Moved by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, seconded by the Hon. A. H. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That we cannot suppress the expression of our sorrow and regret at the criminal apathy and neglect that was evinced during the late disturbance by some of the subordinate Members of the established Police, and our satisfaction at finding that their conduct has been marked by prompt and signal punishment.

Moved by Eccles Cuthbert, Esq., seconded by Henry Grattan, Esq.

Resolved, That our most particular Thanks are due, and are hereby given, to Edward S. Johnston, Esq. the Private Secretary to his Excellency, for the activity, manly spirit, and personal courage which distinguished the entire of his conduct, and produced such beneficial effect during the late tumult and riot.

Moved by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., seconded by Sir A. B. King,

Resolved, That the Address now reported by the Committee be adopted as the Address of the Meeting, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor be requested to present the same in the most prompt and respectful manner to his Excellency.

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor do now quit the Chair, and that his Grace the Duke of Leinster do take the same.

Moved by Lord Killeen, and seconded by the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the particular Thanks of this Meeting are hereby returned to our worthy and spirited Lord Mayor.

We beg him to be assured how sensible we are of the resolute spirit and liberal line of conduct which has marked the commencement of his career in office; and he may rest convinced, that by a continuance in the same, he will not only deserve the praise and command the support of the virtuous portion of his Fellow-Citizens, but will thereby most effectually carry into effect the paternal wishes of his Majesty, and obtain his ample and cordial commendation.

Proposed by N. P. Leader, Esq. seconded by Hugh O'Connor, Esq.

Resolved, That the warm Thanks of this Meeting are most justly due to Richard Milliken, Esq. our worthy Secretary, for the zeal and ability with which he furthered the objects of this Meeting."

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

The London Journals of Thursday and Friday have arrived—No mail due.

The situation of affairs between France and Spain is still undecided, and the same vague rumours continued to circulate. The following is the state of the Funds, as given by the London Papers of Friday:—

"Yesterday was a fertile day for reports and fluctuations in the Funds, but this day appears the reverse. Although two expresses have arrived this morning from Paris, we have not any political information by them, excepting so far as it may be inferred from the price of the French Funds. These are 88, 20, the last price; but in the course of Wednesday, they were as high as 88, 50 cents. Some private letters from Paris say, that great hopes are still entertained that hostilities will be prevented, and the affairs between France and Spain amicably settled; but other letters, from the Ultra party, seem to look for a war. It appears evident, however, since the last express from Paris, that things have taken a favourable turn; and the French Funds are expected to rise again. Our Consols opened this morning at 79⅞, went up to 80, and to 80½, at which price they remain steady. It appears, that yesterday's panic has entirely subsided.

"FOREIGN FUNDS.—There is very little business doing in the Foreign Market this morning, in consequence of the little news of any importance from Paris."

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Tuesday, 17th instant, the new Church at Annstown, in the Diocess of Lismore, and County of Waterford, was consecrated by the Hon. and Right Rev. LORD BISHOP of WATERFORD. On the 21st, at an Ordination held by his Lordship in the Cathedral Church of Waterford, the Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER, Rev. R. S. GOING, Rev. WILLIAM A. DOBBYN, Rev. WM. J. ARDAGH, and Rev. WILLIAM HUGHES, were admitted into Priests' Orders. On the 22d, Messrs. JONATHAN LOVETT DARBY, WM. ROBT. SANDYS, EDWARD FRENCH, and LUKE FOWLER, were ordained Deacons.

MURDER.—We understand that the dead body of a man, dreadfully mangled, was discovered on Saturday morning, within about a mile of Cashel, supposed to have been robbed, as well as murdered, on the preceding night.

A passenger going by one of the Cars from this City to Ross, on Friday evening, died on the way, supposed to be from the effects of intoxication.

The apprehended reduction in the Tipperary Staff is not expected to take place.

Committed to the House of Correction, by Sir SIMON NEWPORT, Deputy Mayor, PHILIP KENNEDY, for having committed wilful and malicious injury upon the property (consisting of potatoes) of RICHARD BRIEN, of Kilbarry, in the Liberties of this City.

Messrs. STRANGMAN and SONS, of this City, have received, per the *Aurora*, FAULKNER, a second Donation, consisting of Fifteen large Bales of Blankets and Female Clothing, from the Ladies' Committee of London, to be distributed among the Poor of the Town of Tipperary. This Gift is most seasonable, and must command the heartfelt gratitude of those who are the objects of this distinguished bounty.

William Edwards, for William Hobbs, Esq., Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges to have received by the hands of Mr. William Kelly, Ten Pounds, from William Christmas, Esq.—and from Alderman Morgan, One Guinea, for the relief of the objects of said Institution.

The Lord Bishop of Waterford acknowledges to have received from Alderman Morgan, Two Guineas, in aid of the Bounty of the Protestant Orphan School.

The Treasurer to the House of Recovery acknowledges to have received from Alderman Morgan, One Guinea, in aid of said Institution.

REVISION OF THE MAGISTRACY—CO. CORK.

The following List of the Magistrates superseded in the County of Cork is furnished by the *Southern Reporter* of Saturday, which vouches for its correctness, and observes—"We present it to the Public, after having carefully scanned it, without, we confess, being able to discover what rule it was that regulated the selection of the persons who have been thus dispossessed of the Magistracy; or rather, we should say, which of the rules of action which are supposed to govern the decision in such cases, that have not been observed in some instances, and altogether violated in others. We have here the active and the inert, the efficient and inefficient. We have men of intelligence, and men without intelligence; men of integrity, and men without integrity; calm and dispassionate persons, and brainless and hotheaded blockheads; individuals who we firmly believe could not be seduced by any motive to do a dishonourable action in public or private, and others upon whom the public opinion has been long since pronounced, as totally unfit to retain the honour or the powers of Magistracy."

The same number of Paper subsequently remarks—"The revision of the Magistracy of Ireland has long been justly considered as one of the primary steps towards the introduction of a system which would gradually promote an amendment in the social condition of the People. To purge this important station of those who had become objects of detestation to an unoffending peasantry by a prostituted abuse of power, was an object as much to be desired, as to remove those who were unfit, from habitual apathy or the want of necessary activity. It is as sincerely our opinion, that the motives were of the purest description which led to the late attempt at revision, as that, in many instances, that revision has been injudicious; and that while many of those who have been dismissed were fit and proper persons to be continued in the commission, on the score of intelligence, integrity and activity, many also have been retained, who do not possess more than *one* of these qualities, and that the last mentioned, in a superlative degree, which, fairly construed, means nothing more nor less than malignity of zeal."

The names published are as follow:—

Dominick Sarsfield, Cork; Edward Hayes, Dunmanway; William Leader, Mount-Leader; George Stannard, ——; William Galwey, (Dead); Richard Foot, (Dead); John Hawkes, Grange; Timothy Dasy, (Dead); Richard Daly, Clonakilty; William Ashby, England; William Warren, Middleton; Thomas Flynn, Mallow; Richard Tooker, Cork; David Meilifont, Denmark; Richard H. Rogers, Clk. Killeagh; Bolton Barwell, Charleville; General Coote, ——; R. Warren Gumbleton, Castleview; John Drury, Co. Kildare; Walter Giles, Lisnabrin; General Loftus, England; Colonel Jones, Co. Leitrim; Colonel Thomas, ——; Colonel Rom, Co. Wexford; Major Ormsby, Dublin; Major Grey, England; Major Murray, Scotland; Major Brady, ——; William Dobbyn, Fermoy; George Montgomery, Kiltee Castle; John Leader, Keale; Major Gen. Johnson, England; Francis Woodley, Frankfort; General Sir J. Doll, Scotland; Colonel Cockell, England; William Martin, Johnstown; R. Neville Parker, Passage; Thomas Martin, Spriegmount; William Roper, Dublin; R. G. Campion, Cork; Sir John St. Clair, Scotland; Major Swan, Dublin; Denis M'Carthy, Dirah; John Boyce, Conna; Timothy O'Driscoll, Lakelands; Michael O'Driscoll, Baltimore; Charles Dillon, Mallow; John Hickson, Dingle; Thos. Hennessy, (dead); Arthur Bastable, America; George Purcell, Lohort Castle; Thomas Holmes, (dead); Walter Paye, Kilworth; Barry Cotter, Fliotfield; Dan. Egan, Rosacon; William Wallace, ——; James Langton, Buttevant; Thomas Parsons Boland, Passage; Herbert Gillman, Oak Park; Robert Hooner, New South Wales; Alexander O'Driscoll, Clover Hill; Thomas Lucas, Burren; Dan. Coghlan, Crookhaven; John G. Newsom, Alderman, Cork; Sir David Perrier, ditto, ditto; Henry B. Foot, Millford; Garrett Nagle, Ballihamona; Joseph Haynes, England; Thomas Dennehy, Bellview; Luke Shea, Britfieldstown; Philip Harding, Firville; Benjamin Popham, Coolfadda; Herbert Gillman, Bennett's Grove; Wm. Loane, Cove; Charles Connell, Cork; Lord Aylmer, Dublin; William H. Holland, ——; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickenson, ——.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CORK.

