

The Waterford Chronicle.

The Favourite Slave that makes the Oppressor.—T. O'Connell

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KERRY ELECTION—KNIGHT OF KERRY.

To the Editor of the Pilot.

DEAR SIR—The annexed address, from the Knight of Kerry, appeared in the *Traveller*. I wrote the letter which I beg of you to publish as a species of reply. I am under the necessity of publishing it in Dublin, and at once, lest it should not appear before the election. I am your's faithfully,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY.

GENTLEMEN—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on me the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. I must therefore again appeal to you. I shall obtain your sanction of my association in Office under the Great Minister, who has accomplished the noble work of Religious Freedom, and who, I know, ardently desires to advance the prosperity of Ireland. I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,
M. FITZGERALD.

To the Editor of the *Traveller*.

DEAR SIR—The Knight of Kerry has accepted office under the Duke of Wellington, and having vacated his seat, has again addressed his constituents.

As one of his constituents I have a right, and I deem it a duty, to offer the electors of Kerry some observations on both those eras.

No man can suspect me of personal hostility towards the Knight of Kerry. He has long honored me with his kind friendship, and I am proud to say that such friendship and kindness have continued on his part uninterrupted to the present moment. My observations, therefore, on his public conduct and address cannot have any other source than a sense of duty, and a desire to vindicate my own constituency.

Opposed as I am in Parliament to the general scope of the Duke of Wellington's administration, I do candidly confess that I should deem it a duty not to allow any supporter of that administration to be returned for the County of Kerry, without at least endeavouring to create an opposition, if that supporter were any other than the Knight of Kerry. But his public conduct has been hitherto so marked by disinterestedness—be having twice, to my own knowledge, sacrificed office rather than serve with an administration hostile to his principles—that I am thoroughly convinced his support of the Wellington administration will be but temporary. The delusion under which he labours at present, with respect to the intentions of the Duke of Wellington, will soon be dissipated; and I have full confidence in the generous intentions of the Knight of Kerry, that he will soon again be found repudiating the trammels of office, and voting in the House of Commons with that disinterested freedom which has marked so many, many years of his long and honorable parliamentary career.

There is, therefore, no reason why the most decided opponent to the administration of the Duke of Wellington should evince any political hostility to the Knight of Kerry—I do not feel, and I cannot be understood to express, any such hostility.

But I totally dissent from the terms of his address; as one of his constituents, I do not sanction his accession to office under the Duke of Wellington, although I have enough of confidence in the Knight of Kerry's principles not to condemn at present that accession. I am one of those who cannot be led away by the phrase that the Duke of Wellington has "accomplished religious freedom." The religious liberty of the Dissenters was forced upon his administration by the increasing common sense of the English House of Commons. The Knight of Kerry cannot forget the petty pettishness with which that liberty was at first opposed by the Duke of Wellington's colleague, Mr Peel. The religious liberty of the Catholics was still more emphatically forced upon his administration, by the irresistible impulse of that moral, physical, legal, and constitutional combination which the liberal Protestants and Catholics of Ireland exhibited, affording a bright and brilliant example to the nations of the earth, of the manner in which liberty may be deserved and won—may be won without a crime, without a tear, without a stain.

It was indeed the excuse of the Duke of Wellington himself for acceding to the Catholic claims, that he was compelled to do it. It was the justification of Mr Peel for abandoning every principle of his former political life that he acted upon compulsion. They certainly acted wisely to yield to that constitutional compulsion, but those who lead them to the skies for so yielding; do not appear to me to be equally sagacious.

Perhaps in the annals of history there never was any thing so undignified as the resistance of the Duke of Wellington to Emancipation; save and except the manner in which he yielded to it. Recollect his letter to Doctor Curtis; his tin-case letter to the Duke of Leinster; recollect, above all, his letters to that excellent Nobleman, the Marquis of Anglesey. Why, in these letters the mighty Wellington condescended to scold the Marquis of Anglesey for the outrageous offence of having permitted me and Mr Stiel, and one or two other Catholics, to see him on matters of public business. Recollect also the hallooing on one of the Brunswick Lodges up to the very moment that the concession was forced from him. Let him, after this, be called a "great Minister" by any one who chooses, but the name is different from the thing itself.

But if his resistance to Emancipation was undignified, his mode of conceding it was not only undignified, but something worse. In plain truth, I cannot conceive any thing so desisting of firm and sincere condemnation as the mode and circumstances of the concession of Catholic Relief. Take that mode up in its details.

First—There was the exclusion of a single individual embodied in a great legislative measure. I cannot conceive any thing more paltry, and the more insignificant the individual, the more distasteful is the littleness of the exclusion. As to myself, indeed, I ought to be very grateful for that exclusion, because it gave me that most satisfactory and heartfelt triumph of my second election.

Secondly—Does the Knight of Kerry forget the gross and wanton insult offered to the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland? They were outlawed of the titles which their predecessors had borne since the days of St Patrick—of titles which the Knight of Kerry would think himself discourteous to omit using in common conversation, notwithstanding the prohibitory statute of his great Minister. What a feat for a great Minister thus unnecessarily to insult one of the most useful as well as the most respectable classes of society!

Thirdly—The Relief Bill embodies clauses to suppress the Monastic Order in Ireland. Now, I fearlessly ask the Knight of Kerry what sense; or even what pretext, was there to palliate this suppression? Were the Monastic Orders guilty of any crime, or even of any offence? I say they were not—on the contrary, they were most usefully employed. They were engaged in promoting education—in cultivating religious morality, and in cherishing and fostering all the works of benevolence and charity, when out comes the Knight of Kerry's great Minister, and sets about suppressing them. I declare to Heaven I can see no reason for his doing so, other than a vexatious or contemptuous spirit.

Fourthly—The Emancipation Bill was also accompanied by the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders—the immediate deprivation of the vested rights of upwards of three hundred thousand individuals. There had been one constitutional objection to the forty shilling freeholders—namely, that they were the passive instruments of their landlords' avarice or ambition. That objection had been done away with, and it was not until after the objection had been obviated that the franchise was annihilated. Let it be remembered also that the Protestant forty shilling freeholder was crushed equally with the Catholic.

Now, if this insult to the Catholic prelates of Ireland, and the suppression of the monastic orders were of any imaginable service to the Protestants of Ireland, that might afford some palliation. But as no Protestant was in any degree benefited by those measures, it follows that the insult was gratuitous, and the injustice is one arising aloud for a legislative remedy; yet this is the Knight of Kerry's "great minister."

I have felt it my duty then to expose the futility of the claim made on the part of the Duke of Wellington to the name of "great minister," by showing that his resistance to the Catholic claims was undignified, and his concession of them equally undignified and still more insulting. I am not to be answered by being told of the necessity of conciliating royal or popular prejudice in England—the assertion of royal prejudice is a most unconstitutional one to be made by the supporters of any ministry. But, supposing it to have existed, as popular prejudices certainly did exist, yet neither the one or the other was in the slightest degree conciliated by the insulting mode and accompaniments of emancipation. Not a single vote in either house of Parliament was conciliated by these insults and injuries. This is a subject upon which there may be some declamation by way of reply, but I fearlessly assert that there cannot be any species of proof to support this reply.

Having thus disposed of the great minister's accomplishing the noble work of religious freedom, I beg leave with great respect to the Knight of Kerry, totally to deny that the Duke of Wellington has given any proof that he "ardently desires to advance the interests of Ireland."

Mark what has been the conduct of this administration since the grant of emancipation. In the first place, the system of exclusion has been as rigid as in the worst Orange times. This exclusion has not only affected the Catholics, but it has equally affected the liberal Protestants. Not a single office of trust, honour, or emolument has been bestowed by government upon a liberal Protestant since emancipation, with the exception of that given to the Knight of Kerry himself.

There was not a greater injustice under the penal code than that which deprived the suitors, Protestants as well as Catholics, of the full benefit of the advocacy of Catholic Barristers. This was admitted by Mr Peel himself long before he became a forced convert to liberality. Yet what has the "great Minister" done? Why he has left the Catholic Bar precisely where the penal code would have left them. Lord Mansfield, before his departure, put his round dozen of King's Counsel over our heads, and the great Minister has afforded no remedy during the lapse of 12 months, although there are five or six Catholic Barristers deserving of silk gowns—men who, unlike me, have not justified their exclusion by any political delinquency whatsoever.

Take that as a specimen. I do not enter into details. But I just state these facts:—Gregory is still at the head of the Castle; Darby is still at the head of the police; Josie is still Attorney General; and if Baron McClelland has resigned, why Leslie Foster, bless the mark, is to succeed him. All this may prove to the Knight of Kerry that the Duke of Wellington ardently desires the prosperity of Ireland. It is a matter of taste; and I must decline to accede to any such inference from the foregoing premises.

I gladly quit any subject connected with Catholic politics, to investigate the ardent wishes of the Duke of Wellington upon other matters interesting to Ireland. Let me call the Knight of Kerry's attention to other proofs of the manner in which the Duke of Wellington has fallen in love with Irish prosperity.

