

THE CONSPIRATORS.

The late interesting trial of some conspirators against the lives of Riordan, Quinn, and Conolly, recalls to our recollection a parallel case which happened in the year 1755, of which we subjoin an interesting account for the amusement of our readers.

street. Hero Blee, the better to fit them for the purpose, made them almost drunk, and then set out with them for Deptford; but as it was now scarce one o'clock, and as their business could not be done till it was dark, they went to sleep in the fields. The poor lads slept soundly, but Blee was busied in the execution of his project, and wanted only to pass the time till it could be executed; when the evening came, he awaked his companions, and they all got to Deptford about an hour before it was dark.

At Deptford, Blee conducted them to the sign of the Ship, a house that Berry and Salmon had appointed to come to. After they had been there some time, Salmon came, and pretending to be drunk, leaned against the dresser, and began to talk of going to London. Berry soon after went to the window, and beckoned Blee, who went to him, and was ordered to be sure to follow Salmon with the lads when he went out.

At the next assizes they were indicted for the robbery, and Salmon, Egan, and Mac Daniel attended to prove it, and Berry also went down, that he might secure his share of the reward. But it happened that Kelly and Ellis having told the constable who attended them from Greentown to Maidstone, that one Blee was concerned with them, he reported this particular, at his return, to Mr. Cox, the chief constable of the lower town, to Mr. Cox, the chief constable of the lower town, to Mr. Cox, the chief constable of the lower town.

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ESTATES. FEE SIMPLE INHERITANCE TO BE SOLD.

PARNOQUE, otherwise TORY-HILL, County Kilkenny, Four Miles from the City of Waterford, containing about 400 Acres, let for a Term of 21 Years, which will expire in May, 1821.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING, MADE BY DAY AND MARTIN, No. 9, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD, 1816.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION. Hitherto we have witnessed the insupportable of every attempt to suppress private distillation, but we have now before us the outline of a plan, which, if generally adopted, would root out the evil effectually.

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GREAT WEALTH. THREE TWENTY THOUSANDS! THREE TWO THOUSANDS! THREE ONE THOUSAND!

With many other minor Capitals, are all contained in the Little Lottery of ONLY SIX THOUSAND TICKETS.

TICKETS AND SHARES ARE NOW SELLING BY FARRELL, BULL, PHELAN, & BIRNIE, Chronicle-Office.

By the Matter of TAKE NOTICE, that my Petition has been presented to the Court of Record of the County of the City of Waterford, in Ireland, in order to my being discharged out of Custody and from the Demands of my Creditors, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 53d year of the present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland."

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with their clothes on. They were taken into custody, and acknowledged themselves to have been of the party. One of them was a brother of Fluckey's. Having caught two, the probability was that the others and the poor girls were not far off, so their spirits were raised, and they redoubled their exertions. However, the hot work was yet to come, for having gone about two miles further, the advanced party perceived, at the turn of the road, some men on foot, and two horses, with two men on each. The men on foot escaped to the bags, where all pursuit of them was vain; but the others attempted to make off. On being challenged, several shots were fired, some of which took effect, for down dropped two men from the horse. One of them was wounded in the head, the other in the knee; they were instantly secured, and they proved to be a brother of Fluckey's, and a tailor of the name of Kenny, who also owned that they were of the party. Kenny said, that if his wife were spared, he would tell where the girls were. No, said Mr. Conolly, it is almost day, and we will find them out and so thanks to you. The party proceeded to the house suspected; the girls hearing the shot fired, placed a candle in the window of the room they were locked up in; Terry Fluckey came to the door, and asked them to come out with him, which they steadily refused; he then sought his own safety in the mountains, where, wearing and ignorant of the passes, the men could not follow him in the dark. This affair could not have terminated so successfully, but for the late issue of ammunition, by Major Cosby. After traversing 31 miles, through bogs and mountains, this party arrived here at 11 o'clock, and had the satisfaction of bringing home the two girls safe to their friends, and securing four of the abductors. They were 19 hours out. The extent searched by all the party may be about 50 miles. The Prisoners were marched into Balinglass, and sent from thence, under a strong escort, to Wicklow jail. The remainder of the abductors are known but one; there is every probability of their being taken. Our thanks, and those of the girls, are greatly due to the Rev. Mr. Hickey, P.P. who said that there was but one house in his parish would receive them, and that is Kelly's, where they were found.