The Mayor of Cork, it appears, has thought proper to refuse compliance with the requisition presented to him on Thursday (as mentioned in our last), requesting him to convene a public Meeting of the Citizens of Cork, to address the Lord Lieutenant on his providential escape from the late outrageous attack upon him. The ground assigned for this pitiful attempt to stifle the expression of the public feeling was, that an Address was already lying at the Mansion-house for signatures, by which every object of a public Meeting could be obtained. This mode of proceeding, however, was justly considered to involve such manifest disrespect to the Viceroy, and such palpable disregard of public opinion, that the Requisitionists promptly rejected it, and decided on calling, of themselves, a Meeting of their Fellow-Citizens. For this purpose they assembled on Saturday, when, as the *Southern Reporter* states, a communication was read from *authority*, expressing the Lord Lieutenant's approbation of the conduct of the Requisitionists in convening a public Meeting. It was finally determined to hold the general Meeting on Tuesday (this day). The sorry Negotiation having carried their scheme so far as to refuse the Citizens the use of the Court-house on the occasion.

ESCAPE OF FIVE PRISONERS FROM JAIL.

On the morning of Thursday last, it was discovered that the following prisoners had made their escape from the New County Jail, Limerick, viz. David Leahy, sen. John Cussen, Daniel Doody, and Daniel Reedy, who were capitally convicted at the last Assizes, for the abduction of Miss Goold, but judgment respited for the opinion of the twelve Judges; and Patrick Culhane, who put off his trial for the murder of Buckley, the crown witness.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

We congratulate the friends to a more agreeable mode of supporting the Protestant Establishment than the present one, that there is some reason to hope such a desirable event is not far distant. A letter has been received in Town from a high and unquestionable authority, stating, that a Bill for the commutation of Tithes is likely to be brought into Parliament in the next Session by the most exalted Personage of this Country; and under such sanction there is every probability that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties will be finally agreed upon. We may further mention, that the spirited and independent manner in which this extensive and important County has taken the lead on this vital question, has contributed in a great degree to its having obtained such high consideration.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

REDUCTION OF RENTS.

Meade Hobson, Esq. of Newtown Lodge, near Waterford, has, with his usual generosity, ordered his Agent, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, to allow all the Tenants on his Estate at Colman, fifteen pence per stone on all wheat tickets lodged with him, or 20 per cent. on the year's Rent due the 29th September last. This is not the first act of kindness this Gentleman has shewn his Tenants, as he repeatedly before wiped off all arrears, and at one time forgave from three to four thousand pounds of arrears due of them, and made a reduction in his rents of nearly three hundred pounds a year.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC 20.—Very little business has been transacted in our market this morning, particularly in Wheat, which, although not cheaper than on Monday, is very dull sale at that day's quotation, even for the finest samples. Barley is very heavy, and 1s. per quarter lower than on Wednesday, the maltsters being well stocked for the present. Oats are also 1s. per quarter cheaper, owing to large arrivals. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is little or no variation.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter was yesterday at 77s. generally for best qualities of the neighbouring districts (equal to 82s. with the former beamage); but towards the close it fell to 76s. Weighed at the Crane on Saturday, 179—yesterday, 144 firkins.

Very little Grain at market. Wheat rather heavy at 16s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. generally, 18s. by a few, for very prime. Oats dull sale, at 8s. 6d. to 9s. Shipping Barley, 10s. 6d. to 12s. Malting, 13s. to 13s. 6d. Singed Pigs, 18s. to 18s. 6d., and prime lots 2l. to 6d. over; Scalded ditto, 14s. to 18s. 6d. No change of moment in other articles.

BIRTH.

On Friday last, at Wexford, the Lady of Robert S. Carew, Esq. M. P. for the County of Wexford, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, Mr. Thomas Palmer, to Christian, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sullivan, of Peter-street.

DIED.

At Genoa, Nov 26, of apoplexy, the celebrated Prussian Minister, Prince Hardenberg.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 23.

ARRIVED.

20th—Polly, Cochrane, Glasgow, coals; Janet, Adamson, Ayr, do.; Peace, Davis, Workington, do.; Swift, Pavey, Bridport, ballast; San Domingo, Lewis, (put back.)

21st—Marys, Haskill, Plymouth, ballast; Three Brothers, Griffiths, Liverpool, do.; Peter and Sarah, Barrett—Friendship, Duneford—and Three Friends, Cole, Glasgow, coals; Margaret, M'Muckin, Ayr, do.

22d—Henrietta, Michael, Ayr, coals; Pomona, Langley, Greenock, do.; Peter & John, Treneman, Glasgow, do.; Abeona, Butsell, Cardiff, iron.

SAILED.

20th—Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, butter, bacon, &c.

21st—Susanna, Morris, London, bacon, butter, &c.

22d—San Domingo, Lewis, above mentioned; Elizabeth, James, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Thomas, Harvey, Southampton, barley and oats.

23d—Wind E. S. E. at 8 morning.

FOR CHARENTE,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG

MARGARET,

OF AYR,

152 TONS REGISTER, A. 1,

Will sail on or about the 10th of next Month.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. RICHARD POPE and SON, Quay. Waterford, Dec. 23, 1822.

TALLOW SCHOOL,

(COUNTY WATERFORD,)

P. C. TUOMEY, A. B. MASTER.

AT the Half Yearly EXAMINATIONS held in this School, on the 19th and 20th December, before the CLERGYMEN and GENTLEMEN of TALLOW and its Vicinity, the following Young Gentlemen obtained PREMIUMS for their distinguished answering:

In CLASSICS—Long, Donaldson, Hanan, senior, Ellis, Cangly, O'Brien 3tius, Philpott, junior Welsh, 5tus, and Glennon.

In MATHEMATICS—Long.

In GEOGRAPHY—Lane, junior, and Hanan, junior.

In ORTHOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, &c.—O'Brien, 2dus, O'Brien, 3tius, Welsh, 1mus, Welsh, 5tus, Rosbrien, sen., Rosmett, jun., and Glennon.

The following Gentlemen CUT for PREMIUMS in their respective Divisions:—

O'Brien, 1mus, O'Brien, 4tus, Welsh, 3tius, Welsh, 4tus, and Mannell.

GENERAL PREMIUMS were unanimously awarded to Welsh, 4tus, Welsh, 5tus, Philpott, jun., and O'Brien, 1mus.

Business recommences on MONDAY, the 30th Inst.

TERMS.

BOARDERS—30 Guineas per Annum, and 5 Guineas Admission Fee.

For *Two Brothers*—25 Guineas per Annum, and 3 Guineas Do. each.

DAY SCHOLARS—5 Guineas per Annum, and 1½ Guineas Do.

For *Two Brothers*—4 Guineas per Annum, and 1 Guinea, Do. each.

☞ References regarding Qualifications, &c. may be made to the Rev. Dr. LEMINGTON, Rev. Dr. SADLEIR, and Rev. Dr. M'DONNELL, Fellows of Trinity College—and to the Rev. Dr. WHITE, Principal of the South Frederick-street Seminary, Dublin.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TO SIR SIMON NEWPORT,
DEPUTY MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

SIR,

WE, the Undersigned, request you will be pleased to call a GENERAL MEETING of the CITIZENS and INHABITANTS of WATERFORD, for the purpose of addressing his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT on the recent OUTRAGE offered to him, and, in his Person, to our beloved SOVEREIGN.

December 21, 1822.

R. Waterford,
J. Newport,
Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford,
James Wallace,
George Fleury, Archdeacon,
Wm. M. Ardagh, Sheriff,
Richard Pope, Ditto,
Wm. Doyle, Lieut.-Gen.,
Samuel King,
Patrick Kelly, R.C. Bishop,
W. G. Paul,
Samuel Morgan,
John Congreve,
R. J. Hobson, Clk.,
Henry H. Hunt,
B. Gahan,
Thomas Scott,
John Harris,
Robert Cooke,
William Hughes,
C. S. Tandy,
Alexander M. Alcock,
Mathew Poole, M. D.,
James Marshall,
William Milward,
Michael Evelyn,
R. C. Fleury, Clk.,
William Hammond,
Thomas Roberts, Captain R. N.,
Robert Hunt,
Richard Hassard,
George Ivie,
A. Congreve,
Edward Roberts,
Samuel Roberts,
Thomas Watts,
Henry Sargent,
Richard Sargent,
William Bell, jun.,
E. Bolton,
Alexander Pope,
Henry Ivie,
Thomas Meagher, jun.,
J. W. Kentlewell, Major R. A.,
John Archbold,
Jeremiah O'Brien,
Humphrey Denis,
Wm. Denis,
Philip Barron,
William Morris, sen.,
William Morris, jun.,
Robert Boyer,
George Boate,
Barton Flynn,
Abraham Symes,
Richard Fogarty,
Andrew Blake,
Thomas M'Cheane,
Thomas M. Boyd,
Wm. Bell,
David Allen,
Richard Allen,
John Lecky,
George Brownrigg,
William Price, Clk.,
J. K. Bracken, M. B.,
Alexander Sherlock,
Robert G. Scott,
Jeremiah Ryan,
Meade Hobson,
Richard Farrell,
Thomas Kehoe,
Daniel Lynagh,
Daniel Doran,
Shapland Carew Morris,
Richard Morris,
Francis Davis,
Pierce Sweetman,
Roger Cashin,
David Condon,
Terence Clarke,
Thomas Kehoe,
John Ball,
Richard Daniell,
David Lyons,
John Briscoe, M. D.,
Ignatius Fleming,
Henry Smith,
Pierse Power, P. P.,
Daniel Dunford,
S. Lanphier, M. D.,
V. Lanphier, Lieut. R. N.,
Thomas L. Mackesy, M. D.,
Eugene Condon, Clk.,
John Sheehan, Clk.,
James Burkitt, M. D.,
William Abraham, Clk.,
James Forres,
William O'Neil,
Maurice Farrell,
Robert Boardman,
Thomas Cooke,
Thomas Cooke, jun.,
Richard R. Cooke,
John King,
Nugent O'Reilly,
William Hayes,
Alexander R. Pope,
Peter Gibbons,
Martin Gorman,
John O'Neill,
James Aylward,
Joseph D. Lapham,
Francis Smith,
Jacob Seroder,
Stephen Phelan,
Thomas Fogarty,
Patrick M'Dougall,
Samuel Newport,
Edmond Skottowe,
Michael Mortimer,
R. Mortimer,
Richard Fennessy,
Edward M. Barron,
John Rogers,
Richard Ryland, Clk.,
Thomas Sargent,
Robert F. Sargent,
Benjamin Graham,
James Lee,
John Fitzpatrick,
Wm. Grant,
Isaac Kingston,
David Ryan,
Edmond Burke,
James Wall,
Robert Curtis,
William Connolly, M. D.,
John Leonard,
John Murphy,
Paul Carroll,
James Anderson,
E. Brennan, Clk.,
John Feehan,
Chamberlain Walker,
Marmaduke Newport,
Joseph Denny,
Josiah Pope,
Joseph Price,
Matthew Shee.

