

tion to a division. He thought it necessary to deny that he intended, by his motion, to convey any reflection upon the present Government of Ireland.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 4. The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No mail due.

The British Monitor of Sunday contained the following statement, which it represents as resting on most respectable authority:—

The Austrian will shortly quit every part of Italy, and the only forces which they leave there will amount to 20,000 men.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord Lansdowne presented a Petition from the Land Owners and other Inhabitants of the County of Waterford, complaining of agricultural distress.

Same day, Mr. Power presented a Petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Waterford, stating the distress which prevailed in that County, and praying for the imposition of additional duties on foreign imported butter.—Ordered to be printed.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to signify, and further orders, the execution of Patrick Blunt, sentenced at the last Assizes for this County to be hanged on the 20th April, for a felony committed a few years ago in the house of Thomas Conroy, and subsequently respited until next Saturday by Chief Justice Boun.

MAIL BETWEEN LIMERICK & WATERFORD. It is notified, on Tuesday, the intended alteration in the departure of the Mails on this line of road, will be as follows:—

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY & ASTRONOMY. Mr. Foley's Philosophical Lectures (the first of which was delivered last evening) are extremely interesting and instructive, and entitled to the most earnest attention of all who are desirous of obtaining rational and scientific information.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, KILKENNY. (From the Moderator of April 30.) The Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The following Magistrates attended on the occasion:—

Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.; Hon. P. Butler; John Flood, Nich. Aylward, Wm. M. Keade, Joseph Greene, James P. Poe, Garrett Neville, M. D. Keating, Henry Alcock, Thos. Neville, John Barwis, and Sam. Mathews, Esqs.; Rev. B. Morris; Rev. T. Butler; Rev. J. Townsend.

Eight persons were tried for being out of their houses at unlawful hours, namely, Wm. McEnery and Thos. Milles, committed by Wm. Morris Rege, Esq.; Wm. Byrne, Patrick Tracy, James Fortune, and Patrick Ryan, committed by Henry Alcock, Esq.; and James Sackett and John Byrne, committed by the Rev. B. Morris.—The prisoners were all acquitted. The Court was adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday next.

WANT OF FOOD. THALES, April 26.—We understand a Memorial has been forwarded by the Magistrates of the present General Sessions, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency would be pleased to direct such prompt measures should be taken, by encouraging the importation of Potatoes into this part of the County, as may avert a famine in the ensuing Summer, and afford a sufficiency of seed Potatoes for the next year.

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Galway, April 27.—The distress of the Poor increases daily—new groups of Beggars are constantly to be seen arising from the country, principally from the westward. No spot upon the face of the habitable globe presents such a scene of misery, want, and wretchedness, as this town does at present.

Limerick, April 26.—Our hearts bleed with us as we at the terrific aspect before us of a scarcity of Potatoes are at present almost at a famine price; six pence a stone, in our present distressed and impoverished state, is equal to 1s. 6s. a few years since. It is a well known fact, that the neighbouring counties are in a most deplorable state, far, far, worse than our own.—Telegraph.

Limerick, April 29.—It has been intimated to us, that the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce are disposed to give one thousand pounds towards forming a fund for the relief of the Poor of this City, provided a similar sum is contributed by the Public for the same purpose. Prompt and effectual means must be immediately taken to procure a suitable supply of food for the People, or the consequences may be calamitous.—News.

SHIP NEWS. The fine ship Selva, Thomas, re-embarked on Thursday evening, went down the river on Tuesday evening, with upwards of 200 passengers on board, and sailed yesterday, with a favourable wind, for Quebec.

A letter was received in Cork on Sunday, written by an Officer of the Waterguard at Ballincorney, which states, that a small vessel had struck there in the late gales, supposed, from some pieces of wreck, to have been the ship of Bristol, laden with oranges, a great quantity of which was also driven ashore. Nothing saved, and the crew are supposed to have perished. The name of the vessel was taken from a drawing pasted on the back of a looking-glass, which reached the shore.

The Cork Morning Intelligence of Tuesday contains a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Cullen, Bishop of Cloyne, stating the loss of the City of Glasgow, and the loss of Whitehaven, on the shore in that neighbourhood, on the night of the 21st inst., when, melancholy to relate, all hands on board both vessels perished, and no means of any sort to ascertain where from, or where bound.

