

PURITY OF ELECTION.

Monday afternoon, the twenty-third anniversary of the triumph of Westminster was celebrated by the electors of that city at the Crown and Anchor. Sir F. Burdett was in the Chair, and was supported by Mr. Hobhouse, M.P. on his right, and by Lord Ebrington, M.P. on his left.

Amongst the company were present Mr. Byng, M.P. Mr. O'Connell, M.P. Mr. Monck, M.P. Mr. J. Woods, M.P. Mr. A. Dawson, M.P. Col. Jones, Mr. Jones Burdett, and Mr. O'Connell, M.P.

The first toast given after dinner was—The People, the only source of legitimate power. The next toast was—The King, and his speedy recovery. Loud and long continued cheering.

The third toast was—A full, fair, and free representation in the Commons House of Parliament, the only efficient remedy for all our national grievances. Great cheering.

Lord Ebrington said that he rose to propose the next toast with mingled feelings of gratification and of regret—gratification that he had been selected to propose it, and regret that they had no longer among them their excellent and worthy friend, Mr. Sturt, who for two and twenty years had been the propounder of the toast which he then rose to give. He regretted that that honourable and worthy man was prevented from being at their present meeting by indisposition; if he had, no one would have given with greater pleasure than that worthy man the health of the great champion of that purity of election to which he had himself contributed so much.

He (Lord Ebrington) was happy to say that eloquence was required to give this toast, inasmuch as the recollection of the important services which Sir F. Burdett had conferred upon his country, was his best and most valuable eulogium. Hear, hear. His services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and his consistency and intrepidity in maintaining for the last two and twenty years the principles which he at present advocated, must ever recommend him to the approbation of every society of Englishmen. When was any invasion of either the public or the private rights of Englishmen attempted, on which their Lord Representative did not stand forward to repel it both in and out of Parliament, even to his own detriment? Cheers. He felt very inadequate to perform—and he knew that he had performed inadequately—the task which had been unexpectedly cast upon him of giving this toast, but it was gratifying to him to recollect that no inadequacy on his part could make the toast, which he had the honour to propose, any thing put pleasing to them. The Noble Lord, after some further observations, concluded by proposing the health of that great and consistent advocate of the liberties of the people, Sir F. Burdett—Loud cheering.

