

## KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

HEBDOMADARY FOR MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847.

Chapel Service at half-past 7 A. M. and P. M.

Hebrew Text of the Psalms, on Monday,

Moral Philosophy, on Wednesday,

Plato, Apology of Socrates, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Æschylus, Prometheus, on Friday,

Greek Text of the Apocalypse, on Monday,

Sopocles, Œdipus Coloneus, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Tacitus, Annals, on Wednesday and Friday,

Homer, Iliad, on Monday and Wednesday,

Cicero, de Officiis, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Horace, Odes, on Friday,

Elements of Geometry, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Elements of Algebra, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Mechanics, on Monday and Wednesday,

Differential Calculus, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Astronomy, on Friday,

Spherical Trigonometry, with its application to Astronomy

and Navigation, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Algebra, on Tuesday and Thursday,

Zoology, Structure and Organization of Animals, at 1 P. M.

Modern Languages, French and German, on Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 2 P. M.

E. JACOB, Vice-President.

(4w.—St. John Courier.)

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Edward W. Miller, Esquire, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they will be placed in course of legal collection.

GEO. BOTSFORD, Executor.

Fredericton, August 10, 1847.---(4w)

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorize and appoint E. W. Miller, Esquire, my Attorney, to receive all and every demand, or debt due from any person, to the Estate of the late Edward W. Miller, Esquire, deceased, and in my name to give receipts and discharges for all such sums of money as he may receive in my absence.

G. BOTSFORD,

Executor of the Estate of E. W. Miller, deceased.

Fredericton, August 11, 1847.---(4w)

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, entitled, An Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company, I do, as one of the Members of the said Company, by virtue of the said Act, hereby call the first Meeting of the said Corporation, to be held at Welch's Hotel, in Fredericton, in the County of York, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.—Dated 21st August, A. D. 1847.

W. STEVENS.

## ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN IRELAND.

The following description of the Baronies of FORTH and BARGY in the County of Wexford, Ireland, were republished in that County in 1832 from the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and may be considered interesting under the circumstance of the recent arrival for the first time from that part of Ireland of five hundred Emigrants, who it is understood are in full employment in the Province.

These baronies were colonized from Wales in the time of Henry the Second, and they have still preserved, with surprising distinctness, much of their original manners, habits, and language, which are very different from those of the aborigines of Ireland.

We are desirous of pointing out the peculiarities of this portion of the empire, for the purpose of shewing that Ireland, too often disturbed by local and political circumstances, has within herself a district, occupied by inhabitants capable of affording a valuable example to the peasantry and small farmers of the country at large, with respect to rural management, cleanliness, industry, maintaining their families in comparative affluence, supporting the aged and infirm by voluntary contribution---having no mendicants within their boundary, and paying their rents and assessments (and tithes until the last year or two) with cheerfulness and punctuality.

This people having for upwards of six centuries preserved their ancient manners, customs, and language, it may not be uninteresting to preface these remarks by an extract from an historical account of these baronies, written by the late General Vallancey, and published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

"The baronies of Bargy and Forth are situated at the southern extremity of the county of Wexford, and together contain about sixty square Irish miles."

"They lie due west of Cardiganshire in Wales; the shortness of the passage caused a frequent intercourse between the Irish and Britons from the earliest account of their history.

\* Eleven Irish miles make fourteen English.

"In the year 1167, Dermot, King of Leinster, was a powerful prince; the errors of his government, the oppression of his subjects, and the tyranny he exercised over his nobility, caused a total defection in them, and the people, his kinsmen, friends, servants, and followers, had all been prevailed on to forsake him. In 1168 the distressed king repaired to England, to solicit the assistance of King Henry II. telling him he was become an exile by the treachery of his vassals, and beseeching him to give him aid, whereby he might be restored to his inheritance, which if it should please him to grant, he would acknowledge him to be his lord, and serve him during his life. King Henry, moved with compassion, promised him aid, and desired him to remain at Bristol until he should hear further from him. Dermot, after staying there one month, and hearing nothing from the king, weary of delay, applied to Richard Earl of Stregal, commonly called Strongbow, promising that, if he would assist him, he would give him his daughter to wife, and with her the whole kingdom of Leinster; the Earl excused himself, unless King Henry would give his consent.