It is impossible to give sufficient praise to the military and yeomanry, for their promptness and indefatigable exertions in this most harassing search, through bogs, mountains, bad roads, &c. in the dark; but to Father Hickey, is, I think, to be attributed the success which attended these exertions; only for his information, we would not have known where to direct our search, and on promptness every thing depended, for the men did not ill treat the girls, but wanted to send a Priest to marry them.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES - OCT. 21.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes entries for Butter, Eggs, and various meats.

WATERFORD MARKET NOTE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY LAST. 627 Bushels Wheat, at 22 3/4. 420 do do, at 14 1/2. 175 do do, at 14 1/2.

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Thus the business again terminated. The following day (Saturday) the assault was committed, the particulars of which I will give from my information, as *auth.*, at the Police Office, and before the Grand Jury. The Public will judge whether it was of such a nature as could, by a man who had the least respect for himself, be taken up in any other manner than by a criminal prosecution. The day being wet, a friend who walked with me held me by the arm, and held over both of us an umbrella; in my right hand I held a large book; encumbered in this manner, as we were crossing on the foot-path from Carlisle-bridge into Sackville-street, we were met by two men, also in arm, with an umbrella. They divided, as we thought, to pass us, and one of them having passed, he, without speaking a word, struck me a heavy blow on the head, with a stick, from a situation (at my side) where he was unseen by me. The umbrella saved me from the violence of the blow, which he repeated before I could possibly extricate myself; in the effort to do which I broke in two the handle of my friend's umbrella. When I found myself disengaged, and turned in the direction from whence the blows came, seeing my assailant Staunton at some distance flourishing a stick, I endeavoured to reach him, when the second person (who was not known to me) thrusting his umbrella against me, held and impeded me, whilst my friend also seized me, and exclaimed against the impropriety of prolonging such a contest in the streets. The time thus occupied was in all about half a minute—the affair terminating by both of them rushing off hastily.

Not imagining that men guilty of such an outrage would or could escape punishment, I went on the instant to the Police Office, and there stated what had taken place. As I was desirous that the whole transaction, from beginning to end, should be thoroughly investigated, I stated in my information every thing that had occurred since the visit of Burns. Mr. Burns subsequently tendered his information against me and my friend, for sending and delivering to him a message to fight a duel, but they were refused at the Police Office; they were, however, afterwards taken by Alderman Jenkins, and indictments grounded upon them went before the Grand Jury, at the same time as mine. The Grand Jury, finding opposite indictments, thought proper to ignore the Bills on both sides. This is the whole of what occurred.

REICHARD LOWMEYER.
I am utterly at a loss to understand, as is every body else that I have spoken with on the subject, by what process of reasoning the Grand Jury were influenced, in viewing the charge made by Burns (not sworn to until eight days after the alleged offence was committed) as of weight sufficient to cause them to ignore all the Bills, including that for the assault. How far that decision accorded with law, and with their duty, as Conservators of the public peace, it is not for me to determine.—Here follow their names:

Thomas Abbott, John Burke Fitzsimons, Win. M. Ayley, James Nelson, Win. Jenkinson, John Ford, Zach. W. Carmichael, Arthur Morrison, Win. Smith, John M'Carthy, Richard Lambert, David C. Rowe.

N. B. This Postscript was not in the original letter, sent to the Newspaper Offices.
Newry, Oct. 19.—The good weather with which we have been lately favoured by Providence will effectually avert the horrors of impending famine. We are happy to find that the general out-crop of the country is not so materially damaged as was supposed. In rich grounds, in the neighbourhood of cities, and in valleys exposed to the sudden overflow of rivers, the grain has been prostrated, and a rising growth is visible through it. But in the poorer and drier lands, the great mass of the crop is safe. What however in many districts is millweed and matted—It has suffered more than any other crop. Potatoes, on which the poor of the country rely for food, will, we think, be cheap and abundant; and this will have a powerful effect in keeping down the prices of other edible articles.

