

The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Foundatory Slave that makes the Oppressor. — TACTIC.

No 482

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

(IRISH BOGS.)

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move the second reading of the bill for draining Irish bogs.

GREECE.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was desirous of saying that he was unable to understand the foreign policy of his Majesty's Ministers, and he should persevere in his motion on Tuesday next, unless the papers relative to Greece were laid before the House. They had now been prolixed nearly two months. If they were to be produced, he would withdraw his motion until the House had time to examine them. These propositions had been drawn about in foreign papers, and the British Parliament was the only place where any information on the subject was not to be learned. More complication had grown out of this arrangement with respect to Greece than from any other transaction in the foreign diplomacy of Great Britain. Ministers had changed the arrangements from an independent kingdom to a sovereignty detested by themselves. The sovereign appointed would annually withdraw a large sum of money from this country, and he questioned how the people of England would like to see a subject of their country become a sovereign of a foreign state, and draw money from them for his support, and to spend among a people who did not deserve such a boon. The illustrious person himself appeared to have some doubts of the policy of the arrangement, and to hesitate whether he should accept the crown. If it were true, he had, in his opinion, acted very wisely. When Turkey had been called upon to accede to the arrangement the plan was that Greece should be an independent kingdom; but now England forced upon her an avowal of her choosing, and to whom the Turks would have nothing to say. Then Russia came forward and said, I will remit one million of ducats of the war contribution, in order that Turkey might acquiesce in that arrangement. The policy of Ministers with respect to Turkey was disgraceful to the nation. They had first offered an amicable intercession, and then converted it to a hostile aggression. France had now an immense armament adroit, and if France and Russia were to coalesce, what would become of Great Britain under her present system of foreign policy.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the House could scarcely expect him to answer the observations which had fallen from the Noble Marquis. He was prepared to answer his question, and would do so more. The papers were now in the hands of the House on Monday next. He should do this, not from the motion of the Noble Marquis, nor because they had been published in foreign gazettes; but merely because the negotiations had arrived at that point when Ministers thought proper to lay them before the House. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY then withdrew his motion. — Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

TITHES.

Mr HUME presented a petition from certain owners and occupiers of land in the neighbourhood of Rochester, in the county of Kent, which was, he observed, of a very important nature. It related to the subject of tithes, and therefore interested not merely the petitioners, but all persons in the community. A very great change had taken place in the minds of men, of late years, with respect to this subject, and the Honourable Baronet near him, who was present at a public meeting held at Penenden Heath, must be well aware of what he asked, had taken place at that meeting? Why, to the astonishment of the nobility and gentry who were there assembled, though the meeting was called for a very different purpose, a resolution was proposed and carried, having for its object the removal of the tithes system; and at a meeting subsequently held near Rochester a similar resolution was voted. It was quite evident, from what had lately occurred, that a general feeling against the continuance of the tithes system prevailed, and certainly, in his opinion, it was high time that it should be removed. In many instances he believed the clergy were very moderate in their demands, and did not insist on what they might call for according to law; but in other cases he had reason to know that tithes were exacted without scruple, and with the utmost severity. He was instructed to say, and he concurred in the truth of the statement, because it was borne out by his own inquiries in the county of Kent, as well as in other parts of the country, that the tithes system was the cause why there were so many individuals unemployed in different parishes. He was quite sure if tithes were removed that many persons would employ labourers for the purpose of improving their property, which under the existing system they could not think of doing. In one instance which came under his own observation, a farmer who wished to get rid, as far as he could, of the burden imposed by the parishes, gave up to one of the poor a piece of land for the cultivation of a crop of potatoes. No sooner, however, were the potatoes taken from the ground, than his clergyman sent him his claim, and left the individual for whose use the crop was intended (and nothing, now, when this was the case—what the system operated injuriously—he thought the Legislature was bound to take the subject into serious consideration. It was not only injurious to the country at large, and especially the agricultural part, but it operated to the disadvantage of religion itself. Therefore it appeared to him that his Majesty's Ministers ought to direct their attention to the removal of this most odious and

heavy of taxes. If they looked round the world, they would find that the united empire was the only place in which tithes were so severely collected. The petitioners stated, that though they denounced the present system as mischievous and injurious, they did not advocate any plan of spoliation. They set forth that they were prepared to give to the owners of tithes, and to the holders of livings, a full remuneration for any share or proportion of tithes which they at present enjoyed. They therefore sought, not for immediate, but for prospective relief. But the situation of Ireland, with respect to tithes, was much worse than that of England. If in England the people found it difficult to pay tithes to clergymen of their own religious persuasion, how much more disadvantageously circumstanced, were the great body of the people of Ireland, who were obliged to support a clergy that did not belong to their church, while at the same time they were called on, by feelings of duty, to pay their own pastors? The Right Hon. Gentleman who, on the preceding evening, had expressed so much anxiety for the purity and stability of the Church, would do well to turn this subject in his mind; for he might rest assured that the Established Church was threatened with more danger from the existence of the tithes system than possibly could arise from allowing the Jews to have a full participation in the rights of the British subjects. If the Hon. Member for Dorset were present, he (Mr. Hume) would ask him to propose a resolution, pledging themselves to put an end to sinecures in the Church in like a manner as it had been proposed to do away with sinecures. Clergymen should not be allowed to eat in idleness the revenues of offices of which they omitted to perform the duties, as but too many of them did. — Eleven thousand livings in England were held by about 6,000 clergymen, the duties of nearly one-half the livings being performed by deputy.

Sir R. H. INGLIS asserted that the one-tenth of the produce of the land was as much the property of the Church as the remaining nine-tenths were the property of the owners of the soil; and that one-third of the tithes was the property of lay proprietors, and was exacted with more rigour than the two thirds, which were in the hands of Churchmen.

Mr PROTHEROE thought the clergy were liable to be called to account by the public for their management of church property. He was not prepared to argue against a church establishment, and on that account was anxious that the clergy should obviate objections, by discharging their duties properly, in proportion to the amount of their salaries.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, there was no body of men who discharged their duties more conscientiously than the Clergy of the Established Church, as far as he was acquainted with their character. He denied the petition agreed to at Penenden Heath expressed the sense of the county on the subject of tithes. If the tithes system required amelioration, there was a bill before Parliament to effect that object, and it would be more appropriate to take the discussion on that bill than on the presentation of a petition.

Mr F. PALMER said that the proportion of tithes to rent was much more than one-tenth. — He knew an instance in which, four years ago, the rent of a farm was 600*l.* the tithes amounted to 140*l.*; when, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture the rent was reduced to 300*l.* an application was made by the tenant to reduce the tithes. The application was refused, the tithes-owner saying to him, "At your rent has been reduced, you will be the better able to pay my tithes."

Mr BARING said, on a former occasion he had put a hypothetical case, namely—that if the revenues of certain sees (he had those of London and Canterbury in his eye, although he did not name them) became worth upwards of 400,000*l.* a year, it might be proper for Parliament to reduce and make a more equal distribution of those revenues. He had reason to believe, both from the statements of a Right Rev. Prelate (the Bishop of London) in another place, and from other sources of information, that very exaggerated ideas were entertained of the value of certain sees, and he now wished to say so. The income of the see of Winchester, during the first year of the present Bishop's incumbency, had been stated at 400,000*l.* He believed this to be a gross exaggeration. He deduced one consolatory fact from the statement of the Right Rev. Prelate, when he admitted that if the revenues of sees should ever amount to the enormous sums represented, it would become a duty of Parliament to divide them. The Church made a great mistake in summing up the property. Undoubtedly the amount of tithes was great; in his neighbourhood it was from one third to one fourth of the rent. But he must say that, generally speaking, what the Church took was much less than it was entitled to. The system of commutation had worked well in Ireland, and might be attended with beneficial effects in this country. The wit of man could not devise a mode of payment more calculated than the present to prove inconvenient to agriculture, or more inconsistent with the interests of religion.

Mr HUME, in moving that the petition be printed, said he saw no reason for observing any delicacy whatever in relation to the question.—Did Clergymen show any delicacy in the execution of tithes? Was the House to be told, then, that any delicacy was to be observed on the subject of tithes? Why, Sir (continued the Hon. Gentleman), there is not a more delicate subject in the world. Laughter. No people can be more indelicate than Clergymen—continued laughter—that is, upon the subject of tithes.—Laughter. Tithes was given for the performance of certain duties, and if individuals who swore to perform those duties did not, they were guilty of fraud; it was neither more nor less than obtaining money under false pretences.