about of applause.] He regretted much that there could still be found in this country a man, and that man a Minister, who could either act upon the old feeling of bigotry towards the Jews, or else, if he did not, concede to the popular prejudice against them—an act equally mean. Still more did he regret it, when he recollected that that Minister had yielded to the claims of the Catholics in Ireland because they were powerful, was the same Minister who refused the claims of the Jews because they were weak. Cheers. After contending that it Christianity was part and parcel of the law of the land, so too was Judaism, because Judaism was part and parcel, nay, the very foundation of Christianity, the Hon. Baronet proceeded, at very great length, to argue that nothing but obsolete prejudices and antiquated rumours could be urged against the claims of the Jews. Nothing, in his opinion, could be urged against the Jews, except such a story as he recollected to have read in 'Gil Blas,' where, in order to pillage a wealthy Jew, some unprincipled swindler assumed the holy, but imposing character of a Grand Inquisitor of Spain. To frighten this poor Jew out of his wits, it was determined that they should trump up certain proceedings against him, and that they should carry on those proceedings according to all the regular forms and ceremonies of that cruel, oppressive, and infernal institution. Loud cheers. They commenced by examining his servants, and the first question which they asked was whether their master ever ate pork? The answer was in the negative.—Whereupon the mock inquisitors said to their mock secretary, 'Write down that Samuel Simon for that was the name of the Jew) never eats pork.' This suggested another question, and by dint of inquiries the mock inquisitors discovered that at Easter Samuel Simon had ate lamb. Whereupon they said to their secretary, 'Write down that Samuel Simon keeps the Pass-over.' Then came their next question, 'Does Samuel Simon ever talk of Jerusalem?' The servants replied that they believed that they had heard their master upon some occasion or other talk of Jerusalem; whereupon the mock inquisitors said, 'Write down that Samuel Simon dreams of nothing but the restoration of the Temple.' A laugh. These charges answered the purposes of the swindlers, who brought them forward, and enabled them to rub the poor unfortunate Jew of his money. Of a similar nature were the charges now advanced against that proscribed race. Indeed, the only charge which he had heard alluded against them, was, that they were Jews. That charge admitted of no denial. Cheers. There was no argument advanced against their claims in a public paper of great influence and talent, which he was no less astonished than a barned to read and hear of—and that argument, if it deserved such a name, was that the Jew could not feel like an Englishman. A laugh. Why the Jew should not feel like the Englishman, he even almost knew—at least he did not. He was rather inclined to think, that if you gave the Jew the rights of an Englishman, he would be as ready to stand forward to prevent those rights from being sacrificed. A most astonishing thing indeed would it be if we were to be permitted to draw an argument against an industrious, innocent, and inoffensive race of men from our own scandals and notorious corruption. The argument used in the influential paper to which he had alluded was simply this:—'The House of Commons being so corrupt that two thirds of its seats may now be purchased, we must not admit the Jews to be eligible to seats in it, because if we do, in a few years, the House of Commons will be turned into a Jewish Sanhedrim.' Now, he, for one, should like to try the effect of the measure in question for a short time. He had no apprehension as to the result of it; the change might be for the better—sure he was that it could not be for the worse; for if the Jews turned the House of Commons into something else than that which it was—loud cheers—into something else than that of which they knew the bitter fruits by lamentable experience, it must be more opposed than it now was to the just interests and property of the country. Cheers. He was, however, in hopes that better times would soon dawn upon the country, inasmuch as that assembly could now be spoken of with impunity in the terms he had just mentioned. The House of Commons was formerly so tender of its character, or at least so proud of what it was pleased to call its privileges, that it would not permit the slightest hint to be made respecting its corruption. How this House had been able to read that article and to swallow such a camel as it contained—and how hereafter it might strain at some knot, presented to its notice by some poor printer, might be a matter of curiosity to future journalists, and not without entertainment to a future public—cheers. The serious matter, however, for the people of England to keep in mind, since this corruption was now known to all, since it no longer mixed up, since no one had the face to pretend the hypocrisy of disbelieving its existence—cheers—since it was now openly denounced, and as openly defended—the serious matter, he repeated, for the people of England to consider was, how long they would submit to a thralldom so most ignominious that had ever been placed upon the necks of a people—cheers. It was to be hoped that they would submit to it no longer—hear hear. The present Ministers had derived greater strength from the concession of Catholic Emancipation than from any other measure which they had either talked of or proposed. The people had amply repaid the debt of gratitude which it owed them for that boon, and now as that debt was paid, it was the duty of the people to resume the activity which had been paralysed by having that great question kept so long in abeyance—cheers. Seeing that the spirit of English liberty, or that which was the same thing, namely, the spirit of parliamentary reform, had shown itself in a central part of the country—seeing that the town of Birmingham, which was no less conspicuous for the intelligence than for the liberality of its inhabitants, had voluntarily opened its eyes to the truth which they (the electors of Westminster) had been so long endeavouring to impress upon the minds of the country—namely, that without parliamentary reform no measure can tend to the benefit of the public—he did not say it invidiously, but the public, after witnessing the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hume for so many years—loud cheering—attempting to obtain partial remedies for gross

corruption by which the country was oppressed, he had no doubt that they would be able to break up the adamant and impenetrable front with which it had so long braved the most strenuous efforts. Cheers. At present they were merely wasting their breath; and he was sick, if he might repeat an expression which he had used many years ago in that room, 'of dipping buckets into empty wells, and weary of growing old in drawing no living up.' Cheers. Still he hoped to live to see the day in which the people of England would obtain that only means of obtaining all the other objects which they deemed desirable—no more a real representation of their wants and wishes in the Commons House of Parliament. Cheers.

Mr. Monck, in a brief and pointed speech, proposed the health of Mr. Hobhouse, who he eulogised as a friend of science—an enemy of oppression—an advocate of the people—a strenuous reformer of existing abuses, and, to sum up all in a few words, a man worthy to be the colleague of Sir F. Burdett. Loud cheers.