First—There is the growth of tobacco. This has been introduced into Ireland in any thing like a useful quantity, only within the last few years. A decision in a case in which I was counsel along with Mr Purris, allowed the internal transport of the article free of duty. I have not space to dilate upon its advantages, but I assert it as a positive fact, that it was daily becoming an object of national importance to Ireland. In the last year, many farmers had realised enormous profits by it—and it was daily spreading through the country, diffusing wealth and comfort among the agricultural classes. Well, the Duke of Wellington is such an ardent desirer of Irish prosperity that he is laying an excise duty of one shilling and six pence in the pound on Irish tobacco—a duty which every body knows must annihilate the article—and this is the first proof of love from his Grace the valiant Duke.

Secondly—The Irish whiskey has been protected by such a duty upon rum as prevented that article from competing with the Irish spirit in the home market. Well, the Duke of Wellington is such an ardent desirer of Irish prosperity, that he is raising the duty on Irish spirits, and diminishing the duty on slave made rum, and thus promoting the interests of the West India planter, while he is ruining the Irish distiller.—This is proof the second of the Noble Duke's love for Ireland.

Thirdly—The Irish distillers have hitherto furnished a most useful market for the sale of Irish barley and oats, and in particular for the sale of the inferior qualities of those articles which were unfit for malting or for human food. Well, here is an ardent lover of Ireland showing his love by ruining the Irish distiller, and by taking away the home market from the Irish farmer, and leaving him to pay his rent as well as his cost of reduced prices and a contracted market.—This is proof the third of ardent love.

Fourthly—The present enormous rate of stamp duties is oppressive to the rich in Ireland, and altogether ruinous to the poor—who, being unable to go to the expense of stamps, have their contracts written on unstamped paper, and are therefore unable to enforce them in any Court of Law or Equity. What remedy does this ardent lover of Ireland propose? Why he increases the Irish stamp duties, and is laying on an addition of no less than one hundred and twenty thousand pounds per annum. Let this pass as a fourth proof of ardent love for Ireland.

Fifthly—The beer tax is taken off the English to the amount of upwards of three millions, and not one shilling is taken off the malt duty in Ireland. Oh! this love! this love!

Sixthly—At the end of this Session, England will have been relieved of taxes since the peace to the amount of about thirty millions; Ireland, since the peace, has been relieved only of about half one million, and she is to have about three hundred thousand pounds additional taxes laid upon her. This is the Duke of Wellington's notion of promoting prosperity.

Seventhly—The English manufacturer can get his coals cheap and free of duty—the Irish manufacturer has his coals rendered dear by freight and carriage, and still further enhanced by the payment of a duty. Why is not this grievance remedied, if there be a single man in the Cabinet desirous of affording relief to wretched Ireland? I am weary looking at the details of the impositions which my country suffers. I know how heartless statesmen are, and how little redress is attained by those who merely confide and do not agitate; and it is therefore that I have read with the deepest regret the few portentous lines contained in the address of the Knight of Kerry to his constituents. He has honestly earned the confidence of those constituents, and I trust and hope he will never lose that confidence. He has, however, arrived at the most critical moment of his political life, and he will, I fear, soon have to choose between his adhesion to office or to the people of Ireland. I am not at liberty even to doubt that he will again make a just and honourable choice.

I once more distinctly deny that the Duke of Wellington is a great Minister. He is a great Captain, a great General—the conqueror in one hundred battles, with one thousand opportunities for his admirers to flatter him; but I totally deny that he is a great Minister. Indeed, his greatness as a statesman may, in my opinion, be easily packed in a tin case, and carried about without overburdening the bearer.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

On Friday night, about half past ten o'clock, Lieut. Lambrecht, late of the Ceylon Regiment, who was recently tried and acquitted at the Kingston Assizes, for having killed Mr Oliver Clayton in a duel at Bute-see-fields, went to the Police Station of letter M Division, in the Southwark-bridge-road, London, and, addressing the Inspector, described that he was completely destitute, having neither house nor home of any kind, and without the means of even procuring the common necessities of life. He stated that, since his acquittal all his former friends had turned their backs upon him, and that for the want of means, he had been compelled to wander about the town day and night, not knowing whither to go or what to do; he then implored the Inspector to permit him to lie down and rest himself, adding that he was so exhausted from fatigue and want, that even the accommodation he sought would be an indulgence for which he should be most grateful. The unfortunate gentleman was an object of great commiseration; his dress bespoke the poverty with which he contended; and not having been shaved for several days, his whole appearance was stretched in the extreme. The Inspector allowed Mr Lambrecht to remain in the station until he had rested himself, and then furnished him with the means of procuring a bed.—*London Paper.*

DRAWING ROOM AT THE CASTLE.

Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland held their Drawing Room, for the season, at the Castle, on Thursday evening. At half-past 9 o'clock their Graces entered the presence chamber. His Grace wore the Windsor uniform, decorated with the insignia of the order of St. Patrick. Her Grace was attired in Irish blood lace, with a train over white satin—a magnificent head dress with emeralds, diamonds, and splendid plume of ostrich feathers. As an instance of what Irish manufacture can effect, we have the pleasure to add, that her Grace's dress was the theme of general admiration. Their Graces retired at half-past ten o'clock. The fine band of the 32d regiment played in the great hall; and a party of the horse and foot police preserved, during the occasion, the most perfect order in the yard and approaches to the Castle. The following is a list of the persons who were present:—

- PRIVATE ENTREE.
- The Lord Chancellor and Miss Harle.
- The Master of the Rolls and Lady M'Mahon.
- The Attorney General and the Misses Joy.
- The Commander of the Forces and one attendant.
- The Solicitor General and Mrs Doherty.
- The Commander of the Garrison and one attendant.
- The Lord Lieutenant's Private Secretary.
- The Comptroller and the Honourable Mrs C Burton Percy.
- The Chamberlain and Lady Rich.
- The Gentleman Usher.
- The Master of the Horse, and the Hon. Mrs and the Misses Gore.
- The Captain of the Yacht, and the Hon Mrs J Percy.
- The Colonel of the Battle-Axe Guards, and Mrs Kingsmill.
- The Gentlemen at large, Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Aides-de-Camp.

- EARLS—Longford, Annesley, and Ross.
- VISCOUNTS—Bangor, Gladyne.
- VISCOUNTSSES—Bangor, Gladyne.
- LORDS—Danany, Langford, Massey.
- BISHOP—Kildare.
- The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.
- The Governor (Mr Lunell) and Deputy Governor (Mr Colville) of the Bank of Ireland.
- HONOURABLES—Parsons, Massey, Blackwood, Hon. MENDAMRS—Plunkett, J Maude, Blackwood.
- SIRS—C L Ginecke, J Packenham, R A Hodson, T Whelan, T Esmont, J Doyle, J Burke.

- LADIES—King, Charlotte Mahon, L Browne, Fitzgerald, Gillespie, Hodson, Bishop, Shawe, CE Gordon, Florena Balfour, Frances Vandeleur, Massey, Gordon.
- ALDERMAN—Sir R Shaw.
- GENERALS—Sir A Fitzgerald, Pilkington, Cockburne, Cope.
- COLONELS—M'Kinnon, Bernard (MP), Bruce, Sankey, Wilmot, Morris, Grogan, Molinoux, Maitland, Colby.
- DEANS—Lismore, Clonfert.
- ARCHDEACONS—Sir G Bishop.
- REVERENDS—A Kelly, Doctor T Gregory, C W Moore, Hon J Pomeroy, J Whitty, O Dickson, Paucok, Wynne, Smith, King, Whitty, Burdett.
- The Surgeon General.
- Deputy Inspector Peile, MD.
- DOCTORS—Hughes, Vermer, Bolagh, Reid, W Hunter, Connell, Crawford, Davis.
- MAJORS—Pepper, Mitchell, Freeth, Brownrigg, Thompson, Hill, Dickson, Weld, Warburton, Chester, Gore.