Grain which is not as yet perfectly ripe ought to be pulled up, instead of being cut with the hook. The fibrous roots, with some earth attached to them, will rise with the straw from the moist land, and the saccharine matter which they contain will ascend to the head in the shocks, or (as they are provincially called) stacks. If this mode be not adopted, the straw, if cut before the head is ripe, will not afford nutritive matter sufficient to perfect the corn, and, on the other hand, if it be suffered to stand, a change of weather may destroy the whole. The roots thus pulled up should be cut off with a hatchet, before the crop be put into a stack or barn, lest the grain should be discoloured by the earth.—Newry Telegraph.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIMERICK.

[From the Limerick Evening Post.]

On the 16th, a Meeting of the Friends to the Independence of this City took place at the Commercial Buildings; and, without flattery to the cause or to its advocates, we can truly say, it was a faithful mirror of the public mind. With a faithful mirror of the virtuous union, the superior rank, the rare talent, the commercial consequence, or universal feeling, that prevailed and distinguished the Meeting, we had it as one of the most gratifying scenes we ever witnessed. Our fel-

low-citizens of all creeds and classes met to pour the offerings of their hearts, and a cordial interchange of sentiment proved their devotion to a cause identified with the spirit and letter of our Charters. With this sentiment, with this principle, we have long identified ourselves; we claim no credit; our judgment and our duty went hand in hand; and were we weak or wicked enough, previously, to array ourselves against the sacred rights of the old and trust-worthy Citizens of Limerick, the proceedings of yesterday would change our opinions, and appeal our views. When we see a Mr. Rice, no less distinguished for his Howard-like virtues than for his well regulated efforts in favour of our City; such a character, the active and benevolent agent in the service of humanity; we cannot but feel a self-gratulation in thinking with him. The pure and honest opinions expressed by Mr. Roche will be read with interest; they are the index of the straight-forward policy, which, on every occasion, has pre-eminently marked the public conduct of this worthy citizen. Counsellor Howley's speech will be read with feelings of exclusive attention; it is honest in principle, able in expression, and, to our knowledge we say it, it was received with an enthusiasm that public virtue, upheld by superior talents, must irresistibly obtain. We have not heard a speech that more evidently flowed from the instantaneous impulse of the heart, or more catching seized the sympathy or judgment of his hearers. As to Mr. Tutill, whose feelings were embarrassed by the gratitude and offerings of his Fellow-Citizens, we will only say, that in the fullness of his heart, he added to that esteem he has so well earned; he is 'of the few that have been chosen' and the choice will be as useful to Limerick as it is flattering to himself. We will no longer withhold a report of the proceedings, and we beg our Subscribers may keep this number of our Paper and transmit it to their children; to them they may say, that, in 1816, the Descendants of the old Inhabitants of Limerick met; that the Meeting was composed of the close connexions of the Pery Family, dear to the Citizens in many ways, of the residents and children of those who obtained their charters, respectable in rank, in trade, and in commerce—that, in a word, all classes and all creeds then met to join, hand and heart, to recover what their Kings had given; to resist not Men, but Measures. Their Children will bless their say, 'our Fathers have handed down a heritage which we will never forfeit.' Such, we say, will be the result of the proceedings of yesterday—we will faithfully give them.

At 2 o'clock, the number of Citizens having increased to a crowd, and public anxiety on the tip-top—Mr. George W. Russell moved to the Chair by Counsellor Howley, seconded by Mr. Langley, when Mr. Thomas Rice rose and addressed the Meeting nearly in the following words:—
"In rising to move the resolutions which have been proposed to me, I cannot but regret, that a duty so important has not fallen into more competent hands; I shall not, however, detain you by any exaggerated expressions of humility, but shall trust to the extreme importance of the subject, and to the indulgence of the assembly. I now address, to procure me a patient and favourable hearing. In fact, the subject before us is one, which, to state with simplicity and truth, is to state with interest and effect; try, on the present occasion, I consider our best interests to be at issue. What binds us together in social life, but the free enjoyment of those civil rights, to which, under the glorious constitution of the British Empire, we are indispensably entitled? It is the enjoyment of these civil rights which mark the distinction between the inhabitants of free and of despotic states; and amongst these, none is so important as the sacred principle of a free representation in Parliament. It is this which, by diffusing active energy throughout every part of the system, has raised the dignity of our country, has made Great Britain wise in the cabinet and powerful in the field, has exalted and dignified individual characters, till the brilliancy of personal merit expands, and is united in the sacred light of national reputation. It is for the assertion of this great right that you are this day assembled, and the question really at issue is, whether you are to continue excluded from the pale of the British Constitution, or whether, redemning yourselves from that thralldom in which you have been oppressed, you will become parts of that free community, of which, under protection of your charters, and of the statutes of the realm, you have a right to consider yourselves as members.