"In the mean time, Dermot applied to the prince of Wales, and Richard Fitzgodobert accompanied him, but with so small a body of men, they were of no use, and they soon returned home.

"Dermot finding his subjects still held out against him, caused a proclamation to be made in Wales, offering large recompence in land, money and cattle, to such as would give him aid. Immediately men of all sorts, and from divers places, prepared themselves to embark for Ireland, under the command of Fitzstephen, who had lately been enlarged from prison by the meditation of Dermot with Rice, a king of Wales. This little army consisted of about 300 horsemen and foot.

"With this small body Dermot did wonders, and being proud with victory gave great discontent to the English, many of whom returned home; but in the year following (1169) Earl Richard sent Raymond Le Gros to Dermot's assistance with a small suite, promising to follow with a considerable army.

"Accordingly, in 1170, the Earl arrived at Waterford with 1600 soldiers. This considerable reinforcement enabled Dermot not only to suppress his rebellious subjects, but also to make war on neighbouring princes.

"Peace being once restored, Dermot made good his promises, and the part of the country we are now about to describe was parcelled out to the British soldiers, who have remained in quiet possession of their achievements unto this day.

"This colony have preserved their ancient customs, manners, and language, and fully occupying every inch of ground, the natives could never obtain a re-establishment therein. As population increased, some of the English have been obliged to remove into the neighbouring baronies within these fifty years, and by an intercourse with the Irish, the language of these emigrants became corrupted; and these, by their connections with their kindred remaining in the baronies of Bargy and Forth, which are called the English baronies, have in some measure introduced the corrupted dialect there.

"The town of Wexford is the market to which the colony resorted to dispose of the produce of their farms, and in this market all things are bought and sold in the modern English dialect. This also is another cause of the decline of the language of the colonists, but not one word of Irish is understood or spoken in these two baronies. Still they preserve many words and phrases of their original language, and some original songs, which, having been committed to writing, will exist as long as the people.

"When we were first acquainted with this colony, a few of both sexes wore the ancient dress; that of the man was a short coat, waistcoat, and trunk breeches, with a round hat and narrow brim; that of the woman was a short jacket, a petticoat bordered at bottom with one, two, or three rows of ribband or tape, of a different colour; we have seen one whose jacket was of superior woollen cloth, of a dark brown colour, edged with a narrow silver lace. The dress of the head was a kercher.

"The names of the old colonists are, Hore, Codd, Stafford, Whitty, Rossiter, Sinnott, Murphy, Stephen, Quincey, &c.

"The gentlemen who now inhabit the country are mostly descended from the officers of Cromwell's and King William's army, viz., Hervey, Nunn, Edwards, Hughes, Palliser, &c."

In the essay from which the foregoing statement has been extracted, are other interesting remarks; and it concludes with a vocabulary of the language of the baronies of Forth and Bargy, and an old song in the dialect of these baronies, which has been handed down by tradition from the arrival of the colonists in Ireland.

Mr. Frazer, in his Statistical Survey of the county of Wexford, (1807), states, that to "Hervey de Mountmorris, a relation of Earl Strongbow, King Dermot gave the two cantreds, or hundreds, lying between Wexford and Waterford, which are now denominated the baronies of Forth and Bargy; and that a colony of the Anglo-Saxons, who had for some time settled on the sea coasts of South Wales, was planted in those baronies, known in the country, from this circumstance, by the name of the English Baronies. That these two baronies were not conquered or taken by violence, but were granted by Dermot, King of this part of Ireland, to one of the English adventurers who had come over in the reign of Henry, to assist him in the recovery of his kingdoms. That Hervey de Mountmorris, the nephew of Richard, Earl Strongbow, was the person declared Lord of these baronies, and who, it is supposed, brought over the colony from South Wales, of the Anglo-Saxons, to settle in this part of Ireland."