- CAPTAINS—J Browne, Hustler, Rolston, Kenyon, Stoyte, Lindsay, H Davis, Roberts (RN), Shedd, Forbes, Falbot, Barry, Streeton, Matthews, M'Gennis, Hume, Lawtonson, Whitty, Hanky, Clarke, St. Quentin.
- LIEUTENANTS—Fitzgerald, Molesworth, Fitzsimon, Wright, Peers, Davidson, Berwick, Horne, Hallahan (RN), Lucas, Southouse, Larcombe.
- MESSRS—G Bennet, Honn, E F Cooper, T L Hutchinson, Hobbs, Thwaites, White, T Hort, M Gwira, H C Sirr, Phillips, (jun.), J Plunkett, Browne, G Moore (MP), G Hughes, R Roache, J Howlin, Roe, P Lowe, Ball, C Hamilton, CD Dwyer, W W Barron, Henly, Finlay, Coslay, J Doherty, Wright, W Scott, Hickman, J Reilly, Gold, G O'Kelly, J Sanker, Syngue, Shawe, J R O'Neill, J Rowley, T Connolly, Bashington, O'Brien, J Radcliffe, Thompson, Battersly, Ardill, Fosterberry, Grierson, Hoyle, Townsend, Laurensen, B Brian, H O'Killy, Hinchey, Wallace (MP), Dames, W C K'yle, Hinchey, F Pollitt, J D Browne, H Digby, C Clark, Kelly, J Hutchinson, Smyth, Norton, J Ball, Savage, Pittar, Douglas, Greene, Nangle, Comyn, Wilkinson, T Garnell, O'Meally, Colville, Aims, Chapman, Montgomery, R Connolly, Guinness, Hume, S W Barton, Cox, J Roilly, Power, Mather, H P Daily, Healy, H Roper, Sheridan, F Parker, B Foster, F O Montgomery, Percy, Wybrants, J R Corballis, B Corballis, J J Corballis, Balfour, Ouley, M'Clintock, Armstrong, Dopping, Hill, Briscoe, Walker, Blakeley, Adams, M'Cartney, Franks, B Hamilton, Gore, Bolkin, Smith, Casey, Westly, T Hawkins.
- MESSENGERS—Hony, Farrell, E J Cooper, T L Hutchinson, Fitzgerald, T V Tuthill, Pratt, P Law, G Annesley, J H Hutchinson, C O'Dwyer, R Reid, Bernard, Ball, Steppney, Syngue, G Fosterberry, Thompson, Roberts, Pittar, Dixon, Wallace, Golding, Bruce, Kyle, Folliot, Jackson, Molesworth, Rolston, Trant, Brownrigg, Griffith, Johnson, Chester, Corballis, L Esrange, G Moore, Parker, Connell, Roper, O'Brien, Nangle, Goff, Wolseley, M'Carthy, Webster, Nun, Frank, J Burdett, G Burdett, M Burdett, C Crampton.

- MISSSES—Honn, S Honn, Bonnett, Ke'l, Keane, White, M White, Fitzgerald, W Holmes, Bailey, Swancy, A Pratt, B V Tuthill, King, G King, Lowe, E Lowe, F G King, Kelly, V Tuthill, Harro, Townsend, Grierson, Hodgkinson, Hutchinson, S Hutchinson, Roberts, Sawe, E Shawe, Kneeshorough, Waring, J Waring, Syngue, J Mitchell, E Mitchell, Goughly, Meredith, Kyle, Hinchey, E Hinchey, L'Esrange, Steppney, Hodran, Browne, O'Connor, Trant, Balfour, L Balfour, Vandeleur, Dickson, Moore, Blakeley, A M Ouley, E Ouley, Roper, Mahor, M A Mahor, Emonds, C Connolly, M Connolly, E Connolly, E Cox, Hume, Grogan, Hann, Franks, W King, Blackwoods, Bolders.

LADIES DRESSES.

- Lady Charlotte Mahon—A rich dress of celestine blue gros de Naples, richly trimmed in tulle and Irish blood lace; train of vapere figured Irish tulle, edged in Irish blood. Head dress—Blue and silver tulle, interlaced blue and white ostrich feathers, real blood tappets and diamonds.
- Hon. Mrs Grovet Annesley—Beautiful dress of rich crepe en couleur de saumon, terminating in a garniture of applique leaves of crepe lace and satin; train of evening primrose and lilac gros de Naples, edged in Irish blood. Head dress—Ostrich feathers and diamonds, real blood tappets.
- Mrs Dr Reid—Dress of rich white figured tulle, trimmed in tulle and satin; train, pink embroidered duchesse, edged in tulle and blood lace. Head dress—feathers and diamonds.
- Miss Mahor—A white tulle dress tastefully trimmed in noods of satin ribbon, bouquet of flowers and real blood lace; train of saumon figured tulle, edged in real blood. Head dress, feathers and diamonds.
- Miss C. Mather—Same as Miss Mahor.
- Miss Nangle (Naw Hagga d)—Dress of French white figured tulle, elegantly trimmed with Irish blood and gold sleeves, a la Sultan; train of rose colored embossed tulle, trimmed with gold brocade lams and blood lace. Head dress, gold baret and feathers, &c.; ornaments, pink topaz.
- Miss Connolly—Dress of pearl white figured tulle, deep hem, terminated with rich banding of crepe aurore, satin and blood intermixed; sleeves a la herol;—train of vapere tulle, richly trimmed with broad edged silver lams, and edged with Irish blood. Head dress, diamond aigrettes, feathers and tappets; ornaments, diamonds.
- Miss Cecilia Connolly—Same as Miss Connolly.
- Miss Marcella Connolly—Ditto.

LATE MEETING OF ATTORNEYS.—INCREASE OF FEES.

Our readers are aware that a few of the members of this profession assembled, on Saturday last, to deliberate on the most prudent course for the attorneys of Ireland to adopt, in reference to the proposed assimilation of stamp duties. After much discussion, a Committee was appointed to prepare a petition, to the effect, that an intended assimilation would create a great additional burden to the profession, the fees of the Irish attorneys should also be assimilated to those of the English attorneys. This, at first sight, appears a just and reasonable demand; but, unquestionably, as far as the majority of the gentlemen who attended the meeting are concerned, the proposed assimilation—if it be accompanied with a grant of their request—will be productive of great advantage. To the profession generally, however, and particularly the younger members and apprentices, the compromise would be attended with incalculable injury. Except the present, the attorneys will suffer more than any other class of the community by this preposterous assimilation of stamp duties. To the exigency of the profession the additional tax is a matter of comparatively little moment, and would be more than compensated for by the additional fees, particularly in equity causes; but to the young man just admitted, or about to be admitted—who is perhaps solely dependent on his profession for support, and who pays the duty already exacted with difficulty—the assimilation will be an insupportable burden. In many cases its effect will be prohibitory. The apprentices are still more hardy circumstanced. The parents of a young man go to a great expense in giving him his education necessary for the profession. They are then obliged to pay the enormous sum of 100l. stamp duty on his indenture, and 200l. or 300l. apprentice fee. Then, when after five years, he is about to apply for his admission, his progress is retarded, if not completely checked, by an unanticipated barrier. The fact then is, that the great and wealthy solicitor will derive all the benefit, and the young, struggling, and humble attorney suffer all the injury with which the proposed assimilation is undoubtedly fraught. We do therefore hope, that the profession generally will come forward and take this matter out of the hands of a "colony" of gentlemen who have a direct interest in carrying the arrangement into execution. The apprentices particularly should come forward and use every constitutional exertion to oppose the progress of a measure at once so injurious and unjust. The adjourned meeting takes place this day at the Exchange. We trust there will be a full attendance of the junior members of the profession, whose interests are so deeply involved in every discussion regarding the proposed assimilation of the stamp duties.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A Noble Earl, distinguished in the ranks of opposition, and one of the most able and eloquent members of the House of Peers, is reported to have had a serious difference upon some leading points of national policy with a Noble Marquis, which has led to his remaining at his residence in the country.

6. That Great Britain and Ireland... 7. That it is for the interest of the Government and the people that there should be no unoccupied capital or labour in the British dominions. 8. That Robert Owen has long been engaged in considering the best means by which the apparent excess of capital and labour may be beneficially employed for the Government and for all classes of persons. 9. That he now offers to give the information he possesses to the Government or Legislature of these Kingdoms. 10. That this Meeting will petition both Houses of Parliament to take the principles and plans advocated by Robert Owen, the outlines of which have been explained at this Meeting, into consideration; that they may be fairly and thoroughly examined, in order that the public may learn what is good and practicable in them, and what is erroneous and impracticable. After reading the resolutions, he also read the following petition:— That great distress prevails among the industrious classes throughout the British dominions. That there is much capital and labour, the source of all wealth, unoccupied or inefficiently employed. That Robert Owen proposes to develop the means by which this capital and labour may be applied to create more wealth beneficially for all ranks and descriptions. That your petitioners pray your Lordships and Right Honourable House to take the principles and plans proposed by Mr Owen into full and fair consideration, with a view to relieve our distresses, pecuniary and moral; and your petitioners will continue to pray.