But though the question of a free representation of the City is the first and great object to be sought, minor circumstances of intimate importance to your welfare are involved in its consideration. Such alteration in the administration of justice within your walls must necessarily follow as will prevent the paltriness and complaints which now exist to a melancholy degree. I do not mean any insinuations against the individuals who fill the offices of your Magistracy—nor the system I attack, and, as long as the appointment of the officers of your Court is made a subject of party and monopoly, it is in vain to expect that public opinion will rest contented. The progress of justice cannot be considered as guided by the freedom and impartiality which should characterize its proceedings; where the source is corrupted, the stream cannot be considered pure.

The return of your municipal laws—the fair distribution of City honours, is another immediate consequence attendant upon the free exercise of your elective rights. The present administration and the account of your City property, the improvement of your public establishments, are all dependent

on your present exertions. It is in the House of Commons that the battle is to be fought—the victory is to be won. All other proceedings are but nugatory, whilst the state of the representation remains unaltered. By every other mode of proceeding you may weaken the extremities, but by this you attack the seat of life.
"And here allow me to state, for the purpose of removing a misconception industriously propagated, that your's has been no factious attack on vested rights; no interference of popular feeling to open a close borough, or undermine the property of individuals. The rights we claim are, it is true, vested ones; but by the laws of the land they are vested in us. We only claim our own, which has been wrested from us by the efforts of a party—a party already shaken, and which, by your present attack, will totter to its fall. Shall it be thought, that any individuals can reduce to subservience the inhabitants of this great and populous City—strong in independence, enlightened by ability, and powerful in wealth. As well may they attempt to check the elasticity of steam, or to arrest the current of your river. The flame has burst forth, and its progress cannot now be checked.

But, in considering what remains to be effected, we must not forget what has already been gained. I hold in my hand a printed report of your late proceedings, which, for strength and condensation of argument, for energy of thought, for simplicity of narrative and clearness of arrangement, stands quite unrivalled. In this report, I find such a statement of your past success as leads me to the proudest anticipation of your future triumph—claims to freedom, by Birth, Servitude, and Marriage, established—established by the verdict of honest Juries, and the decision of enlightened Judges—proceedings taken to bring to issue the important question of non-residence—a decree of the Chancellor, ordering an account of your public revenues—an immediate reduction of your local taxation. And, in casting a retrospective glance upon the progress of your cause, one person stands forward to whom you are peculiarly indebted for every triumph. I need not name Mr. Tutill—a gentleman whom to know is to esteem, and who has identified himself with your cause by so many ties, that the voice of public acclamation now invites him to stand forward as the candidate for your independent representation. To him every eye is turned; on him all our hopes are fixed; and in selecting him as the man of your choice, you choose one who is worthy of your cause and of your support. Unambitious and unpretending, I am aware that he seeks not personal distinction; but it is your duty to call him forward, and to place him in the station to which he possesses such undeniable claims. In the resolution, therefore, which I submit to your adoption, I feel confident that the proposed address to Mr. Tutill is but an echo of the general feelings of his fellow-citizens, and of every individual who has viewed and beheld his private worth and public merits. It is but just, that he who has led the battle should be foremost in the triumph, and, in moving the nomination of Mr. Tutill, I gratefully pay tribute to the very kind indulgence with which you have honoured me, I shall intrude no farther upon your time; but allow me, before I close, to call your attention to the immediate necessity of a general registry of the holders. Without some active exertion of this description, your other efforts are vain—without them you may be strong, but you are disarmed; claim a general registry, and it cannot—it dare not be refused.