ARREST UPON MESNE PROCESS.

Mr HUME presented a petition from certain debtors, prisoners in the borough jail of Liverpool for debt. The petitioners prayed for the abolition of arrest upon mesne process. He supported the petition, and recommended it to the attention of the House. He was glad of the step which had been taken, and hoped the subject would speedily be treated properly.

LIBEL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL thought there would be great difficulty in carrying any measure having that for its object, against the opinion of the public. He wished to take that opportunity of inquiring of the Noble Lord opposite, whether he intended to persevere with a Bill of his then before the House, as the (the Attorney General) intended himself bringing forward a similar measure?

Lord MORPETH thought himself justified in inquiring of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman more particularly what the nature of his measure was.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he meant only to impose upon newspapers established, *de novo*, the necessity of giving security to the amount of 100*l.* more than there is at present existing—with the latter he had no intention of interfering. He thought that the public ought to be better protected than they were from libels affecting private characters, for as matters at present stood, the real proprietors of newspapers found it no difficult matter to maintain in prison a nominal proprietor, and escape with impunity themselves. He took for granted that there was but one opinion as to the necessity of repressing private libels.

Lord MORPETH said that in that part of the measure which coincided with his own, he of course, concurred; of the intended adjunct he might disapprove, but he felt that he ought not for the sake of bringing before the House all that he desired, to take the matter out of the hands of the Attorney General, by whom it was sure to be carried, and by which he should gain some portion of what he wished. He was decidedly opposed to that part of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's motion which went to impose increased restrictions upon the Press.

Mr O'CONNELL said he was sorry to learn that further restrictions were to be imposed upon the Press, and that those who were already in possession of large interests in newspapers were not to be affected by them, thus making a monopoly in the newspaper trade, similar to that which existed in too many other branches of trade already. He complained that while there was so much regulation on the subject of newspapers, they had not yet been favoured with any definition of libel; it was only fair and just that they should have a rational definition of the crime of libel.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.

Mr O'CONNELL presented a petition from the weavers of Spitalfields, saying that their condition was worse than that of negro slaves, and praying for a reform in Parliament and a relief from taxation. They complained that the burden of taxation was intolerable; and amongst other causes of complaint, they called the attention of the House to the fact of there being in this country a German Prince with 50,000*l.* a year, who would be very well provided for with 6,000*l.*

Mr FYLER supported the prayer of the petition, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr O'CONNELL rose to present a petition from an individual named James Kelly, a lieutenant in the 3d corps of the revenue police, complaining that he had been dismissed without trial, in consequence of dates being confounded with each other.

Mr DAWSON said, every opportunity of vindicating himself had been given to the petitioner; he had not made out a good case. The explanations he had given were not in accordance with the fact.

Mr DOHERTY wished to put a question to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite (the Member for Clare). There was reason to suppose that he would that day have presented two or three petitions, on a matter in which he (Mr. Doherty) had an interest, and of which he had given notice ten days ago. Now, it would be extremely satisfactory to know what the Honourable and Learned Member intended to do about them. He (Mr. D.) had remained in the House last night till past two o'clock, and he now learned that the Honourable and Learned Member had withdrawn his notice. Under those circumstances, he wished to learn from him whether he intended to fix any day for bringing the subject under the consideration of the House, that he (Mr. D.) might look forward to a probable period to the matter, or whether he might not discommodate his mind if it altogether?

Mr O'CONNELL said his wish was not to present the petitions at all. He had written to those from whom he received the petitions, and if they agreed with him in thinking that the subject, after what had occurred, should not again be brought forward, the House would most probably hear nothing more relative to it. If they did not agree with him, his request was, that they would put the petitions into the hands of some other member; and if they assented to neither of these propositions, in that case, and in that alone, he should leave the petitions on the table of the House. He could not expect to receive an answer before Saturday—on Monday he should be able definitely to state what he should do.

Mr O'CONNELL then gave notice that he should to-morrow move for returns respecting the number of lives lost in affrays between the Irish peasantry and the police, and also, for the coroner's inquest upon the body of a man named Daniel Delane, who came by his death in the county of Clare.

SIR JOSIAH BARRINGTON.

Mr C. W. WYNN wished to know when the case of Sir Josiah Barrington would be heard. Sir R. PEEL said the case of Sir Josiah Barrington ought to be heard as soon as possible, and the difficulty which was found in appointing a day for it suggested the necessity there was that some arrangement should be made for forwarding the business of the House. It was now half-past seven o'clock, and up to that time they had been occupied with private business and with petitions. With respect to the case of Sir Josiah Barrington, he thought the earliest practicable day should be appointed for it; and, as all others were occupied, he should propose that the House meet at an early hour on Saturday next—suppose at two o'clock.

Mr HUME thought that some rule should be laid down respecting the hour at which public business should commence; and he thought, too, that after a given hour, business should cease in that House. He was kept during one day lately twenty-one hours out of bed by the business of that House. The physical powers of men could not endure the fatigue which the present mode of doing business imposed on them. In his opinion Parliament should meet earlier in the year, say in the month of November. There were several bills before the House; and unless some hour were fixed for the commencement of public business, they could never get through what was before them.

Sir R. PEEL said he could have no objection to a particular hour being fixed; it would be agreeable to him and his colleagues as it would be to any other members.

After a few words from Mr Huskisson, Lord F. L. Gower, Mr O'Connell, Mr Croker, and Mr Rice,

The SPEAKER said it was always the rule that the House should stand adjourned to ten o'clock, and from that until four it was supposed to be sitting.

Mr C. W. WYNN adverted to the precedents applying to the case; and it was understood that a motion should be made in the words of the precedent, to enable the business in question to be brought on on Saturday.

WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Mr KEITH DOUGLAS, advertising to a motion of his which stood on the paper for a Select Committee to inquire into the distressed state of the British West India Colonies, said, he thought the Government ought to take upon itself the responsibility of proposing a measure to Parliament on the subject, and spare him the necessity of performing a duty for which he was much less qualified than were the advisers of the Crown.

Mr HERRIES said, that he was not prepared to give an opinion upon what fell from the Hon. Gentleman; the Government would do all in its power, and would pay the most serious attention to any representations which might be made, but he feared, that so great were the embarrassments of the colonists, that nothing which Government could do would afford them relief.

Sir A. GRANT expressed his satisfaction at the matter being left in the hands of Government as it was but able to investigate the subject thoroughly and apply a practical remedy. He begged leave, however, to call the attention of his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the state of overwhelming distress in which the West Indies were involved, if some practical remedy might not be found in equalizing the duties. At present the duties pressed most unequally, because the duty was the same on the finest as on the coarsest sugars. He was perfectly aware of the difficulties of the subject, but still he thought it might be possible to levy an *ad valorem* duty on sugars, and he believed that a duty of that kind would be more advantageous to the public than even an abolition of the duty on sugar. The Honourable Gentleman also recommended a lower rate of duty for sugar in Ireland, which he thought was justified by the Chancellor of the Exchequer having departed from the general principle, in laying a different duty on spirits in Ireland and England. Though a West India proprietor, he was not particularly interested in the *ad valorem* duty he recommended, for he possessed land that produced fine sugar as well as land that produced coarse. A laugh.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, though he was not in general a very orderly person—a laugh—he must show his sense at present of what was due to the usual course of proceedings, by refusing to enter into the subject, as there was no question before the House.

Mr HUME protested against the manner of disposing of the question. When the Government and the Legislature undertook to protect the public interest, the public was sure to suffer. He wished to see the public protected, and he recommended that the duty on sugar should be wholly abolished, which might be done without injury to the revenue, and would give time to investigate the matter thoroughly, so as to lead to some permanent measure. He wished the people to understand what the Colonies cost them, and if the Noble Lord and the Honourable Gentleman would not bring forward their question, he should not be sorry if they obtained no relief.

FIRST FRUITS.