Mr Burrell said he was opposed to the adoption of Mr Owen's system, for it had been already tried in England and America, and had failed. The great object for them to consider was the distress of the country, and they ought to look for the true and only source of it, which was to be found, he was sorry to say, in the deplorable and fallen and depraved human nature. Much confusion. Since the existence of the world, for 1830 years, where, we would ask, was truth to be found but in the Holy Gospel, and the system which was opposed to it must be bad. Some cheers, mingled with groans and hisses. He would maintain that those who rejected that truth must perish.— Great confusion and hissing. The Rev. Robert Taylor rose to propose a resolution, but his confusion was so great, some persons being for and some against hearing him that the Reverend Gentleman, after several ineffectual attempts to procure a hearing, resumed his seat. The Rev. Mr Evans said, he was anxious to propose an amendment upon the resolutions which had been read from the chair, and which were now before the meeting. It was asserted by the gentleman who filled the chair, and who had proposed those resolutions to the meeting, that our morality, that is Christian morality, was vice founded upon falsehood. Now he, Mr Evans, as a Christian Minister, protested against such a doctrine; and he should therefore move as an amendment, that Christian morality was not vice, and was not founded on falsehood. Loud cries of "It is, it is," from several parts of the room. He believed that the system advocated by Mr Owen was founded on that principle; and upon that ground he [Mr Evans] should object to it. He entertained other objections to that system, but he should not enter into a detail of them at present. He would maintain against Mr Owen that it was not fair to argue from the abuse of a principle, that the principle itself was bad. He would contend that the influence of Christianity was of immense benefit to the poor people of this country. Cheers, mingled with cries of "No, no." Mr Frich said, he was neither a follower nor an opponent of Mr Taylor; but he would confess he was sorry that that gentleman could not obtain a hearing. It was but fair that every person should be heard, and it would be a disgrace to the meeting to refuse to Mr Taylor an opportunity of delivering his sentiments. Loud cries of "Taylor, Taylor." Mr Taylor accordingly proceeded to shire the meeting. With regard to some points he differed from Mr Owen; but he conceived that that gentleman deserved immortal honour for having impressed the grand truth upon the public mind, that they were not masters of their own consciences, and that therefore they were neither blameable on account of their scepticism, nor meritorious by reason of their faith. Cheers. He, Mr Taylor, would maintain that they should bring down the stream of improvement upon the Angolan stable of prejudice. Cries of "Bravo! bravo!" With that view he should submit to the meeting a resolution to this effect:—that the Clergy of all denominations would confer a most grateful boon upon society, and a lasting honour upon themselves, by allowing their various places of worship to be set open for the diffusion of moral, political, and scientific knowledge. Loud cheers. Mr Owen next rose, but was received with such clamour as to render the greater part of what he said entirely unintelligible. In reply to several voices, which demanded that he should ascend into the orchestra gallery, he stated that he had already been refused admission, and thrust down stairs. The call, however, being continued, he took his place by the Chairman, and proceeded to recommend reform in Parliament as the most effectual remedy for the distresses of the people.— He concluded by moving two resolutions expressive of his opinion, but not intended to interfere with those proposed by the Chairman. Mr Owen disclaimed having designed to cast a reflection on Christianity by the expression that the morality of the people was vice founded in falsehood. His own resolutions were then put severally, and carried, amid the greatest possible uproar and confusion. Those of the Rev. Robert Taylor having been seconded by Mr Richard Carline, were next about to be submitted to the meeting, when Mr Goff (timber merchant of Shore-ditch) came forward to propose an amendment. He commenced his address by assuming that he was surrounded by fellow Christians; but was immediately interrupted by loud cries of "No, no, no," and compelled to sit down, as the voice of the whole assembly became merged in one tumultuous roar, which effectually drowned his words; if it did not distract his sense of hearing. After which Mr Taylor's resolutions were put by the Chairman, who, on taking the sense of the meeting by a show of hands, decided that they were negatived by a majority. Mr Owen's resolutions were then likewise put from the Chair and carried. Mr Owen stated, in conclusion, that a foreigner who recently submitted to the Government a plan

of the better of the people, had come to nearly the same commercial result to which his own calculation had previously arrived. He then proposed that the petitions adopted should be presented to the House of Commons by Mr Brougham, and in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Downshire.— Carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr Hunt, thanks were voted to Mr Owen, as Chairman. TOLLS AND CUSTOMS IN IRELAND. A BILL to consolidate and amend the Laws respecting Tolls, Customs, and all other Duties taken by local Authority in Fairs, Markets, Seaports, and all other places in Ireland. (Note.—The words printed in SMALL CAPITALS are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.) Whereas, it will be beneficial to commerce and manufactures in Ireland, that they should be free from any undue restrictions, and that no demand of any illegal or oppressive charges should be made on the sale or transit of cattle, goods, wares, or merchandize, and that for that purpose the regulations contained in the laws in force in Ireland respecting tolls, customs, and duties taken by local authority in the fairs, markets, and seaports, should be consolidated and amended; Do it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that every person and every corporation claiming a right to levy any toll, custom, or duty, at any fair or market, or at any town, place, or port in Ireland, upon the sale, or depositing or exposure for sale, or upon the transit of any cattle, goods, wares, or merchandize, shall, ONE CLEAR WEEK at least before the first day of the summer assizes in this present year AND IN EACH AND EVERY succeeding year, and every such person and corporation is and are hereby required to deliver to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, city or town within which the fair, market, port or place shall be situated, where such toll, custom or duty may be claimed to be payable, a list or schedule of all tolls, customs, duties or payments claimed by any and every such person or corporation respectively upon or in respect of any cattle, provisions, goods, wares or merchandize sold, or deposited or exposed for sale at such fairs or markets, town or place, or landed or deposited at such ports, or passing through any such fair, market, town, place or port whatever; and in every such schedule there shall be distinctly enumerated the several cattle, provisions, articles, goods, wares and merchandizes, liable or claimed to be liable to any toll, custom or duty payable to the person or corporation on whose behalf such list or schedule shall be delivered, and the right, title, or claim under or in respect of which such toll, custom or duty shall be demanded shall be stated, whether as emolument, charge, postage, passage, pikeage, stallage, sale, transit or other claim or charge whatever, and whether the same be claimed by patent or charter, or by prescription or usage, or how otherwise, and the places and times where and when and the occasions on which the same are respectively claimed to be payable; and no such schedule shall contain or be allowed to contain any charge made in general terms, or so as to apply to any article, matter or thing not precisely specified in such schedule; and every such schedule shall be signed with the Christian name and surname of the person or persons, or shall have affixed thereto the seal of the corporation, by whom or on whose behalf such tolls, duties or customs shall be claimed; and the Clerk of the Peace to whom such schedules shall be delivered shall keep a registry of all such schedules, and shall give to every person or corporation respectively by whom or on whose behalf any such schedule shall be delivered, a certificate of having registered such schedule. And he it further enacted, that on or before the first day of the summer assizes in every county in Ireland in this present year and in ANY ESSUING year, the clerk of the peace shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the secretary of the grand jury of such county, a list of all the places within such county from whence, and of the persons or corporations by whom such schedules shall have been delivered to such clerk of the peace under the provisions of this Act; and such lists shall be published with and as part of the proceedings at such assizes, with a notice, that no tolls, customs or duties can be legally payable or paid, nor shall be demanded or paid at any place within such county not included in such list; and such list and notice shall also be inserted once at least in some paper published in such county, by the clerk of the peace, and his charges for the same shall be allowed and presented by the grand jury. And he it further enacted, that all persons collecting any toll, custom or duty for or on behalf of themselves or any person or corporation claiming the same, at any fair or market, or port, town or place in Ireland, shall first and next, and shall cause to be erected and affixed, and shall keep and preserve so erected and affixed during the whole time of demanding any such tolls, customs or duties, in some conspicuous place at each principal entrance of every such fair or market, town or place, and at the principal quay or landing place at each port, a board having thereon painted a schedule in large characters, being and remaining legible, specifying distinctly every toll, custom or duty claimed upon or in respect of any cattle, goods, wares, merchandize, article, matter or thing sold at such fair or market, or landed or taken at such port, or deposited or exposed for sale at, or passing through any such fair, market town or place, and the Christian name and surname of every person authorized to collect such toll, custom or duty, and of the names of the person or persons or corporation claiming right to the same, so that such boards may be referred to and examined by all persons desirous of so doing; and such schedule on such board shall be an exact copy of the schedule delivered to the clerk of the peace in pursuance of this Act. And he it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation claiming any toll, custom, duty or payment, or for any collector in their behalf, to demand, levy or receive any toll, custom, duty or payment, without having previously affixed such boards as aforesaid, nor may any custom, toll, duty or payment not specified in such schedule as delivered to the clerk of the peace, and on such painted board as affixed as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting by every person who shall attempt to collect or levy any such toll, custom or duty, either in money or kind, not specified in such schedule and on such board as aforesaid, or at a time when such board shall not be and remain affixed, and the particulars thereon legible as aforesaid, shall for every such offence pay the sum of FORTY SHILLINGS to any person suing for the same. And he it further enacted, that every person who shall deface or remove any such board or boards, or shall be engaged in any riot or disturbance in which such board or boards shall be defaced or removed, shall forfeit FIVE POUNDS to any person suing for the same. And he it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall be dissatisfied with any toll, custom or duty specified in any schedule to be delivered pursuant to this Act, or specified on any board to be erected pursuant to this Act as a copy of any such schedule, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the Court of King's Bench in Ireland against the person or corporation claiming such toll, custom or duty; and it shall be lawful for such person to grant a rule against such person or corporation, to show cause why such toll, custom or duty should not be reduced or omitted to be taken, and to be no longer paid or payable; and in default of any cause shown, or in default of sufficient cause shown to the satisfaction of the said court, it shall be lawful for such court to make any order for the reduction or omission of such toll, custom or duty, and the same shall be omitted or reduced accordingly, and shall be ordered to be taken out of such schedule and erased or obliterated from such board; and it shall and may be lawful for the said court to direct any issue relating to any such toll, custom or duty to be tried by a jury, in such manner and at such times and places as such court shall be pleased to order and direct.—Provided always, that no such issue, nor any issue in any action or suit concerning any toll, duties or customs claimed by the corporation of any city, shall be tried by a jury of the city or place where such tolls shall be claimed, but every such issue shall be tried by a jury of some indifferent county to be appointed by the court by which such issue shall be directed, or by the court in which such action or suit shall depend. And he it further enacted, that no toll shall be demanded or received by any person or corporation, for any cattle, provisions, goods, wares or merchandizes whatsoever which shall be driven or carried into or through any city, borough, market, town or other place, where the same shall not be sold, consumed or slaughtered; nor upon any cattle entering markets, or brought to be sold, if such cattle shall not be sold; nor upon any provisions brought to be sold, nor upon such cattle, nor upon horses laden, passing through any town or market, any charter, grant, statute, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.— Provided always, that where any person or corporation might immediately before the passing of this Act lawfully demand or take any toll for any cattle or other goods driven or carried over any bridge, or in respect of such person or corporation being obliged at his or their own costs and charges, and not at the costs and charges of any county, city, or county of a town, to keep such bridge or bridges in repair, in such case it shall and may be lawful for such person or corporation to receive and take such reasonable toll for such cattle or goods driven or carried over such bridge as was actually payable by law before the passing of this Act, and not otherwise. And he it further enacted, that in all cases where any cattle shall remain unsold at any fair or market, it shall be lawful for the owners or drivers thereof to carry away such cattle as shall remain unsold, without paying any toll whatsoever for the same, any charter, grant, statute, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. And he it enacted, that all turf, furze, coal and faggots for fuel shall pass into and through every city and town free from all toll, custom or perquisite whatsoever, claimed by any officer or member of such city or town; any charter, grant, usage, statute or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. And he it enacted, that all potatoes sold in cities, towns corporate and market towns and elsewhere shall be sold and delivered by weight, and not by measure nor in any other way whatsoever, and that such weight shall be according to the AVOIRDUPOIS pound, 14 pounds whereof shall make a stone, and eight stones one hundred weight, and that such potatoes shall be weighed, without fee or reward, at the beams and scales of the several places erected and kept pursuant to law; and if any master or owner of any ship, vessel or boat, coming into any port, harbour or town in Ireland, with potatoe, or any market man, herbman, herbwoman, huckster, or any other person, selling potatoe, shall sell the same by measure or otherwise than by weight, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, every person so offending shall forfeit every such offence the value of all such potatoes sold otherwise than by weight, and the sum of SIXPENCE for every stone of such potatoe, and the sum of SIXPENCE for any quantity under one stone; and every person who shall demand or take any fee or reward for weighing any such potatoes, shall forfeit the sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS, provided a complaint be made within THREE days after any such offence shall be committed. And he it further enacted, that no person shall act as a toll gatherer or collector of tolls in any fair, market, port, town, or place, unless by virtue of an appointment in writing signed by or in behalf of the person, or by some known officer of the corporation, claiming right to such toll, and which appointment shall contain a true copy of the schedule of tolls by this Act required to be delivered to the clerk of the peace and to be painted on a board in manner aforesaid with relation to such fair, market, town or place;—and that whenever and so often as any toll gatherer shall seize or detain any cattle, goods, wares, or merchandizes, for or upon account of any tolls claimed by any corporation, it shall and may be lawful to and for any person, who shall think himself or herself aggrieved thereby, to apply to the mayor or chief magistrate of such corporation to be informed whether such toll gatherer has acted under the authority of such corporation or not, and such mayor or chief magistrate is hereby required to give to the person or persons so applying a certificate that such toll gatherer has acted

