

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—SITTING OF AUG. 7.

The President took the Chair at two o'clock. The Chamber proceeded to the organization of its bureaux...

The Chamber received a communication of the declaration adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in its sitting of this day...

The Chamber of Peers declares that it will leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant-General.

The Chamber having proceeded to the ballot, there appeared for the declaration 89, against it 10.

The Chamber decided that the declaration adopted should be immediately transmitted to the Prince Lieutenant-General by a grand deputation...

The grand deputation was immediately chosen by ballot, and proceeded to the Palais Royal, accompanied by a great number of Peers.

Yesterday fixed the destinies of France. Peace has crowned victory. The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his own conscience...

The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his own conscience, and by the will of the people, waited calmly the decision of the Chamber...

The proceedings of the Chamber presented a scene more sublime than has ever been exhibited. Every feeling, every opinion, every regret was respected.

After having with one unanimous voice, declared their resolution to present the crown to the Duke of Orleans...

The Duke of Orleans, surrounded by his family, received them. M. Lafayette having read to his Royal Highness the act of the constitution, the Duke replied.

His Royal Highness was deeply affected, and tears flowed at the conclusion of his speech. The emotion of the Prince, the effusion of heart with which he embraced M. Lafayette...

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Among the traits of heroism which came to our knowledge daily, we may cite one of a law student, named Auguste Pascon.

The Syndicate of the Receivers-General of the finances has caused the sum of 120,000 francs to be paid for the relief of the wounded, the widows, and orphans...

For the interest of the Arts, and with a view to preserve public property, it has been decided that a receipt should be taken for the valuable objects which were in the King's cabinet...

PARIS, AUG. 8, AT NOON.—Letters which we have received from Spain are a complete refutation of the reports which were in circulation the day before yesterday on 'Change, and which were not without influence on the price of the Reutes Perpetuelles.

A traveller met on the 5th of August, Charles the Tenth and his family at Tullieres, between Nonancourt and Verneuil. The cortege, which was proceeding towards Langle, was thus composed:—Three pieces of artillery, two companies of gardes du corps, Charles X. and the Duke d'Angouleme on horseback...

The memorable bill for securing the rights of France had been hardly voted when the whole body of the Deputies proceeded to the Palais Royal, preceded by the national colours...

Tears rushed into the eyes of the Prince and stopped his words. He grasped with affection the hand of the President and of several of the Deputies. Thousands of acclamations of 'Vive le Roi!' arose, and every hand adorned with the national colours rose in sign of acclamation.

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TRAITS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Collected from French Papers and Private Letters.

On the evening of the 23th, at the time when the fire of a piece of cannon was causing great carnage among the crowd in the rue Planchette...

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CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

From the Dublin Morning Post.

At the meetings, yesterday, there was a great muster of the corporation. Mr. Grattan's determination to petition against the return of their pet, the Recorder, set them on the qui vive...

The Recorder, set them on the qui vive, and having put their heads together, they hit upon a plan to defeat Mr. Grattan, in case his petition would have the effect of sending back the Recorder to mind his business in Green-street.

At this point, the Recorder arrived from London, where he had gone to vote for Jack McHale. He did not, however, make his appearance in Court, where the 'rising generation' was assembled in considerable force to greet him.

His non-appearance did not damp their spirits; their 'sparkle' did not diminish, and during the heat of the contest, a sort of comedy was enacted in the gallery.

Half-past six o'clock arrived, and Mr. Sheriff Scott presented himself, and as soon as silence was obtained he spoke as follows:—'In consequence of an arrangement which has taken place between the candidates, I am not at liberty to declare the successful candidates until ten o'clock to-morrow morning—therefore, gentlemen, you are not to expect that I will announce them this evening. I will, however, declare to you the state of this day's poll.'

Mr. Moore then presented himself, and as soon as silence was obtained he spoke as follows:—'In consequence of an arrangement which has taken place between the candidates, I am not at liberty to declare the successful candidates until ten o'clock to-morrow morning—therefore, gentlemen, you are not to expect that I will announce them this evening. I will, however, declare to you the state of this day's poll.'

