has acted with great imbecility and injustice, and totally departed from the truth; and this meeting conceives it would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the Radical reformers of England if it did not bear testimony to the disinterestedness, public spirit, and political integrity of Feargus O'Connor, and unequivocally declare its conviction that he is eminently entitled to the confidence and support of the Radical reformers of England and Ireland so long as he labours to obtain for the whole people the right of electing their representatives in the Common's House of Parliament."

Coming from the quarter just named, we attach no importance to the malicious effusion; the principal, if not the only persons, named, are those who, for some time since, have been the foes of Mr. O'Connell, because he exposed their unwisdoms, and refused to pander to their interests.

Were it not for the reporter of the True Sun, and the conservative prints of this country, who have laid hold of the meeting for their own purposes, the public would have never known it was held.

And even the True Sun is constrained to say:— "Mr. Hetherington then alluded to the conduct of Mr. O'Connell in speaking in favour of the factory bill and then voting against it; but from the noise which prevailed, he was obliged to cut short his observations by proposing the resolution."

There is little in this to prove a cause of fear to one party or hope to the other.

REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES. We are happy to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in our columns of this day, calling the committee appointed at the great county meeting to propose that various and unnecessary measures, the removal of the County Waterford Assizes, to meet on Wednesday next.

We sincerely hope that they will be at their posts, as we have undoubted authority for assuring the freeholders and cesspayers of the county Waterford that this objectionable measure is not only not given up, but that Mr. Henry Barrington is engaged in making arrangements to meet on Wednesday next, and successfully oppose the removal of the County Waterford Assizes, to meet on Wednesday next.

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SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

After giving the point mature consideration we are most convinced to the opinion of a correspondent who says that Baron Lyndhurst deserves our warmest praise and not censure.

Unquestionably the Learned Lord has done the cause of Reform some service. A more effective agitator far than Mr. O'Connell, the ex-Chancellor, has forced even moderate politicians, who would prefer to hold on to the even tenor of their way, into the arena of a bold and stern agitation.

By bringing insult to the people of Ireland, while he speaks of him as the leader of the Obstructives—refused them justice, the Learned Baron has collected into a focus all the previously scattered rays of liberal opinion; he has made the advocates of Reform zealous agitators—he has united compact phalanxes men, since the Catholic Relief Bill, who had hitherto differed with each other.

He has brought the Protestants and the Catholics, the Unionist and the Repealer, the Whig and the Radical, the peer and the peasant, once again into close contact and active co-operation.

Not only has he done more than any other man who has aroused a spirit in Ireland that will scarcely subside from the hustings. The "General Association" is the work of his hands, the natural result of his insolence and injustice; and the "Justice Reformer," as well as the exertions made by that society to enlarge the registered constituencies, will, whenever a general election shall take place, reduce the Tory representation of Ireland to miserable paucity.

We do not wonder, therefore, at the tenacity with which the obnoxious press assails that Association. Neither do we surprise us to see the sullenness which has dictated some taunts that have been recently directed against the squibs of Coppingham, Mr. George Evans, and other liberal Peers and Commoners, who have wisely and well acted upon the patriotic suggestion of the Association, and taken effective measures to increase the number of Irish liberal representatives, whenever the opportunity shall occur, at the cost of their seats to several of the present Tory misrepresentatives of the House of Commons.

The fact, however, already begun to feel the ruinous effect of their own malignity and turpitude. They see—in sad prospect—Dunlin City, Carlow County and town, Athlone, Kesh, Drogheda, Belfast, Sligo, and Donegal, represented by thirteen Reformers, instead of some thirty Corruptionists. They also, in all the provinces, Longford, Cork county, and the Queen's county returning—the second two Reformers instead of one—and the other two displacing a Tory each, perhaps two, but one certainly, a change which, on a division of the House of Commons, would cause a positive gain of thirty-two to the liberal side.

We should not be in the least surprised if of the thirty-eight Tories who now represent Irish constituencies twenty were struck off at the next general election; for, by proper arrangements and activity, Baron and his colleagues could, we are sure, be rescued out of the hands of the Corruptionists. But that sixteen of the Lord hustlers—such is the non-de-guerre which, it seems, the lovers of abuses have chosen as their befitting title—will be permitted to attend to their domestic affairs in future, there can be no question.