Mr. Hobhouse expressed himself obliged to his constituents for the exceedingly kind manner in which they had received his name. He could only say that as far as his humble capacity went, he had done his best to deserve their kindness.—Cheers. It was true, that at these meetings, he appeared under circumstances of great disadvantage; for he could only hope to obtain a small portion of their applause, after that which they were certain to bestow, for it was well merited, on his Hon. Friend, his proved, and long tried, and faithful representative. Cheers. Yet all this he was willing to undergo for the great benefit which he had derived from being the colleague of that illustrious and inestimable man. Cheers. It was now 12 years since he had been introduced under the wing of his Hon. Colleague to their notice, and it would have been indeed if he could not have made them see in that time that he was anxious to do them good. Cheers. It was only great occasions that formed great men; but many occasions were daily occurring which showed that a man was at least a man. Hear, hear. He trusted that he had never failed in that capacity—cheers, and a laugh—if they should be of opinion that he had, he would, on their expressing that opinion, retire from the representation of Westminster, sorry, but not a-humiliated, because he should feel that he had not deserved, and that therefore he could not suffer under such a rebuke. Loud cheers. He was happy to say that the good example of the electors of Westminster had not been lost on the country. Their cause—he meant the cause of reform—which had placed him in the honourable situation of Member for Westminster, had also placed his Hon. Friend, Mr. Monck, in the situation of Member for Reading. Cheers. It might perhaps be asked why either he or his Hon. Colleague had not brought the subject of reform before the house either in the last or present session. The reason was very of explanation. They preferred to let new Members, who came forward as pro-elytes, give to the country the influence of their names, virtues, and talents. It was gratifying not only to his Hon. Colleague, but also to himself, to see the Marquis of Blandford bringing forward the question of reform with all the advantages of his high rank and historic name. That Noble Lord had been invited to join them at their present anniversary. He (Mr. Hobhouse) was sorry that he had not come among them, for sure he was that the electors of Westminster would have been glad to see him. However they might differ with the Noble Marquis on some points, he was sure that they all felt that the cause of reform was too important a cause to be lost for petty differences. The efforts of the Noble Marquis would have been hailed in that room with all the enthusiasm which they deserved. As to the motion of Mr. O'Connell, it might be laughed at in the House of Commons; but that was the only place in England where such a motion would be considered a joke. In conclusion, Mr. Hobhouse observed that as he had begun his public career, so he would end it; and he trusted that whenever that day arrived, the electors of Westminster would be of opinion that it which made their repent of their choice. Cheers.

Mr. O'Connell, in giving the toast of 'Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world,' made a long speech upon the advantages likely to accrue from religious freedom and parliamentary reform. Before he came to the conclusion of it, Sir Francis Burdett faintly away. The Hon. Gentleman, on observing it, offered to stop; but Sir Francis Burdett, who had partially recovered, requested him to proceed, and Mr. O'Connell proceeded accordingly—but our limits prevent a report.

Mr. Byng returned thanks in an eloquent and impressive speech for the health of himself and the electors of Middlesex.

As soon as Mr. Byng had concluded, Sir Francis Burdett, who appeared very ill, was led out of the room by his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett.

Mr. S. Cullen, in proposing a speedy and effectual reform of the law, took occasion to do a historical profession, in which, he said, it would be difficult to find 100 honest men. The law was a mountainous mass of oppression, which the cleverest men could not understand. So notorious was this fact, that Lord Erskine was always spoken of as no lawyer; so, too, with regard to Mr. Brougham, who, with all his valuable qualifications, was always spoken of in the profession as no lawyer. What he wanted was, the restoration of the constitution. (A voice in the room, 'No, you want to get practice.') The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded for some time in the same strain, amidst the interruptions of an elector, who appeared to have taken too much of the cheer set before him. This person's conduct at last became very obstreperous, and though it was not so offensive as Cobham's at the last anniversary, he was bundled out of the room very unceremoniously by the stewards.

Mr. Hobhouse then gave the health of Mr. A. Dawson, who was retiring from the room. Mr. A. Dawson briefly and neatly returned thanks.

When our reporter left the room Mr. O'Connell was returning thanks for the same honour. The company was very scanty for a Purity of Election dinner. There were not more than 150 persons present. The uncertain state of the King's health was stated to be the cause of this thin attendance.

JUDGE JEFFERIES.