under such authority; and whether such mayor or chief magistrate shall so certify or shall refuse to give such certificate, it shall and may in either case be lawful to and for any person who shall think himself so aggrieved to join the treasurer or chamberlain of such corporation with such toll gatherer in any action or replevin which such person may be advised to bring; and in case he shall obtain judgment in such action or replevin, by default or otherwise, he shall have the like remedy against such treasurer or chamberlain as against such toll gatherer; and such chamberlain shall not be permitted to plead non cepit in such action or replevin; and if any toll gatherer or collector shall demand or receive any toll, custom, or duty, without having such his appointment, or contrary to the schedule contained therein, or contrary to the schedule painted on any such board as aforesaid, or shall refuse to produce such written appointment and the schedule therein to any person of whom any toll or duty shall be demanded, and who shall require to see and read such appointment and schedule, or shall refuse to suffer such person or any person on his behalf to read the same, or in case any such mayor or chief magistrate shall certify that any such toll or duty did not exact such toll under the authority of such corporation, such toll gatherer shall be subject and liable to a penalty of TWENTY SHILLINGS, to be recovered and levied, on complaint made within six days, before any magistrate or justice of peace within his jurisdiction. And he it further enacted, that in case any person or corporation, or any officer of any corporation, shall take, demand, or collect, or shall cause to be taken, demanded, or collected, any toll contrary to this Act, every such offender shall be liable for the first offence the sum of TEN SHILLINGS, on complaint made within six days next after such offence committed; and for the second and every other offence, on complaint, the sum of FIVE POUNDS, on complaint in either case made within six days next after such offence. And he it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any collector or toll gatherer, or any officer of any corporation, or person whatever, to administer to any person, at any fair or market, nor for any person to swear or take at any fair or market, any oath or affirmation not expressly authorized by law, with respect or relation to any toll, duties, or customs payable or claimed to be payable for or in relation to any cattle, goods, wares, or merchandizes brought into, or bought or sold or deposited or exposed for sale at any such fair or market; and every oath or affirmation relating to such tolls, duties or customs shall be and is hereby declared to be unlawful which shall not be expressly required to be taken by some Act or Acts of Parliament in force; and every person who shall administer, or shall require or propose, or who shall take any such oath or affirmation, shall be and is hereby declared to be guilty of a MISDEMEANOR, and shall and may be proceeded against and indicted and punished by fine or imprisonment, as the court before whom such offender shall be convicted shall think fit. Provided always, and he it further enacted that nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend or to diminish or alter the rights of any person or corporation claiming or paying tolls, customs, or duties at fairs, markets or ports, or the penalties to which they may become liable, or the mode of redress, otherwise than as is expressly provided by this Act; nor to affect any tolls or duties or any right to the same, nor any matter or thing relating thereto, contained in any local Act or Acts of Parliament relating to any particular person, corporation, town or place. The next Section relates to the recovery of penalties, and the last Section the repeal of former Acts relating to Tolls, viz. 4 Anne (1) c. 8, s. 1—5. 1 Geo. 3. c. 17, s. 10, 25, 26, 27, 32, Geo. 3 (1) c. 29, 37 Geo. 3. c. 108.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Lunville has just been the theatre of a most tragical event. Louis Darbois, aged 25, of the 2d Regiment of Daugons, was attacked by the most passionate love to Marie-Catherine Benin, who was only 19.—The lady, although sensible of his attachment, resolved to quit France, and to go to Vienna, her father's birth-place. At this afflicting intelligence the young soldier did all in his power to deter her from her project, but in vain; she made every preparation for her departure, Darbois giving himself up to bitter despair, avoided his comrades, and seeking for solitude, his imagination became disturbed, and he indulged at the idea of desertion. However, the preparations of Catherine were ready, and the day of departure fixed upon, Darbois wrote to his father—"Receive my last farewell; when you read these lines I will have fired to five; may you ever be ignorant of the cause and details of my death." He loaded a pistol and hid it underneath some stones at the end of a walk, after which he went for Catherine. "Come, follow me," said he. She hesitated, as the agitated state of her lover surprised her; who, however, complied. He tried to triumph over her resolution, but still found her inflexible at the place where the fatal weapon was hid. "Well," said he, "thy death shall precede mine." She endeavoured to escape, but he pursued her; twice did the pistol misfire; she ran into a house, the charge went off, and she fell pierced by two balls. Some dragoons, whose regiment was manoeuvring near the spot, ran up to Darbois, who had reloaded the pistol and was putting it into his mouth; they stopped, and seemed paralysed with astonishment; the pistol misfired again; they then threw themselves upon him and conducted him to prison; he disengaged himself, and threw himself from off the bridge as they were crossing. He was, however, taken out; but in prison he opened a vein which caused his death.—Paris Paper. Parliament, it is reported, this year will have a very brief session. It is imagined that the prorogation will take place the second week in June. Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay, WATERFORD.