Sir J. NEWPORT said the question which he rose to bring before the House materially affected the public interests, otherwise he should not have risen. In 1818 he brought forward a question nearly similar. The House by a majority of 17 then negatived his proposition. Again in 1824, he submitted to the House the same subject, which was negatived by a majority of 12. The first fruits of every ecclesiastical benefice at the reformation became the revenues of the crown, and continued so till 1710. Queen Anne then gave them for ever to the church of Ireland, to be applied for the benefit of the church, the building of places of worship and glebe lands. The Queen released the payments previously made by the clergy.—Up to this day the clergy of England paid the

first fruits and the tenths also. They were, however, rated higher than the clergy of Ireland. This income from first fruits was now little more than a name. He claimed it on the part of the church that it should be made available for ecclesiastical purposes. The gross amount of the first fruits for the year ending in 1821 was no more in Ireland than 8,752*l.* and for 10 years ending in January, 1830, 6,142*l.* During the last period fifteen bishoprics, and four archbishoprics became vacant; and 5,142*l.* was the only sum produced. During seven years of these twenty, 14,000*l.* were paid in England.—Many of the benefices of Ireland, four hundred and twenty-seven in number, were never valued. 350 did not contribute at all to the fund: The value of a single bishopric now was equal to the sum at which the whole of them were valued in the time of Henry VIII. 690,000*l.* was paid out to the public for the effect which ought to have been effected by this same revenue. By the 33d of Queen Elizabeth, 93 parishes in Ireland, were valued at only 2,268*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* of these were now valued at 83,000*l.* In six dioceses all the parishes were valued; in other dioceses they were not valued at all. On the 24th of December 1724, Bishop Holroyd, in a letter, complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the inadequacy of these payments: He proposed that 21 per cent. should be paid by the bishops and archbishops, and one per cent. by the rest of the clergy for the support of the Church. Bishop Bolton was sincere, for he left his own fortune to the fund. He should not go into the question of the English first fruits, because the English clergy were guarded against a future valuation in consequence of their payment of tenths which was not the case in Ireland. The bishopric of Derry paid only 50*l.* for the first fruits, while the see of Rochester paid upwards of 300*l.* These were one bishopric rated at only 10*l.* and another at 15*l.* The bishopric of Winchester alone paid more than the entire rate at which all the archbishoprics and bishoprics of Ireland were valued. Mr. Shaw Mason, some years back a respectable officer, endowed with the first fruits office in Ireland, was commissioned to inquire into the true and just value of all these first fruits. Great alarm was taken. Harbour, Three or four Bishops had not paid their first fruits. They were considered to be blasphemous, but he said he was not authorized to receive them. The matter was referred for their opinion to the Attorney and Solicitor General. They were members of the Board of First Fruits, and were therefore most useful to refer the matter to. The opinion given was; that no right existed to inquire into the true and just value. The opinion, however, given by another lawyer was, that Mr. Mason had a right to inquire into the true and just value. The matter should have been decided by a Court of Law; but in place of that, Mr. Mason was directed by the Irish Government not to inquire further, refusing to accept the First Fruits offered, and that he had no authority to make any valuation of the just and true value—and it was threatened that his patent would be revoked if he persisted further, it not being under the great seal, though it actually was so. If no statute could be shown precluding a new valuation, he contended that, in justice to the public, it ought to be made. The first fruits of revenue were treated like others, was it to be supposed that it would not be a greatly augmented? To send to the Board would thus have been rendered unnecessary, and the public would not have to pay upwards of 220,000*l.* for which taxes had been, and were now in the course of being levied on them. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving a string of resolutions, which embodied all the leading parts of his speech.

Lord F. L. GOWER contended that, in point of law, no new valuation could be made of the First Fruits in Ireland. There was, he knew, a difference of opinion on the subject. The original law was contained in the 26th of Henry VIII.—It appeared to him that Mr. Shaw Mason, and those who thought with him, confounded the valuation of Annet with the valuation of the bishoprics, and the confusion arose from not adverting to the circumstance, that, in point of fact, there were two commissioners appointed in the time of Henry VIII.—one to inquire into the title of Annet, which was to be taken from the Pope, and transferred to the revenue of the Crown—the other to inquire into the revenue of the bishoprics. The former alone was that which was transferred to the Crown. He contended that the First Fruits were intended for the benefit of the Church of Ireland, and therefore he must oppose the motion of the Right Hon. Baronet.

Mr RICE said, that the magnitude of the question in this case was little understood. The country had been for years paying 30,000*l.* a year to this first fruit fund, and it was not until after the most strenuous exertions on the part of his Right Hon. Friend, Sir John Newport, that the eyes of Parliament had been opened to the folly and extravagance of the vote. He admitted that the Law Officers' opinions were contrary to that of his Right Honourable Friend; but even if the Law Officers were right (which he did not admit), and even if the decision of a Court of Law was against them, a Parliamentary inquiry might justly be claimed on a case like that made out by his Right Honourable Friend. But what had been the conduct of the Government? Had they not shown that they felt themselves in the wrong? They had told Mr. Shaw Mason that if he attempted to pursue the proceedings he had commenced at law, they would turn him out of his office—a threat which, in his, Mr. Rice's, mind, showed pretty clearly that the Government felt they were not strong in the law when they tried to put an end to the proceedings by their own authority. In his opinion this motion of his Right Honourable Friend was one of great im-

The Chairman after a suitable panegyric, proposed— The Lady Cremorne, and our patriotic country-women. Cheers. Mr PHILIP BARRON being called upon from all sides of the room, rose, after some hesitations, to obey the general call, and said, that he did not know why he should, on all occasions, be the person called upon to return thanks for the fair and patriotic Lady whose health had been just drank with such enthusiasm. He had not any particular acquaintance with that Lady—heard, say merely one amongst the many admirers of that pure and unchangeable patriotism which always kept her Ladyship steadfastly attached to the interest of Ireland—heard, hear—He regretted that some person more competent than himself had not been called upon to express the feelings of respect and esteem which he knew they all entertained for her Ladyship. He felt that he was not at any time, adequate to that task, but he was particularly inadequate at the present moment, as he was a good deal fatigued, having been abroad at an early hour that morning. He was therefore utterly unable to do any thing like justice to the character of that Noble Lady—hear, hear. The meeting would therefore excuse him—and besides it was unnecessary to pronounce any panegyric on a name which was so universally respected and esteemed in this County. Cheers. Mr SHELDON, our Vice-President. Cheers. Mr SHELDON felt much obliged by their kindness. His family was long connected with this County, and he hoped to be found always, as then, in whatever place, he might be called by the voice of his countrymen, discharging those duties which were implied by his rank in society. Cheers. At half past eleven o'clock, the President having retired, Mr P. BARRON was called on to preside, and the festivity was kept up till rather an advanced hour. The entertainment of the evening was diversified between elegance and song, and the company separated highly gratified at the display of talent and patriotism which characterized this first of the quarterly dinners of the Independent Club.

WATERFORD HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

The regular weekly meeting of this body having been adjourned on Monday evening, in consequence of the dinner of the Independent Club, a meeting was called on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed on Monday week, 10th instant, to prepare a case for the opinion of Counselor Ronayne, and to transact the regular business of the Club. At eight o'clock, W. A. HERRN, Esq. was called to the Chair. Mr NUGENT having explained the objects of the Meeting, and apologized for not having been in attendance at an earlier hour, read the case which had been prepared by the Committee. The case was simply for the purpose of making the vote at the late accepting Vestry available for the public good; enquiring what course ought to be adopted under the circumstances—also, enquiring how far the incumbents are punishable for neglect of duty. He commented strongly on the insult—the studied insult—to the Roman Catholics, not alone of Patrick's parish; but of the City—the Country in general, exhibited in the conduct of the Archdeacon and his Curate, at the late Vestry, and as he saw that a Vestry for confirming the appointment in that Parish is to take place on the 25th instant, he treated that the Parishioners would take good care to attend, at that Vestry, and stand by those who in the hour of need are ever ready to stand by the people. He adverted to the conduct of the Carrick men, and regretted that we had not in Waterford a Protestant gentleman to lead us in our honest opposition to the system of Vestry plunder. We had, to be sure, Mr Foster, but then he was too retiring, and preferred working in the ranks. But he knew not how to enliven the Rev. Mr Clarke, for his exertions to procure their just rights for the patriotic people of Patrick's parish. He trusted, however, that every honest citizen would be at his post at the next Vestry—the Vestry for confirming the appointment.