No particular of moment, beyond what we have already published, arrested respecting the ship Abner, or H. M. S. Confiance. The name of the vessel, and the name of the former are, Mr. Eberhart, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stephen Clark.

The Nelson, Hibernia, Bristol, which was supposed to have been lost in Clonkilly Bay, from the circumstance of part of her Boat and two hatches having washed ashore there on Tuesday, the 23d, (as stated in our last paper by the Bristol Journal) of the 23d to have arrived at that port, from Jamaica. The same paper has the following paragraph:—

The report mentioned in a contemporary print, a few days since, of the supposed loss of the London Packet, Pines, from Bristol to Tortola, proves to be without foundation: a vessel of that name was lost on the Smalls, on the 17th inst.—but she was from Carriacou, at which port her crew have since arrived in safety.

The Waterford Herald of Monday mentions, that the Lady Belle, Williamson, stranded at Clonkilly, near that harbor, on the 23d, on her voyage from Cork to Glasgow, with wheat, has lost four of her crew. It was previously stated that they had all been saved.

TRADERS TO PORTUGAL.—A notice has been issued from Lloyd's to the masters of vessels bound to Portugal, that the English brig Lane, R. Wills, master, had arrived at St. Ubes on the 31st, and for want of having a bill of health on board from London, was immediately out upon quarantine.

BIRTH. On Sunday, at Dunbeath Cottage, County Waterford, the Lady of Richard Long, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

WATERFORD MARKETS. Butter has been very unsteady in price for the last few days. On Tuesday, new first qualities were up to 88s. currently—and in some instances 6d. to 1s. over was paid; yesterday morning 88s. was given for some time, but subsequently it came down to 86s., at which the market closed.

PORT NEWS PASSENGER, MAY 1. April 29th.—Proprietor, Schuller, Swansea, culm. 30th.—Prince Regent, Preventive Barge, from Swansea, Swan, McGrath, Swansea, culm; Priscilla, Ber. Newbury, culm; Ann, Harding, Swansea, ditto; Henry, Harding, John and Elizabeth, Sarsary, and Queen, Owenduff, Fannaway, Swansea, culm; Preservation, Frampton, Pool, salt, for Newfoundland; Hibernia, Richard, Liverpool, salt; Abbin, Cronkall, Preston, ballast; Blue-eyed Maid, Chittenden, Plymouth, 10,225,27.

Acc. Richmond, Revenue Cruiser, Licut. Morris, from Cork. May 1st.—Agnes, Rymer, Preston, salt and ballast. SAILED. April 29th.—Nora, 30th.—Prince Regent, Preventive Barge, on a cruise; several small cruizers, some of which had previously been put back.

Arrived yesterday, after the Day-Note was dispatched, the Hibernia, Dyer—Constantin, Mowse—and Lito, Allen, from London.

NOTICE. In compliance with the Request made by the Chairman of the Committee of Directors of the MENDICANT ASYLUM, I do hereby request a GENERAL MEETING of the INHABITANTS of this CITY, of the New Town-Hall, on Monday next, the 6th instant, at ONE O'CLOCK precisely, for the purpose of receiving the ANNUAL REPORT of that Institution.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Mayor. Waterford, May 1st, 1852.

MANOR COURSE, WATERFORD. ON SATURDAY, THE FOURTH OF MAY, THE FAIR DAY OF WATERFORD, WILL BE RUN FOR BY BLACKS, A STAY SADDLE AND BRIDLE.

It is expected that four Wining Horses will start for the Prize, and considerable Bets being laid, a most interesting and well-contested Race may be calculated upon, and a great opportunity offers for Gentlemen to try their Horses on that day against those a ready tried before. It is particularly requested that the Horses may be entered as soon as convenient, in order that such arrangements may be made as are necessary to promote the Amusements of the Day.

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Including the Principles of Optics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Electricity, will be delivered in THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at Half-past SEVEN, and for the convenience of those who possibly could not attend on the Evening above mentioned, the SECOND COURSE will be delivered on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at ONE O'CLOCK.