Notes Dean of (Easter Monday) quired to day's Vell in did asser this illeg the Rev. Upon Mr C Churchw as it was warden a This reularly it was a Churchw Mr H Mr Clark presence Mr N section of should be for in his Mr H that the p one Chr Mr En plained the warden w signyfing served in t in the extr when ther on. Mr Ed. we were to would act, making the Mr Edw tlemen, th the parish re. Mr Nuo make your Daan's wo yesterday w meet was n direct. The Rev. convening t Mr Hon omission of course you Rev. Mr notice is a day. Mr Titch the Rev. Ch notice illega this courtesy Rev. Mr disavow the Mr KNOX exceedingly together by missed at the The Rev. the Vestry, Mr NUGB empower the try. He beg that section of If, as the 10 merely defect made therein entertain all tice; and it t testant, who f to, to appeal those omission This was the recommed and he protes the Dean and solving these rity. Mr Edw's several other meats; and a to pervado the Rev. Mr S. dissolved. We omitted port of Mond tered by many Mr Cox's i gality of the r ace to the V Mr NUGB follow-citizen been fortunate year just pass by the Dean, be illegal, the the opinion of was ten times among them penny of illeg would be equ part, he felt a clumsy work, his pocket. Mr Cox con not summed who paid unta tax, and compl was not summe Mr Downin Churchwarden wards him—b

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1839.

The London Mail of Wednesday brings no intelligence of interest.

THE CHURCH AND ITS DOINGS.

Yesterday, Friday, April 16, 1839, the Very Rev. Dean LEE, Incumbent of the Parish of Trinity, in this City, went, in the person of his collector, to demand from Mr PIERRE RICHARD BARRON a certain sum amounting, we believe, to about Three Pounds, which he stated was due to him as Incumbent Money. Mr BARRON asked what value he had received, or to receive from his Reverence for this money, but not obtaining any explanation, Mr BARRON refused to pay the sum demanded. Upon this the Very Rev. Dean LEE, in the person of his collector, proceeded to detain Mr B. desired him to desist and said that if he did detain, it would be at his peril. He persisted, however, and actually carried off one large mahogany table and ten mahogany chairs. This is the plain and simple narration of the circumstances attending this transaction, and we have considered it our duty to lay them before the public, in order that they may form a due estimate of the meek and pious spirit which animates the exemplary Divines of the Established Church, and of the laws which sanction and support such a system. The oppressive nature of these laws has been severely and generally felt for years, and we rejoice to find that a corresponding spirit of determination in seeking for their repeal is now exhibited. We would wish to see the plan pursued on this occasion by Mr Barron universally acted upon. Every individual not a member of the Established Church should refuse to pay this unjust tax, for by paying upon demand, he, to a certain extent, gives his sanction and assent to this odious and oppressive impost. These sanctified cormorants will tell us to be honest and honourable in our dealings—they will preach whole hours on the virtuous obligations of justice and charity—indeed we do not mean to accuse the Very Rev. Dean Lee of dilating very largely upon this or any other subject—but in the exercise of his arduous duties, which consist, we believe, in an annual sermon, he no doubt in that discourse, such as it is, paints in vivid colours to the imaginations of his enraptured auditors the characteristic beauties of justice and charity—and next day we find him depriving his neighbour of his property, without giving him any return. Is this practising what he preaches? But we will be told, the law establishes this as his right. Trash we say. Justice is the law of God—that law never sanctions the taking of any man's property without giving him some value in return. This is the precept of God, and no law which man can devise has the power to alter that principle. It is always one, unchangeable and unchangeable, no matter what laws the capricious or interested Sickerles of the human mind may suggest, they cannot contravert this principle. The law of man may accord its sanction to such an iniquitous and oppressive system; but justice—the fixed, immutable, and sacred law of God—never will. It may be late, but it is not justice. It is a law which, under pretence of supporting religion, violates the first precepts of Christianity, to do unto others as we would be done by—to encourage peace, and to promote universal concord. Does this boasted law effect this? No—it engenders strife, cherishes discord, and perpetuates ill-will, hatred, and animosity amongst all classes. It is a libel upon religion, to say that it requires such support—true religion repudiates it; but the fact is, that under the semblance of maintaining religion, the law is really for the purpose of ministering to human cupidity. Again—we will, no doubt, be told that the law may be a bad one, but as it does exist, we must submit to it. To this we reply, that if it be the law, it is the fault of those who feel aggrieved by it. It is so only because they have not resisted it in every legal and constitutional way. Had they done so, it would not now be law, and therefore any it should not tamely be submitted to. While the Catholics of this country remained quiescent, did they ever obtain anything? Are we not borne out by the declaration of the British Minister, that it was by constitutional resistance to the penal code that the people obtained its repeal? Had they remained inactive, it would be at this moment in existence. Again, have not the English people, by the same spirit of determined resistance, obtained a repeal of three millions of taxes. With all this before our eyes, are we to be told that the people should submit to the odious tax of which we here complain? This must not, cannot be. It is a sacred duty which every man owes to society, to throw every legitimate obstruction and obstacle in the way of this odious impost. As long as it is inequally paid, without opposition, the law will exist, but if all the parishioners, or even half the parishioners would submit to discontinue rather than pay it, the collection would become difficult, ultimately impracticable, and we would then soon see the law abolished. The spirit which is now abroad gives strong earnest that this will soon be the case, and when we contemplate the result of a similar spirit in the times gone by, we feel disposed to entertain a strong conviction, that this iniquitous system of legalized plunder cannot long endure.

FANCY BALL.

The Fancy Ball, on Wednesday night, was extremely well attended, and exhibited one of the most brilliant displays of beauty and gaiety witnessed for many years in Waterford. The dresses were some of them exceedingly rich and unique. We noticed some interesting groups of Parisiennes, &c. Several characters were well supported, particularly that of a French Perriquet and Dancing-master, by Colonel Pattison, and a watchman by another gentleman. We shall endeavour to give in our next a more detailed account of this attractive scene, which we would willingly encou-

WATERFORD HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

This was the most crowded meeting that took place since the institution of the Club, and strongly evinced the intense excitement caused by the anomalous proceedings of our Incumbent at the Easter Vestries. At eight o'clock, there were loud cries of Chair, when Mr JAMES COSGROVE was unanimously called to the Chair, and loudly cheered.

Mr NUGENT took his place as Secretary of the Club, and was called on to acquaint the meeting with the proceedings of that day's Vestry.

Mr NUGENT immediately rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He was always ready to obey the call of his fellow citizens, but he felt peculiar pleasure in obeying that call, now that the duty devolved upon him of announcing to them victory. Cheers. We defeated the Dean, said Mr Nugent, and we deserve no small credit for defeating a gentleman of the high literary attainments of Dean Lee. Cheers and laughter. We defeated the Dean today in his own Church, and we defeated him last week in our Courts, backed, as he was, by the decisions of the Magistrates, but the breath of O'Connell blew their decisions to the winds, and never, I pledge myself, never will the Magistrates or the Dean forget the circumstances of their defeat. The blow of O'Connell was long delayed, but it fell with ten-fold energy at last. Mr Nugent drew a most ludicrous picture of the proceedings of the day, which excited peals of laughter, described the eloquence and the wit of the Dean most happily. He then went to prove that the appointment of the Churchwardens was illegal, and grounded his proof upon the 4th section of the Act. He showed that there was but one notice for both Vestries, and that the law directs in that section that the notice for Easter Tuesday be posted on ALL the doors of the Chapel. Now, that had not been complied with; and this it was which rendered the notice illegal—and it was this which rendered the notice illegal—for it was idle to say that an omission could render it illegal. How was the fact?—The notice for last Easter Vestry, said Mr Nugent, we have laid before Mr O'Connell, for his advice thereon. In that notice every thing was omitted that it was intended to have done at the Vestries, while any thing that was mentioned it was not competent for the Vestries to entertain. But what at length is Mr O'Connell's opinion upon that notice? Why he merely remarks that it was illegal—not because of the omissions, but because of the not posting the notice as the law directs. If the notice were legal, we could have entertained every assessment mentioned therein. It is evident, then, that the illegality lies in the not having posted the notices according to law, and that illegality vitiates every act of the Vestry.—The Dean told us in one breath that the Vestry was illegal and that it was not. He, in the first place, takes the Chair, enters into the election of Churchwardens—receives the accounts of the former Churchwardens—and then tells us the whole Vestry is illegal. Why is this? What can this mean? Or is it that all the Vestry managers have lost the little reason they are possessed of? Perhaps I could throw some light upon it. They were so long accustomed to delude the Roman Catholics, that they hoped even yet to keep them from the Vestries by base trickery—but no sooner did they find that the eyes of the people were opened by the Householders' Club—no sooner did they find that the giant arm of O'Connell was suspended over them, than all is dismay and confusion—already was it on the eve of Easter Monday—it was too late to repair the defect in the notices—what then was to be done? O'Connell's opinion was abroad—Baron Smith's opinion was abroad—the coming Vestries were illegal—and the people knew it!!! What then was to be done? The law gives no power to appoint Churchwardens but on Easter Monday or Easter Tuesday, and without Churchwardens we can have no Church Cess—bless the mark! for no one has power to collect it but the Churchwardens; add to this that they have not even the power to make a single assessment during the year! But stay—do I mistake? Does not the 11th section give the Bishop the power, if these assessments be neglected at Easter, to issue his monition? Ay, the Bishop has this odious prerogative! This is the last shift the law leaves to the Church Establishment—but even this fails them here—(a voice, 'Oh! his the devil that is blinding them!')—cheers—for to whom is the Bishop to direct his monition? Is it to the Incumbent? No, truly, but to the Churchwardens. This is one of the Spiritual Peers brought into collision with the people by the clumsiness of the Dean; but how can he issue a monition when we have no Churchwardens? I therefore announce to my fellow parishioners that we are rid of this odious impost for another year! I mentioned the Dean in Vestry this day twelve months, that all the acts of the then Vestries were illegal—I told him that the law required the notices to be posted on all the doors of our chapel—I protested against his acts, and he told me with his usual politeness to take my remedy. Have we followed his recommendation? Cheers. Have we taken our remedy? I announced to my fellow citizens that they had, in point of law, no taxes to pay this year. Was I wrong? Have I not been borne out in my assertion? In the same spirit and with the same truth, I now announce to you that we shall have no Vestry Cess for the present year in the Union of Trinity. Loud cheers. But why have we Vestry Cess in this Union for the support of the Cathedral? There seems to be a great deal of mystery about this same Cathedral and the funds of the Dean and Chapter. The Dean and Chapter have grounds, and they have also their economy fund, and they have the tithes of Caher, in the County of Tipperary. We must learn something of these funds. The people can always find information when they look for it, and, please God, we shall hear something of these same tithes of Caher. I cannot at present give much information on the subject, but I shall not be long so; however, I can tell you something—the citizens have nothing to do with the Cathedral, although they have long borne the burdens thrown upon them. They have not been for centuries chargeable with cess for the support of the Cathedral. The Corporation are