Attention to the registers—under the present circumstances, the great evils attendant upon voting—the granting of leases by Liberal landlords to their tenants, the carrying on of operations, these alone were wanting to lay Turynis prostrate, to break the back of the interested sects of corruption in Ireland; and all these have been produced by the General Association, proximately, by Lord Lyndhurst, remotely, by the proof of the truth of our statement, and the great plea, in our opinion, to the reform which we have placed before the public in this day's Chronicle from the *Waterford Observer*.

We would recommend the Tories to study the admirable speech delivered on the occasion by that enlightened, high-minded gentleman, Lord Lyndhurst, will there learn what is thought of him by one of the most eminent members in the United Kingdom; for such Mr. Villiers Stuart is in the eyes of the Radical reformers of England, his immense territorial possessions—his noble and ancient lineage—his talents, his acquirements, and the high station he occupies as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Waterford, of which nearly one-half of the fee has descended to him through a long line of illustrious ancestry.

The opinions of such a man cannot be considered as trifling. In this country they will have additional weight when it is known that Mr. Stuart is one of those who risked his well-earned popularity in resisting the Repeal a few years ago. The insolence of the Obstructive Leader, and the corrupt and factious conduct of the Tory Peers, must have, indeed, sunk deep into the Irish heart, when Mr. Villiers Stuart—who, though ever anxious for the welfare of the country, has been moderate in the expression of his feelings—was induced to take the following language in the last Session of Parliament, and the outcry of that mass of mischief. Nor was he the only speaker who poured his burning indignation upon the Obstructives.

Mr. Barron, one of the Representatives of the city in which the festive meeting took place, was still less moderate in his expressions. He said, in the presence of the speakers, and of their stout leader, the following language in favour of Peage Reform appears to have been prevalent in that great assemblage of rank, wealth, and intelligence, as the determination to obtain "equal justice" for Ireland. One voice, and only one, was raised, not in defence of the House of Lords—such a thought cannot be entertained in the mind of a man who has been a member of the present constitution of that Legislative Assembly—and it was instantly drowned in the universal shout of disapprobation. The importance of this fact will best be collected from the list of names given at the head of the report, and the introductory remarks of the local journalist. When next the *Quarterly Reviewer* adverts to the conduct of the House of Lords during the last session, and to the winding up speech of the Duke of Devonshire, in which he paraded the ghosts of slaughtered Bills, we would recommend him to recollect this fact. It will be good "meat" for his imagination. Meanwhile, the Lordships would do worse, infinitely worse, than pander upon the incident; it is full of instructive import, from which they may gather wholesome information, provided they form not a portion of the fore-mentioned *Mirning Chronicle*.

FRATRICIDE NEAR ROSS. In addition to what has appeared in the *Chronicle* relative to the unfortunate transaction at the Wexford Conservative contains the following particulars:— On the night of the 7th of September, a man named Aylward, from Finaght, county Carlow, came to the deceased, Richard Magrath's house, Castle Hyde, Wexford, county Kilkenny, and told him that Miss Wynne, of Killymore, county Carlow, was attached to him, and that he, her brother, William Magrath, had everything arranged for an elopement. Accordingly this pious and virtuous young man set out with Aylward, of Killymore, and after partaking of some refreshments they continued their journey, until they met William Magrath and old Aylward, father to the above mentioned man. They stated that the lady was waiting for him on the bank of the canal; accordingly they all proceeded, and the three were seen a few miles off, near Ross, when his brother, William Magrath, the deceased, drew a pistol from his chest, pulled out his handkerchief, and strangled him assisted by the Aylwards. A man who was standing by heard the poor fellow repeat, "Oh brother, brother, spare my life!" but he was deaf to his cries, and never looked the handkerchief in his neck until death put an end to his sufferings, which were said to have lasted for some time. The body was found lying by the bank, and the Aylwards, the father, and the three returned to the deceased brother's house, sold his horse, and broke open his drawers, and took possession of his house where he remained until apprehended. The days after the atrocious murder was committed, William Magrath is a fine handsome gentlemanly person, aged about thirty; he appears much dejected, and is reported to feel that he had little chance, he took off his ring and presenting it to his brother-in-law said, "take care of my child, as for me I am an outcast." We understand there was no previous quarrel between the brothers, and the unfortunate man was, it is thought, murdered solely for the purpose of getting his farm.

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