Persevere in the honourable cause in which you are engaged—persevere, and you must be successful. Your efforts have been hitherto your triumph will be great; show your adversaries, that you cannot be weary in well-doing; esteem the ought done, whilst aught remains to do. The more ground you advance, the more will you gain; great cause I advocate is committed to your care—upon you its success depends; but I feel that in appealing to your zeal, firmness, generosity and public spirit, I draw upon a bank which will never stop payment.

Mr. Rice then proposed the following Resolutions:—
Resolved—That we feel the highest gratification in the successful progress of the cause in which we are engaged—a cause in which we endeavour to regain those rights and privileges conferred to our ancestors by the bounty of the Crown and the liberality of the Legislature.

That, in order to secure the triumphs we have gained, as well as to promote the full attainment of our legal rights, it is indispensably necessary to call upon a resident Citizen to offer himself as a Candidate for the Representation of this ancient and loyal City.

That, from our knowledge of the zeal, integrity, and firmness of John Tutill, Esq. we feel it our duty to invite him to stand forward on the present occasion, offering him our warmest support as he already possesses our trust confidence and gratitude.

That we most strongly disclaim the imputation of party violence or interested views, being, on the contrary, determined to return our Representative to Parliament free from any pledge or engagement whatsoever.

That, considering Mr. Tutill as the avowed champion of our Public Rights, we conceive we are bound, as well in justice as by our own personal esteem, to support as he already possesses our trust confidence and gratitude.

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opportunity of acquiring that elective franchise which has hitherto been defeated by artifice or withheld by delay.
That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be now appointed to prepare an address expressive of these our sentiments, and to present the same to John Tutill, Esq. praying him to comply with these the wishes of his Fellow-Citizens, and that he may be pleased forthwith to offer himself a Candidate for the Representation of the City of Limerick: viz. Thomas Hill, William Roche, John Howley, jun. and A. F. O'Neill, Esqs.

In a short time, they prepared the annexed ADDRESS
OF THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS OF THE ANCIENT AND LOYAL CITY OF LIMERICK,
TO JOHN TUTILL, ESQ.

"SIR—In addressing you on a subject so important to our Rights, Interests, and Feelings, and in requesting you (on the faith of our support and of our best exertions) to offer yourself as a Candidate for the Representation of this populous and loyal City, we openly avow we fix our views and our hopes on you, from a long observation of the unshaken constancy, tempered zeal and integrity, with which we have seen you, as an unambitious, disinterested fellow-labourer, amidst exertions forced on us in the assertion of our Rights, discharge the several duties confided to you, with so much honour to yourself and advantage to the City.

That, which we thus offer you—the strong trust of our hearts—does not sacrifice by any false and frivolous compliment; to our sole consideration of public good, and to a confidence inspired by your conduct and principles, you owe this spontaneous tribute of respect.
It is (anxiously placed as we are) a great and important trust which we thus request you to accept; embracing no less an object, than the attainment and transmission of those inalienable and chartered rights, to which we are but as strangers in our own land.

Uddersmay'd by opposition, unsparring of time, or toil, or money, the public records declare how much has already been effected by identifying you, free and unfeigned by any pledge or promise, with a cause which the laws of the land (however trilled with) have pronounced to be just, and by thus enlarging the sphere of your activity, we open to ourselves brighter prospects of success, and to you, Sir, the highest and most solid pledge of our confidence and esteem. We are, &c."

Mr. Tutill's reply excited the warmest feelings of the Meeting; it will appear in our next.

Mr. Roche then rose and addressed the Meeting, as nearly as we could collect, in the following words:—
"I should deem myself insensible to the prosperity, the dignity, and happiness of my native City, were I for a moment to hesitate in supporting those Resolutions and those claims which have been so forcibly and eloquently advocated by the highly respectable Gentleman who preceded me. Impelled by the same motives, and actuated, therefore, by a sense of public duty and public gratitude, I heartily second the just and judicious choice he has proposed to you in the nomination of Mr. Tutill.

