

MEETING OF THE REQUISITIONISTS.

On Monday the original requisitionists to the call for the great meeting, to congratulate the French people, were convened in the Royal Arcade by public advertisement. On the motion of Mr. Fynn, seconded by Mr. Ottiwell, Mr. JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B., was called to the Chair.

Sir JOHN DOYLE briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and expressed his hope that good humour and cordial feeling would characterise their proceedings.

Mr. BRADY was then called on, and entered into a statement of the circumstances in which the meeting stood regarding the proceedings at Home's National Mart on last Friday. He recapitulated the principal occurrences in the committee preceding the day of meeting, and subsequently on Thursday and Friday, and explained the resolutions he had then prepared, and was now about to submit to the meeting. He said the proposition which unfortunately divided the two great classes of which the meeting was composed, both of them powerful, the one for its numbers, the other for its high rank, its elevated intellect, its devoted patriotism, its wealth, and all that constitutes respectability—(Cheers)—there was no principle involved, and it should be well marked—there was no principle involved in that division, deplorable, as it was; for on the great question all were alike agreed. With respect to the general question of a deputation, this was not the proper time to discuss it; but he would mention that it was at least a dangerous matter. If they were to be guided by precedents, why not look to the example of the citizens of London, of Manchester, or Edinburgh, who transmitted their resolutions to the venerable General Lafayette. (Cheers.) It might be said that a deputation, with an address, was sent from London from a dinner of radical reformers at which Mr. Cobett presided; but if the principal citizens of London and of Edinburgh declined that course, it was still more a matter of delicacy in the Irish to avoid it. (Hear, hear.) Could any man look to the history of Ireland for the last fifty years—could any one look into the pages of Wolfe Tone, and say that the sending of a deputation from Ireland to France was not calculated to create misapprehension, and rouse sentiments in the public mind which they were bound to suppress? (Hear, hear.) It was their duty to prevent such feelings from being excited. It was their opinion at the former meetings that no deputation should be sent, and he was sure it was still their opinion; and, with this impression, he would submit the resolutions to the meeting.—(Cheering.)

The resolutions were then read, and Mr. MARCUS COSTELLO seconded them. He commented forcibly on the measures of personal intimidation which, he said, had been pursued by certain individuals, to prevent men from doing their duty fairly to the public, and expressed his readiness, when a legitimate claim was made on him for personal satisfaction, to meet it as a man of honor. He conceived that men were brought there that day to consider matters of deeper importance than the surface of things presented, and he avowed himself not only anxious, as an Irishman, to forward every measure of benefit to his country, but as being desirous of seeing a repeal of the union with England effected, and Ireland placed in the possession of legislative independence. (Cheering.) Those who alleged that the requisitionists declined an appeal to the people, were not correct. (Hear, hear.) They did not wish to decide without their voice; let it not therefore go abroad that such was the fact. (Hear, hear.) The requisitionists would have gone down had the gentlemen who roused the passions of the populace ensured to their chairman, and themselves, protection from personal injury, and the property of Mr. Home from destruction. (Hear, hear.)

A son of Mr. Lawless here called out "It is false," and a scene of great confusion ensued; at length Mr. OTTIWELL was heard to say, that he wanted words to express his sense of the impropriety of Mr. Lawless's conduct. The learned gentleman spoke in a very vehement manner; and it was urged by all around that Mr. Costello should not heed interruptions of such a character.

After some altercation, Mr. COSTELLO proceeded to reassert his previous allegations, and entered into a detail of the proceedings of the committee respecting the question of an address and deputation, which he said were decidedly disapproved of. He said that the Marquis of Westmeath took the chair on the distinct pledge, and even their former enemies were induced to join them in consequence; but forsooth a mischief maker—a cry of "order," and Mr. C. retracted the incautious expression—but this person came forward, and changed their proceedings into a mere farce. He evidenced more than ever the line of demarcation between them and men who had acted formerly against them, but without whose co-operation they could not hope to effect any material good for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He termed Mr. Lawless a caterer to the passions and prejudices of a low mob, when another altercation ensued, which terminated in an imperfect explanation, and he went on to speak of the charge of admittance agreed on by the Committee, which he explained fully. He said, the affairs of this country must become every day more deplorable, unless a decided step were now taken. Their nobility would sink into gentry—their gentry into farmers—their farmers into tradesmen—their tradesmen into labourers—and their labourers into mere paupers. Mr. John Lawless should be hung out from among them; unless they got rid of him, they could never perform public business without the presence of Mr. O'Connell. (Cheers.) He concluded by mainly to speak out, and would say that men like Mr. Latouche would never be found among them at their public meetings, unless such men as John Lawless were hung out. (Hear.) He concluded by seconding Mr. Brady's resolutions.