A resolution was then passed, approving of the case read, and ordering that it be submitted, through the talented and patriotic agent of the Club, Mr Thomas F. Carroll. The SECRETARY adverted to a document he had received from one of their most valuable members; and nothing could better prove his zeal as well as ability than the document he alluded to. It was in the recollection of the meeting that Mr HARRN, at the last meeting, volunteered to divide the City into districts and walks, for the more effectual collection thereof. This he had done in the most perfect manner, and he (the Secretary) took leave to read it and hand it to the meeting. He now begged to call their attention to another subject—he meant on next Monday, to propose that Officers be appointed for the ensuing year. Mr HARRN remarked that the utility of the division of the City into walks would be felt in many ways, but in none more than the facility it gave to summon the Citizens to the Vestries, by appointing Overseers in the different districts, who would take upon them that duty, and also to whom any complaints of illegal taxation may be made, in order that they may be by them laid before the Regulating Committee of the Club. It was resolved that a General Meeting of the Club be summoned for Monday evening next; as also, that a meeting of the Committee of 21 be convened on Thursday evening, to make arrangements for procuring signatures to the Petition against Tythes and Vestry Taxes; and also, to convene meetings of the different Parishes, to petition upon the same subject. Mr HARRN having left the Chair, and Mr DOWNING being called thereon, the marked thanks of the Meeting were voted, with acclamation, to Mr HARRN, for his uniform exertions for the interests of his fellow-citizens, as well as for his dignified conduct in the Chair. Mr HARRN returned thanks. He assured them that the gentlemen of the Independent Club felt with them for the wrongs inflicted upon them, and were determined to co-operate in the most judicious manner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY, APRIL 30.—The French troops in the Moors have received orders to be in readiness to march. We know, from good authority, that their destination is to receive from the Turks, first, the citadel of Athens, and then the fortress of Negropont and Caryta. The object of this measure is to prevent the Greeks, on their getting the upper hand in these places, from exercising their vengeance on the Turks. The Proclamation issued by the President, Count Capo d'Istria, in which he communicates to the people the official notice received by him of the nomination of Prince Leopold to be Sovereign of Greece, has every where excited a sensation of joy; and a wish for the speedy arrival of the new Sovereign is every where expressed.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—By the arrival of the ship Lafayette at Baltimore, from Valparaiso, which she left on the 10th January, advices to that date have been received. They import that Chili was in a very unquiet state. A battle was fought at Santiago on the 14th of December, between the Constitutional army under General Lasra and Vie, and the liberating army so called under General Prieto. The former had obtained signal advantages, but, by a ruse de guerre, Prieto entrapped the Generals, and made them consent to such terms as he chose to dictate, before he would consent to liberate them. An armistice was agreed upon, which no one expected would last. Previous to the battle, great excesses had been committed in Santiago, by the mob and parties of armed soldiery of Prieto's division—these were directed principally against foreigners. The house of the French Consul General was forcibly entered by a large body of wretches, and completely rifled of its valuable contents, he himself slightly wounded and narrowly escaped with his wife and children fled over a high garden wall to the house of a neighbour, where they escaped the search of these lawless assassins. The Consul had left Santiago and arrived at Valparaiso, on his way to France, having determined to quit a country in which he has suffered such an indignity, and exposed to such great peril. Several other houses of Englishmen and others were attacked and robbed.

A paper of the 9th of January, gives a most gloomy picture of the instability of the government. 'We believe,' exclaims the editor, 'that the day is not far distant when the enquiry of every morning will be, who is governor today?' We transcribe the following two versions of an occurrence in which England is made to figure. The first, given by the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, runs—'A letter from Malta, dated April 30, relates that an English frigate, coming direct from Algiers, arrived that day at Malta, bearing several letters for the English admiral, who immediately sent off a steamer with dispatches for the British Government. The admiral himself left Malta the next day for Algiers, with five ships of the line, two frigates, and two brigs. The day he refused to permit the English consul to leave Algiers.' The second version, from the *Precedeur de Lyon* is as follows—'An English steamer, carrying six guns, had arrived at Marseilles from Malta, after a passage of six days. According to reports brought by her, an English sloop had appeared off Algiers, which the Day would not allow to enter the port. She immediately returned to Malta, from whence five Englishmen of war, two frigates, and two sloops, sailed immediately. Only a few days ago a courier arrived at Marseilles in the utmost haste from London, when a vessel was immediately sought to carry him on to Malta, and being met with, he said without a moment's delay—'Those two articles bear the date of Marseilles, May 6. Our private correspondence from Toulon makes no mention of these circumstances.'—Paris Paper.

ROME, April 17.—The following particulars relative to the religious ceremonies which took place here during Passion-week are curious:—The ceremonies begin on Wednesday, and such is the curiosity they excite, that the streets are usually crowded with spectators of all nations. On that day the *Miserere* was chanted at the Sixtine chapel, and it was executed in such good style as to give delight to the immense crowds which were assembled. On the next day the cardinals, with all their suits, and accompanied by the clergy, went in procession, following the body of our Saviour, which was deposited in the chapel.—From the great age of the holy father, and his state of suffering, he was not able to go through the ceremony of washing the feet of the twelve apostles, and he was therefore represented by a cardinal. The apostles were represented by twelve men of different nations, clothed in white, and they were served at table by a cardinal. The spectacle of the blessing by the Pope was most splendid; all the troops were under arms, and the crowd was immense. At twelve o'clock his holiness appeared at the tribune of St. Peter, clothed in white, with the tiara on his head, and surrounded with the officers of his household, bearing, according to custom, immense fans. The spectacle, altogether, should be seen to be imagined, as this Easter ceremony of the Pope's blessing is certainly a most splendid one. In the evening the *Miserere* was again chanted in the chapel. On Good Friday, the ceremony of the adoration of the cross took place, when a whole people may have an opportunity of seeing the princes of the church, clothed in purple, prostrate themselves to the earth. On that day the hundred lamps, which burn throughout the whole year round the tomb of St. Peter, are extinguished, and in the evening the church is filled with paintings, and, by means of tastefully-managed light and shade, a beautiful effect is produced. On Saturday the baptism of those converted to the Catholic religion took place, at Saint Jean de Lateran; they were four in number, three Jews and a Turk from Smyrna. Most of the spectators were Englishmen, who do not behave in the most decorous manner, and indeed they seemed inclined to turn the ceremony into ridicule. On Easter day the imposing ceremonies were resumed, and at ten o'clock the mass, at which cardinals were present, commenced. The spectators, placed upon a height, the most

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

How can Mr. O'Connell, and a London reporter lately, expect to be reported by the English press, who began his career by attacking the TIMES newspaper. This combined with the total dislike of Englishmen in general to any thing calculated to do good for Ireland, and the desire of venal newspaper proprietors to adapt themselves to the prejudice—the quarrel with the TIMES is the active cause of the suppression by the English papers of Mr O'Connell's extensive speech in reply on Wednesday. So, because the TIMES was offended, the other papers are mean enough to include themselves in the imputations upon that paper, by including themselves in the resentment. But it is a disgrace to the character of the British press, which nothing can offset. They give all the swaggering, the froth, the venom of Dugherly and North, but they withhold the reply, which established the charge and extinguished the aggressors. It shows what we would have to expect from the British press, if Goulburn succeeded in extinguishing our own, and also how little chance the voice of Ireland, in the British legislature, has of doing any thing for our interests. It demolishes the chance of forming an Irish party in the English house, the only thing relied upon by those who resisted the repeal of the Union.

The following are the just observations of the *Examiner*, sliding to the subject of suppressing Members of Parliament's speeches— 'The monopoly which the tax-gatherers secure to two or three journals (which, in practice, govern the rest) the power of deciding what part and how much of the proceedings shall be made known to the public; it subjects public men to the caprice of an irresponsible tribunal, to which no influence and no remedy are permitted to submit. Men of all parties are subjected to the pains and penalties of this body, and we are informed that several do now suffer as its victims, though they suffer in silence. Does a public man venture to denounce a *wide circulating journal*, its familiar name understand the mode in which he is to be dealt with, and, as the first operation, his *speeches are cut*; the reporters of the other papers, having a strong motive to adopt a relaxation of the labour which only competition can sustain, follow the example; and the unfortunate offender is made to appear in his constituents and to the world as having advocated his principles *inoffensively*, and he incurs the disgrace of having made a failure. [Mr O'Connell will recollect that when he was going to London he was warned against the unfair practices of the London reporters.]

DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

The following paragraph, on this now more than ever momentous subject, appears in the *Age*: TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. May it please your Royal Highnesses, A person, whose name it is not safe to mention during the present interregnum, is giving out every where, through the various underlings of all degrees, that a Regency is in immediate contemplation! The name of the person to be at the head of the Regency is every where whispered, but with little attempt at concealment. *He is not a Member of the House of Guzman.* We pray you to look to yourself—depend upon us—and our name is LOREN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On Saturday the annual meeting of the Friends and Patrons of this Society took place at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, at eleven o'clock. The great room was crowded to inconvenience, and a large number of elegantly dressed females were present. Lord Nugent in the Chair. Mr Wilks, the Honorary Secretary, opened the business of the meeting, and spoke with great animation for upwards of two hours. The Rev. Messrs. Cox, Newman, Harrison, and Prior, severally addressed the meeting, and were followed by the Rev. Mr Stewart, of Dublin, who stated that the greatest cordiality existed in Dublin between pastors and people of every sect and denomination. He was astonished to hear of the conduct attributed to clergymen of the Established Church in England to sectarianism, and he could assure the meeting that no such feeling existed in Ireland. Open air preachers were to be met with in every field or lane about Dublin, who were allowed to discharge their functions without the slightest molestation; one instance came within his personal knowledge of a preacher attacked by the populace, who was protected by a Roman Catholic Clergyman. Several resolutions applicable to the objects of the Society were moved and carried. Amongst them was a request that the Society should exert itself to induce Parliament to modify the Toleration Act, amend the law respecting the marriage of Dissenters, and to alter the custom of fees of the burial of Dissenters, as these were the circumstances which created unfriendly feeling and dissension between the Established Church and Dissenters.

Dr. Syles proposed a vote of thanks to the Noble Chairman, observing that his private virtues and public worth were too well known to require elaborate eulogy. The Noble Lord having returned thanks, the meeting adjourned. SINGULAR DISCOVERY. It will be recollected that at the last Lancaster Assizes two men, named Rigby and Jears, with a woman named Rigby, were convicted of a highway robbery upon the person of Robert Stanley, who stated himself to be a joiner at Owsley, and that the convicted knocked him down, robbed him, and fastened him to a gate by means of wire, twisted tightly round his neck, and then left him. There is reason to believe that the whole is a fabrication of the prosecutor's, and that he last year raised a subscription at Wolverhampton by a similar tale. The man was left for execution, and the woman sentenced for transportation; the former have been respited, and the whole case is undergoing a rigid investigation, and there appears to be little doubt that all three are innocents.—*British Traveller.*

A shameful outrage had been perpetrated at the residence of one of the magistrates of this county. In the night of Wednesday last, a loaded gun was fired through a window at Cotton Hall, the seat of George Whieldon, Esq. That gentleman was wounded in the face, and nothing less than murder, it would appear, was the design of the assailant. A reward of two hundred pounds is offered for his discovery.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As a labourer was carrying a stone over his shoulder along the High Street, Cheltenham, on Wednesday morning, the edge of the instrument came in contact with a little boy, about ten years of age, and wounded him so dreadfully that his nose was nearly severed from his face, which is otherwise disfigured. He was immediately conveyed to his parents, and placed on for the first surgical attendance. We cannot sufficiently deprecate the care-less practice of carrying so dangerous a weapon in the accustomed manner along a crowded street.

A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday last, at the Barracks. A soldier belonging to the 7th Hussars, now quartered here, was getting a horse which had been purchased the preceding day, shod, at the forge, when he reared up and struck the man on the breast. He was carried to the hospital in a state of insensibility, and expired shortly after. His name was Joseph Tilly; he had been in the regiment a number of years, and would have been discharged in a few days. He has left a widow in a state of pregnancy and four children.—*Louth Free Press.*

CHEAP BREAD.

On Saturday, Mr. David Lynch, one of the principal flour merchants in Dublin, appeared before the Lord Mayor to answer the complaint of a man named Edward Duignan, a cheap baker, who charged Mr. Lynch with selling to him flour not equal to the sample. Upon an examination it proved that the charge was completely groundless. A man in the employment of Mr. Lynch having deposed to the fact of his having fairly stated the quality of the flour to Duignan previous to his purchasing it. The complaint against Mr. Lynch was dismissed by the Lord Mayor, but in the course of the investigation, the following important facts were elicited:— Duignan stated that he went some time since to purchase flour at Mr. Lynch's store—he bought two qualities of flour—one at 12s. and the other at 20s. Lord Mayor—What was the highest price in the store? Mr. Lynch—The highest price was 22s. Duignan—Oh! yes, my Lord, but some but fancy bakers buy that. I purchased five bags at Mr. Lynch's—three bags at 18s. and one bag at 20s., and another of a different sort. I mixed the 18s. and 20s. flour together. Lord Mayor—Are you one of the bakers who sell under the price? Duignan—Yes, my Lord—I sell at Manders' price—three half-pence under the assay, whatever it is. Lord Mayor—If the entire batch were composed of 20s. flour, could you sell at the reduced price? Duignan—I need could make my first cut of it. Lord Mayor—And are you obliged to use an inferior quality of flour to give a cheaper loaf to the poor, or to those who choose to buy it? Duignan—Certainly, my Lord. The Lord Mayor asked were any rivers in the flour? Duignan said there was not. The Lord Mayor stated that he had a short time since cut down seven bags of flour, in which there was *very* (a small grain) plentifully found in corn fields. This flour had been bought by a cheap baker, at 8s. 6d. the cwt., and those who had eaten of the flour used, it had got a vertigo in the head, and for some time imagined that they were poisoned. There is, said the Lord Mayor, too much of this going forward in the City of Dublin. Interior flour is bought, by bakers, for the purpose of adulterating with other, and at last, I think the citizens of Dublin will leave off dealing altogether, with persons selling cheap bread, which is too often bread of an inferior description, and a dangerous article. It is clear now, from what this man states, that he could not, if he gave a fair price for flour, sell under the assay price, and have any advantage from it. It must be manifest, that those who sell under the assay price, to earn to them to do so, must buy an inferior commodity; and they thus destroy the baker, who uses a superior flour, and demands a fair price for it, by substituting cheaper, but at the same time, deleterious food. He told, he said, happily, that this would have come before the public, as *Mr Lynch* had a reporter, that measures could be devised to put a stop to this species of trade, he should be most willing to then into operation.

Mr Lynch felt, he said, that the charge against him was groundless; but was most desirous the matter should come before the public, who ought to know how general the practice was becoming of using inferior kinds of flour in making bread; and any suggestion that he could give the Lord Mayor, he should be most happy to offer him.

The Lord Mayor concluded the investigation by saying, that it was most probable, he would call a meeting of the flour-vendors in the first instance, to take the subject into consideration.

THE RITTEN BISHOP.

The *Chronicle* has so admirably disposed of the Bishop of London's righteous rage against party Sabbath breakers, and the magnitude of the newspapers which print of the polite irregularities of the superior orders in the same particular, that we think the office of education in our part completely anticipated. A correspondent, however, has favoured us with a hint respecting the causes of what old Burton would term the Bishop's melancholy. He reminds us that his lordship was lately bitten by a dog reputed to be mad, and unobscurely poetic. The Bishop's exceeding rage against the Sunday party parus, would give us to apprehend the most alarming symptoms; and we esteem it highly fortunate for his lordship that our contemporary of the *Chronicle* has picked him up with a sheet which may over-serve the necessity of a trip to Brighton or Dover for the salt-water receipt.—*Examiner.*

A meeting of the Protestant Reformation Society took place on Friday evening, at the Free-masons' Tavern, Eldon Mansell in the Chair. The object of the meeting appears to have been to devise means to oppose the progress of Popery, and Lord Buxley spoke at considerable length against what he called the increasing influence of the Pope.—*London Papers.*

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Table with columns for Butter, Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc. and rows for various market items and prices.