To further the growth of this democratic spirit, that more as it lives and tells its own story."
These are the objects for which you have met; to attain them, you must be strenuous and persevering. What indifference has surrendered, exertion alone can restore. No man, whose heart is honest, can say you are wrong in endeavouring to obtain them. No man can say, whose heart is not corrupt, you would be right in neglecting to pursue them. You are not singular in the evils you have suffered. Wherever a Corporation exist, popular rights languish. There is a principle of monopoly inherent in every corporation which forms the essential distinction of its character. What reason is to man, or instinct to the brute, but to defend, of curious character, and various propensities. The political views and the political propensities of every individual that belongs to it are the elements of which it is composed. It's deliberative faculty is in its stomach, and, in order to think, it must eat. It's Council Chamber is the dining-room, its code of laws, the cookery-book, its notion of right and wrong is the difference between roast and boiled, and to kill a turtle, or to strangle freedom, are in general the results of it's most important deliberation. Export an address, it is the flatterer of power. Wherever freedom is to be narrowed, or corruption to be supported, it is ever prompt and busy agent. Originally instituted for the advancement of trade, and the encouragement of commerce, the principle of utility has long since departed from it, and has left behind but an unbroken carcass of bloated monopoly.—Every where it has forced men into a confederacy against it, and you have at length acknowledged the necessity of joining yourselves to that body alliance. Since we enter upon our opposition to the Corporation, we have had much obliged to endure from it. We have been falsely branded with the name of 'faction.' But to whom does the term 'faction' apply? To that body who violates the Law, or to those men who would uphold the Constitution? To that body who, joining private aggression to public injury, are the usurpers of others' privileges, or to those few who would again raise up the throne of freedom, which has been broken down by the hands of a wicked conspiracy? Our efforts have been also directed, I understand, as merely to 'agitate' the minds of 'boys.' If we are to 'agitate' the minds of 'boys,' I think not something would be in the generous enthusiasm of youth,

animated with the love of constitutional freedom, than in the tame, regular, systematic profligacy of the livery-headed monopoly? If we are young, thank God! we have the virtues of youth, and, when we grow old, may Heaven protect us from the vices of age. But why should we be thus maligned—what are we asking for, which we are not entitled to? Are we endeavouring to deprive any man of his lawful property? Do we interfere in the just rights of any person, when we claim but the measure of justice, and that redress only which the law can give us?—Let the Corporation for a moment fancy themselves in our situation, excluded from the municipal honours of their City, disfranchised from their Citizenship, deprived of every privilege, beholding what they were entitled to by law conferred upon strangers against law, taxed without being represented, and represented without having vote. I put it to the candour of any individual among them (and many there are most respectable and most worthy) if he would not feel and act as we have done, if his wrongs were such as I have stated. Let not the Corporation then any longer indulge in their invectives—let them suspend upon a good cause—cannot add a bad one; let them rather accept that forgiveness we are willing to extend to them, if, even now, however late, they assume a contrite spirit, and, in futuro, do unto us, as they would we should do unto them.

I now come to speak of that resolution you have come to, appointing a Candidate to stand on your interest at the next election. Your choice has been judiciously made, and well deserved. If the honour which has been conferred upon Mr. Tutill, by the general voice of his fellow-citizens, can be enhanced by the sympathy of private friendship, I can assure him he has it from me warm and sincere. A strict integrity, united to a manly resolution—an honest heart, conducted by a clear head—a virtuous sensibility to public wrong, attended by a sister attachment to public right, are qualifications rare to be met; but you have them in my friend. I would say more if he were absent, I could not say less although he is present. The tongue of friendship might stand still, but the voice of justice must be heard. You have done much—you must do more, or you will have done nothing. The immediate registry of your freeholds is most important. Delay in all cases is dangerous; in your's it would be fatal. In this measure, you will incur little expense, but you will gain an important advantage. If you are sincere, do not neglect it—it is a leading avenue to your object. You have every motive for exertion—your success can be great, so far as you have gone you have attained it. The law heard some of your wrongs, and you redressed them. You obtained three verdicts—on marriage, one in servitude, and one in birth-right—you have had two demurrers in the claim of birth determined for you. In the Courts of Equity you have been victorious—your information against the Corporation and its Treasurers was recognized and admitted by the Master of the Rolls—you were taken before the Chancellor, where your information was continued. I cannot close this part of the subject without observing how much we are indebted to the Gentleman who engaged our law affairs. To the strict propriety of professional conduct they joined an ardour of public attachment and concern for the interests of our question which showed itself in their well-ordered and unobtrusive exertions. I will candidly declare, that I sit not indifferently to the Gentleman who at present sits in Parliament for this City. He possesses traits of character much to be admired, and much to be applauded. But I have a strong hostility to that principle upon which he is returned, and will continue to oppose it with firmness and vigour. Remember the days of old, when valour plumed his eagle wing upon your battlements, and flattered the invader's of your freedom. Be not more degenerate than your ancestors, but, bearing the banner of the Constitution before you, advance in the sacred cause of elective Freedom."