In pursuance of the above Requisition, I do hereby request a MEETING of the CITIZENS and INHABITANTS of WATERFORD, at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of addressing his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT on the recent OUTRAGE offered to him.

SIMON NEWPORT,
Deputy Mayor.

Waterford, Dec. 23, 1822.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,951. *THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOTEL,

KING STREET.

ELIZABETH FREE and SON respectfully return their Acknowledgements to the Nobility and Gentry for their decided Support since they commenced in the above-mentioned Establishment, and take this opportunity of informing them, (the House having undergone a total change of management,) that they are determined on securing their good opinion and a continuance of their favours, by the strictest attention to their Comforts, a constant Supply of choice Refreshments, &c., moderate Charges, and the best Attendance that can be procured.

The central situation of the House, within a few yards of the POST-OFFICE, where the MAIL COACHES must necessarily stop, combined with good Beds and airy Rooms, afford Advantages to Travellers, rarely to be met with.

☞ POST-CARRIAGES and HORSES procured at the shortest notice.

Chamber of Commerce Hotel, Waterford, December 12, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

THE ESTATE OF JOHN PALLISER, Esq.

Situated in the Parishes of Kilrossenty and Fews, Barony of Decies Without Drum, and County of Waterford:—

	A.	R.	P.
GRAGLARUSH, and Part of KILLEOUNE	441	1	20
KNOCKNACULLEN	278	0	18
FURROLLIGH	227	0	30
EAST BALLYBOY	100	0	0
DO. DO.	100	0	0
DO. DO.	58	1	0
COUNMAHON	244	0	10
Acres	1448	3	38

These LANDS are well calculated for both DAIRY and TILLAGE, and possess every Advantage of WATER and TURBARY.

Proposals will be received by JOHN PALLISER, Esq. Derryluskin, Fethard, Tipperary—and by JOHN DOUSE, LANGLEY, Esq. Ballydull, Waterford.

December 3, 1822.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT,

A BANKRUPT.

THE DIVIDENDS remaining unpaid on this Estate will be paid on every SATURDAY, until the Entire is discharged, at the Bank House, on the Quay, from One till Three o'Clock.

SANDYS, and LYLE and MORTIMER, Agents to the Assignees.

Waterford, Oct. 10, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING WORKS,

WITH A VARIETY OF OTHERS,

HAVE BEEN JUST RECEIVED,

AND ARE NOW FOR SALE,

AT THE CHRONICLE-OFFICE,

Quay, Waterford.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL, or THE HUMORISTS—a Novel, by GEOFFREY CRAYON—in 2 vols.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL—by the Author of "WAVERLEY," "KENILWORTH," &c.—in 3 vols.

MADELINE—a Tale—by Mrs. Opie—in 2 vols.

THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, containing the Names of the Prelates, Dignitaries and Parochial Clergy in Ireland, the Denominations of their respective Dignities and Benefices, with much other Information interesting to Clergymen, &c.

THE PAROCHIAL REGISTER—containing Blank Forms for recording Baptisms, Publications of Banns, Marriages, and Burials.

HUNTER'S COOKERY—a new and beautiful Edition.

A GRAMMAR of CLASSICAL LITERATURE—containing Ancient Geography—Ancient Mythology—Ancient Biography—and Manners, Customs, & Antiquities of the Ancient Nations treated of in the Classic Authors—with One Hundred Engravings.

MOORE'S MELODIES—a new and beautiful Edition—with a MELOLOGUE upon National Music.

An extensive Assortment of STANDARD WORKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, and other Religious Publications, with a large Supply of NOVELS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, &c.

Best Dublin Playing Cards, at 1s. 10½d. per Pack. A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Cases, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices—Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders—Best Wax Papers, of various colours—Office Files—Best Sealing Wax and Wafers—Black Lead Pencils, of a very superior quality—India Ink and Rubber—and every other Article in the STATIONERY LINE.

The following PATENT MEDICINES, with a variety of others, are also on sale:

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT,
ICELAND MOSS,
GODFREY'S CORDIAL,
ANDERSON'S PILLS,
RED PILL,
HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS,
BENNETT'S WORM POWDER,
ISSUE PLAISTER,
DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,
BLACK DROP,
ARROW ROOT,
GOWLAND'S LOTION,
SCORBUTIC DROPS,
CHELTENHAM SALTS,
JESUIT'S DROPS.

ALSO TO BE HAD AT

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,

MOORE'S ALMANACK,

FOR 1823,

SMITH'S SHEET & BOOK DO.

WATSON'S AND LADY AND GRANT'S,

HOURLY EXPECTED.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, DEC. 19.—Extensive movements are about to be made in the Administrations and prefectures. *Liberalism* will be driven from all its posts; it will soon have no other refuge than amongst the *Descamisados* of Madrid.—*Drapeau Blanc.*

Yesterday, at noon, a Council of Ministers was held, at which the King presided. All the Ministers were present, with the exception of the Marquis de Lauriston, who is indisposed. It was remarked that M. the President of the Council came and departed in the carriage of M. the Minister of Marine.

Events outspeed the Journalist's pen. The following has reached us, and, if it be as is announced, many political calculations, much reasoning, and Stock jobbing, are on the point of being disconcerted. It is announced, that a courier has brought from Verona, pressing despatches to the French Cabinet; it is said that the will of all the Continental Powers is unanimous, relative to the war to be undertaken against the Revolutionists of Spain, and that France, who only awaited this unanimous concurrence, cannot fail promptly to pronounce upon this question. Other reports have been circulated on 'Change, but without presenting the same degree of probability, as the one we have here noticed. We do not, therefore, feel it incumbent upon us to repeat them.—*Quotidienne.*

The *Rentes* has farther fallen to-day, (Wednesday) it has closed at 88, and went still lower after Change closed. The reports of yesterday, are not confirmed; they have, however, left great mistrust in the public mind, which fresh rumours keep up. It was said that the courier, which arrived in Paris from Verona, on Wednesday, had brought a hostile declaration against Spain, and the news of the recall of the Ambassadors of the Powers of the North, which are in Madrid. It was added, that the order for the recall of the French Ambassador was signed, but that Government hesitated to despatch it. The Public await with anxiety the end of all this incertitude.—*Courier Francais.*

The funds continue to decline; this gives a dismal sanction to the observations which we made yesterday; for nothing positive has been known during Change hours. Alarming, but vague rumours only were circulated, which find their source in the contradictory language of the privileged Journals. It is difficult to speak of the reports of war, which some delight to oppose to the hopes of peace held out by others. Still less conceivable are the attacks, more or less indirect, of which one statesman is the object on the part of party writers, who cannot but consider themselves honoured by such a man at their head.

However this may be, the friends of peace, who are also those of the Throne, read to see the repose of the Country, and the stability of the administration menaced. Hence such disastrous agitations in public credit. Nothing certain has transpired, it may be said; it is, therefore, the more afflicting to see what a grievous influence is produced on the most valuable interests by Gazette babblings, and the contests of ambition.—Thus it cannot be too earnestly desired that the Government would, as promptly as possible, remove, by explanations, and perhaps by decisive measures, all pretext for such deceptions.—*Journal de Paris.*

TOULOUSE, DEC. 13.—The Regency, which left Perpignan on the 7th, arrived at Toulouse on the 9th inst. We are in utter ignorance of the ulterior designs of these illustrious travellers. If we must dwell upon conjectures, it may be conceived that they intend to proceed to Navarre, but the situation of that province does not admit of any reliance being placed upon these reports. We have recently said that it is perhaps destined to experience the unhappy fate of Catalonia—that General Torrijos is about to take the command of a division of the Constitutional Army, and carry fire and sword throughout Navarre. The cause of the Regency must not, however, be despaired of. The Royalist party in Spain is still very considerable; the horrors of civil war, and especially the cruelties committed in Catalonia, have only strengthened the party, increased the number of the disaffected, and inspired a vengeance, the issue of which is incalculable in a nation like the Spanish. The Nation sees with extreme discontent, that men are exiled; priests and pious persons are murdered, amongst whom are their dearest kindred and friends; and it beholds, with indignation, the demolition of the finest edifices, convents, churches, and monasteries, which have hitherto been the only resource for the indigent class, which is so numerous in Spain.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS OF SPAIN.