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CITY OF KILKENNY ELECTION.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

At about two o'clock on Wednesday, a report was circulated generally through the principal streets of the City, that Mr. Reade had stated his intention of not holding out any longer, in consequence of the great majority of Voters who had been hourly pouring in, to the support of the Independent Candidate, Mr. JAVILA.

There was no formal resignation given in until nearly three o'clock, when Mr. POZ, and Mr. BAISCO, on behalf of Mr. READE, appeared in the City Court-house, and intimated to the Deputy, that Gentlemen's intention of resigning!

Every street in the City emptied its population in the direction of the Court-house. Mr. POZ, about three o'clock, addressed the Assessor, who had by this time taken his seat on the Bench, as follows:—'Mr. Assessor and Sheriff, I am instructed as the conducting agent of Mr. READE, to inform you, that it is not that Gentlemen's intention to protract the Contest any longer. Here there was a cheer raised which lasted for several minutes. From the commencement of the struggle the assurances of victory were strong and universal, but, if there had been no certainty of it until that instant, the manifestation of the public joy at this great accession to their liberties could not have poured itself forth with a more enthusiastic intensity.—Waterford Journal.

CITY OF ARMAUGH.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

Mr. Goolden has been returned for this City by the Primaries. For the following very amusing account of the Election, the reader is indebted to one of our private correspondents:—

The Election of a Member to represent the Borough of Armagh in Parliament, took place this day at the Market House. The following Burgesses attended:—

1.—A. J. Kelly, Esq., Sovereign, and Agent to the Grace-Quarry Primaries.

2.—The Rev. Dean Carter, Rector of the Parish of Ballymore.

3.—The Rev. John Cleland, Rector of the Parish of Killybegs.

4.—The Rev. Doctor Miller, Rector of the Parish of Ballymore.

5.—The Rev. Doctor Stifford, Rector of the Parish of Aradon.

6.—The Rev. Edward Jackson, late Rector of Tynan, now of Armagh, and intended Dean.

7.—The Rev. Richard Opherts, Rector of the Parish of Carrickmacross.

8.—The Rev. Richard Albutt, reading Vicar of Armagh.

9.—The Rev. Robert Kild, R.W., Physician to the Asylum.

10.—The Rev. Thomas Evans, Esq., Agent to the Vicars Choral, and Organist of Armagh.

After the writ was read, the Rev. Dean Carter rose, and proposed the Right Hon. Henry Goolden as a fit and proper person to represent the Borough of Armagh in Parliament. This was seconded by the Rev. John Cleland, and had passed unanimously with the Burgesses, but was received with universal hisses, and 'No Goolden,' by a most numerous assemblage of the inhabitants, who testified their disapprobation of such a Representative by every means in their power. The Rev. Dr. Miller requested the Sovereign to do his duty, and prevent their being interrupted; but on the Sovereign calling on the police to seize on the first person making a noise, the whole multitude, with one voice, cried out, 'No Goolden, and three cheers for the Free Citizens of Paris,' after which the assembly broke up, and the bells of the cathedral, which so lately rang a merry peal for the Orangemen on the 12th of July, are now cheering the return of the man to Parliament who so lately deserted their cause, and whose measures have made him odious throughout Ireland.

This election speaks volumes as to the necessity of a reform in choosing the representatives of the people. That truly and only independent Burgesses, Maxwell Cope, Esq. did not attend the election—it is presumed he could not be reconciled to the choice, like the other Burgesses. At this moment an immense concourse of people are drawing a figure, as the representation of Mr. Goolden, through the City in a cart, with a rope round his neck, and the following label—'Goolden, Member for Armagh, a friend to taxation, and an enemy to the Liberty of the Press!'

We shall only at present remark, that the inhabitants feeling the insult offered them in their representation, are about to petition Parliament, and to endeavour to have the borough opened to the choice of a Member to the House of Commons. The words of the Charter as to choosing a Burgess are—'may elect one, or as many as are wanting of the aforesaid number of twelve Free Burgesses, of the better and more honest habit.'