Mr. Arthur then rose, and as a member of that Committee, so particularly marked with their approbation, he said he could not receive his position of that reward in silence—it was gratifying, and could not but leave an impression satisfactory to those who had endeavoured to do their duty. He would only say, by the Committee, that they had no objection to view but to discharge with fidelity the honorable trust reposed in them by their fellow-citizens. It is true, their enemies resorted to various misrepresentations, to check and calumniate their exertions, and among others, they were charged with being a party—a religious party or faction; to guard against such a misimpression, the Committee, in its first formation, was cautious enough, yet the biggar of religion was stalked about; but this day has given the calumny and the calumniators a mortal wound—and he trusted, if such insinuations were again attempted, they would meet with universal reprobation and contempt.

Mr. Hughes Russell, in a neat and impressive speech, recommended the immediate registry of freeholds to equalize the Citizens to exercise their rights—he said it was one of the most immediate duties they had to discharge.

Mr. A. F. O'NILL, seconded by Mr. F. Mahony, next moved the following Resolution, which was received with feelings of general approbation:—
Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be hereby given to our Law Agents, Messrs. Boyce and Barrington, for their very proper conduct and great exertions in the cause of Independence.

their cause, have manifested the sincerity of their attachment by the most faithful discharge of the heavy trust reposed in them by their Fellow-Citizens; and that, to register the freeholds of this City, the following Gentlemen may be requested to become additional members:—
John N. Russell, William Russell, George W. Russell, Hughes Russell, and John Connell, Esqs.

The above resolution having been unanimously approved of, Counsellor Howley rose, amidst the general plaudits of the Meeting, and spoke, as nearly as we could collect, as follows:—
"On the part of that Committee, whose conduct you have stamped with approbation, by the resolution you have just agreed to, I rise to thank you. In the management of the trust which you thought proper to repose in us, I may safely aver, without the imputation of vanity, that we acted with a zeal which suffered no diminution from the dimnity of the part we had to act, or the magnitude of the obstacles we had to encounter. For a period of four years, we have been indefatigable in the cause of municipal freedom; we have stood firm against every imputation which irritated monopoly hung upon us; we guarded the sacred banner which you confided to our care; it has not been dishonoured by retreat; we often advanced it; we now forget the dangers we have passed, and acknowledge, as the best reward of our exertions, the approbation you have this day so kindly bestowed upon them. By every Citizen who values the Constitution of the Land, & prizes the ascendancy of law to the ascendancy of a Corporation, and who regards the Freedom of Election as one of the best ingredients of Civil Liberty, this day will be hailed with pride, and remembered with congratulation. To the man who, sordid and corrupt, measures his honour by the standard of his interest, ready to wear the livery of any master who will hire out his opinions, and pay for the service, this day can bring no joy, for to such a man it is a day of bitter scorn and reproach. To you, Gentlemen, it will always be a day of holy recollection, dedicated to the genius of municipal freedom. The honorable impulse which has brought together so much commercial opulence and respectability, and the honest anxiety with which humbler industry has crowded to these doors, give a bright anticipation of that success which the justice of your cause merits, and which, I trust, your unabated exertions will ensure. You have assembled here on no common occasion—you come to clear your character from imputation, and to resume your political station, and to re-assert the Freedom of Election in your City—you come to revise your charter, and to claim back that inheritance which strangers had dispossessed you of; you come, after a long absence, to inspect your City Property which has been wasted by your City Revenue, which has been appropriated, and your Civil Rights which have been abused—you come to say to the alien, you shall no longer usurp your privileges, nor elect a Member to represent my opinions in Parliament—you come in the name of the Law and the Constitution.