liable to two thirds, while the Dean and Chapter are chargeable with the remainder. Any one who has the curiosity to consult even Smith's history of the Cathedral of Waterford will at once see it; but Smith is corroborated by Ryland, who, as an ecclesiastic, is, upon such a subject, much better authority. The right has been frequently tried, and the Corporation forced to comply. The last order we have on record is one of the Earl of Essex, Lord Donny in Council, and it is dated 5th November, 1670. It expressly decrees that the Corporation shall contribute to the repairs, &c. of the Cathedral, in the proportion of two thirds, while the other third shall be made good by the Dean and Chapter. Add to this the grant of the Corporation—this the Corporation are bound to pay, in lieu of a lot of ground they hold from the Dean and Chapter. So far for the liability of the Corporation. Now about these tithes of Caher. In 1773 we find a decree was passed by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford to pull down the old Cathedral—for that had been erected by Popish hands—and to build a new one where it stood. We find that the greater part of the expenses of this modern edifice was defrayed out of the tithes of Caher. Why were the tithes of Caher so applied? Was it a gift from the Dean and Chapter to the people? Ah! I believe that the Dean and Chapter then had pretty nearly as much Christian charity as our present Dean and Chapter—and that then, as now, the people know them not as shepherds but as thieves. I believe I may say, without fear of contradiction, that they were so applied only because justice demanded it, and if they were applied to that purpose then, what do they do with them now? But away with them! We have a whole year before us to seek information; and let every man in the interior make every exertion to acquire some. But for one year more we have no tax to pay to the Church. Mr Nugent concluded by apologizing for taking up so much of the time and attention of the meeting.

Mr HALPENNY stood up to give the meeting an account of the Vestry at St. Patrick's. They had the same complaint to make which the men of Trinity had; their notice was illegal, and upon the same grounds too. In every thing, said Mr H., voted today, they tied us down to the strict letter of the law; they told us we had no votes; but on tomorrow we'll show them that our votes are good. The Archdeacon, too, thought to prevent Mr Nugent from speaking, but there is not one single section in the Act which cuts off from a right to speak any man, whether parishioner or not, and this the Archdeacon was taught today. We, however, reduced many things today—amongst the rest, the St. John's salary, which had been £50, we reduced to £10; but on tomorrow I will be much mistaken if we don't bring down 70% or 80%. The people should be together; every tax payer should be present, and then we must have justice done. Loud cheers.

A resolution was then passed of adjourning to next (Tuesday) evening.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

Mr. DELANEY in the Chair.

Mr COSGROVE congratulated the meeting on the important results from the labours of the Club by the issue of the Vestries of yesterday and this day (Tuesday). In Trinity they had gained a victory by showing to the world, in their true colours, the blundering blockheads, who with such immense revenues as they drag from the starving population, are not capable of taking two sentences of common English together, and with an impudent effrontery they come forward and acknowledge their ignorance in the face of their fellow citizens. Such a system as this cannot continue. The people cannot now be imposed on with impunity—those days are happily passed by, and he must be a great fool, indeed, who thinks such a system can long be persisted in. The wholesome effects of agitation had been seen in the reductions they had effected in St. Patrick's this day. We set the organist to the right about—if they have an inclination to dance, we will not pay the piper. The Registrar, too, was out of—the Vestry Clerk's salary showed a similar fate, and on the whole we looked off £80 from the burdens of the parish. Now, for a beginning, [and he wished people would remember it was only a beginning,] this was not bad.—Perseverance and agitation will consummate the glorious work.

Mr NUGENT admitted that the parishioners of St. Patrick's had acted courageously in effecting the reductions they had made, but he thought they might have gone a step farther, and have shaken off the yoke of the law. It was the duty of the Churchwardens to collect the assessments at their own peril; if they wished to get it done, let them procure a deputy, a volunteer, or hireling, whichever they thought well of—at all events, the parish should not be saddled with postage for the Churchwardens' accommodation. The Churchwardens were an officer which he considered of all others the most objectionable; any burdens he could impose on him, he would be glad to do so. By the express words of the statute, he is compelled to collect the cess, and notwithstanding the proceedings in vestry. The parishioners can and ought to make the Churchwardens deaf. Hear, hear. A curious scene presented itself to the parishioners of the Union of Trinity on Monday—the Dean, after all the lectures he, Mr Nugent, had given him—after twelve months' study to compose a correct notice, conveyed in the face of the most respectable Vestry he ever witnessed in Waterford, and acknowledged, to his immortal honour, his total incapacity to draw up a summons composed of one or two sentences. We may suppose that the Dean fairly got enough of the TRINITY on Monday, for he sent his Sergeant the day following to occupy his place, and it was worthy of remark, to see how Mr Sergeant in Trinity, and Archdeacon Hubson in Patrick's, differed in their system and manner of acting. The latter gentleman goes by precedent, disregarding the notice altogether.—The Reverent Mr Sergeant took up the notice, and proposed each item seriatim from it, and when he comes almost to the middle of the notice, he finds an omission, flags down the notice, and the Vestry is dissolved sine die. Such bungling he never before witnessed as this. Reverences treated the people to on this occasion. In the first place, the Dean takes the Chair on Monday, appoints Churchwardens, and

then, in a short time after, adjourns the meeting, without naming time or place. On Tuesday, the illegally convened Vestry is held, and Mr Sergeant takes the Chair. He confirms the opinion of the Dean, that the Vestry is illegal, although he takes the Chair at the same, and is liable to a penalty of 20s. as well as the Dean, for presiding over an illegally convened meeting, and he hoped the Householders' Club, with Mr O'Connell's assistance, would recover the fines, for the benefit of the parish.

Mr Cox took a similar view of the question. Mr COSGROVE felt a little disappointed at Mr Nugent's not having before explained to the Club that postage was illegal.

Mr NUGENT said that Mr Cosgrove was mistaken—he had given an explanation on that point last night—the item was perfectly illegal. A near relation of his happened to be appointed Churchwarden with a Protestant colleague in a Protestant parish—he paid postage, but it was out of his own pocket, for the Protestant parishioners met him and his Protestant colleague the Easter Monday following, and made them pay the postage, £15 7s 6d between them, so that in all cases postage was against the statute.

Mr COSGROVE was satisfied with the explanation. Mr BRANE said that no sectarian spirit guided the members of the Club; their acts were unbiassed by any party feeling, and their meetings open for all. The Club would be glad to receive members of all persuasions into its body. He was pretty confident they would soon have an accession of Protestant gentlemen, talented and high minded, who have hitherto with pleasure the single handed and unsupported through successful struggles of the Club against vestry jobbing and peculation; the co-operation of those gentlemen would put to the blush those who stood aloof from the people after attaining their own ends.