It is a singular circumstance, that in the place of places of such Free Burgesses, so devoid of removal from their offices?—Are the present Burgesses agreeable to the Charter? they have not been chosen from the inhabitants of the Borough, but are residents of different counties, and only attend on such occasions as the present; whereas, the respectable inhabitants of the Borough who have always studied the improvement of the city its trade and manufactures, are excluded; while strangers who take no trouble as to those matters, are elected over them, and empowered to return such Representatives as they please, whose appointment the inhabitants have this day so warmly showed their disapprobation of.

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On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of charge, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office on the Quay, Waterford.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS, SEE SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.—Messrs. NEWTON and Co., Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BARKER and Co., 52, Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JONSTON and Co., 1, Eldon-quay, Dublin. It is filed at the office of the above Agents, as well as at Peck's Coffee-house, London—Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Buildings, Dublin—and at the principal Reading Rooms and Hotels in the Kingdom, where the greatest publicity is given to ADVERTISEMENTS, Articles of Intelligence, &c.

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PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with columns: Price, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Rows include Bank Stock, L.S. per Co., D.O. do, G.V. do, D.S. do, G.C. do, R. Can. St., Mining Co., Gov. Deb.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1830.

The London Journals up to Saturday have been received. Those of Saturday convey no intelligence from France, but the Globe states that an account of the new Ministry is expected by the next arrivals.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The Courier is in a melancholy mood about Algiers, and is "sorry to perceive that attempts are making to embarras the new government" on that subject. The Courier need feel no uneasiness at all on that point, for the French Government, as it ought, will retain the possession of Algiers. The Courier thinks that the Algerines ought to be no more the slaves of the French than the French themselves ought to be the slaves of any other people.

THE EDITOR OF THE CARLOW POST.

We are advised that this encyclopaedia of broken English and bog Latin, (the Editor of the Carlow Post,) has been mainly instrumental in causing the defeat of Mr. ROBERT POWERS at the late election. Not that he could defeat Mr. ROBERT POWERS by any means he might induce, but he refused to insert articles which were sent to his office for the purpose of sustaining the independent interests.

COUNTY WEXFORD ELECTION.

We publish this day a report of the proceedings of the Election for the County Wexford, received from our Special Reporter. We have spared neither trouble or expense, and have been enabled to give the entire proceedings up to the close of the Poll last (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, which is no trifling effort.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

At five o'clock yesterday evening, we were informed by a Gentleman who had just arrived from Clonmel, that strong hopes were entertained of the final triumph of independence in the County Tipperary by the return of Mr. WYSE, as one of its Representatives. We need hardly say that to none will his return give more pleasure than to us, knowing as we do that he is one of the best and most able of our countrymen.

DEVON COUNTY.

We congratulate our readers on a further accession of Parliamentary strength to the popular cause, in the person of that excellent Nobleman, Lord EMPSON, who has been returned for the County of Devon by a large majority.

Letters have been received from Paris, which state, that, after the conclusion of the solemn acceptance of the Crown by the Duke of Orleans, now Philip I., all the Ministers of the Foreign Power at Paris waited upon the new King, in private, at the Palais Royal.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

(Continued from our list.)

Mr. ROBERT POWERS then addressed the meeting, and requested the Honourable Gentleman to explain why it was that he entered the town of Carrick-on-Salis, breathing nothing but enmity to the Beresfords, and there he came to offer them the olive branch? He also asked Mr. O'Connell some questions relative to second votes, which we did not distinctly hear, and remarked upon Mr. O'Connell's not returning to the County till the day before the election.

Mr. O'CONNELL would explain that circumstance. Shortly after he arrived in Carrick, a gentleman residing in that town put into his hands a number of the Waterford Mail, containing a most vulgar and personally abusive article levelled against himself. He cared nothing about such a miserable rag as the Waterford Mail. It could not injure either his public or private character, but as it seemed to him that such an article could not have been inserted, at such a critical time, without the sanction of some person who might consider that he could bear down his popularity in the County of Waterford by such a publication, he was determined to meet his assailant with hostility. He had, however, afterwards learned, that it was an act of the Editor of that Paper, without authority from those who were opposed to him.