To further the growth of this democratic spirit, that more as it lives and tells its own story."
These are the objects for which you have met; to attain them, you must be strenuous and persevering. What indifference has surrendered, exertion alone can restore. No man, whose heart is honest, can say you are wrong in endeavouring to obtain them. No man can say, whose heart is not corrupt, you would be right in neglecting to pursue them. You are not singular in the evils you have suffered. Wherever a Corporation exist, popular rights languish. There is a principle of monopoly inherent in every corporation which forms the essential distinction of its character. What reason is to man, or instinct to the brute, but to defend, of curious character, and various propensities. The political views and the political propensities of every individual that belongs to it are the elements of which it is composed. It's deliberative faculty is in its stomach, and, in order to think, it must eat. It's Council Chamber is the dining-room, its code of laws, the cookery-book, its notion of right and wrong is the difference between roast and boiled, and to kill a turtle, or to strangle freedom, are in general the results of it's most important deliberation. Export an address, it is the flatterer of power. Wherever freedom is to be narrowed, or corruption to be supported, it is ever prompt and busy agent. Originally instituted for the advancement of trade, and the encouragement of commerce, the principle of utility has long since departed from it, and has left behind but an unbroken carcass of bloated monopoly.—Every where it has forced men into a confederacy against it, and you have at length acknowledged the necessity of joining yourselves to that body alliance. Since we enter upon our opposition to the Corporation, we have had much obliged to endure from it. We have been falsely branded with the name of 'faction.' But to whom does the term 'faction' apply? To that body who violates the Law, or to those men who would uphold the Constitution? To that body who, joining private aggression to public injury, are the usurpers of others' privileges, or to those few who would again raise up the throne of freedom, which has been broken down by the hands of a wicked conspiracy? Our efforts have been also directed, I understand, as merely to 'agitate' the minds of 'boys.' If we are to 'agitate' the minds of 'boys,' I think not something would be in the generous enthusiasm of youth,

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Chair by Sir John De Burgho, then seconded by Mr. Rice, when Mr. Russell (the Chairman) expressed his satisfaction at the orderly and decorous conduct preserved in so great an assemblage of his fellow-citizens, and he hoped they would value the object they had all expressed a wish so fully to attain; as to his part, he would incessantly attend to their interests, which, he had no doubt, would be speedily placed in a proud and secure situation.

Mr. Howley then took the Chair, and, after the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Russell, the Meeting separated with one universal feeling of union and perseverance—resolved to cling to the cause they espoused, and to the Mox of their choice—and in that pursuit the Constitution is with them.

DISTILLATION.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—Just as we were preparing for Press, we received intelligence, upon the correctness of which we can rely, that the suspension which had been laid upon the distillation of Spirits from Corn has been taken off, and that the Distillers will be permitted to work as heretofore.—Correspondent.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

We understand that it is determined to stop the Recruiting for the Regular Cavalry, except in those Regiments whose actual numbers are below the reduced establishment, which has been recently fixed; and that it is also intended to propose to Parliament an additional allowance of £1 per man per annum to that valuable branch of our domestic force, the Yeomanry Cavalry; a proper and well-timed measure, under the present circumstances of the country.—Courier.

Last night we received the rest of the Paris Papers of Friday, and this morning those of Saturday. The Elections are proceeding with rapidity. Forty-nine Departments have already completed their nominations. Two or three colleges of the Departments have broken up without naming a single Deputy, the majority of the Electors not being present. The Haute-Garonne has returned all Ultra-Royalist. These two days' Papers contain the names of about 30 more Members of the last Chamber returned.

The Waterford Chronicle.