P. J. FOLEY, Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Sciences. TERMS OF ADMISSION:—To each Course, (Tickets transferable), £ 4. Single Admission, £ 2. Children and Pupils of Acknowledged Schools, for each Course, 2s. 6d., or single Lecture, 1s. Family Ticket for each Course, £ 1 0 0. Tickets to be had at the Newspaper Office, or Mr. FOLEY, at the Chamber of Commerce.

AUCTION OF FLAX-SEED & STAVES. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On Thursday next, the 2d of May, AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, 550 (Hd. NEW FLAX-RED, and 10,000 STAVES.

FOR QUEBEC, TO SAIL THE 10th, 15th, & 20th OF MAY, FROM WATERFORD, (WIND AND WEATHER PERMITTING).

THE BRIGS JANE, CAPT. MCGRAW—PIREASANT CAPT. BARRIS—and HIBERNIA, CAPT. DYER. For Freight, or Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE & SONS, Waterford, April 29th, 1852.

FOR QUEBEC, TO SAIL THE 10th, 15th, & 20th OF MAY, FROM WATERFORD, (WIND AND WEATHER PERMITTING).

THE BRIGS JANE, CAPT. MCGRAW—PIREASANT CAPT. BARRIS—and HIBERNIA, CAPT. DYER. For Freight, or Passage,

the case with respect to the estate of the Duke of Devonshire. A Gentleman had the management of that estate, whose situation in society, whose liberality, kindness, and justice supplied, as far as it was possible to supply the place of the Proprietor. A great cause of complaint and doubt, was the premature of taxes; but when the People cried out against taxes, it was not of general taxes they complained; local taxes, County assessments, formed the great cause of discontent. He would give one instance to show the increase of those taxes. In the County of Cork, previous to the war, the tax amounted to £100,000; but during the war, it increased to £200,000; and since the war it fell down to £120,000. With respect to Ulster, the effect of them, he believed, was overrated; but when he heard it said that a moderate commutation of tithes effected such a consequence. There never was a case where the rights of the People were less opposed to the rights of any corporation; putting out of question the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the latter, he would contend, that to protect and to sustain the interests of the church in Ireland, it was necessary to take into consideration the state of the tithes in that Country. Surely, for the prosperity and the honour of the church, it was meet that a clergyman commencing his sacred duties should not be obliged to commence them by quarrelling with the flock. He was far from intending to say anything of the clergy that was not to their praise; they were a respectable order, and they supplied, in no small degree, the place of the absentee proprietors. To any one who looked at the situation of Ireland, it was evident the present system of tithes must appear vexatious; but they were vexatious chiefly in consequence of the manner in which they were collected. He could not blame the clergy for employing process and the farmers; they were necessary under the present system. Under the present system the farmers and peasants were kept in a state of continual fever and trouble of mind. To the month of May two views come on the land; in three or four months after they view the crop; in October the tithes is demanded, and the farmer pays his note, payable fifteen days before the Passover Session. If the note be not paid, it is generally renewed, payable fifteen days before the April Session; if not then paid process is served, and the law takes its course. In April the views again come on the land, and thus throughout the year the mind of the farmer is harassed with apprehensions of the law, and the hope of a dividend did not rest. But the causes of British legislation had sunk deep in the hearts of the People. They sought not the overthrow of the Government, they desired no revolutionary notions, but they had a great distrust of the law, because they believed the law was not intended for their benefit or for their protection. The legislation which had been applied to Ireland, had been to a very late period hostile to the People; not to the lowest class merely, but to the mass of the population. Till the time of James the 1st, as it is acknowledged by Sir John Davies in his excellent work, so marked a difference was made between the People of the Pale and the pure Irish, that it was scarcely a crime to murder one of the native Irish. Sir John Davies then broke out into an ecstasy in looking to the blessings of the time and soil, and observing that the cause of the miseries of the Country had been the exclusion of the People from English law, prognosticated happy days from the administration of equal justice. But what would Sir J. Davies have thought if he had been told that in the same Country another division would be formed by law, not between Irish and English, but an equally fatal one between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. (Hear, hear!) That century was marked by confiscation and bloodshed. There were three great confiscations in that century: Lord Clere, taking the whole surface of Ireland at 12 millions of acres, computed, that in the course of the 17th century, 11 millions and a half had been confiscated. Superadded to the laws against the Catholics, were the anti-commercial laws directed against the whole People of Ireland, both Protestants and Catholics. The laws against the Catholics had been at rest, but at the commencement, another array of laws as terrible made their appearance—the Whiteboy Acts. These severe laws were palliated by a severe necessity (as, indeed, the laws against the Catholics had been framed to meet an alleged emergency); but what was the impression on the People of Ireland? Why, that in regard to them, lawless Acts were to be resisted by other than Constitutional means. (Hear, hear!) In every other Country the strength and stability in the machine of society would overcome without effort all casual obstacles. In Ireland every thing was to be done by effort and force. In England there was a moral and religious principle in the peasantry, directed to the maintenance of property and tranquillity. In Ireland there was no such feeling. In England, there was a substantial yeomanry; in Ireland there was no such thing—in England there was a resident gentry; in Ireland there was a lamentable void—in England there was a vigorous and united magistracy; in Ireland there was a magistracy distracted and sapped—in England, there was a moral and political instruction in Ireland it was not attributable merely to the want of schools, for there were no less than 8000 schools, and giving each 50 scholars, there were no less than 400,000 children in