Mr. POWERS said that his friends had all their lives, obtained from the use of such arguments, and hoped he never would be found guilty of any conduct but what was becoming from one gentleman to another. Lord GEORGE BERESFORD said that Mr. O'Connell had every right to look for the Representation of the County. He wished to treat Mr. O'Connell as one gentleman would treat another.

Mr. O'CONNELL further explained that his departure from the County was easily accounted for. Since March he had been engaged to defend the Liberty of the Press at Carrickfergus, without fee or emolument. To fulfil this engagement he was unable, being attacked with a slow fever, so that he could not assist his son's canvass at Dunguaire. Afterwards he proceeded to Galway, for which he was to receive £230. He might have declined the last engagement, but at such a short notice, it would be inconvenient to procure another Counselor.

Countess ROYANNA was glad to find Mr. O'Connell's welcome in the County that his absence for a few days was so much missed.

Mr. WYSE then rose and spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. High Sheriff and you, Electors of the County of Waterford, I have heard, with pleasure, the concluding observations of the Honourable Gentleman. I do assure the Noble Lord and the Gentlemen who surround him, there is not one in this assembly, crowded and respectable as it may be, who are more willingly would lend all his efforts to enforce that wise and salutary injunction than myself. The cause of freedom has a large portion of its weight and dignity, by losing any thing of its calmness and moderation. We can be firm without being violent, determined without being intolerant, and achieve a victory without leaving to our opponents any one accusation which can tend to throw a lustre over their defeat. Now, are these lessons of a temporary nature—got up for expedience—employed for purposes of ebullient strategy? I have preached and practised them in all times—seasons when they were somewhat less in fashion than they are now, and when popular excitement, pressing against its limits, required far more than in the present juncture, the wholesome control of the curb and rein. I am a professor of humanity. I am a professor of humanity in the College of Carlow. Would that he were a professor of humanity in the impulsion. With our best compliments to Father ANDREW FITZGERALD, we beg leave to ask him, has he nothing to do for his professors but sending them abroad to prepare spools for newspapers, and to eat, and drink, and dance away their principles (if they have any)? An answer is requested.