The following intelligence has reached us from Bayonne, dated the 10th Dec:—

"Various letters from Spain announce, that Torrijos, who since the 4th inst. has had 3500 men under his orders, has been completely beaten by General O'Donnel. The details of this important affair have not been received.

"As might easily be anticipated, England has refused the propositions made to her by the Cortes, which Assembly is now making efforts to get her to except new ones.

"The factious vainly strive—they will never succeed, by their intrigues and meanness, to detach the English Government from the Holy Alliance; and when they shall have knowledge of the diplomatic Note which was signed on the 1st instant, as well as the instructions which have been delivered to the several Ambassadors on this subject, they will also see how impossible is the execution of their projects."—*Drapeau Blanc.*

MADRID, DEC. 8.—The refusal of the Court of Rome to receive M. de Villanova, the Spanish Ambassador, is furiously rated by the Liberaux; they attribute this decision to the influence of the Austrian Cabinet.

Orders have been despatched to the Provinces of Galicia, Andalusia, La Mancha, and Valencia, to send off, with all possible expedition, to the army of Mina, all the disposable troops.—This measure has been resolved upon in consequence of intelligence received from the frontiers. Notwithstanding the *victories* gained by Mina, it appears that numerous desertions take place in his army.

The *Universal* announces for the tenth or twelfth time, the capture and death of Zaldivar. It appears certain that this chief continues to occupy with his troops the mountains of Ronda.

Rembly has quitted the environs Mequinenza, and has proceeded to the province of Guadalazara.

The vicinity of the capital is filled with insurgents, whose number and audacity increase daily.

The insurrection of La Mancha assumes consistency, and gives disquietude to the Government. Twelve hundred men have left Madrid for that quarter.

The Decree respecting patriotic societies was promulgated on the 5th. The constant opposition of the King to sanction it is known; it has, however, been published with the usual preamble, viz. "*Ferdinand VII. by the Grace of God, and the Constitution, King of the Spains, &c.*" It is dated the 29th of November. The evening of the day on which it was promulgated, the Landaburian Society presented a spectacle worthy of itself; the tumult was dreadful; fighting ensued, and several persons were wounded.

Major General Dupuy, and another General Officer, both belonging to a corps of the Royal Guard, and deeply implicated in the affair of the 7th of July, have been brought prisoners into this capital. They had fled, and were arrested in Andalusia.

The refusal of the Court of Rome to receive M. de Villanova, the Ambassador of Spain, has heightened popular exasperation.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE CORTES.

SITTING OF DECEMBER 1.

The Minister of Finance appeared to oppose the reduction proposed by the Commission on the Supplementary Supply which he required in the Budget.

"The Commission considers that the taxes are more regularly collected in the districts where the army is cantoned; but can the army obtain money from a population ruined by the *factious*?—The Intendant of Tarragona writes, that of 300 Communes composing that Province, 13 only have escaped their incursions; the districts of Barcelona, Gironne, Teruel, and Catalonia are in the same state. Biscay and Navarre are scarcely better. The interior Provinces, though exempt from the evils of war, refuse payment of the contributions. The Intendants vainly invoke the support of the military Commanders, who for want of troops, are unable to assist them."

After some debate, the recommendation of the Commission was rejected.

SITTING OF DECEMBER 2.

The discussion on the army orders, gave rise to a remarkable incident.

An article of the project, authorises the Governor of a fortress to inflict death upon any soldier or citizen, who, during the seige, shall publicly give his opinion, that the place ought to capitulate. This article was attached by several members who could not consent, under the Constitutional regime, to punish the simple expression of opinion with death. Infante and other Members declared that it was necessary, to the preservation of the authority and moral strength of the Governors. The Curate Buey added, that the Constitution was not so scrupulously tolerant, with respect to opinions, as it seemed to be believed, since it prohibited any other belief but the Catholic Faith. "That is an error," exclaimed Romero, "it prohibits the exercise of public worship by non-Catholics, but not the belief." The Assembly seemed to manifest a concurrence with this incidental observation.

SITTING OF DECEMBER 3.

We have already spoken of this sitting, in which the Cortes granted to the *rebel* guards the preservation of their lives, which had been promised them by the Brigadier Palarea.

Oliver (who has since been nominated President) declared that the law in no case authorised the concession of pardon to the chiefs of rebels. It was not the laws alone which were opposed to this general amnesty, but reason demanded, that dangerous hopes should not be given to conspirators, and especially at the present time, when the Government found itself compelled to adopt measures of extraordinary rigour. The indulgence which had been shewn to the rebels of Salvatierra had only augmented their number. Ought they to show themselves mild and clement, when insurrection was daily making fresh progress—when the vanquished, rendered more daring by defeat, constantly returned to the combat?

Arguelles declared that it was not from the Cortes, nor from the Government, that the capitulations awaited confirmation; they had already received it from the force of things which rendered it necessary. Since it was not in their power to place the Guards in the position in which they were ere they surrendered, it became the Cortes to fulfil a promise made with sincerity. Ancient history had frequently been referred to; he would tell them that the Roman Senate sometimes annulled treaties signed by the Consuls, but they first delivered those Consuls to the enemy. Could they—would they, imitate that example?

The discussion ended. The article was adopted by a great majority, amongst whom was Riego.

MADRID, DEC. 9.—Yesterday the King was pleased to despatch the following Decree:

"Don Fernando VII. by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of the Spains, to all whom these presents may concern, be it known, that the Cortes Extraordinary have decreed thus:

"The Cortes Extraordinary, in the exercise of the authority given them by the Constitution, have decreed—

"Art. 1. The Government is authorised to effect the sale and emission of 40 000 000 reals vellon in *rentes* at the rate of five per cent. to be inscribed on the Great Book.

"2. The said *rentes* shall be sold at the highest possible value, consistent with the time and circumstances.

"3. The Government shall give circumstantial information to the Cortes of the produce of this sale.

"4. The Government shall apply whatever sum may be found proper to the sinking fund of these sales.

"The Duke DEL PARQUE CASTRILLO, President.

"MARIANO MORENO, Deputy Secretary.

"MARTIN SERRANO, Deputy Secretary.

"Madrid, December 4.

"Wherefore, &c.

"Signed with the Royal Sign Manual.

"In the Palace, December 6.

"1. Virtue whereof the Secretary for the despatch of Finance will receive proposals for the negociation by sale or commission of the 40,000,000 of reals vellons *rentes*; and the Government will in due time, accept the proposal which may be found most advantageous for the public.

"Madrid, December 7, 1822."

The Cortes, in their sitting of the 7th, proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President for the ensuing month, when Senor Oliver was chosen President by 62 votes out of 121; and Senor Santa Fé Vice-President by 63 votes out of 122. The period of the service of one of the Secretaries, Don Mariano Moreno, having also expired, Don Dionisio Valdes was chosen in his stead by 71 votes out of 133. All these elections have fallen on Deputies who belong to the party which is considered the most liberal of the Cortes.

On the 5th inst. was published, with great pomp, the famous law of the 29th November, respecting popular societies. The following are the articles of this Decree:—

1. All persons who propose to meet publicly for the purpose of discussing political subjects, must give twelve hours' previous notice of the time and place of meeting to the First Constitutional Alcalde, or the Political Chief of the district.

2. If it be intended that the meetings shall be periodical, those who propose to form the society must draw up a set of rules, and present the same to the abovementioned Magistrates within the fixed period of 12 hours; not, however, for the approbation of the said authorities, but merely to give an opportunity for ascertaining whether any thing is proposed to be done which may call for consideration or interposition.

3. In the case of any appearances of sedition, such as acts of violence, or factious acclamations, the Political Chief, the Alcalde, or the Corregidor, is empowered to dissolve the meeting; which is to be done by reading, three times, with a loud voice, the present law, and desiring all the persons then assembled to disperse. In the case of their refusing to obey, force may be used to make them withdraw.

(O'Conor Don), with other Catholic Gentlemen, came forward for the purpose of joining his Lordship and the Noblemen and Gentlemen assembled here in any measure calculated to convey to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and to the King, the horror they must feel at the outrage he alluded to, and their determination to support the safety and dignity of the Throne, as well as the peace and tranquillity of the Country.