Mr HALPENNY was afraid that if the Dean's Vestry was illegal, the Vestry of St. Patrick's was in a similar predicament—hear, hear. The Act says that notices of convening the Vestry shall be posted on all the doors of the Chapel—now, there were two doors at St. Patrick's chapel, as there could be sufficiently proved, viz.—one for the ingress, the other for the egress of the congregation—and the notice was posted on one only—consequently the omission, in his view of the question, invalidated all the proceedings of Monday and Tuesday—applause. This was precisely what the Trinity Vestry was being illegal, no appraisers or valuers were appointed, and of course, as there were no appraisers or valuers, there could be no appointment or valuation, and if there be no appointment or valuation, the Grand Jury Cess cannot be collected; for how can they collect until they know what to collect—and as it is by the Vestry valuation and appointment and the other taxes are laid on, he contended that the parishioners of Trinity had fairly got rid of Grand Jury Cess as well as Vestry Taxes for the present—loud applause.

Mr NUGENT fully concurred with Mr Halpenny, and congratulated the inhabitants of Trinity on the event. The revenue, the foresight, and the vast legal knowledge of the erudite ecclesiastical of Waterford branch of the church established by law, deserved to be enrolled in the temple of fame. A Deputation was appointed to wait on the respectable citizens, without regard to party of creed, soliciting subscriptions for the maintenance of the Club. Several Collectors were added to those already appointed, and the Secretary directed to summon them.

Mr Cox was called to the Chair, and the meeting adjourned.

On last Monday evening, a young man of the name of Power, was unfortunately stabbed in a quarrel with some soldiers in Barrack-street, and the wound proved fatal, as the poor fellow expired on Wednesday.

The Knight of Kerry has arrived in Tralee, and has addressed his constituents thus—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, I must therefore again appeal to you—I trust I shall obtain your sanction of my association in office, under the great Minister who has accomplished this noble work of religious freedom, and who I know ardently desires to advance the prosperity of Ireland.

His Majesty has of his own special favour appointed the Earl of Donoughmore, (better known in the army by his military title acquired by his achievement in Egypt as Lord Hutchinson,) Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of the late Marquis of Waterford. Lord Donoughmore is the Senior Grand Cross of the Bath. Lord D. was one of the oldest personal friends of his present Majesty in early life.

Mr Jackson, a Government Messenger, went down specially on Tuesday morning from the Castle of Dublin, with an order from the Lord Lieutenant to the High Sheriff of the County Clare, for staying the execution of Peter Comyn, Esq. to Wednesday the 28th inst. The Messenger set off again next morning for Dublin. We understand a Commission de lunaticis inquirendo has been issued to ascertain the state of mind of Mr P. Comyn, and in order to afford time for arriving at a just conclusion on this point it is that the Respite had been sent down.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR VESTRIES.

A numerous and most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town who disapprove of Vestry Jobbing was held at the Bushborough Arms Hotel, Carrick-on-Suir, on Sunday, for the purpose of devising the best and most effectual mode of protecting themselves against taxes about to be levied on their properties on Easter Monday, at an exclusively Protestant Vestry, to be held in the Vestry-room of the parish church.

Surgeon F. FLOOD, the only Protestant that attended, having been called to the Chair, addressed the meeting at some length, during which the learned gentleman gave expressing to sentiments of the most liberal and disinterested kind. He was a Protestant, and had no doubt but that he would live and die one, but deprecated the idea of doing so at the expense of his Catholic Countrymen—they required no assistance as a matter of right towards the support of their religion from Protestants, and surely there could be no injustice so flagrant as that of the Protestants availing themselves of the facility that an Act of Parliament, bearing in every sentence the most glaring character of ascendancy and party prejudice, affords them of compelling the Catholics to support theirs. But, said Mr Flood, if you Catholics pursue the same line of conduct that won your emancipation, you will easily reduce the Protestants to the necessity of supporting their own Church—you will have no voice as Catholics, at the exclusively Protestant Vestry to-morrow. I will attend it for you, and if I cannot protect you from plunder, I will at least tell them facts as which they ought to blush. Mr Flood then took his seat amidst deafening shouts of applause.

The meeting then unanimously resolved to prevent, as far as they could do by their votes, any assessments for any purposes whatever, and as it would be men in them in the extreme to receive even a benefit in a Court of Vestry constituted and calculated as that is for their degradation and oppression, the meeting resolved to procure, by voluntary subscription, a fund for the protection of deserted infants—for collars for deserted papers—and for the purchase and support of a fire-engine, and to deposit such fund in the hands of their own Clergy.

The meeting, after voting thanks to their Protestant Chairman, separated with an understanding that it was expected every man would be at his post at the Vestry Room next day and do his duty.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, APRIL 12.

At twelve o'clock, the avenues to the Vestry Room in the Church were crowded to excess, the door of which was immediately thrown open, when the Rev Mr SANDYS was found already to have taken the Chair, supported on either side by the two Churchwardens, Messrs Herbert and Leach, and one or two other Protestants.

The throng was so great that an adjournment to the open air was moved and carried out, and the Rev. Gentleman having taken the Chair, rose to vindicate his right of making a carriage road to his house through the Church-yard. He had, he said, a freehold in it, and might remove any graves he thought proper, but he did not remove any—that there was only one that projected a little, and that he applied to the family of the deceased for permission to remove it, which was readily granted—that it was his object since he came into the parish to consolidate the affections of his Catholic brethren, and that he thought that he had succeeded, but was sorry to find that attempts had been made to disturb that concord in which he felt so happy, by representing him as having insulted the living and the dead by the erection of the road in question, which was a matter on his part of necessity and not of fancy, having no other way to his house capable of admitting a wheel barrow.

Surgeon FLOOD, a Protestant gentleman, then said—Mr Chairman, the representations to which you allude, I have some reason to think, did not entirely arise from the circumstance of opening that road, though even that cannot be denied to be calculated to hurt the feelings of those families whose venerable dead are interred—particularly as application to those families generally had not been made for their consent. It is not only the family who had their ancestors, and those that had been most dear to them interred under the ground work of the road that had reason to feel hurt; but those in the most remote parts of the graveyard could not but feel a pang of dissatisfaction at having the repose of the grave disturbed, perhaps in the dead of night as well as by day, by the trampling of horses and rolling of carriages, the creaking and hissing of immovable and drunken drivers, footmen, and liverly servants, &c. But, coming in with the fact of your having refused to bear witness to the good conduct and pious labors of the people of this town and neighborhood, who have, according to your own showing, so much contributed to your elevation to this living, by the recommendation of you to the Marquis of Ormonde; and the fact of your charging them with burial money was, it must be owned, giving some grounds for charging you with ingratitude towards them.

The Rev. Mr SANDYS—I did, I admit, refuse to join in a memorial against the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, but I did so in accordance with what I considered the strict line of my duty. I was applied to by the neighboring Magistrates to accept the Commission of the Peace. I refused it, being a Minister of the Gospel—and after doing so, I considered that it would be inconsistent in me to interfere in any way in political matters.

Mr FLOOD here rose to explain, and said, that there were interested persons who were seeking the Commission of a Stipendiary Magistrate, and who misrepresented the state of the town—when,

Mr WALTER HERBERT, one of the Churchwardens, exclaimed, in an authoritative tone, that they should have no more of these observations. Mr FLOOD—Sir, how dare you thus interrupt me? [Mr Flood continued at some length to advertise sharply upon the interruption of Mr Herbert, after which Mr H. hastily withdrew.] The Rev. Chairman here proceeded to take the sense of the Vestry (which was exclusively Protestant) on the several items of Church necessities, which, he said, were not only legal but indispensable.

This took log five or upwards of obliged to many interred on. Surgeon assessment way, high adjoining he displayed Law, and the Chairman were one. Another Protest on behalf of. The assent been complete the exclusive the Churchw one of them, Mr H. short, despatched his Protestan Room, think to comply with the Vestry at Vestry Room. After the Vestry Room the yard bet wardens, and. There was man and his into effect it Flood now Chairman living the arriv. The move out Mr He o'clock, the the next day Mr Flood to be fined warden. The sum were voted, Bread Paris Sexto Arren Law Hops Do. Wash Coal Locke Comm

On leavin spite of all re was chaired amidst the m. On the 12th day, at twelve Mr Wrico sum of two year he now Chair, was Cess for the pounds. Both the dance, return Vestry having Mr Thomas Messrs Thor Bradshaw, L tants, to the refusing, thou try, to become to do in the the system of preserved in Protestant V signed, prof. The Rev. C commence, to attend to may think pre Mr Flood now fly before time wore into Vestry-room. Mr Flood's try has closed formed you, lies and Prot commence. dressed the m phatic strain cheered, and give any other perforce of to that they ar described. S people's prop up £27, whic their stomach was to divor which they ha make them di their entire pr it could be cal the same fate he said, the well picked up you to proba any money in and that on pr the name of a charitable eno ced poor, a that they will roon for you provide for y certainly; con to be provided be made up by Resolutions, put from the A Fund for C Do. for keep Vestry Clerk. It was clea by acclamation the Savings B of 34), to the for the purcha the ensuing ye The business closed, the bod dispensed.