...I beg leave to express to an honourable gentleman present, whether he could not make use of his utmost endeavours for the purpose of inducing me to become a Candidate to represent the County of Wexford in Parliament, which I refused. He then said, if the expense of a contested election were the only obstacle in the way, he was willing to pay it all. I do not wish to trouble the Meeting at any length about myself; but to this gentleman with whom I have the honour of a personal acquaintance, I would wish to do, for the honours which I must say he lavished upon me on the present occasion. As a return for these honours, I beg to say that I will always cherish these principles of independence which have won such evidence of your good opinion towards me. The operation of time and of reflection have only tended to establish those principles on a firmer foundation; and if I were even now summoned to another world, I would cling, with the convulsive grasp of death, to the liberties of my country. (Great cheering.) I can scarcely satisfy myself but that the scene which is now passing before my eyes is the result of the fervid state of my imagination, or the passing phantom of my brain, when I think of the great respect and honor I have met with in the County of Wexford, which has been pleased to dignify a name so humble as mine, by soliciting me to become a candidate at this election. Overruling necessities, however, have obliged me to turn a deaf ear to your kind invitation. I will now allude to a few topics only, although I feel them rushing so numerously into my mind, as almost to deprive me of the power of utterance. Electors of the County of Wexford, it is of much more consequence to us than any thing else, to ask ourselves in what condition has this election found our country? It is placed in such a position as calls for the undivided attention of the entire body of Irishmen. I know your attention cannot be diverted from it; but I have merely asked the question with reference to what we have seen passing in a neighbouring kingdom. [Here the learned gentleman took a review of the state to which France had been lately reduced.] I do rejoice on this occasion to read in your lofty bearings, in the bold lineaments of every countenance, in the intellectual lightning that I see flashing from every eye, that you know how to estimate your rights, that you are alive to the importance of the trust which it is in your power to bestow, that you have grown into mental strength, and, as Mr. Brougham has beautifully expressed it, that you have put on the grand panoply of reason. (Cheer.) The people's mind has become aroused, and awakened from the stupefaction it has been suffered to slumber in, until a man was found to move the waters of agitation—that man was Daniel O'Connell. (Cheer.) It was he that said to his country "arise and walk," and did she not at his bidding walk forth? The people's mind has now become instructed, and popular opinion murmurs loudly. I hope I may not be considered profane in what I say, it is because "the trumpet has been sounded, and our corruption has put on incorruption, and we have been changed." Mr. High Sheriff, you are too young a man to be well acquainted with the world; however, we all know, I believe, the sense that is attached to the word election; I have often found it in the vocabulary of the by-gone school—for I must tell you I am a disciple of the anti-diluvian school. (Laughter.)—I, however, met a friend this morning, who came up to me and said well, Liberal, what comes on next? I told my jocular friend, that in a general election, the wives of respectable voters made a very good market by their pigs, birds, and other animals, which generally bring £30 a piece. (Great laughter.)—We ought to be all historically acquainted with the actions of our candidates of the old time—they are, however, now becoming an extinct tribe—the march of freedom is now rapidly going on—What is the condition of Ireland at the present Election? I feel myself justified in saying that she is full of abuses. Is there one Institution that is not calling aloud for retrenchment and reform?—Where but in Ireland could we see such numerous families destitute of every comfort in this world, and begging for a morsel of bread to hush the calls of agonizing hunger? This sentence was pronounced upon our first parents—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." But our peasantry are not even allowed to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Electors, ask your Candidates how long this state of things should last?—Ask them how long are the inhabitants of Ireland to be the victims of the heartless aristocracy of the country? Ask your Candidates whether this question is not to be met upon its own merits. [Here Mr. Boyse raised his eyes towards the Ladies' gallery.] An honourable friend, to whom I am obliged, has just now reminded me that there are electresses as well as electors in Ireland. I am aware of the value we possess in such fair associates—(laughter)—and I shall endeavour to enlist them in the great cause of independence. (Laughter.) Whoever they vote for I am sure will be successful. I feel myself even now in danger, while I bask for a moment in the sunshine of their smiles. (Great laughter.) But am I not allowed to talk to the ladies? I suppose that my poor heart is growing too cold for pretty eyes to set it glowing. Electors of the County of Wexford, I have been diverted from the solemn subject that has engaged our attention; but remember that you have the power of retaining Members into Parliament that can redress your grievances. If the Church and Legislature do not set lustily about reforming themselves immediately, I think it shall be done for them in a way less palatable than I would adopt. I feel a deep conviction in my mind, that in the present general election there appears to be a sign of better things for our ill-starred country. The events which have taken place in the town of Wexford are, to my mind, an example of the improvement about to be effected generally throughout Ireland. I think it a satisfactory guarantee and a true harbinger, that this place will no longer be suffered to be the farcical scene of what is called popular elections. After some further observations, Mr. Boyse concluded by saying, I thank you, electors, for the patience with which you have heard me, and pressed as I am under the weight and number of your obligations, there is one favour more I would ask of your hands, which is, that you would have an especial care as to those gentlemen you will select to represent you, and that your vigilance will ever compel them to be representatives of the people, so that our day of battle may be our day of victory. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. MARTIN DEVLIN followed next, and said:—Mr. Sheriff, and Electors of the County of Wexford, I am on the side of freedom and independence, and I shall ever adhere to the same course. I now address you as an Irishman, united with you in the bonds of friendship and love, and all seeking to advance the interests of our native country; but the great victory had been achieved by the great Liberator, O'Connell, aided by the liberal and noble-minded Protestants of Ireland. (Great cheering.) Who was ever so base as to persecute a man on account of his religion? I would exorcise such a feeling, if I had it within me, for where there is no charity in the heart of man, there cannot be Christianity. (Cheer.) It should extend itself to every individual, on the habitable globe, whether Jew or Gentile. By the law being repealed which bound the Catholics of Ireland in chains, the brave, the dauntless 40s. freemen were made the sacrifice. (Cheer.) We must fight the battle for civil liberties, until these rights are regained. I never was the purchaser and minion of any man, for my interests to this statement, I appeal to the two Candidates who were the representatives of this County in 1818. There is a grand object now to be achieved, viz. the liberties of the people—(great cheering)—and we must fight the battle bravely, constitutionally but perseveringly, for the rights of the freemen, and return him only to Parliament who has capabilities, talents, and integrity, to perform your work—without doing so, you cannot expect to have honest men in Parliament. This object cannot be achieved until you shake off the power of the dominating landlord. I waited upon Mr. Colclough, and I asked him to give to the cause of his tenants. He said I might do so, I asked him then would he be angry with them, if they voted differently from himself—he said he never had suffered himself to entertain such a feeling, and never would. (Great cheering.) I dismissed his tenants, and in favour of Mr. Lambert. (Great cheering.)