Mr. Leader said, he would not disturb that august Assembly with one sentiment which could create division or interrupt the unanimity so necessary to shed a lustre over the Address. If the Theatre was nearly the scene of blood, he trusted that the greatest and most magnificent Assembly ever collected, was one of harmony and peace. He had just reached his family to spend a season of joy and festivity, when an express, which had travelled 150 miles, was put into his hands, announcing that Marquis Wellesley was assassinated at the Theatre; and he thought it due to his great virtues, and his close observation on the march of his personal government of his Country, to accompany his sacred remains to the grave; he thanked GOD that he had a great triumph before him, instead of an untimely grave.—The Laws of GOD and Man prescribe various modes of visiting their vengeance on the Incendiary or Assassin; but if, in the utmost recesses of the human heart, there shall remain one particle of shame, or even contrition, no punishment can be compared to that which is certain to be produced, by exhibiting the portrait, if an amiable and true one, of the intended victim. This day is truly awful, or nothing is awful, at this side of the grave. It is due to the British Nation, whose glory Lord Wellesley has adorned; it is due to Europe, who has the deepest interest in every thing which is dear and interesting to his name and family—and to Ireland, which he has faithfully and honestly served, to take as rapid a view of his Government as a public Assembly will permit, and then call for the judgment of the civilized world on the artifices of his enemies, and the base and brutal mode selected for taking away his perishable existence; but, thank GOD, adding only another ray of glory to his immortal character. On his eminent services to the Empire, and the success with which he discharged the highest duties in other Climes and Countries, it is foreign to the business of this day to obtrude on an anxious auditory, by a single observation—the page of British History has already done him that justice in his Government of other Countries, and in other arduous and trying difficulties, which, he hoped in GOD, only a few and unprincipled individuals, would deny him in his own. When as Viceroy he entered the City of Dublin, what was its actual situation? Long the arena of deadly and inveterate party rancour, it was not Civil or Religious antipathies which he had alone to conquer and subdue. It is fresh in all your recollections, that our respected Fellow Citizen, Sir William Stamer, with his patriotic Corps, had gone into barrack; that the Country was proclaimed to be in danger; that the barriers were one night up, and the other down; and whether from the factitious fears of our Rulers, or the crimes of our Countrymen, that we were fast recommencing the old jealousy, confusion, and distrust, which, from time immemorial, had unhappily divided and disgraced our Land, continued, alas! too long to tarnish the many virtues of the Irish name and the Irish character. He called the countless hundreds he addressed to witness, that dark dissension was abroad, that the Metropolis he was about to govern was far from tranquil, and that he had before him the discouraging difficulty, that the seat of his Government was not one of tranquillity or peace. If this was the state of the Capital he was to govern, he prayed his Countrymen to remember the frightful state of the interior of the Country, and, in particular, the picture which the finest Province of the Empire, Munster, with a Population greater than the entire of Scotland, presented to his view; with a small Military force, without the Insurrection Act, and long before Parliament was assembled to afford the requisite pecuniary aid, he found that great Province in open Rebellion, and the best energies of his nature roused into activity by the most formidable Confederacy that was ever entered into, the *Poverty* of one of the poorest Provinces on Earth against *Wealth*. One great Absentee Agent contracted with the Creditors of Lord Courtenay, it is alleged, for the arrears of rent, and by the most tyrannous exactions attempted what was impossible, to draw the last life drop from a mountain principality, and drove into open Insurrection a large Population, surrounded by the Deserts of Lords Courtenay, Cork, Lisle, Egremont, Arden, Powis, the Crown, the Church, and 80,000 acres, the property of the University—at least one thousand square miles of the interior of the Province were, to say the least, if not in open Insurrection, at least approaching to it. Where did this disturbance break out? within half a day's march of several Militia Regiments recently reduced, near to a great city, where several Regiments of the line had been reduced, where their arms and accoutrements had been sold, and where, in the wants and distresses of the Peasantry of the greatest Absentee estates in the Island, they had ample materials for mischief ready to their hand. Under such circumstances, what did Lord Wellesley do? he flew to the sanctuary of the laws; he selected Judges of integrity, talent and learning—he surrounded himself with his legal advisers and friends—he sent the King's Commission, in the midst of Winter, to remote and distant Counties—and with the sword of justice and mercy, he trusted to his GOD for his assistance, and to the returning reason of his deluded Countrymen, in restoring peace. Whilst his Attorney General was in the great cities, bringing delinquents to justice, Sir John Lambert, Sir Hugh Gough, Colonel Norcott, and Colonel Thornton, the bravest and most humane Officers, were in the field; and when left alone in Ireland, without the advice even of his Servants, who attended Parliament—without the Insurrection Act—he fearlessly asked his Countrymen, was ever wisdom and resolution more necessary to secure the public peace? Was he, a Gentleman of the South of Ireland, to know all these things, and not, with openness and candour, declare the truth? He neither courted favour nor dreaded enmity—he cared not what party he pleased, or whom he offended—he trusted to the purity of his intentions when he was quite satisfied he was right, he seldom acted wrong. At all events, he should stand or fall, doing justice to the personal administration of Lord Wellesley; and he would say, he deserved a triumph, and not a tomb. He fearlessly bore witness to this truth—the great Deserts of the Absentee Nobility, between the Shannon and Blackwater, where the disturbances commenced last Winter, have not one man he firmly believed in custody; and without fear he asserted it that Lord Wellesley's justice and mercy after conviction, were as great as his undaunted exertions to bring the guilty to punishment. With facts of this kind others knew more than himself; he had heard, and he honoured him for his diligence and compassion, that he sat in judgment on every case where the laws called for punishment—that he took the wisdom and legal knowledge of his law officers to his Council, and that, in his hands, the life of any Irishman was forfeited only when his crimes rendered it impossible for him to be reprieved. He mentioned these things to shew, that Lord Wellesley's gracious and benignant kindness to his Countrymen were not overlooked—and that, if there were vile hands to assail his life, there were, he hoped, honest men to record his virtues. He thanked the Assembly again and again for the patience and kindness with which his statement was received. He implored his Countrymen to remember who their Viceroy was, and what the Country he was sent to govern. He could embody into his address Lord Wellesley's words, in his celebrated speech in the House of Lords, on Lord Fitzwilliam's motion, in 1812. It was a speech he admired and approved; he took his own view of Ireland from that speech—Did the King want half Ireland—could one-half the soil and one half the People do for George the Fourth—was he who received all their prayers and all their blessings to spurn loyalty and fervent love, and say he was contented with only one half of Ireland, and half her People. Merciful God was the South not to be regarded and the North only favoured, respected, and beloved? No man more admired its industry, respected its amenability to the laws, or gloried in its intelligence or its public spirit; but half the island was not what George the 4th wanted; he wanted his birth right, the homage, the love, the loyalty and concord of his Irish Subjects. What was our great and good King's parting advice—what were his words to Lord Wellesley when he sent him on his mission to Ireland? I remember, said the Monarch, my good Lord, the beautiful admonition of Micissa when he was dying, to his Sons, it has made a deep impression on my heart for its beauty as well as its simplicity, and I pray you to treasure it in yours—*Non sunt exercitus, neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici: quos neque auro, parare queas officio et fide pariuntur.* Do, my good Lord, take to your bosom your distracted countrymen; they are generous, and will love you dearly—they are hospitable and will receive you kindly, put down faction and raise up the love—substitute rational liberty for secret association and traitorous conspiracy. Let the Orangemen and Ribbonmen know that the law is superior to their vile artifices; and persons who would disturb my Throne, or deprive this great Empire I govern of its tranquillity and peace—*concordia res parvae crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur*. He said he had now glanced at the state of the capital, the state of the provinces, the recorded sentiments of Lord Wellesley towards his native Country, and he feared he was encroaching more than one individual ought, when he looked round him and saw the assembled talent, patriotism, independence and public spirit of his Country, roused into activity, and ready to supply any topic which he might inadvertently omit—he wished himself done—but if he was to take a review of Lord Wellesley's Government of Ireland, he promised he was not yet done, & again he implored indulgence for a few words. (*Cheering.*) Was this a Country, he asked, which, under the circumstances in which Lord Wellesley found it, many English Noblemen could be got to accept office, to take the Lieutenancy; whether they looked back on our dissensions, and looked forward to our distress; none but a gallant spirit could think of suppressing the one, or relieving the other, he disdained unmerited eulogy, but by the common voice of the Sovereign, the Parliament and the Empire, Marquis Wellesley was declared the fittest man to govern Ireland; in the midst of the assembled worth of Ireland, he asked boldly and manfully did he deserve the trust? After restoring peace to the capital, and suppressing the most formidable and extended calamity—an insurrection of the Peasant's poverty against the Landlord's wealth, and of a too long punished against a privileged Class—what was the situation of his Excellency? If he had had a winter's storm, had he enjoyed a summer's calm? oh, no. Famine, which, in some degree, infuriated disturbance, eventually and rapidly succeeded it; instead of armies of Peasantry maddened by suffering, he had villages of famished Multitudes, and millions of starving men. Ah! my Countrymen, there was a way of quieting Ireland, and perhaps there were some who may have thought the opportunity should not have been lost, namely, by the grave; but what was the conduct of Lord Wellesley; he put the energies of the Nation in motion, he drew on all its Public Boards, and Public Institutions; he made the Treasury disgorge all the savings it had ever made from the cause of charity—all the Grand Jury Funds were instantly opened; the Fishery Board, the Commissioners of Public Works, and every Public Institution which ever got a guinea for the employment of the People, were cheered by his recommendation and roused to his support. Military Officers were transformed to Civil Engineers; Nimmo, Griffith, and Killala, men of undoubted eminence and character, and every one who ever acted or ever thought on the improvement of Ireland, surrounded his person, submitted plans of improvement, and with the celerity which reflected the highest honour on his Government, were joined with British charity, and the glorious and immortal exertions of the British Press, and chained famine down. There was only one topic more and he was done, the state of the Country. If the basis of the Government of Ireland was not a bold and open determination to bandage up the broken fortunes, recruit the finances, improve the condition of the Country, *the Country was lost*. Some of those who took a part in the business of this day, know its situation well. Your only resources are your Corn, your Provision, your Linen, and your Dairy Produce. The poor man's resource was gone; the Pig which clothed his family was of no value; our Corn Exports were reduced one half; our resources were frightfully and notoriously reducing, our Taxes, Incumbrances on our Lands, and remittances to Absentees, exhausted the income of the Country. In what way we were to keep up commercial relations, & discharge our engagements with our commercial friends? If income was to be drawn from dissension, we would be the richest nation on earth; but if turbulence was the road to ruin, our journey was nearly at an end. If England, with her Sixty five Millions annual drain on her People, could pay for armies, and pay for the relief of our Starving People, LET ENGLAND RECALL HER VICEROY, and let her prefer her own bankruptcy and ruin to doing Ireland justice. He mentioned these things merely as he passed on, to show that he well knew the difficulties which encompassed the Viceroy, and that the worst enemies of the connection between the two Islands were those who, in these trying times, with our exhausted treasury, ruined gentry, disturbed peasantry, lost trade, diminished income, and unemployed population, broke in on his repose, and prevented his taking the sound and Statesmanlike view of our situation, without which the Country could not be saved, nor our Landed Fortunes, of the smallest value. All these things crowded on his mind, and he implore the Gentlemen of Ireland to say, were the odious epithets of party to suspend the operations of political wisdom—was the Lord Lieutenant to be harassed to war with factious men, when the unparalleled difficulties and poverty of the country required the best efforts of his skill, and the fullest exercise of these Statesman-like qualities which pointed him out as the man of all others calculated to assist Ireland. Those who have large incomes at present from office may do without his assistance or support; but he was quite satisfied that even those would soon see that their existence must depend on the talent and integrity with which the Government of this great Empire was considered. He broke all these topics to show Lord Wellesley's situation in the Government of Ireland—that the King may know it—that the English Nation may know it—that this Country may feel it—and that a few Factious Men may sink into obscurity, and remember that the Conqueror of India was not likely to be put down by the folly of Irish party—that the pacificator of millions of men was not to be disturbed by the artifices of a few individuals—and mortified and wounded as his pride may be, he would remember that he has received the thanks of Parliament, he believed more than once, and destined, he trusted for its further approbation—and that he would not be diverted from the even tenor of his course, but look forward to what alone every honest and good man should aspire—the applause and admiration of his Country."