The price of Butter on Thursday was the same as on the preceding day, 97s to 98s per cwt. being the general rate—with a tolerable good supply. Yesterday, however, the price advanced to 99s and 100s per cwt.; the demand was brisk, and the quantity at market middling. Weighed on Thursday 297—yesterday 150 Brkins.—The supply of Corn from farmers continues very small, and the prices of every description of grain may be quoted as above. Oatmeal 15s to 17s per cwt. Second Flour 25s to 41s per bag. Thirds 20s to 23s per ditto. Fourth 20s to 25s per ditto. Indian Corn 25s to 29s; Indian Meal 25s to 29s per ditto. Bacon Cops 29s to 33s 0d per cwt.; No Scotch at market; Offal 11s to 12s per ditto; Heads 12s to 13s per ditto; Beef 41d to 61d; Mutton 4d to 6d; Veal 7d to 61d; Pork 2d to 21d per pound; Lamb 1s to 6s per quarter. Newport Coal 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Cardiff 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Swansea 3s to 3s 6d per barrel. 15 other articles there if no alteration.

Table of Irish Stocks with columns for Bank Stock, London Stock, and various other financial instruments.

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1839.

The London Mails to Wednesday (inclusive) have been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Wednesday.) We are happy to state that the King continues to go on favourably. The following Bulletin was issued this morning: Windsor Castle, May 19. The King slept well last night. His Majesty's symptoms continue mitigated. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M.J. TIENNEY.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE JEWS.

How often have the Parliamentary fanatics of St. Stephen's, the stationary fanatics of England and Ireland, and the itinerant fanatics of all countries, excited against the horrible bigotry and persecuting spirit which have actuated the professors of Catholicity. Let not one of them ever presume to speak of Catholic bigotry after what has just occurred in the British House of Commons. The Irish Representative of Catholic principles and opinions, in that House, has, to his own immortal honour and the honour of his country, stood forth as an advocate for the persecuted Jews, and we declare we are convinced, that if the Catholics of Ireland, Bishops, Priests, and Laity, were this moment required to give their suffrages in favour of Jewish Emancipation, there would not be found one individual who would refuse it. If the Jews are usurers—if they are, in general, heedless of those moral obligations, in their transactions with mankind, which are sanctified by the laws of Christianity, should these things be matter of surprise to any reflecting mind that considers what they have suffered by persecution and political degradation? "I am what my mother made me," said Tony Lumpkin. The Irish Catholics, like Tony Lumpkin, were made what they have been by their mother, the British Government. They were reduced to a state of mental debasement by those laws which prohibited education, and their semi-barbarous habits for nearly half a century, were the result of that atrocious error, which Edmund Burke said "was the most horrible that had ever been framed by the perverted ingenuity of man." The Jews, like the Irish Catholics, have been debased by bad laws. Let the British Government remove the cause, and the effect will cease. Yet this is the Government, and these are the people, who talk of their free institutions and their liberal principles. The cause of the Jews has, for the present, been unsuccessful, but we will venture to predict that their emancipation must come at a time that they will not so much as return thanks for it to the English Government. It is shocking to contemplate the spirit of injustice and inquisitorial tyranny which seems to pervade the councils of his Majesty's Ministers—when it is considered that, between the financial difficulties which threaten to overwhelm the country, and the changes which may be consequent on his Majesty's death (which Heaven avert) a single hand, or a single accident, might involve those countries in inextricable difficulties and confusion.

HORRIBLE MISTAKE OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Zionist Society.—A paragraph principally affecting some of the learned and distinguished characters who took a part in the proceedings of the last meeting of this society, was copied from a Waterford paper taken inoperative from a newspaper office, for which an editor ought not to be held accountable. We are so far from concurring in the sentiments of the writer, that no man can more strongly deprecate them than we do. This apology we feel ourselves bound to make, as we know some of the assertions contained in the paragraph of that little paragraph to be quite unwarrantable.—Freeman's Journal.

[This is all nonsense, for the Freeman knows extremely well that the wish of all those characters connected with the Duke of Wellington's Government in Ireland, who are getting up these different societies, is to divert the attention of the people from the pursuit of those substantial objects, without the attainment of which the country never will prosper.]

Mr. SOLOMONS, the talented Optician, whose celebrity for the manufacture of Spectacles, admirably adjusted to the sight, is now as great in this City as that which he has attained in the metropolis. He has determined to protract his stay here till Thursday next, in consequence of the very great increasing demand for his improved Spectacles, &c. We have already stated the good he has effected in recovering, to a perfect state the defective vision of a lady; and any one who may want more ample testimony in favour of his Glasses, will be satisfied with those which Mr S. has in his possession. The great value of the organs of sight and their corresponding delicacy, render every successful attempt to strengthen and preserve them, an important acquisition.—[See Advertisement.]

THE KING.

An evening contemporary contains an article about the King, a Regency, cum omnibus aliis, written, we suppose, in London, for what purpose or on what grounds we are at a loss to conjecture. The species of Regency concocted by the Post savours so strongly of the ridiculous, that we think it quite unnecessary to make any observations on a subject so prematurely, and, we may add, unwarrantably brought before the public.—The Observer of Sunday contains a pointed and judicious remark on the silly plan said to be contemplated in the event of his present Majesty's demise.—Freeman's Journal.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB DINNER.

On Monday last fifty-two of the members belonging to this highly respectable Association, assembled in the great room of their Club House, to dinner.

H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq. in the Chair.

The dinner, although got up on the most economical plan, for the purpose of enabling the members to combine prudence with political usefulness, was the best and most abundant that could be laid before such an assembly; and the individual who catered it (Mr Grant) deserved great credit for the taste and ability displayed by him in providing it.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman rose and addressed the meeting. In proposing the first toast, he felt that melancholy as well as a glowing duty, devolved upon him. It was a melancholy consideration that their gracious Sovereign was then lying on the bed of sickness—that Sovereign to whom the Catholics of Ireland owed such lasting obligations. It would, however, be a pleasing duty to connect with his revered name a fervent wish that he might be speedily restored to his health. He would give—

Our most gracious Sovereign, and may he be speedily restored to health. Cheers. The CHAIRMAN said, it was not necessary for him to expatiate at any great length on the merits of the toast which he should next propose, as they were written on the heart of man by the finger of Providence. The true source of legitimate power was recognised by the universal assent of civilized nations; and even the insipid maxims of savage life proclaimed that power—to be useful, to be just, and to merit a rational submission from mankind—must emanate from the people. Loud cheers. He would then propose—

The People—the true source of legitimate power—three times three.

The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and the Royal Family. Cheers. The CHAIRMAN would next propose the health of that man to whom Ireland owed so much.—Cheers. That man whose towering ability, wonderful industry, and sterling honesty—whose thirty years' services, often fighting the battles of his country singlehanded, had so justly endeared him to the people of Ireland.—Cheers. In the cause of his country he was the first to appear in battle, and the last to leave the field.—Cheers. In defence of the towns of power and the threats of state prosecutions, he had held on his course, steady and undaunted, and it the Catholics of Ireland could then call themselves a free people, they owed that best of all earthly blessings to Daniel O'Connell. Loud cheers.—He (Mr B.) called upon the people to mark the indignities which had so recently put upon that great man in the House of Commons. He would call upon them to stigmatise those Irish Members whose bounden duty it was to have supported the man who might, with truth, be called the representative of the whole people of Ireland. Loud cheers. Would the Irish people tamely suffer that Representative, who enjoyed the confidence of all classes, to be outraged and insulted by the minions of power, without excluding again such treatment? (No. no.) Let them mark well—the Irish representatives who had not stood by him in the hour of trial were not the friends of their country. No Irish Member deserved the confidence of the people who did not support O'Connell in his application to have the Vestry Act repealed, and every other Act which was injurious to the Country, and if the Irish Members did not stand by O'Connell, would the people stand by them hereafter when they might have occasion for their suffrages? (Cries of "no, no.") After some observations on the conduct of Messrs. Doherty and North, Mr Barron gave—

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. the Liberator of his Country. Cheers.