This gentleman continued speaking for a considerable time, and we regret that want of time and space, and the length to which the Report extends, obliges us to abridge this as well as the other speeches delivered on this occasion.

The Sheriff having been sworn, the polling commenced, and at its close the voters stood thus:—

For Colonel Chester, 3
Lord Valentia, 2
Mr. Lambert, 2
Mr. Rowe, 1

SECOND DAY—(YESTERDAY) MONDAY.

(BY EXPRESS.)

The polling commenced this morning at about half-past 10 o'clock, in many of the booths. The following gentlemen presided as deputies for the Sheriff:—

Barony of Shelburne, John Gilson,
Ballycotton, John Allen,
Gorey, John O'Leary,
Bantry, Thomas Sparrow,
Shiloh, Nicholas Giffard,
Searoadish, Robert Perceval,
Ballysheehan William Sparrow,
Forda, Richard Leavelle, Esqrs.

There were several *placards* given to Mr. Roe in the last mentioned barony.

At about two o'clock in the day, the deputies were all summoned up to the Assessor to receive further instructions. When they appeared before him, the Assessor said, "Gentlemen, several complaints have been made to me that there were many persons concerned for the Candidates at this election who were endeavouring to protract the proceedings by every means in their power—one of those means which they have resorted to was that of reading the caution to almost every voter for the mere purpose, it is believed, of delaying the polling, and even then reading it in an extremely slow manner. Now, if the deputies were satisfied that those cautions were read only with the object of delaying the poll, I authorize you not to permit them to be read, for I am determined to set my face against every attempt that may be practised to delay the poll."

The deputies then withdrew. We regretted to hear that several warm expressions were used by the Agents of the Candidates towards each other in the course of the day.

We perceived a great number of *Placards* and *Couriers* on the Quay. Upon some of them were written "Lambert and Independence," "Lambert and the People," &c.

The Poll was not declared until half-past Seven o'clock, when it stood thus:—

Col. Chester, 124
Mr. Rowe, 120
Lord Valentia, 105
Mr. Lambert, 101

The Gross Poll stands thus:—
Col. Chester, 191
Mr. Rowe, 121
Lord Valentia, 108
Mr. Lambert, 105

...I have heard, with pleasure, the concluding observations of the Honourable Gentleman. I do assure the Noble Lord and the Gentlemen who surround him, there is not one in this assembly, crowded and respectable as it may be, who are more willingly would lend all his efforts to enforce that wise and salutary injunction than myself. The cause of freedom has a large portion of its weight and dignity, by losing any thing of its calmness and moderation. We can be firm without being violent, determined without being intolerant, and achieve a victory without leaving to our opponents any one accusation which can tend to throw a lustre over their defeat. Now, are these lessons of a temporary nature—got up for expedience—employed for purposes of ebullient strategy? I have preached and practised them in all times—seasons when they were somewhat less in fashion than they are now, and when popular excitement, pressing against its limits, required far more than in the present juncture, the wholesome control of the curb and rein. I am a professor of humanity. I am a professor of humanity in the College of Carlow. Would that he were a professor of humanity in the impulsion. With our best compliments to Father ANDREW FITZGERALD, we beg leave to ask him, has he nothing to do for his professors but sending them abroad to prepare spools for newspapers, and to eat, and drink, and dance away their principles (if they have any)? An answer is requested.