Mr. Henry Grattan then rose and said—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, we have met here to-day on a subject in which not merely the honour of Irishmen, but the interests of Ireland is at stake. If we are assembled to congratulate the Lord Lieutenant on his escape, have we not to condole with our Countrymen, Lord Wellesley, on the attempt at assassination. And, if ever there was a moment at which one would have least conceived such an atrocious act would have been attempted, or such a splendid victim would have been sacrificed, who would have thought that the present was the time, or the Marquis Wellesley was the person? He came over here selected by his Majesty to dispense equal law and equal justice—uninfluenced by party, he came to control Faction—untainted by local prejudices, he was to introduce the feeling of harmony, and to diffuse the spirit of concord—called as he was to carry into effect the paternal advice and friendly instruction of our most gracious Sovereign; yet, for having attempted this—for having obeyed the orders of his Sovereign—for having essayed to introduce concord—for having sought, *not to alter the Laws, but to enforce them*, he has been assailed by an infuriated Faction—his person has been attacked, and even his life has been endangered. When we reflect on the base nature of this atrocious act, and the tendency of this flagitious outrage, the premeditated arrangements, the secret, but well known preparations, we cannot but feel abhorrence and contempt, as well as sorrow and indignation. It might have been supposed that the exalted character of the Individual—his splendid name—the memory of past achievements—his great services—his sovereignty in India—his redemption of Spain—his Irish principles and patriotic attachments, would have stopped the uplifted arm of the assassin; or, if not his services, at least his years, and the juvenile ardour which distinguishes his character, would have invoked in his behalf the sentiments of humanity, or perhaps the feelings of remorse. Gentlemen, nothing can disguise or palliate the atrocity of the act. Let me assure, that it is a blot upon the national character, and will long remain, if not now removed by the strongest expression of our reprobation and abhorrence. *We must rally with one accord* round the person of his Excellency, in support of our most gracious Sovereign, his laws, his authority, and his paternal admonition; and we must show not merely the People of Ireland, but the Nations of Europe, that the Gentry, the Independent Party, the spirit of the Irish People, and the attached portion of this Independent City, will not suffer the branch of an Illustrious House to be assailed by the desperate and contemptible efforts of a malignant and disappointed Party, but that he shall be upheld in this Country, when he professes to support her real interest, the rights of her People, equal laws and equal freedom! The question is, whether Lord Wellesley's Government shall be upheld or put down. He has been traduced—the objects of his Government misrepresented—the tendency of his measures mis-stated. I think, my Lord, I have heard that this Noble Individual returned from India untainted by sultry principles of the East—he returned without having made his Government the instrument of gain, or his private emolument its object—he returned (I have it from good authority) with scarcely £20,000. He returned with hands unstained by the blood of any unfortunate or unprotected Natives. He did not arrive *cruentis fluctibus, ac tarda per densa cadavera prora*. No, my Lord, there was no tedious trial to await him on his approach, or to draw forth the splendid denunciations of our eloquent and departed Countryman, and at length terminate, perhaps in the miraculous escape of an "acquitted Felon." No! our Countryman has the glory of having returned with honour and with virtue—of having lived as a King, and abdicated that authority to go into retirement as a subject. In 1808 he restored Spain; in 1812 he might have been Minister of Great Britain—he declined it—he refused to sacrifice his principles to his place, and again retired a private individual; and now he has come to his Native Country to inculcate the principles of Union, and diffuse the spirit of Concord throughout this distracted Community. But he has, if necessary, one consolation; if he had fallen, he would have fallen, perhaps, a victim to that very tyranny that aimed a blow at one of HIS EARLIEST FRIENDS. I think it is almost within view of this very place, that the streets of this City were stained with the blood of the Defender of his Country. Fondly, perhaps, he was called the Father of his Country—idly, perhaps, and we all now feel how vainly he was called the Father of his Country, *and yet, my Lord, he too was to be immolated*. Nothing can appease this fury, or assuage this insane intoxication, and we can easily conceive that a blow levelled at the best of their Patriots, would have been levelled against the Representative of their King; for the heart of a Parricide is a-kin to the mind of a Traitor.—With respect to the Police, I beg to ask an account of their services; where were they when the Representative of their Sovereign was attacked? Were they present? Were they active? Or were they indifferent? Can it be supposed that the People of Ireland will pay, or that the Parliament will call on the Citizens of Dublin to pay an armed guard of equivocal fidelity at the monstrous expense of £52,000 for one year, and £54,000 for another year, and with 12 and £15,000 Salaries to its Officers and Magistrates, in order to abandon the Representative of their King when a palatable question arises; when his person is attacked; or his life is endangered. And here, however, I beg to say, that if the Citizens of Dublin do not mark this base dereliction with their most decided reprobation, their character as Citizens, and their right as Freemen are at an end. On the general question which is involved in the consideration of the subject before us, it is impossible to be silent; the divisions which agitate this Country, and which have led to the perpetration of this Outrage must be composed, or our Country is undone. On this subject men of all parties have *talked* much, but Ireland requires *acts*, and those acts must be acts of harmony and concord; in vain shall men preach peace when they practice sedition. By means of our intestine divisions, our Country will be rendered a desert. Who will live among us, in the midst of faction, division, tumult, poverty, and emigration; our Absentees will increase; our Properties will still further deteriorate; our Properties has already declined; our Commerce has already declined; our Revenue is almost extinct; and amidst this general calamity, these mad politicians would now offer their poisonous remedy, in order to render Discord alone triumphant. I do therefore appeal to you in the name of our common Country; I invoke the spirit of our departed Patriots; I call upon you and all men, by the recollection of their great names and their splendid services; I implore you in the name of our gracious Sovereign, and his pious, sacred, and immortal Admonition, to sacrifice on the altar of our common Country all our dissensions. I shall not further review my Lord Wellesley's government and disposition—My Learned Friend, Mr. Leader, has most eloquently and sufficiently done that. But again I implore you to unite; it is vain to hope for real happiness without perfect unanimity. For a moment consider what we have lost. Our People have been deprived of the pride of Parliament, and have not been indulged with the gratification of privilege. Can any one idly expect that men will coalesce in sentiment, when they are divided by law. Acting on the principles which have hitherto guided me; and having already appeared before you, soliciting your support, and still a Candidate for your favour, I should have basely deserted the duty which I owe to you, and to my Country, if I had not come forward on an emergency which involved the safety of the Representative of our Sovereign, and which threatened the tranquillity of our Island. My only wishes are for her happiness; I seek no favour; I belong to no sect; I acknowledge no other party but my country; and my greatest glory shall be to contribute to her prosperity and her peace.