the course of education in Ireland. The schools, however, were of the worst species, and employed themselves in all the relations of the Country; and the books which they put into the hands of the People were calculated to create a love of adventure and secret combination—which were not congenial with the temper of the People, with their disposition to court danger, and their romantic idea of faith and personal attachment.—In looking to the causes of the want of instruction he could not acquit the Clergy, both Protestant and Catholic. The Protestant Clergy, in spite of the obligations imposed upon them by their large endowments, and their interests in the peace of the Country, had till lately thought themselves bound only to instruct the Protestants and to condemn the Catholics. Some of the Protestant Clergy were now, however, among the most ardent to diffuse the blessings of education. As for the Catholic Clergy, their neglect was not to be condemned while the persecuting end existed. They had then but few and slow visits with their flocks, and those visits were chiefly confined to the offices of religion; but since that end was relaxed, their intention was culpable. To it was their numbers inadequate, and their religious services laborious, but he still regretted that they had not attended more to the improvement of the morals of the People. With respect to the Magistracy, he should speak with much deference, as there were many of them who possessed much influence, and exerted it most beneficially. But there were among the Magistrates a great many who, to say the least, ought not to be there. The want of activity was the most account that could be given of their conduct. There were not wanting, however, in every County, men of merit, of vigour, and of energy, performing their duties in the face of dangers, with the greatest presence of mind. (Hear, hear!) The great misfortune was, that the Government was never reduced to the necessity of sympathizing with the People, it had been supported by foreign force or foreign fraud. (Hear, hear, hear!) It had not been thrown on its own resources. There was a tendency in all governments, even the most arbitrary, to adjust themselves to the People; but from the time of Henry II. up to 1782, there was not a month in which the government of Ireland could have stood a moment without foreign aid. (Hear!) It was clear, that of the causes of the evils of Ireland, with several the Government had nothing to do. For example, the state of the peasantry. How could the Government find employment for them except in a case of emergency? How could they interfere with the internal economy of landlord and tenant? In these matters the reform must come from the People themselves.—(Hear!) He would make an appeal with confidence to the Irish gentry, because they possessed, in the highest degree, the good qualities that were justly ascribed to the Irish People; he would tell them how dishonourable it was to desert the post in which Providence had placed them; he would say, that high-minded as they were, they should not shrink from what was not to be considered as a painful duty to be performed, but a high privilege to be enjoyed. He would tell them that they could not enjoy incompatible advantages; that they could not reap the rental of the Country to spend it in distant parts of the globe, and yet have an industrious and peaceful peasantry.—(Hear, hear!) Though on these matters legislation would have little effect, there were three great purposes on which the power of the Legislature and the Government could be employed.—The first of these was the improvement of the constitutional means of defence for the People, the Police, and the Magistracy. To the Government of which he had formed a part, propositions had been submitted of two different descriptions; the first for the appointment of a new species of police, appointed by and controlled by the Government, the other for the improvement of the existing police. The consequence would be to sweep away what remained of the magistracy, who would be reduced to a state of inactivity. It was not clear also that the present system of police was not effectual, because it had not been fairly tried. In those parts where it had been fairly worked, it had fully succeeded; for instance, in the County of Longford, where his Noble Friend (Lord Forbes), one of the Members of the County, had paid great attention to the appointment of the constables. The power of the ordinary police was there so increased, that any ordinary constable could go into a crowded fair to execute an arrest, without danger. As to the Magistracy, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had been for two years collecting information as to the Gentleman who should form the Magistracy of Ireland. When he (Mr. G.) left Ireland, that Noble Lord was prepared with information for the general revision of the Magistracy, with the exception of two or three Counties;—he was, probably, by this time, prepared for a general revision. The second object of Legislation was the Establishment and Maintenance of Schools. As to a national education, there seemed to be insuperable difficulties. The principle on which to take what religious principles were common to all sects; but, in the case of the Catholics, much of what was common to their own and the Protestant religion could not be communicated but through the Clergy. The best plan appeared thus to him to be, to supply the laity liberally at the discretion of the Government, to all the religious sects, taking care that the purpose on which it was expended, always was the moral improvement of the