The Rev. Mr SHEEHAN being loudly called on, said that he did not expect to be called on; but that call had been made in so significant a manner that he could not refuse to return his acknowledgments to that respectable meeting on behalf of the Liberator of his country. Cheers. With the people of Ireland proclaimed their admiration of his eloquence and integrity, what would they say of those apostates who had abandoned him in the Chapel of St. Stephen's? The history of the present Session of Parliament must prove to the Irish people that their national wants never would meet that attention which was essential to the prosperity of the country, but in a domestic Legislature. Cheers. It was a most extraordinary assertion of the Right Hon. Baronet who represented the City of Waterford, that the "People of Ireland had experienced a very meritorious sympathy from the Imperial Parliament." This he (Mr SHEEHAN) believed was not the opinion which that Right Hon. Gentleman had always entertained. He had now been twenty-five years in that Parliament, and could he inform the people of Ireland in what way that sympathy had been manifested? Where had the Right Hon. Baronet been on occasions when his support was wanting to Mr O'Connell? He had been almost entirely deserted by the Irish Members on the Vestry Bill—on his motion relative to the Donorale Conspiracy, he was left in a similar predicament; and would the man who had thus deserted the chosen of his country, presume to call himself the representative of the people? Cheers. The most extraordinary defence he had ever read in his life was the species of defence set up by the Irish Solicitor General, as it was reported in the London papers. When called on to produce certain papers, and in reply to Mr O'Connell's statements, he did not deny that there were documents in evidence which would prove the perjuries that Mr O'Connell alleged to have been committed.—No; but he referred to speeches delivered by Mr O'Connell at charitable and political meetings in Ireland, and particularly to one which he was said to have made at the Josephine Society dinner, in Dublin, where he spoke of the "scoundrel aristocracy." To elicit truth was not the object of O'Connell's enemies;—it was to throw proper light on the atrocious of Irish Magistrates, and to prevent a recurrence of the foul and barbarous conspiracies, hatched by informers against the poor, was not their object—but to beat down O'Connell's high character, and leave him as bereft of those ex-

alted attributes which he was known to possess, as they were themselves bereft of every attribute which might exalt the character of the Christian or the Gentleman. Cheers. With feelings of desperation, which were as wicked as they were unexampled, he was assailed by political adventurers, and motives attributed to him, by them which had no existence but in the demonic malignity of those black hearts from whom they sprung. Loud cheers. Mr Doherty wished for assimilation. It was a very good thing. Let them assimilate the two Churches. He did not mean to say that he wished for a single appendage of the Established Church; but let it be assimilated to the poverty of the Irish Catholic Church, and such assimilation should have his most hearty concurrence. Cheers and laughter. He (Mr S.) was just beginning to come round to the opinion of Sir Joseph Yorke, who said that it would be useful to sink this country for a short time to the bottom of the Atlantic. If all the political rascals and apostates who had deserted the cause of the people, could be submerged at the same time; and a new race of genuine patriots generated, he would cordially approve of Sir Joseph's recommendation. Cheers. The Rev. Gentleman has enumerated the parties who had supported Mr O'Connell in the different motions made by him in the House of Commons, and the section, and asked what was Mr Doherty's (the County Representative) and Sir John Newport's (the City Representative) when the New Irish Members had divided with Mr O'Connell against the Minister? They were not to be found when Mr S. Laminar North issued from his furnace to sail the champion of his country. Cheers. Mr Doherty, who had signalled himself in so remarkable a manner, was the Recorder of their City. For discharging the duties of this office, he was paid three hundred pounds a year. He was obliged, by the Corporation Charter, to attend frequently in Waterford—yet how long was it since he had last beheld his beautiful face?—laughter—near twelve months. This Gentleman was now nicknamed "Cold-arming in the County Cork, on account of the amiable frigidity of his countenance. Laughter. It was true that Sir Francis H. had formerly been obliged to give up the same situation, in consequence of similar neglect, what honour had Mr Doherty a right to expect from it now, that he should not be compelled, either to fulfil the duties of the office, or resign it, and give place to a more honest man who would discharge those duties? Cheers. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by returning his heartiest thanks for their remembrance of the Liberator, whose cause he would propose, with the addition of the noble Irishmen who had voted for his nomination.

Daniel O'Connell had the glorious and immortal Minority of twelve. Cheers. The CHAIRMAN would propose as a toast the name of a Nobleman who would be remembered in Ireland as long as high honour, undiminished courage, and the most exalted generosity of nature were prized by its people. Cheers. He came to Ireland with strong prejudices; but, having attentively studied the character of the people, those prejudices were immediately dissipated.—He did not seek for information from the underlings of the House—he went amongst and asked with the people; and, when he had obtained a thorough knowledge of the national character, he promptly acknowledged his errors—and he, who had been once the enemy of their country, became the most ardent and enthusiastic friend of Ireland and its people. Cheers.

The Marquis of Anglesey, the intrepid supporter of Irish rights. Cheers. The CHAIRMAN would trespass on them while he proposed a toast of a different character from any of those which had gone before. The Independent Club, which he had the honor for the first time to address that night, was established solely for a political purpose, and for the accomplishment of a general good. Cheers. He thought it necessary to say this much, as there had been reports industriously circulated, that the Club had been established for private purposes, and to advance the political interests of a particular family. This was not true. Experience had taught the people of Waterford that political combinations, formed by respectable and intelligent men, were useful in preserving the public tranquillity, and in concentrating public opinion. Hear, as one proof that the Club had not been formed with party views, or for the purpose of promoting the favorite objects of any family, he could assure them that he was not acquainted with any of the gentlemen who formed the Club, previous to the late Election. He was not a party to the formation of it. Those who established it were far above the unworthy influence of any individual in the County of Waterford, however great his pretensions might be, and he only came amongst them as an individual member, although they had done him the honor to appoint him Chairman. He would then make a public declaration of his principles and intentions respecting the independence of their Country. It was unnecessary for him, he hoped, to reiterate the expression of his sincere regret for what had occurred. He trusted that they gave him credit for perfect sincerity, and that they considered he had made sufficient reparation for his error.—Cheers. In their future efforts to restore the independence of Waterford, he would be guided entirely by their suggestions. Whatever gentlemen they should put in nomination as a fit and proper person to represent their county in Parliament, should have his most zealous support.—Loud cheers. The principal objects of their Club should be by preserving and extending the right of suffrage, to perpetuate an independent and incorruptible constituency. To protect those who might be persecuted for an honest exercise of their franchise. To put down monopoly of every description, but certainly not to maintain the interests of any individual as a public man, who would not recommend himself to their patronage, by a strict adherence to the people.—Cheers. But above all, let them struggle to break down that Ministerial Oligarchy in this County which would calculate on keeping its representation in despite of public opinion, or the political hostility of the independent freeholders.—Cheers.