One of the most barbarous of the many cruel executions which took place at this time was that of Mrs. Little, a gentlewoman of upwards of 70 years of age, who had been, in fact, guilty of no offence whatever. She had harboured two men who had escaped from the rout at Sedgemoor; but it did not appear that she was acquainted with their participation in the rebellion. One of the names of Danney, Presbyterian, whom Jefferies was peering to be an unwilling witness, attacked with a coarseness of language and violence of denunciation, which appeared almost to have deprived the man of his senses. A few passages will sufficiently illustrate the temper of the Chief Justice. 'Why, thou vile wretch! dost thou think, because thou protestest with the Court here, that thou canst do so with God above, who knows thy thoughts. And it is infinite mercy that with these falsehoods of thine, he does not strike thee into hell! Jesus God! there is no sort of conversation or human society to be kept with such people as these are; who have no religion, but only in pretence.' Soon afterwards, addressing himself to the Jury, he said, 'I hope, Gentlemen of the Jury, you take notice of the strange and horrible carriage of this fellow; and whilst you can't but observe the spirit of that sort of people, what a villainous and detestable one it is. Good God! that ever the thing called religion (a word that people have so much abused) should ever wind up persons to such a height of impiety, that it should make them lose the belief that there is a God of truth in Heaven! * * * A Turk is a saint to such a fellow as this; nay, a Pagan would be ashamed to be thought to have no more truth in him.' Colonel Perceval had stated that D. Danney, the witness, had asserted that he apprehended the persons who had taken refuge with Mrs. Little to be rebels, the following examination took place:—

Jefferies—What do you say to that Danney? It seems you told Barton that you apprehended them to be rebels. Danney—I apprehend them for rebels, my Lord. Jefferies—No, no; you did not apprehend them for rebels; but you bid them for rebels. But did you say to Barton that you took them for rebels? Danney—I take them to be rebels! Jefferies—You blockhead! I ask you did you tell him so? Danney—I tell Barton so? Jefferies—Aye, is not that a plain question? Danney—I am quite clattered out of my senses—I do not know what I say. Jefferies—But to tell the truth would rob thee of none of thy senses, if ever thou hadst any; but it should seem that neither thou nor thy mistress (the prisoner) had any, for the know nothing of it neither, though she had sent for them thither. At length the case went to the Jury, who manifested a desire to retire; upon which the Lord Jefferies expressed a great deal of impatience, and said he wondered that in so plain a case they would go from the bar? Having retired, he would have sent to them with an intimation, that if they did not come quickly they would withdraw, and let them be by it all night.—The Jury in about half an hour appeared, but it was only to express a doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence. Jefferies told them that the fact they referred to had been proved. The Foreman replied they did not remember it. Jefferies repeated his assertion, and asked that if there were no proof, the circumstances and management of the thing were as full proof as could be. Upon this the Jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty. It is stated by many historians, that the Jury, three several times, brought in a verdict of acquittal, which by the threats of the Chief Justice they were induced to retract; but the fact does not appear from the report in the State Trials—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia, Vol. VI.

MR. T. MOORE.

In reference to a passage in his Life of Lord Byron (page 202), Mr. Moore has addressed the following letter to Colonel Cay, the gentleman alluded to in that statement, a copy of which has been transmitted to us for insertion by Mr. Moore:—

Dear Sir—I have just seen Mr. Murray; and it is with much concern I find, both from your own statement and the concurring testimony of Mr. Hobhouse, that in the account which I have given of the affair that took place between you and Lord Byron in the year 1809, at Melton, I have fallen into an entire misconception of the circumstances connected with it. It is, I feel, but little excuse to say that I was deceived into this mistake by those expressions of Lord Byron himself, in one of his letters to Mr. Drury, to which you direct my attention. The account, I am most ready to admit, incorrect throughout; and the more publicity you give to this admission on my part, the more relieved I shall feel from the sense of having done an injustice.

With many thanks for the opportunity you have thus afforded me of being in respect the contradicter of this statement, I am, dear Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, T. MOORE.

A HINT TO SOLDIER CIVILIANS.—When Secretary, an Abolitionist of Britain (with an old historical) lay sick of the gout at York, and the soldiers' salute of his son, by the name of Augustus, as the latter entered, he raised himself from his couch, covered the ground, and prostrated himself before him—and when they prostrated, crawled before him, laying his hand upon his head, said to them—'You shall understand that my head, and not my feet, shall govern the empire.'