Mr. Ottiwell next addressed the meeting. After entreating the indulgence of the meeting, if his feelings of indignation and grief should hurry him into any warm expressions, he proceeded to state that he thought they were met for a higher purpose than to incite individual character; that they were to devise measures to prevent Ireland from being the laughing stock and reproach of nations. He had a reluctance to affix his signature to the original requisition, for he had some apprehension that the proposed meeting would terminate as every effort of Ireland did. There

seemed to be some fatality about our public proceedings, which brought them into discredit.—There were but two things that Irishmen did energetically—to fight and talk of each other, but never to oppose the common enemy. After a most eloquent and able speech, the learned gentleman concluded by demanding how long Ireland should be goaded by fools, knaves, and madmen, and submitted an amendment to Mr. Brady's resolutions, to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider the propriety of a deputation to Paris.

The following letter from Mr. John David Latouche was then read to the meeting:

Cattle-street, Monday, Sept. 29, 1830. SIR—As I find it will not be in my power to attend the meeting to be held this day, at Home's Royal Hotel, College-green, I hope you and the gentlemen present will excuse the period of the following lines. The object of this day's meeting, I suppose, is to consider the best mode of transmitting to Paris, without any further delay, the expression of approbation which was unanimously and enthusiastically declared by the meeting held on Wednesday last, of the heroism of the French in the late conflict, and of their insurrection in success. Upon this there was not then, nor does there now exist, a dissentient voice. The question is, should this expression of approbation be conveyed; should it be in the shape of resolutions, included in a letter signed by Lord Westmeath and the two secretaries; or in an address presented by a deputation; or in both ways, as I shall hereafter explain. Though I entirely concur in opinion with these gentlemen who prefer the former mode, and that only, yet I would leave to submit to the meeting, that if any committee could be obtained, and further delay avoided, whether it would not be wise to appoint a committee consisting of members, to proceed to Paris, and of which O'Connell should be one. In this list of persons, there should be only the names of those who approved in principle of the mode of deputation, and who would thereupon willing to go; but a deputation being decided on, need not delay the resolutions. The letter which inclosed them, might also communicate that a deputation had been appointed to present an address. Should the distinguished individual, General Lafayette, to whom the letter was to be addressed, make no objection to such a proceeding. In that case the deputation would have it in their power to proceed at their leisure. I am most obliged to you, and the requisitionists' excuse for the trouble I give in reading this long letter.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, J. DAVID LATOUCHE.

P.S.—I would add that I must decline the honour of being one of the deputation, as I do not consider it the best mode of proceeding. Mr. REMOND then addressed the meeting in forcible terms, in which he replied to the speech of Mr. Ottiwell, on the ability and patriotism of which he warmly complimented the learned gentleman. He alluded to the previous conduct of Mr. Mahon and Mr. Lawless with praise, and condemned their present course.

Mr. LAWLESS said, that he should in as audible a manner as possible, address himself to the present assembly, and under the circumstances he was placed, he was certain that it would be conceded to him that he was entitled to a patient attention. (Hear.) He was charged with being inconsiderate, headstrong, and pertinacious.—(Hear.) He was charged with being a revolutionist. (No.) He was charged as being one actuated by an evil and demoralising spirit, who was calculated to drive a number of the bonds that connected society. (Hear.) And, in fact, a review had been taken of his life for the last thirty years, and there was not one white spot, not one political virtue to be discovered in it. (Cries of no, no.) If his friend O'Connell were there, he would tell them how he had laboured for his country, and how he had endeavoured to earn for himself the character of "Honest and unswerving patriot." Sir.—Often had he before stood alone, and always had it been acknowledged afterwards that in doing so he had acted most justly towards the public.—Fifteen years before he had denounced Major Bryan and Mr. Lalor, of Cromagh; his resolutions on that occasion were seconded by Mr. Costigan, and although opposed by Mr. O'Connell himself, it was afterwards acknowledged that he had the popular voice with him. He would ask them, was he not an uniform opposer of the veto, at a time when many men, who were now distinguished for their popularity and their eloquence, were the supporters of that abominable measure? (Hear, hear, hear.) But now, when the people were always with him.—(Hear, hear, and cries of no, no.) He was, to be sure, very pertinacious on the subject of the 40s. freeholders. On that occasion he vindicated the rights of his countrymen, and yet it was then said in a London paper that he had received a bribe of £3,000, and the calumny was repeated in an Irish paper. He was then vilified and calumniated; but in a short time afterwards Daniel O'Connell came forward to make a sacrifice of his feelings on the altar of his country.—This Mr. O'Connell did much to his honour, and the consequence was not only an acquittal, but a victory for John Lawless.—(Hear, hear.) It was by means of the people that John Keogh was able to put down a contemptible Catholic aristocracy; but was it to be supposed that if Keogh was now alive, they would call him a pertinacious old block-head. (Cries of hear, hear.) Keogh called meetings of the people, and he also, it must be allowed, held committees to prepare resolutions for those meetings, but it never was considered by him that any of the resolutions determined upon by the committees were ought but a dead letter until they had received the sanction of aggregate meeting. (Hear.) Now, it should be recollected that at the late meeting a resolution had been proposed by O'Connell Mahon, and in his support of that resolution there was not the slightest breach of public faith. He asserted that he had not made any concession, except in withdrawing a resolution he had proposed, respecting the repeal of the Union, and which he had withdrawn in obedience to the wish of the Marquis of Westmeath and Mr. Latouche. Now he was opposed to an address, when he found that Sir Charles Morgan, Sir John Milley Doyle, and other gentlemen, would not go on a deputation; but he was favourable to it, when he found that his friend O'Connell Mahon was both anxious and willing to go. (Laughter, and cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR MAHON said that Mr. Lawless was perfectly correct, he was both anxious and willing to go. (Hear.) Mr. LAWLESS continued—when O'Connell Mahon declared his willingness to go, Sir Charles Morgan stated his readiness to do the same, as he wished, he confessed, to see them initiate the glorious example that had been set by Belfast. From Belfast three most respectable gentlemen had been deputed to present an address, and why, he asked them, should not Dublin do the same? What had London done; there was a deputation from thence to France also. He wanted to know why they should not imitate such examples as these.—If it were said to be dangerous, then he asked