The Independent Club of the County and City of Waterford, and may it be the rallying point for the honorable and patriotic, and succeed in ejecting from its representation a pensioner of the Government.—Loud cheers. Mr P. KENNEY being called on, said, that however inadequate he felt himself to the task imposed on him, yet as he had been called on, he should trespass on their attention while he made a few observations. Their Chairman had truly described the character of the Independent Club. It was not an association established for the purpose of promoting the particular objects of any faction or of any family; it was established for the sole purpose of sustaining the cause of the people.—Cheers. It was a Club which could not be brought to succumb to the corrupt and venal Press. It could not be put in the pockets of Mr Pierce Massey, nor be beaten down by the marvellously gigantic powers of the Times and Dublin Evening Post—Cheers and laughter. It would be well prepared to take the field with all the munitions of political war, when their next struggle should be made to turn a Boro' out of their County. Cheers. Yes, they would, on all future occasions, be able to save the people from their enemies, and preserve the public tranquillity, even though they should be surrounded by soldiers and factious Magistrates. The motives of the Independent Club, and the objects for its formation, had been grossly misrepresented, because the gentleman who had been most active in establishing it, was known to be a man that would never bow down before the unexampled shrine of a political Moloch or Juggernaut.—Cheers. There were other objects of moment which the Club must not neglect—for it success their Corporation, which was an incubus on the City. Their Club was of a liberal origin; but he trusted that it would increase every day—and he had not the least doubt but that it would be ultimately effective in its purpose.—Let them recollect that the Catholic Association, with O'Connell at its head, congregated its operations with only seven members; yet it had gone on, augmenting its numerical strength, and extending its moral influence throughout Ireland, until it became irresistible. Cheers [Hear Hure Mr Kenney ordered into a luminous retrospective exposition of the great good achieved by the late Catholic Association.] He (Mr K.) hoped that he might call Waterford the Spartan Colony, when they next met Lord G. Buteford on the hustings, for meeting him they certainly would, it was a man worthy of being chosen by the people presented himself to the independent electors. Cheers. There was now nothing to stimulate the people of Ireland to hatred, and make them curse each other, as they formerly did, for the love of God.—The Protestants and Catholics of their County had, he hoped, been seen contending against the man who was so seriously at the back of the Minister, to vote for every measure of the Government, no matter how base and degrading to the unfortunate Ireland. Cheers. Mr Kenney then adverted to the general conduct of Mr Power, one of their County's representatives, which he considered very fit and useful to the people.—The adherents and friends of Lord George Boro' were hourly lamenting how much that noble personage had been misrepresented, because, he certainly would, say "they, vote against Mr Goulburn's new taxes." He, Mr Kenney, would reply to all the reports now taking the rounds of their City, on that subject, by asking a very intelligible question—Did Lord George sign the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Irish Members at the "Thatched House Tavern?" Cries of "no, no," and cheers. Then let not his advocates imagine that they can impose on the people by faith and unauthorised declarations, for his Lordship dare not vote against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, unless he were permitted to do so by the Duke of Wellington, and it would not be very surprising if he were permitted to vote with the Irish Members, that he might, by a show of independence and patriotism, impose on the credulous and short-sighted, and retain his seat in Parliament for their County. Averting to what had been said of the Club and the object for which it had been established, it was most true that the Independent Club of the County and City of Waterford was not the creature of any individual, nor could any individual dictate to its members, collectively or individually. It was not established for a Boro' out, a Power, a Newport, or a Barron. It was established to preserve the independence of their County—to select the person who should appear to be most worthy of popular support—to send that man to Parliament who would oppose the Minister in his d'abord attempts to place the most intolerable burthen on a country which was already converted by Boro' oppression into one vast L. zero.—He, here, and loud cheering. He would say a few words in reference to the very extraordinary debate which had taken place in the House of Commons, according to the newspaper reports. It would be seen by these reports that their City Member, Sir J. Newport, did not stand by O'Connell when he was attacked by Recorder O'Doherty, and Mr P. Finers North, Laughers. Would the people of Waterford forget the Right Hon. noble Baronet's conduct on that occasion? Mr Doherty, it was said, meant to offer himself as a Candidate for the representation of their City, on the first opportunity that might occur. He devoutly hoped that the Honorable Gentleman never would be chosen by the independent electors of their City. If there was one creature Catholic amongst them, so long to every vote of honour, as to encourage the Recorder of Waterford in his projected attempt on their undivided City, he (Mr K.) fervently prayed that eternal infamy might be his portion. Loud and repeated cheering. Mr Kenney returned thanks on behalf of the Independent Club, and then proposed—

The Householders' Club of Waterford.

Mr NUGENT, being called upon, declared himself in a great measure incompetent to address a public assembly, being unaccustomed to public speaking; and he was more regretted, this circumstance on the present occasion, because the Householders' Club deserved well of their City. It had already resisted some illegal assessments with success, and was determined to persevere until it had accomplished all the good which might be expected from a Society of men who had such formidable enemies to encounter. This gentleman then detailed the particulars of local assessments which the Club had opposed, and thanked the Meeting for its kindness.

The Rev. Mr SHEEHAN, in rising to propose the health of the Chairman, would wish to have it distinctly understood that the County and City of Waterford Independent Club was not his Club, nor the Club of his family. It belonged to the people. Cheers. He himself was free to avow that he did not stand pledged to any man; but he

must say that the conduct of their Chairman on a late occasion, had done him immortal honour.—Cheers. Here the Rev. Gentleman informed the company that he had lately been on a visit to a neighboring Clergyman, who told him that Mr Winston Barron had most liberally contributed, out of his own pocket, to the wants of a considerable number of freeholders who had been threatened with ruin for having voted against Lord G. Boro' out.—Loud cheers. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by proposing the health of their Chairman.—

Henry Winston Barron, Esq. Great cheering. Mr BARRON was so overpowered by their kindness, that he was scarcely able to return those acknowledgments to the company (which his heart dictated). To his Rev. Friend he was deeply indebted for the too flattering manner in which he had introduced his health. To the company he felt that he owed great obligations for the manner they had received it. The case which the Rev. Mr Sheehan had mentioned was never, that he remembered, spoken of by him to any human being. He thought that he had only done his duty, and he claimed no merit for that. He should consider himself the best of his kind if he allowed those honest and independent men to suffer, who had risked so much for the cause of the country—loud cheers. The Chairman then detailed the particulars of what had occurred in reference to some persecuted freeholders; and, after expressing the most sanguine hopes that they should be able to re-establish the independence of their County, proposed—

The Independence of the County of Waterford.—Cheers.

Mr KENNEY delivered a most humorous and appropriate speech on the subject of this toast. [At this time (half past 10 o'clock) Mr Philip Barron, having first arrived from the County, entered the room, and was received with loud cheers.]

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The truly Independent and liberal Magistrates and Clergy of the County Waterford.—Cheers." The CHAIRMAN would request his particular attention to a few observations, which he should proffer the next toast. They were all aware of what a free Press was capable of achieving for the liberties of the people. They could not close their eyes to the streams which were then making by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put down that Press by his new plan of taxation. But he would tell that Right Honorable Gentleman, that it he hoped to effect his plan without meeting a more determined and rigorous opposition than the people of Ireland, he was mistaken. Cheers. The new financial scheme of that Right Honorable Gentleman, for impoverishing the country, had produced such a political emancipation in Ireland as no man living could have rationally expected. There was a leading and a spirit abroad which must induce Mr Goulburn to pause before he attempted to carry into execution one of the most odious and hateful measures that ever was offered for the adoption of the Imperial Parliament—loud cheers. His iniquitous scheme had contradicted every description of political characters in this Country against his most baneful measures.—Whig and Tory pressed forward in the ranks against him. The liberal and the orange Press were arrayed against him. All ranks—all parties in Ireland were determined to oppose him, constitutionally, while they had an inch of ground to stand upon, and it was scarcely possible, that with so formidable an enemy in his front, the Right Honorable Gentleman would not make a virtue of necessity and retreat from the field in time to save his character.—Cheers and laughter. He (Mr Barron) would tell them that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in his dishonest course, the consequence would be the almost total and immediate extinction of the Irish Press. And, after it was destroyed, he would ask them how long did they suppose their own liberties might survive? Just as long as the mandates of a despotic Sovereign or the will of a corrupt Minister thought fit to prescribe. Then, said Mr Barron, let us all rally round the Press. Loud cheers. Let us tell the King's Ministers, in language that shall not be misunderstood, that we are not prepared to submit to the destruction of that organ, which, once lost to the people, would pave the way for the destruction of their own liberties. Cheers. The Press, as it had been truly said, by the most brilliant and patriotic genius of the age (Mr Sheridan), was "like the air we breathe—without its wholesome influence we die." Cheers. He hoped, and would almost affirm, that such a Press would be established in the City of Waterford as could not be intimidated by the trowels of power from sustaining the just rights and defending the liberties of the people.—Loud cheers.

The Liberty of the Press. Mr PHILIP BARRON being loudly called on, said that he was not then well able to make a speech; nor, even if he were, would he inflict one on them at that late hour of the night. He would merely assure them, that they should never be without an independent Press in Waterford, as long as he lived. Loud Cheers. Mr KENNEY rose to propose the health of a man who, whether he considered him in the character of a clergyman, or in the character of a patriot, was equally estimable. He discharged the duties of his profession as well as any of his brethren, and he discharged the duties of a free citizen better than many of them.—Cheers. The Rev. John Sheehan. Loud cheering. The Rev. Mr SHEEHAN was not disposed at that late hour, to take up their time. He was not conscious of meriting the eulogy just pronounced on his character, and ascribed much of it to private friendship. He did not want that very flattering manifestation of their regard for him, to be assured that he enjoyed the esteem of Gentlemen whose good opinion was so valuable. Cheers. He would, while he breathed, endeavor faithfully to discharge his duties to his country, and while he did not neglect his duties as a Catholic priest, what was his crime? Cheers. He would assert that the present state of society in Ireland compelled many men to come forward whose taste and habits were repugnant to political intermeddling, and he, therefore, did not think it at all derogatory to the character of a clergyman to be found with the people, aiding and assisting them in the pursuit of those objects which the laws of the country could not condemn, and which the laws of God would sanction. Cheers.

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