ARMED NAVY OF EUROPE IN 1820.—Britain—Men-of-war from 80 to 120 guns, 54; from 74 to 78 guns, 77; frigates, from 50 to 60 guns, 37; from 12 to 18 guns, 112; corvettes, from 10 to 33 guns, 178; brigs, 158.—Total, 610.—France—Men-of-war, 33; frigates, 41; smaller craft, 118.—Total, 222. Russia—81 ships of all sizes. Netherlands—12 of the line; 30 carrying artillery 720 guns; and 63 unrigged. Spain—6 Men-of-war; 12 frigates; and 94 other vessels. Portugal—2 of 72 guns; 6 frigates; 7 corvettes; 2 brigs; 6 smaller vessels. Thus England alone possesses 131 ships of the line, and altogether 610 ships of war, containing 22,920 guns; while all the other European navies amount to 93 ships of the line, and 889 other vessels, with 18,761 guns.—From the United Service Journal for May.

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far above his praise as he was superior to the censure of his pretended friends and open avowed enemies.

Mr. Jacob having been called to the Chair, thanks were given to Mr. Maher, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW STAMP DUTIES ON CHARITIES.

Friday there was a meeting of the friends and supporters of the different Charitable Institutions in Dublin, held in the Royal Exchange.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor was called to the Chair, amid the loud applause of the meeting.

Mr. Lawson said he appeared there on the part of the most useful body of men that were ever in any country.

Mr. Sisson said, that if the press were put down, so would the cause of charity also.

Mr. Hickory seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. B. Sisson said, the plans of Mr. Goulburn were at variance with justice and sound policy.

Mr. Dalton (a Quaker) observed, that if Mr. Goulburn, who was about to impose a tax upon charity in Ireland, were to walk through the Liberties of Dublin, and see the misery and wretchedness there, it would shake his heart.

sought to consume, and what they would consume if the country were as it ought to be.

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[From the Court Circular of Thursday.] The Duke of Clarence having received an invitation from the King, came to the Palace yesterday morning, from his residence at Bushy Park.

The Duke of Clarence arrived at the Palace about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday (by appointment), from London.

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MEETING AGAINST THE PROPOSED TAXATION.

A MEETING of the Parishioners of TRINITY WITHIN, held in Saint Patrick's School Room, on MONDAY, the 31st ult.—Mr. JOHN F. NUGENT in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Proposed by Mr. William Murphy—seconded by Mr. William Henry.

Resolved—That the proposed tax on the growth of Tobacco in Ireland is calculated, in our opinion, to inflict the greatest injury on the landed interest of Ireland, as well as to deprive her poor population of a valuable source of employment.

Resolved—That the contemplated additional duties on corn spirits must give a decided advantage to the foreign market, check the industry of the country, and prove prejudicial in the extreme to the agricultural interests of the empire.

Resolved—That the imposition of Stamp Duties between England and Ireland is out of all suited to the circumstances of this impoverished country—such a restriction must tend to the extinction of the Irish Press—also the progress of knowledge, and check the commercial and banking transactions, require in their present very depressed state, not additional burdens, but the fostering and vigilant care of a wise and paternal Government.

Resolved—That the imposition of the foregoing Resolutions be presented to the House of Lords by the Marquis of Anglesey, and in the House of Commons by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., the faithful and vigilant guardian of Irish rights.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting be due, and tendered, to Mr. Nugent, for his proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

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AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE HOUSE OF FRANCIS DAVIS, ON THE MALL, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, and following Days, A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlour and Drawing Room Brussels Carpets and Modern Window Curtains, Tables, Chairs, &c.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer, Waterford, May 29, 1850.

WATERFORD WINE STORES

THE PROPRIETOR has just landed ex Duke of Clarence, Captain Custance, from Bordeaux, a large quantity of very old and genuine FRENCH BRANDY, selected from the House of J. HENNESSY and Co. of Cognac, which he offers as being of the very best description which can be imported.

THE MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as Butter, Flour, Corn, and other commodities. Includes sub-sections for WATERFORD MARKETS, WEXFORD MARKETS, and CORK MARKETS.