Mr. O'Connell, having been repeatedly called upon, came forward, and after the cheers with which he had been received subsided, spoke nearly to the following effect:—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, it would be very great affectation in me not to come forward at the call of my fellow-citizens, to express my thankfulness for the kindness with which I have been greeted, and to offer my humble sentiments on the present occasion. And permit me, in the first instance, my Lord, to express the delight I feel in addressing your Lordship as the Chief Magistrate of this City. Your career of office, since the commencement, has been one of which every well disposed man in the community must approve. It has been marked by an impartial administration of the law, by a meritorious obedience to the directions of the Supreme Magistrate of the Country, and by creditable exertions to regulate the conduct and stimulate to the execution of their duty the Officers and Magistrates of subordinate station. As to the event which had occurred, and which we have assembled to deprecate, I am satisfied that only one feeling of indignation, of sorrow, and of shame, can pervade the mind of every man in the Country. It was an outrage without parallel in any former instance of wanton, unprovoked insult. If the perpetrators be innocent, their acquittal will clear their characters from the foulness of the imputed guilt; if guilty, impartial justice will avenge the laws which they had outraged. To that law I am anxious they should be committed, and sure I am at least, that, whether innocent or otherwise, I may be pardoned the vanity I take in my profession, in the assurance I give, that they will be dealt with fairly, uprightly, and impartially. With that distinguished ornament of the Bar and of Ireland, Charles Bushe, presiding in the King's Bench; aided by Mr. Justice Jebb, by that admirable Englishman, Mr. Justice Burton, and by that excellent Gentleman, Mr. Justice Vandeleur—there is not a Country in Europe where justice is more purely administered, than in the King's Bench in Ireland. Whatever, therefore, may be the punishment, it would be the award of justice.—On this topic, or on any other, my Lord, I am not disposed to use irritating language; and if I were disposed, the presiding presence of your Lordship would restrain me in the use of it. I am not even disposed to revert with harshness upon the events which have either remotely or immediately preceded this last unparalleled atrocity. These events it would be better, perhaps, to forget, and taking this atrocity for an example of the fearful and dangerous excess of illegal associations of every party, we should all unite and join in the inculcation of the salutary lesson, that loyalty, to be genuine, should be rational; and that it is not the prerogative of one Sect or another, but that it is the legitimate and appropriate characteristic of all his Majesty's Subjects, of every class, every rank, every denomination. Much polemics had been abroad in the world at the present day, and learned disputations had lately occupied the attention, and no doubt edified the piety of the Public, but that religion is alone worthy the character of Christianity which does not exasperate and divide, but which unites every man and all men, in the bonds of brotherly love, reciprocal kindness, and mutual benevolence. If Ireland with the richest soil, maintained the poorest people; if her prosperity had been marred; if her riches had been drained and squandered in foreign dissipation, it was because her Children, instead of combining in effectual co-operation to consider how best that soil might be cultivated, how best that prosperity might be advanced, and how best her wealth may be distributed for the Nation's weal, abused their time and abandoned their duties in attacking each other, and running a dishonourable rivalry in their endeavour to tear their Country into pitiful and tattered fragments. (*Much and continued cheering.*) It was true that great misery, as Mr. Leader had eloquently depicted, existed in the South of Ireland. And it was true also that crime had been abundant there. The Irish Peasantry, in the insanity of their poverty and wretchedness, had taken up arms. In the dark hour of midnight they prowled to the perpetration of horrible excesses. Of those I am not, God forbid I should be, in the most distant degree the apologist, however, it should be remembered that their wants and their wretchedness were extreme; it should not be forgotten, not as a justification, but as some trivial mitigation, that the weight of misery pressed upon them so heavily as to provoke them, in some degree, to burst these bonds of order which, under any circumstances, it was their bounden duty to observe and revere. But was it ever known of an Irish Peasant, that in the midst of gaiety, of luxury, and of merriment, he became a murderer? Was it ever known of him that in the moment of joy and gratulation, surrounded too by our beautiful countrywomen, whose presence it was the chivalrous pride of an Irishman to respect; was it ever heard that he degraded his name, his nature, and his humanity into the character of an ignominious Traitor, and a base Assassin. (*Cries of no, no, and continued cheering.*) And who was the object of this Outrage? the Man who was the Delegate not only of the King's power in this Country, but the Delegate also of his benevolence, and the Representative of his affection for Ireland. (*Continued cheering.*) I am myself a Reformer, I always avow my opinions on the subject of Reform. I differ, respectfully differ from the Marquis of Wellesley, from the sentiments which at the early part of his active and glorious public life, he expressed upon that subject, yet his distinguished services on that occasion could not preserve him from the outrage of those who affect all the loyalty of the land, and make that loyalty to consist, perhaps very properly, in an opposition to reform. I pass over his glorious administration in India, where he introduced the blessings of British law, and where the wisdom of his Government displayed itself in the increased civilization of the People, and the augmented glory, strength, and power of the British Empire. But that one of his eminent services on which I dwell with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, is his conduct as representative of his Sovereign in Spain. He was the person who had sown that seed which had since risen to a magnificent tree, which, in the maturity of its growth, overshadowed the odious inquisition, and under the shade of whose spreading branches the forlorn liberties of mankind found security and shelter. At the time that the armies of France threatened desolation to Spain, the Marquis of Wellesley was at Cadiz, and then cheered the Royal party there. "Cultivate" said he "the affection of the People. Instil into their minds the blessings of good and equal Government, and in the combined energies of an approving People, you will find the best bulwark for your Throne, and the best security to your dominions." This is the advice he then gave, and the wisdom of this advice, it is believed, is now felt and adopted. It has been said, and I trust it is true, that his Illustrious Brother the Duke of Wellington, has added another ray to the star of his fame, by refusing assent to the Holy Alliance in the invasion of peaceful and neutral states. May the admonition of the Marquis Wellesley be the monitor of his decision? In the same language the Noble Marquis will now address his Majesty and the British Parliament. He will point out the misery that mischievous Faction has entailed upon the Country, and assure England as he assured Spain, that the best security to the Throne and Constitution is ever found in the united energies of an united People. And whenever the liberties of Spain are consummated, and Ireland made prosperous in the union of her children, the gratitude of the admiring world must surround the man, the wisdom of whose Counsels essentially aided the one, and the fearless energy of whose immortal administration achieved the other.—(*Cheering for several minutes.*) [We cannot adequately convey the impression which this part of the Learned Gentleman's Address, aided by his emphatic delivery, had upon the thronged Assembly.] It is our duty, my Lord, to consummate the achievement of his goodly works. Let the Protestant join the Catholic in discountenancing the green badge of Ribbonism, and the Catholic in turn unite with the Protestant in abolishing the ribbon, emblematic of Orangeism; for in the abandonment of every symbol of faction, and in the annihilation of every illegal Association in Ireland; the peace and prosperity of Ireland can only find a commencement and a basis. These, my Lord, and Gentlemen, are the sentiments which this occasion and the presence of this respectable and thronged Assembly inspires in my mind. I am grateful for the attention with which I have been received; grateful, too, for the cheers which have greeted me, not for any idle vanity I take in them, but because they convince me that the sentiments I have uttered, find their echo in the approbation of all who hear me, and, still more, because I recognise in them the united and concordant sentiments of my Protestant and Catholic Fellow-Countrymen; I trust the union of this day may be perpetual. I fondly hope so, as it is only from the perpetuity of such an union we can ever expect to please the King, to make the People happy, or the Nation great.

Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst the loud and general cheering of the Meeting.

Lord Cloncurry stated, that a Resolution was put into his hand, which he felt much pleasure and readiness in moving. The occasion on which they met was one on which a sentiment of unmixed indignation must pervade the whole Community. The conduct of Lord Wellesley, which provoked it, was most meritorious; but at the same time that the Country should approve of the perilous fortitude with which he discharged his duty, it became them to consider that the King was the source, from which the Royal stream of beneficence flowed. His Majesty's kindness to this Country should ever live in their deepest gratitude. In the Irish People he had the noblest and best People on the face of the earth, and his Majesty's good feeling and paternal protection was calculated to make them the happiest. In the Marquis Wellesley he had an effect of Representative. In that candour with which he always spoke his opinions, he would however say, that, as when mischiefs were once permitted, it was the more difficult afterwards to restrain them; had the Orange Faction been prevented, in the first instance, from dressing the Statue, and then restrained in insulting their Fellow-Countrymen, the repetition of the same offence would not have occurred now.

The Lord Mayor.—My Lord, I am fully in possession of the motives which actuated the conduct of his Excellency on the occasion you allude to. I know his sentiments, and can confidently assert they were such as do him infinite credit, and such as his Countrymen would wish to be proud of.—(*Applause.*)

Lord Cloncurry.—I am satisfied you know the sentiments of his Excellency, and am satisfied also that they were good and proper. I only state the effect of the omission. (*Hear, hear!*) He by no means meant to derogate from the respect due to Lord Wellesley. For his own part, he had experienced the advantage of his impartial and attentive administration of the Law. He was not one of those who were in the habit of frequenting the Castle; but on one occasion he did apply to Lord Wellesley, and he was ready to bear grateful testimony to the promptitude and advantage of his interference on an occasion that inferior Magistrates would not interpose in the exercise of their duty. He sincerely joined in every expression of sympathy, respect, and esteem, towards the Noble and Illustrious Viceroy, and in indignation at the outrage offered to his person. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Grattan, M. P. said, that as there was no doubt of the basest outrage being committed against Lord Wellesley, there was no feeling could be too strong to mark our detestation of it. He had not come so far as his friend Mr. Leader to reprobate this atrocious occurrence, but in the remote part he was, he had not heard of it till Tuesday. What, he asked, would foreign nations say of it? He saw the Duke of Wellington enter Paris as a conqueror; he saw him at the theatres; and he saw him unassailed by any fury. He asked again, what would foreign nations say of this party, who attacked, nay threatened the life of their own Viceroy, and that Viceroy their Countryman, in the Theatre? Where was their Police; was it of no use, but to draw money from the People; was it to be paid without deserving it; could this outrage be committed and they not prevent it? It could not happen in Paris; it could not happen on the Continent; but there they were paid, and performed service; here they were paid, and were of no use.—£54,000 for the Dublin Police was a frightful sum, when compared with its service. He did not come to praise all Lord Wellesley's Government; some of its measures, as a Member of Parliament, he disapproved of; but he came to express his detestation & abhorrence of an atrocious attempt at assassination, and if Lord Wellesley could be assailed with impunity, the King might be attacked by the same hands. He said that in our degraded and distracted state, poor and impoverished as this Country was, he frankly said, he thought such a man as Lord Wellesley was its only hope. If he could not save it, or at least assist it, he did not know who else could: he trusted he would be supported, and not left to divided Councils, and to conflicting interests of discordant individuals; he recommended to his Countrymen concord and peace; peace, in the spirit of peace, and not a wretched truce from those intestine dissensions; they were disgraceful; they were worse than disgraceful, they were ruinous to the Country. Under this impression, he was induced, in concert with men whom he regarded, to attend the meeting of this day. He (Mr. Grattan) could not endure to see Lord Wellesley attempted to be put down by any faction; his course was plain; he knew Parliament expected it; he knew the times required it; that faction should be put down. Without this determination Government was gone; the name remained, but the thing did not exist. Lord Wellesley had got the cheers of all parties in Parliament; let him not lose them now. Was the Country to pay a PARTY LOTTERY? a police which could not guard his person. [Here the Lord Mayor said, that the question was not respecting the Police.] Yes, said Mr. Grattan, with great animation; I thank your Lordship; I am sick and disgusted at our energies being aroused at an atrocity which never should have been permitted to have occurred. He trusted the spirit of this day would shew, that the heart of the Country was sound, and that a proper direction was only wanting to make public opinion, like a Polar Star, enable the pilot to steer the Country, through its present unparalleled distress. Many great topics had been already touched on. He concurred with the picture which had been drawn of Lord Wellesley's services, and he hoped as his enemies were openly exposed, they were certainly defeated.