them, why had they any thing at all to do with it? He had heard some gentlemen wish that Mr. O'Connell was there; if he were, he could tell them, that distinguished man would have appealed to the public meeting, he would not have confined himself to the meeting above-stated, he would have met the people below. He was opposed to the charge of one shilling; for if the principle were conceded, why should not the aristocracy charge a pound, and exclude the middle, as it was now attempted to exclude the poor classes. This was his defence, and if he were wrong he should regret it; but however he (Mr. L.) respected the gentlemen there individually he now told them plainly and candidly, that collectively he repudiated their jurisdiction. He should go before the people, and with the blessing of God, he should have before that day work one hundred thousand persons to agitate the question they were now debating. He (Mr. L.) in the meantime consented to stand upon the press; if he were wrong the press was right in the part it had taken; he acknowledged the power of the press, but there was one power superior to that of the people, and he was determined to have in Dublin such a meeting as never seen before. The suggestion of Mr. Latouche showed that he was right, and he hoped that a conciliatory course would be followed by adopting the proposition of Mr. Latouche. (Hear.)

Mr. LAWLESS, at the conclusion of his speech, left the meeting.

Mr. T. REYNOLDS said, that if he did not conceive a great public principle was involved in the resolutions that were before them, so humble a man as he was would not presume to address them, and he would now adopt the language of the learned gentleman (Mr. Ottiwell) who had preceded him, and ask—how long were the destinies of Ireland to be ruled by knaves, by fools, or by madmen? (Cheers.) That gentleman had asked how the liberties of Ireland were to be attained; he (Mr. R.) would answer, they were not to be achieved by a rabble; that Ireland could not be reconstituted, until her aristocracy, her landed gentry, her merchants, her traders, and her people were combined together. He was prepared to assert, that in the resolution for presenting an address had been broken—it had been violated towards him, who might be truly termed the Lafayette of Ireland, the noble, the kind-hearted, the benevolent, and the generous John David Latouche. (Cheers.) The resolution was attempted to be carried in direct opposition to public opinion, and contrary to the wishes of the majority. He thought that the occasion was one, when the wishes of the Marquis of Westmeath, of a nobleman who combined with his rank all the democratic principles of the people, should have been attended to. (Hear.) Mr. Reynolds here entered into a detail of the proceedings of the two days. He stated that at the close of the second day's meeting, Mr. Mahon, along with Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Lawless, went into Mr. Nicholas Mahon's, but he could not tell whether any thing was unmanufactured there; but this he could positively assert, that the resolution calling on Mr. Fitzsimon for the resolutions was not passed at the meeting at which Mr. Mahon presided. In the resolutions that were proposed, he should not in their discussion attempt to separate the characters of Mr. Lawless and Mr. O'Connell Mahon, because they were on this occasion like the Siamese youths. (Cheers.) In his opinion, as it happened to the Romans in Phoenicia, the political integrity of John Lawless was buried in the plains of Trin. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. LAWLESS, jun. called Mr. Reynolds to order. Mr. Reynolds said that he was perfectly in order. Mr. Lawless himself had alluded to the subject, and he (Mr. R.) was perfectly justified in following him in the course that had been taken. He thought an awful responsibility had been incurred by Mr. Mahon. Mr. Reynolds then continued by saying that he would ask what was the conduct of Mr. Mahon at the late Clare election? (Cries of no, no.) The political character of Mr. Mahon was now to be investigated, and he thought he was quite justified in giving the best evidence respecting it. He should read for them the opinion of Mr. Steele with respect to Mr. Mahon. Mr. R. then read the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK POST. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your opinion of the conduct of Mr. O'Connell Mahon, yesterday, in this county, may coincide with mine. I request a matter of favor to me, as a public man, that you will refer to an opportunity of giving publicity in the Clare Standard, to my opinion on that subject. There is not a man in Ireland who knows better than I do the incompatibility of the spirit of the Irish peasantry; and, therefore, when, instead of an address, he declared firmly, that no resolution in nature could be proposed, that his conduct yesterday on the road near Clare, was really premeditated, perfidious, and wicked. There is not a man in Ireland who knows better than I do the incompatibility of the spirit of the Irish peasantry; and, therefore, when, instead of an address, he declared firmly, that no resolution in nature could be proposed, that his conduct yesterday on the road near Clare, was really premeditated, perfidious, and wicked. There is not a man in Ireland who knows better than I do the incompatibility of the spirit of the Irish peasantry; and, therefore, when, instead of an address, he declared firmly, that no resolution in nature could be proposed, that his conduct yesterday on the road near Clare, was really premeditated, perfidious, and wicked.

Mr. REYNOLDS continued—Connecting the conduct thus described in the letter of Mr. Steele with the conduct of Mr. Mahon at Home's Mart, he would ask what confidence could be placed in the Member for Clare? And he should now conclude by again quoting the expression of Mr. Ottiwell, "how long were the destinies of Ireland to be ruled by knaves, fools, and madmen." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. H. G. CURRAN next addressed the meeting, and recapitulated many of the topics urged by him at the meeting of Friday. On that day he said that he did not consider that a distinct reply had been given by Mr. O'Connell Mahon to the questions put by him, as to the conduct that would be pursued by him towards the Duke of Wellington. Mr. O'Connell Mahon next presented himself to the meeting. He said there appeared in the papers of that day, an advertisement calling an assembly of the requisitionists. He was surprised, on entering the meeting, to find that the "particular business" was to pass a vote of censure upon himself and upon Mr. Lawless, and this was the first time that he had known what their particular business was. Now he denied their right as a

body to pass a resolution respecting him, although individually he respected them. On Friday he had met a number of the requisitionists, and to them he had given an explanation; but he had given it to them as men of honor, and what he said he did not expect to be published. (Hear.) He then proceeded by stating that he had, when he entered the meeting, spoken of the address to several gentlemen who were near him, and they all concurred in the propriety of an address. The resolution was proposed by him and seconded by Mr. B. Lewis, the high sheriff of Galway. He was one who did not care what the opinions of the committee might be on a particular resolution—it was his decided opinion that the meeting alone should determine upon the fitness or unfitness of its adoption. (Hear.) Mr. Mahon then reviewed all the circumstances that had occurred on the preceding days, and said that he considered the Marquis of Westmeath had, in his opinion, neglected his duty in not taking the chair on the second day. (Cries of no, no.) It had been made a matter of charge against the aristocracy, that they did not attend the meeting; it was not difficult to assign a cause for the absence of many of them; but those who absented themselves did not insult the people; and the noblemen who did attend, when he found his own feelings opposed, threw off the people altogether. (Hear, hear, and cries of no, no.)

The Chairman—All of us as committee-men, are involved in this charge. Lord Westmeath acted in accordance with the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. M. COSTELLO—Most certainly—the act of Lord Westmeath was that of the requisitionists. Mr. MASON insisted that when Lord Westmeath agreed to take the chair, he was bound to ascertain on which side the majority was. (Cries of no, no.) He should claim the indulgence of the meeting, for he had been arranged, and it was his duty to explain and regulate the charges brought forward against him. (Hear.) His resolution had been put the night before, and no decision was come to upon it. Sir John Doyle and Mr. Latouche admitted that it was the duty of Lord Westmeath to take the chair at the adjourned meeting, and to decide the question. He did not do so; and when no resource was left, a resolution for an address was proposed by Mr. Lawless, and subsequently meeting, and carried. It was also agreed that he (Mr. Mahon) should, as the sole deputy of the people of Ireland, proceed to France with the address and resolutions. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

He now called on the meeting to shake off any bias that might exist against him, and in favour of others—to judge of him alone by his acts, and not by the imputations cast upon him. (Hear, hear, hear.) When the people, unsolicited, had thus selected him, he turned round, and said that they had imposed upon him a responsibility which no man in Europe should be entrusted with—that of being the sole envoy from such a country as Ireland to the people of France, and he begged that the resolution might not pass. But now that a pledge had been given by him, whatever might be the decision that day he should perform that promise. (Applause, cries of hear, hear, and laughter.) His word was pledged, and a promise made by him had never been broken. His capacity was limited; but in the country to which he had been deputed to go, he should do all in his power to discharge his trust with zeal and efficiency. It had been stated by Mr. Reynolds that a letter had been written by a gentleman in the county of Clare, and although this fact had been mentioned as if by accident, the gentleman pulled the letter out of his pocket. That letter had been written by an old friend of his and a fellow struggler in the cause of Ireland—honest and high-minded Tom Steele, who, in a moment of extreme exaltation, had written the letter alluded to. If his old friend had treated him harshly, was he to be taunted for not treating upon him, and running the chance of incurring his hands in his blood? He solemnly protested he should rather be written to the ground than shed the blood of his old and valued friend. (Applause.) He had been arranged for the day by the Duke of Wellington, and he should repeat there any words else. He had the good fortune to have the favourable opinion of Mr. Latouche, who had commissioned him to say, that no human consideration could induce him to sanction the resolutions proposed on Friday, and that his only object in attending the meeting on that day was to effect unanimity. (Hear, hear.) And what was the fact? Those resolutions were intended to him, and intended to injure him in his public capacity. It had been intimated to him that the Chairman had drawn a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Polignac, and knowing that the Marquis of Westmeath entertained a strong personal feeling against the Duke of Wellington, he did not choose to participate in such a charge against a man who had been the first to acknowledge the tri-coloured flag. He had been informed that the Marquis of Westmeath had indulged in such strong and personal language, that the feelings of females present were outraged and insulted; and he would ask, were the gentlemen assembled, as Irishmen, to be identified with such language? But he had declared, that if the Duke of Wellington should ever attempt such measures as those of Polignac, he should be one of the first to hurl him from his elevation, as Polignac had been. (Hear.) He had opposed the Duke of Wellington before, and should perhaps, do so often again. A crisis might arrive—they might be placed in the same situation as the French—(Cries of no, no, no.)—if so, and he spoke his individual opinion, one man should be found to raise his arm in the combat for liberty. (Great cheering.) He was the man that should do so. (Great applause.) Did that look like treason to Ireland? (Cheers.) He did not recollect that there were now any charges unnumbered. (Cries of no, no, no.) His bosom was open, and though he did not recognize the right of the meeting, and no man but himself could be charged against him, he would with heartfelt pleasure answer them. If they chose now to affix their signatures to a document intended to brand and stigmatize him as a public man, they might do so; but if they could not be satisfied with purity of motive, and zeal in the cause of the country—if they wished that country well, they would not sanction the calumny, weaken the force of the blow, which he should be ever ready to strike against the enemies of Ireland. (Loud applause.)

Mr. FITZSIMON, on account of the lateness of the hour, would not detain them with any observations on the question before them, with the awful importance of which he was duly impressed. Great stress had been laid by Mr. O'Connell Mahon on the fact, that the resolution carried on Thursday was the same proposed by him on the former day, and seconded by Mr. Dillon Balfour. In five minutes after, Mr. Mahon had told him that he regretted the circumstance, and that he should not have so acted; if he had been aware of the decision of the committee. (Hear, hear, hear.) He knew not what might be the private feelings of Lord Westmeath; but with the public opinion

delivered by his lordship he most cordially agreed. (Hear, hear.) After the refusal of Mr. Home to admit the persons assembled on the second day, after the entire body of the requisitionists, except Mr. Lawless, Mahon, and Jacob, had retired, he felt it his duty, as secretary, to remain, and witness the proceedings. Mr. Mahon stated that he was still determined to attend the meeting, and to state their opinions upon the deputation explicitly proposed. For his part, he should strongly state their opinion on being considered as the sole deputation against the distinguished individual in this country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fitzsimon concluded by expressing his decided approbation of the two first resolutions; he would going further with the third.

Mr. POSEY commenced by stating, that from the forward he should call his friend O'Connell Mahon, had deprived him of the J. P. which he had indicated a most legitimate return; by stating that those letters from before. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Regarding Mr. Lawless having been appointed by that gentleman in Meath, he found it entirely in leaving his hand upon this part of the whole, which he should designate the Lawless charge, and was not the man whom he should select. (Hear, hear.) Having disposed of that portion of the proceedings, respecting which an attempt had been made to brand the committee, had been fully explained by Fitzpatrick, who stated that a shilling was paid by the only who were first admitted, and that the door was thrown open to the world. (Hear, hear.) The necessary expenses should be paid in some way, and the committee here explained that it was not new, for it had been done at the provincial meetings in Carlow, Milford, Limerick, and other places. And would ever trampled on the rights of the people who were interested in a similar payment? (Applause.) O'Connell Mahon stated that the Catholics of Ireland were not so much interested in going to France as the committee of such a nature was enough for him to put his hand upon the second day, and to say that it was not a pro per person to be selected. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS then addressed the meeting, and stated his right to pass the resolutions proposed, and while he admitted the conduct of Mr. Lawless, he would not say that he had a secret that other people were not aware of. Mr. O'Connell Mahon's conduct was not honorable, and he denied the competency of the meeting to adopt such proceedings as were only worthy of a mob. Mr. BRADY then proceeded to reply. He would defend the conduct of the Marquis of Westmeath at the meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, and commented on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell Mahon and Mr. Lawless in severe terms, and appealed to the amendment of Mr. Ottiwell, and appealed to the meeting to negative it, and adopt the resolutions he proposed.

After some dispute as to order, Mr. Ottiwell was also asked to explain the amendments he put forward, and he conceived that he had been misunderstood. The amendment was then put from the chair, and Mr. John Doyle declared it negative, but a division was demanded by his supporters, tellers were appointed. Mr. Ottiwell, Mr. John Reynolds, on the one side, and Mr. Forde and Mr. Costello, on the other, were the tellers selected. The requisitionists withdrew into an adjacent room, where their names were taken, and after their return to the meeting the numbers were declared by Mr. O'Connell.

Against the amendment..... 32
For the amendment..... 31
Majority..... 1

The question was put on the three resolutions of Mr. Brady together, at the choice of Mr. O'Connell Mahon who preferred that course to putting them separate, as Mr. Chairman declared the eyes had it. A division was called for, which was ascertained by the previous result, and announced to be—

For the resolutions..... 23
Against them..... 42
Majority..... 19

Mr. MURPHY then proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Marquis of Westmeath for his dignified conduct in the chair at the meeting of Wednesday, and in his committee on Thursday, which passed almost unanimously. Mr. O'CONNOR MAHON then proceeded to address the meeting. He disclaimed their authority, and said he had persist in going to Paris. He added that Mr. Lawless authorized him to state that the resolutions just adopted were his own, and that he would not subject himself to the disgrace of censuring his friend O'Connell Mahon in any manner.

Mr. OTTIWELL protested against the vote of thanks to the Marquis of Westmeath. Mr. T. REYNOLDS then moved that William Murphy should take the chair, and that the marked duty of the meeting should be given to Sir John M. Doyle. (Cries of no, no.) For his admirable conduct during the proceedings of Friday, which was seconded, and carried unanimously. At this period the meeting presented a scene of confusion and clamour. Individuals crying out to be heard, rendering each other quite inaudible, and so a majority of the room struggling with each other. Some persons proposed a resolution of unshaken confidence in Mr. O'Connell Mahon, and a question arose as to the violation of the chair before it was proposed, as it was declared that the chairman had retired before the proposal was made. The requisitionists then retired, and left the place to the persons who had formed the substance of their proceedings. There was a considerable number present, and Mr. Ottiwell was called to the chair, when the vote of adjournment Mr. Mahon was again proposed, and passed. From the confusion, our reporters were unable to take notes of the proceedings, and retired.

AFFAIR OF HONOR. On Thursday, at ten o'clock, Mr. Lawless was brought in custody before the Magistrates of the Head Police-office, Dublin, who informed him that they had sent for him in consequence of having received information that he contemplated a breach of the peace. Mr. Lawless said it was quite true he had done so, but there was now no intention of the kind, as he had received apologies from the two gentlemen on whom he had found it necessary to call. Alderman Darley said he was very happy to hear what he said, they would therefore receive for the present his own personal recognizance, and he had not friends prepared, they would give him time to provide them. Mr. Lawless entered into this security and departed. At three o'clock Mr. J. C. Brady was brought to the Board-room it appearing that he was one of the gentlemen with whom the breach of the peace was apprehended. He entered into the required securities and departed.

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Insects, per head. 10s. 6d.
Plants, per head. 10s. 6d.
Fruit, per head. 10s. 6d.
Vegetables, per head. 10s. 6d.
Flowers, per head. 10s. 6d.
Minerals, per head. 10s. 6d.
Metals, per head. 10s. 6d.
Stones, per head. 10s. 6d.
Clays, per head. 10s. 6d.
Sands, per head. 10s. 6d.
Soils, per head. 10s. 6d.
Woods, per head. 10s. 6d.
Buildings, per head. 10s. 6d.
Furniture, per head. 10s. 6d.
Clothing, per head. 10s. 6d.
Books, per head. 10s. 6d.
Papers, per head. 10s. 6d.
Instruments, per head. 10s. 6d.
Tools, per head. 10s. 6d.
Machinery, per head. 10s. 6d.
Vehicles, per head. 10s. 6d.
Ships, per head. 10s. 6d.
Aircraft, per head. 10s. 6d.
Vessels, per head. 10s. 6d.
Structures, per head. 10s. 6d.
Works, per head. 10s. 6d.
Factories, per head. 10s. 6d.
Mills, per head. 10s. 6d.
Docks, per head. 10s. 6d.
Harbours, per head. 10s. 6d.
Canals, per head. 10s. 6d.
Rivers, per head. 10s. 6d.
Lakes, per head. 10s. 6d.
Mountains, per head. 10s. 6d.
Hills, per head. 10s. 6d.
Valleys, per head. 10s. 6d.
Plains, per head. 10s. 6d.
Coasts, per head. 10s. 6d.
Islands, per head. 10s. 6d.
Peninsulas, per head. 10s. 6d.
Archipelagos, per head. 10s. 6d.
Straits, per head. 10s. 6d.
Isthmuses, per head. 10s. 6d.
Trenches, per head. 10s. 6d.
Saddles, per head. 10s. 6d.
Ipsos, per head. 10s. 6d.
Promontories, per head. 10s. 6d.
Capes, per head. 10s. 6d.
Points, per head. 10s. 6d.
Necks, per head. 10s. 6d.
Spurs, per head. 10s. 6d.
Ridges, per head. 10s. 6d.
Slopes, per head. 10s. 6d.
Escarpments, per head. 10s. 6d.
Plateaus, per head. 10s. 6d.
Terraunces, per head. 10s. 6d.
Moorlands, per head. 10s. 6d.
Downs, per head. 10s. 6d.
Heaths, per head. 10s. 6d.
Commons, per head. 10s. 6d.
Woods, per head. 10s. 6d.
Plantations, per head. 10s. 6d.
Parklands, per head. 10s. 6d.
Orchards, per head. 10s. 6d.
Vineyards, per head. 10s. 6d.
Gardens, per head. 10s. 6d.
Parks, per head. 10s. 6d.
Reservoirs, per head. 10s. 6d.
Lakes, per head. 10s. 6d.
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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—As your impartial and highly respectable paper is in extensive circulation in this part of the country, I beg to leave to the columns for a few lines, respecting the monstrous abuse committed in this town on the Sabbath day.

Six days shall thou labour (saith the Lord), and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord, thy God—on it thou shalt do no manner of work.

I also beg to remark (and it is the eternal shame of the town) that there are but two Protestant shopkeepers in this town, and that they are the only two who keep their shops shut on Sundays.

Something ought to be done to prevent this growing evil. The Magistrate, or the Police, or the Priests, ought to exercise their authority to put an end to such scandalous practices.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your obedient, humble servant.

HIBERNUS.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE—EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. H. G. CURRAN stated, that the third resolution, proposed by Mr. Brady, embraced two points to which he should apply himself with all possible brevity.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON stated, that he should have considered it expedient to have confined to Mr. Lawless the construction of the address, neither would he have selected the honourable member for France as the organ of expressing his opinion to France.

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to this object, instead of spending their time by one gentleman attacking another.

Mr. PUNNETT continued by saying—This meeting has not been convened by public advertisement—it has been got up with the consent of a few individuals; but he (Mr. P.) as a requisitionist was not privy to it, and he therefore objected in toto to its right to pass resolutions.

Mr. JOHN OTTIVELL—I must request to be heard even to that.

Mr. PUNNETT said he should at once close with the proposition of the chairman. They should not in any way endeavour to take away from the value of the compliment intended to be paid to the French.

Mr. JOHN OTTIVELL said, that as one of those who had lent his voice, humble as it was, to forward the objects of the late meeting, he should wish to say a few words as to the present.

Mr. J. C. BRADY stated that the present meeting was for considering the propriety of adjourning, in order to give Mr. Mahon and Mr. Lawless an opportunity of knowing what was intended to be done, when Mr. Mahon and other friends of Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON entered the room.

Mr. OTTIVELL denied the competency of O'GORMAN MAHON, Mr. Lawless, or any other man taking from him (Mr. O.) his right. They could not talk from any requisitionist's right to be present.

Mr. T. RYLANDS said, that he should have considered it expedient to have followed the plan pointed out by Mr. Ottivell, under ordinary circumstances; but in what a situation did they find themselves?

Mr. PUNNETT said, that he also wished to know what was the object of this meeting.

Mr. LATORCHE replied that they had met together to consider, under the unhappy circumstances that had occurred, what was best to be done. The requisitionists had convened a meeting to offer their usual of praise to the heroic conduct of the French in the combat, and their mode of success. Certain circumstances to defeat the object of the meeting had occurred. The gentlemen who signed the requisition must be anxious to carry that object into effect, and for this they had assembled together, but the object could not be accomplished unless they laid aside all angry feelings, and be should wish that they would attend

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and should always be the advocate of popular rights. The journal with which he was connected was distinguished for its advocacy of their rights—it was the bold, firm, and manful exponent of the people's rights.

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of doing so. It was only by accident that he had heard from his friend and relative, Mr. Stanton, of the present meeting. He had a short time before gone into the Registrar's office, when Mr. Stanton told him that he was going down to a meeting of the requisitionists.

Mr. STANTON begged to correct Mr. Mahon. There was nothing said about Sir John M. Doyle, and he (Mr. S.) then told him, that it was probable he would find Mr. Barrett in the place where he was going to, a meeting of the requisitionists.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON observed, that it was quite correct—but it was Sir John Doyle he sought for, to procure from him the resolutions which had been passed the first day, and which, as chairman of the second day's meeting, he was entitled to.

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Mr. LAWLESS—Certainly not. (Cries order, and leaves.)

Mr. MATTOS hoped that every thing would be carried on good humouredly. (Here there were loud cries of "adjourn, adjourn the Meeting to Monday.") All that had been said there would be in the papers in the morning; he came there to account for his conduct, and it would be rather unfair that accusations should be published against him without an explanation from him attached to it.

Mr. STANTON said, that as far as he was concerned, he was disposed to postpone the report until after the meeting on Monday. (Hear.)

At this period Mr. LATORCHE conceiving that the meeting was diverging from the purpose for which he took the chair was about leaving it, when Mr. J. S. CROSS, of the Morning Register, requested that he might be allowed to vindicate himself from the assertion of Mr. Mahon, that the report to the Register was false, and after a mutual explanation, the gentlemen shook hands, and expressed amicable feelings towards each other.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON said, that he was ready to make every sacrifice to secure unanimity. He was not bound to leave Dublin for France in the morning. He, however, re-visited himself as the envoy of the people. (Loud laughter.) He knew that others differed with him in that opinion, but he certainly considered himself as the envoy of the Irish people. (Laughter.) However, he was willing, by postponing his journey, to do every thing which would convey in the most agreeable manner, the compliment they intended to pay the French nation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. COSTELLO trusted that the meeting would not separate without adopting a resolution which would lead to a final and dignified arrangement, rendered imperatively necessary by the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. He trusted that they would not be turned aside from their purpose in order to gratify any feeling of petty private vanity.

Mr. COSTELLO, in continuation—Mr. Lawless may cry "poh, poh," but I tell him that private vanity has contributed to cause our present differences. (Hear, hear, hear.) I am an humble man, and being so, I trust, an honest man, although I have never laid claim to an exclusive patent for integrity—and although I do not stand on the high pinnacle of character upon which Mr. Lawless is placed. (Hear, and laughter.)

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON wished, before any determination was come to, that there should be an understanding that no publication of the proceedings of that meeting should take place.

Mr. M. COSTELLO—On what principle can the meeting interfere to prevent publication?—surely we cannot attempt to control the press.

Mr. COSTELLO regretted that differences of opinion still continued to prevail; the hour was very late, and, as circumstances obliged him to take his departure, he ardently desired that some course should be adopted which would afford a prospect of unanimity.

Mr. CONWAY expressed a similar hope. He did not, however, think it would be fair to exclude the public from a knowledge of the proceedings at that meeting, in which they must necessarily take so deep an interest. Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON had given his answer, which was certainly an able one, and he could not, therefore, have any just grounds of objection against the publication of the proceedings. At all events, the press would exercise its own discretion.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—I have not yet given one-tenth of my answer, and if a publication is suffered to take place, I shall proceed in my vindication against the charges brought against me.

Mr. J. SHERIDAN said he was connected with the editorial department of the Morning Post, and he did not feel himself at liberty to give an assurance that no publication of the proceedings should take place in that journal. He had no disposition to delay the meeting at that advanced hour, by giving his opinions upon the subject which had brought them together; but he could not refrain from remarking that if some arrangement to restore unanimity were not adopted, all that had been done for a great and noble purpose would, to use a familiar phrase, "end in a bottle of snake." (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. STANTON observed that a difference of opinion seemed to prevail, not only in the meeting, but amongst the gentlemen connected with the press, as to the propriety of postponing the publication of the proceedings. Under these circumstances, and as, from the lateness of the hour, any account of the proceedings which could be supplied for the next day must necessarily be a very inadequate report—a mere sketch which could not well exhibit the merits of either side, it would suggest that the publication of what had transpired should be delayed, upon the condition that Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON should, in the mean time, delay his departure for France. (Hear, hear, hear.) Any attempt to control the press would be unavailing; but the postponement which he suggested, while it would not deprive the public of the full knowledge of the proceedings, would remove the ground of objection put forward by Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON, who would be able to give any further explanations he might think proper at the next meeting. (Hear, hear, hear.) It appeared to be generally understood that no decision should be come to that night; so that no matter how long they might continue the discussion, the same ground would have to be gone over when next they assembled.

Here Mr. LATORCHE expressed his regret that particular engagements obliged him to leave the meeting; and he having vacated the Chair, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY was called on to preside.

Mr. P. COSTELLO observed that the question on Monday would be the deputation; the only subject now was a vote of thanks to Mr. Latorche.

Mr. M. COSTELLO was unwilling it should go forth to the public that Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON had not a full opportunity for his vindication.

Mr. FORD here interposed. The only question was, he said, a vote of thanks to Mr. Latorche. They should pass that vote, and then adjourn or separate.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON stated that he came to the meeting by accident, and spoke under an impression that nothing should go forth to the public. Such being the case, if a syllable of what had transpired should be published, his confidence should be withdrawn from those whom he regarded as honourable men.

The resolution of thanks to Mr. Latorche was then passed, and the meeting separated.