People. There was now a small fund of £200,000 per annum, now supplied to three gentlemen, Messrs. Latoche, Woodward, and Dunn, who devoted the highest praise for the liberality and impartiality with which they exercised the discretion entrusted to them. The third measure, of still larger importance, was the removal of religious disabilities. That great question was now in a peculiar position. The visit of the King to Ireland, and the appointment of the present Lord Lieutenant, had created such a feeling, that if the claims of the Catholics were still rejected, the result must be the utmost distrust and disappointment. He had on a former occasion done justice to the Catholic Clergy. This respectable body of men had in the disturbances fully justified their praise. As vice and misery in Ireland had been created by a continued series of misdeeds, much to be expected for the Country from a steady course of good government. But all efforts would be vain unless there was a spirit of conciliation and harmony among the various classes. It should not be supposed that the creation of this spirit, though a difficult, was a hopeless task. Wherever the attempt had been fairly made, it had succeeded, and with one instance of the kind he should take leave of the House. In the County of Limerick there was one populous parish that had entirely escaped the present agitations. It was five miles from the City of Limerick; it was in the midst of the disturbances, yet the Clergyman, his donors, relying on the protection of his parishioners; and his parishioners were almost entirely Catholic. At Christmas, the Roman Catholic Priest, when his Chapel was full, introduced the Protestant Clergyman to his Catholic flock, and there, at the altar, he addressed his parishioners. In a discourse which lasted half an hour, he pressed on them the propriety of continuing in their loyalty; and at the close the whole of them, with acclamations, came forward and took the oath of allegiance. This was not a sudden burst of enthusiasm—it was the habit of confidence and good will; and this was the result of civility and kindness. (Hear, hear!) Mr. ELLIS (of Dublin) lamented that discussions of this nature were likely rather to cause than to allay the public irritation; but as such a discussion had been entered upon, he felt it to be his duty to offer some observations. As far as the discussion had gone, he could not help remarking that very remote causes had been assigned for the existing state of the present disturbances. It should be his object in what he offered to the House, to confine himself to a simple statement of the facts, by which his own opinion was influenced, leaving it to them to determine how far that opinion was borne out by the facts. In stating those facts he would avoid all those which were of a doubtful or a private nature, and bring forward only such as were known to his Majesty's Government, who could correct him if he was wrong. He differed from the Right Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, when he attributed the disturbances to a few causes, and described them as likely to be of short duration. The present disturbances originated in their distinct capacity in the year 1814. He did not mean to deny that many outrages had taken place before that period of a character most disgraceful, but they were of a distinct nature, the character of the present disturbances was, the character of the agents employed, and they were, without one individual exception, Catholics of Ireland. He cared not what the Protestants might have said in the general distress (A laugh), but this he would say, that they had no hand directly or indirectly in the outrages committed. The mischief which had spread over the whole surface of Ireland had operated only upon the Catholic mind in producing a spirit of insurrection. The Hon. Member then took a review of the state of things in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, from which he inferred, that neither the high price of bread, nor the high rate of rents, nor any of the causes of discontent, and coming from thence to the disturbances of the present day, he observed, that the conspirators had bound themselves by a religious obligation, and that in all their toms there was an allusion to the religious establishment of the Country, which showed that the object of the conspiracy was the overthrow of that establishment. He next adverted to the conduct of the Roman Catholic Priests, in prohibiting the use of the Bible among their flocks, and recommending the work of Bishop Watson, which explains the Apostrophe of St. John in a manner favourable to the Catholic Church. It was a wretchedly faulty and many Protestants had left their Country under a conviction, that it was necessary to the safety of their lives. He had heard them say, that there was no alternative left to those who remained, but to lose their lives, or to abjure their religion. With respect to the exertions of the Catholic Priesthood to allay the disturbances, it was worth while to consider whether they were sincere in their interference. He would admit that the Catholic Priests had taken every public opportunity of discouraging these proceedings at the altar; he would also admit, that the upper and educated classes of the Catholic Laity exerted themselves as much as the Protestants to put down the heated laymen. Having said so much for the educated laymen, he was sorry that he could not extend the same praise to the Clergy. Their interference must be allowed to have totally failed, and they had confined having recourse to the power of their church. They had used those powers to prohibit the reading of the Bible—they had used them in a case where the murder of a Priest was perpetrated;

but though, in the County of Louth, 8000 hands were consigned to the grave by burning—though, in the South of Ireland, 19 had suffered death in the same way, and though, in the neighbourhood of Limerick, a witness for the Crown had been murdered near the Chapel, and in the presence of the Priest, by the Congregation themselves, no such power had been resorted to, nor was any one of the perpetrators discovered, notwithstanding the large sums offered by the Government as a reward. Another instance of the insincerity of the Priesthood was, that one of them was applied to to take the oath of allegiance, and to advise his flock to do the same, he refused both, alleging as his reason, that he was apprehensive it might interfere with another intended oath which Bishop Milner was engaged in preparing. The murder which had taken place near Killybegs afforded a still stronger instance of their disposition. The Priest, who was aware of the designs against the unfortunate man, had taken him under his protection in the first instance, and afterwards left him in charge with another person, who had pledged himself for his safety. The man was murdered immediately after; but nothing could prevail upon the Priest to name the person in whose charge he had left him. Now he would ask, in the name of wonder and of Heaven—(a laugh)—Gentlemen might smile who were ignorant of the miseries of Ireland; if they had been aware of them, they could scarcely be betrayed into an emotion of resentment; but they could not be so unfeeling as to put down insurrection. That could only be done by striking the Executive Government with a power almost absolute. There were at present about 18,000 soldiers in Ireland; but if they would tranquillize that Country, they must double or even treble that number. They must also put down the system of 10 shilling Freeholders, together with that of illicit Distillation, and endeavour to give the People, not a literary, but a moral and religious education; an education founded on the basis of scripture, without which all knowledge was mischievous. (Cries of question, question!) He would assure the House, that he was obeying the dictates of a most distressing duty in having detained them so long; and he would not permit himself to be put down by those who, through ignorance or impatience, were anxious to cut short his address. Mr. PLUNKETT said he would detain the House for as short a time as possible, and he would confine his observations to the real question which was now under discussion. The House need not be apprehensive that he meant to follow the Hon. and Learned Member who had just spoken, through the distracting attack he had made on the great body of the population of that Country, from which he was returned to sit in the House, and Learned Member was first about to desert the duty which belonged to him in the Irish Court of Chancery, in order that he might devote his attention to Parliamentary duties, he (Mr. Plunkett) felt very great regret; but he would withdraw, from the bottom of his heart, every prayer that that account, and rejoiced that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had an opportunity of displaying to the British Parliament, and in the face of the whole Country, the tone, and temper, and manner, which had long distinguished the treatment received by the great body of the People of Ireland from their enemies.—(Hear, hear!) It was often asked, in a tone of triumph, by the enemies of the Catholics, "Why are you not satisfied with the boon granted to you? Why are you not content with the concessions which you have received?" The reason was, because concessions had been followed in every stage of the cause and malice of those bigots whose prejudices neither time nor circumstances could remove—who, like an unwholesome balm, like a destructive mildew, intercepted every ray of royal favour, or of legislative beneficence.—(Hear, hear!) He was free from alarm as to any argument which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman might please to bring forward, but he would be added not, he relied upon what he denominated facts, and those facts would, in all probability, produce a very different effect from that which the Learned Gentleman had anticipated.—The Learned Gentleman had spoken of transactions with respect to the disturbances that now prevailed in Ireland, and he (Mr. Plunkett) might say, as he was an eye-witness of these transactions, that if any part of the statements of the Learned Gentleman were literally true, in spirit and application to the question they were totally and absolutely false. The truth was, that the insurrectionary movements in Ireland were confined entirely to certain districts of the South.—Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and a part of Tipperary, were in a state of disturbance. The entire population in those districts, were Roman Catholics. The disturbances were confined to the lower orders, they did not extend beyond them; but nevertheless, this fact, the Learned Gentleman had traced the disturbances to a religious feeling—those who were engaged in them, being the dogs of the People, and all the lower classes professing the Catholic faith. (Hear, hear!) The object of those insurrectionary movements was, in fact, to level the property of the Country; and in the pursuit of that object, the unfortunate persons who were engaged in this design directed their efforts against both Protestants and Roman Catholics.—The Catholics were as much exposed as the Pro-

testants to their depredations, and they erected themselves with the same zeal and energy in repressing those disturbances as the members of the Established Church did. (Hear!) When, as a public prosecutor, the painful task of bringing those misguided men to punishment devolved on him, the direction he gave to the persons who were to compare the juries, was, that no distinction should be made, in admitting Protestants and Roman Catholics to serve on the juries. They were indiscriminately empanelled, and it could not be asserted, that he was not present at their duty in every instance. These were the facts which he positively knew. As to the Roman Catholic Clergy, he would affirm, that from a personal knowledge of the Church, to the lowest of the highest dignitary of the Church, he had never seen a formal discharge of their duty—it was not merely making declarations from the altar, which, as the Learned Gentleman had said, might be true or untrue—more sincere or hypocritical—no, it was an active interference; and he would assert, that if the Clergy, if the eternal benediction of the Catholic Clergy depended on the actions, they could do more to put an end to those disturbances than they had done.—(Hear, hear!) If these men, instead of being members of the disintegrated, had been independent, and still more, if, as had been intimated, they had countenanced them, he would not call it contemptible conspiracy, because, if not cut down in time, it might assume a form that would require the whole strength of the Country to subvert it—if these men had proceeded in a different course from that which they had promptly adopted, would not the danger have been infinitely more terrific. (Hear!) The Hon. and Learned Member had said, that one of his measures would be to increase the military force in Ireland, and that the present amount of that force 50,000 men. (Hear, hear!) If one part of the population were to be arrayed in interminable hostility against the other, no amount of military force would be sufficient to restore tranquillity to Ireland. He begged pardon for having been led to the real question of the immediate motion before the House by the observations of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, which had already been said with a view to the effect they had produced on his mind of every person who had heard him on his side of the House. There was one particular transaction, however, which he had mentioned by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and to which he (Mr. P.) was personally concerned, to which he would shortly advert. The Roman Catholic Priesthood had an undoubted opportunity of exerting a most powerful influence on the minds of their flock; but their influence in restraining their flock from the perpetration of crimes, and from the perpetration of crimes, was not to be compared to that of the Protestants of their flock. It had been well observed by an eminent historian, Dr. Robertson, that the influence of the priesthood was not so strong, when united with the disintegrated portion of the population; but that when allied with the Government, their influence over the minds of their flock was proportionally diminished. Subject to this drawback, their influence was undoubtedly strong in restraining from the commission of crimes; but, instead of exerting their influence as clergy, they came forward as witnesses in cases of imputed crime, they would lose the confidence of their flock, and the Government would consequently lose all the advantages which it now derived from their influence and interference in the prosecution of outrages. In the transaction to which the Honourable and Learned Member alluded, the Priest had been the unfortunate man from the Chapel by which he was surrounded, at the extreme hazard of his own person, and had succeeded in conveying him to a place of safety. After this the party remained, seized upon the priest, and threatened him with loss of life if he did not immediately deliver the man into their hands, declaring at the same time that he should receive no injury. The unfortunate man was divided up, and after a interval of half an hour he was put to death. The Priest knew not who had committed the murder, but he knew the faces of many persons in that crowd, and the impression upon his mind was that if he disclosed the names of those persons, they would become liable to a capital prosecution, and their lives might be forfeited for an offence which they had not in fact been guilty. Under these circumstances, the Priest declined coming forward to give evidence; and he (Mr. P.) had not thought proper to advise his committee to go to the assistance of the powerful aid of the priest-hood in the prosecution of crime for the insignificant purpose of bringing his name forward as a witness, or rather exposing his life, as a martyr. He had taken this discretion upon himself; he claimed the merit of his exercise, and he was in the judgment of the House whether he was not entitled to be thanked for having done so. (Hear, hear!) He would now address himself to the motion of his Right Hon. Friend, his Right Hon. Friend had in the course of his speech, without meaning, he was persuaded, any thing unkind towards him, unless he were to suppose that he had taken in supporting a motion which he had brought for-

ward in the year 1816. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had so ably and eloquently supported the Right Hon. Barrow had endeavored to do the honour of quoting some particular expressions which (Mr. P.) had made use of on that occasion. He wished to make a few observations on this subject, but they should be extremely short, unless on him, the direction he gave to the persons who were to compare the juries, was, that no distinction should be made, in admitting Protestants and Roman Catholics to serve on the juries. They were indiscriminately empanelled, and it could not be asserted, that he was not present at their duty in every instance. These were the facts which he positively knew. 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He begged pardon for having been led to the real question of the immediate motion before the House by the observations of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, which had already been said with a view to the effect they had produced on his mind of every person who had heard him on his side of the House. There was one particular transaction, however, which he had mentioned by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and to which he (Mr. P.) was personally concerned, to which he would shortly advert. The Roman Catholic Priesthood had an undoubted opportunity of exerting a most powerful influence on the minds of their flock; but their influence in restraining their flock from the perpetration of crimes, and from the perpetration of crimes, was not to be compared to that of the Protestants of their flock. It had been well observed by an eminent historian, Dr. Robertson, that the influence of the priesthood was not so strong, when united with the disintegrated portion of the population; but that when allied with the Government, their influence over the minds of their flock was proportionally diminished. Subject to this drawback, their influence was undoubtedly strong in restraining from the commission of crimes; but, instead of exerting their influence as clergy, they came forward as witnesses in cases of imputed crime, they would lose the confidence of their flock, and the Government would consequently lose all the advantages which it now derived from their influence and interference in the prosecution of outrages. In the transaction to which the Honourable and Learned Member alluded, the Priest had been the unfortunate man from the Chapel by which he was surrounded, at the extreme hazard of his own person, and had succeeded in conveying him to a place of safety. After this the party remained, seized upon the priest, and threatened him with loss of life if he did not immediately deliver the man into their hands, declaring at the same time that he should receive no injury. The unfortunate man was divided up, and after a interval of half an hour he was put to death. The Priest knew not who had committed the murder, but he knew the faces of many persons in that crowd, and the impression upon his mind was that if he disclosed the names of those persons, they would become liable to a capital prosecution, and their lives might be forfeited for an offence which they had not in fact been guilty. Under these circumstances, the Priest declined coming forward to give evidence; and he (Mr. P.) had not thought proper to advise his committee to go to the assistance of the powerful aid of the priest-hood in the prosecution of crime for the insignificant purpose of bringing his name forward as a witness, or rather exposing his life, as a martyr. He had taken this discretion upon himself; he claimed the merit of his exercise, and he was in the judgment of the House whether he was not entitled to be thanked for having done so. (Hear, hear!) He would now address himself to the motion of his Right Hon. Friend, his Right Hon. Friend had in the course of his speech, without meaning, he was persuaded, any thing unkind towards him, unless he were to suppose that he had taken in supporting a motion which he had brought for-

ward in the year 1816. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had so ably and eloquently supported the Right Hon. Barrow had endeavored to do the honour of quoting some particular expressions which (Mr. P.) had made use of on that occasion. He wished to make a few observations on this subject, but they should be extremely short, unless on him, the direction he gave to the persons who were to compare the juries, was, that no distinction should be made, in admitting Protestants and Roman Catholics to serve on the juries. They were indiscriminately empanelled, and it could not be asserted, that he was not present at their duty in every instance. These were the facts which he positively knew. 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