Mr. Sheil said, that every man who wished well to Ireland, should look upon the Assembly with a sentiment of deep joy. This great concurrence of the wealth, the rank, and the intellect of Dublin was to be ascribed to a melancholy cause; but the result was matter of congratulation to all those who held the interest of their Country at heart. The outrage which had produced this strong coincidence of sentiment, was equally calculated to excite astonishment and indignation. It was without example. It stood out in a fearful preeminence from a long series of atrocities. Its accumulated enormity rose beyond the level of ordinary guilt. The Chief Governor of Ireland had been assailed with contumelies directed against his honour, and with missiles aimed against his life. He who superadded to his individual claims to National respect, the veneration which was due to him as the Representative of Majesty, had sustained an outrage as nefarious as it was base. With the venom of the serpent, it had all the reptile's slime. The Country was alive to its enormity, which was appreciated in all its vile and formidable extent. It had awakened a generous indignation, and the genuine sentiments of unsophisticated loyalty had been fully and satisfactorily expressed. The Faction by which this outrage had been perpetrated, had thus become the unwilling instrument of unanticipated good,

"And, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
"Yet bears a precious jewel in its head."

This was not the only benefit. A foul Confederacy had been unmasked. The vizard of a false Loyalty had been torn from the face of Faction, which stood revealed in its distorted hideousness and corrupted degradation. The frenzy of their own passions had betrayed them. The men who regulate their allegiance by the fluctuating standard of their own seditious caprice, and annex a defeasance to the Constitutional obligation which subsists between the Subject and the King, had exhibited their principles in their fullest and most atrocious light. They had long flourished upon the ruin, and trampled upon the feelings of the Country. They had indulged the Government in the formalities, while they retained all the substantive attributes of power. But the Administration had become wearied of their insolent protection, and had, at last, resolved to disband the Praetorian Guard. Our gracious Sovereign, with a tender clemency, and an enlightened wisdom, has discarded the Machiavelian maxim, that to divide was to command. He had realised the splendid fiction of the Constitution, that the fountain of mercy flowed fast beside the Throne. He came with his own pacific presence to subdue those strong passions which had been permitted to rage so long, and he adjured his People to love one another. He looked round amongst his own hereditary Councillors for the man who was best fitted to enforce his paternal recommendation. He then chose an Irishman, distinguished by the extended liberality of his political opinions; a profound Statesman, and a magnanimous Patriot; his genius, his integrity, his large and philosophic mind, were the gifts which his Majesty bestowed upon Ireland. It was a donation which it was fitting for a King to give and for a People to receive. (*Hear, hear!*) He came amongst us, and he was hailed by every man who wished well to Ireland. But the Faction repined at the prospect of harmony and good order, which his administration had afforded. They were stripped of the bad prerogative of insult; they were no longer permitted to indulge in those contumelious commemorations, which were at once a gratification of their insolence, and a test of their supremacy. They were driven to extremities, and they exhibited, without disguise, the insane malignity of their passions, and the ferocious impotence of their revenge. The outrage in which their accumulated rancour had been vented and discharged, was marked with the strongest evidence of confederate intent. It was a wretched fatility to allege, that it was the act of isolated individuals. It had all the characteristics of a vile fraternity and a lawless organization. The watchwords, the signals, the shouts, the exclamations, the measures, and the men, furnished a concurrence of circumstances which it was impossible to resist. The address should not omit to-day to express the public conviction that this atrocity had been perpetrated by the Orange Faction, the fact was as evident as the Sun; & if the Address did not state that fact, it would be a piece of frivolous and scurrilous neutrality. It should call upon the Government to vindicate the insulted Majesty of the Law, and it should tender the co-operation of the Public in its support. It should call upon the Lord Lieutenant to crush sedition in whatever shape it might appear—to put down the Ribbonmen upon the one hand, and the Orangemen upon the other. The Country must be liberated from the dominion of this turbulent party. It must be permanently suppressed. It is not sufficient to scotch the snake. Its fragments would speedily reunite unless it was trodden upon the head and its poison squeezed out. He entertained a confidence that the Irish Government, constituted as it was, would accomplish this important object. The Lord Lieutenant had sound views respecting Ireland. He was aware of the calamities which inundated the Country; and he knew they might be stopped at their fountain head. In this generous undertaking he would be supported by the people. He would be seconded by every friend of his Country. With the Nation for his ally, and with the hearts of all good men leagued with him, he could not fail to dethrone this insolent faction from its unconstitutional authority, and to substitute in the place of its oppressive domination the pacific and impartial supremacy of the Law. It is to its sovereignty that all men should learn to bow. The boast of Demaratus was a noble one—"have you, (said Xerxes to the Lacedemonian exile) have you no despot in Sparta?" "We have (said Demaratus)—we have a despot more absolute than yourself; and that despot is the law."

Mr. E. M'Donnell rose to make some observations on the topics which should constitute the Address.

Mr. L. White moved Mr. M'Donnell on the Committee, whereby the Committee might have the advantage of his suggestions.

Mr. M'Donnell was accordingly moved on the Committee.

A Committee of Twenty-one was then appointed to prepare an Address. They retired, and, after an absence of about three quarters of an hour, returned with one, which was carried by acclamation.

The Lord Mayor then left the Chair, his Grace the Duke of Leinster was called to it, and, on the Motion of Lord Killeen, seconded by the Hon. F. Hely Hutchinson, a Vote of Thanks, in most complimentary terms, was passed to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Leader proposed a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Milliken, the Secretary.

Several Gentlemen, including Sir Frederick Flood, Sir Capel Molyneux, Mr. Hugh O'Connor, Mr. E. Cuthbert, &c. rose to second the Resolution, which was carried amid loud applause.

His Grace of Leinster then quitted the Chair, and the Meeting gradually dispersed.

The following are the Names of

THE COMMITTEE.

1 His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	12 Hugh O'Connor, Esq.
2 Sir F. Flood, Bart.	13 A. Hamilton Rowan, Esq.
3 Luke White, Esq	14 The Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson,
4 Arthur Guinness, Esq.	15 O'Conor Don,
5 Henry Grattan, Esq.	16 Richard Sheil, Esq
6 N. P. Leader, Esq.	17 Nicholas Mahon, Esq.
7 Daniel O'Connell, Esq.	18 Isaac Stewart, Esq.
8 Lord Cloncurry,	19 M. O'Brien, Esq
9 James Grattan, Esq. M.P.	20 Colonel Morris,
10 Sir Charles Morgan,	21 Eneas Mac Donnell, Esq.
11 Eccles Cuthbert, Esq.	

Secretary, Richard Milliken, Esq.

We subjoin a regular copy of the Resolutions:—

Moved by Sir Frederick Flood, Bart., and seconded by Arthur Guinness, Esq.

Resolved, That we contemplate with disgust and abhorrence the late atrocious attack committed on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, an attack not limited to mere insult and affront, but aimed with an audacious brutality at his very life.

Moved by Luke White, Esq. M. P., seconded by O'Conor Don.

Resolved, That though the detected Aggressors in this scandalous Outrage might appear contemptible, we trace, with regret and alarm, in the indecent expressions and the printed placards that accompanied their daring conduct, a premeditated attempt, by awe and terror, to control that liberal and conciliating policy that has been recommended by our gracious Sovereign, and so generously adopted by his present Illustrious Representative.

Moved by Nicholas P. Leader, Esq. seconded by Sir Charles Morgan.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, warmly expressive of our congratulations at his happy escape from the late impending danger; our high sense of the benevolence, energy, and wisdom that have marked his conduct in the administration of the Government committed to his charge, and our full assurance that the continuation of that enlightened system will tend to promote the peace, the happiness, and the security of this Country.

Moved by Lord Cloncurry, seconded by Alderman Smyth.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one be now appointed to prepare an Address to his Excellency, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions, and to report the same forthwith to this Assembly.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY