





O'CONNELL FUND.

MEETING AT ENNISCORTHY, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

(Reported specially for the Waterford Chronicle.)

On Sunday last, a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of our beloved countryman, DANIEL O'CONNELL, took place at the Lancasterian Room, Ennisclorthy, for the purpose of re-animating the collection of the national tribute.

At one o'clock, the Chair was taken by Mr. BOLGOSA, who stated that he felt proud to behold such an assemblage of his countrymen, every individual of whom he was conscious was every anxious to evince substantially his high veneration for the regenerator of our country at this particular crisis, when a tribute from the humblest amongst us to that great and good man must show the nation of our political feelings with his, and convince his slandering foes how futile are their efforts to tarnish the lustre of his resplendent fame.

On moving the first resolution, Doctor SKELTON spoke nearly as follows:—The resolution I am about submitting to the consideration of this numerous meeting will, I trust, meet with that unanimous adoption to which, in my view, it is so justly entitled. When I look around on this respectable assemblage, full of ardent feeling and spirited views—many of whom, I find, have already subscribed to the grateful tribute which we have now assembled to enlarge—I feel my heart expand, and my soul buoyed up, by the hope that while such a spirit pervades us, better days are in store for Old Ireland. (Cheers.) Our Chairman has given us an explanatory view of the object of the meeting, and the meritorious services of our admired Leader, which is highly creditable to his patriotic sentiments. The many splendid proofs which our great Liberator has given of his inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country, and the great sacrifices he has made as a lawyer, of the first eminence, to prove his political integrity beyond the reach of sophistry or suspicion.

Neither the frowns of a despotic power, nor the artful opposition of his political enemies, will retard his glorious career. Resting his country's cause on the broad basis of justice and truth, he will pursue his manly course with all that zeal and ability which so conspicuously mark his public life, because his object, as well as ours, is to promote the union, liberty, and happiness of our common country, by legal and constitutional means. (Cheers.) His indefatigable exertions, both in and out of Parliament, deservedly call forth the warmest expressions of our gratitude and admiration. After some other observations, Dr. Skelton concluded by proposing his resolution.

On moving the second resolution, Mr. WYRRA remarked, that were the political enemies of Mr. O'Connell present at that meeting, they would feel by rain was the endeavour to depreciate his character in the estimation of his fellow countrymen. The feelings that had been expressed there that day, would be trusted, be re-echoed throughout the country, thereby attesting the high place which he holds in the affections of the Irish people.

Mr. Dwyer, in seconding this resolution, spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman—That the delinquency of a patriot is much to be deplored, I presume we all deeply feel—that an individual who has, for a series of years, combated corruption, and through the medium of an independent Journal inculcated the great principles of civil and religious liberty—that such an individual should now descend from the elevated position he once occupied, and become the hireling of a despot, is not only to be generally regretted but universally execrated. The higher the pinnacle the more ruinous its fall, yet happily the fall of the pillar has been harmless in its effects. We can spare the crumbled ornament, and exult in the consolatory reflection, that we have with us not only the Freeman, Register, Pilot, Morning Post, Waterford Chronicle, and the greater portion of the independent Irish Provincial Press, but that several of the respectable London Journals are now taking a liberal view of our just and glorious cause, the Repeal of the Union. The ark of our liberties is adrift, the pilot Liberator at the helm, and will not the people stand by and cheerfully aid him not alone in warding off the pitiful squalls to be encountered on Cape Conway, but in combating the powerful tornado of corruption from Treasury Ocean. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, will set our course right in the channel of freedom, when we shall be waited by the gales of patriotism, and arrive, after a thirty years' absence, at the haven of legislative regeneration. Mr. Chairman, as we are all acquainted with the splendid and patriotic virtues of the great man to whom this day we offer a renewed tribute of our confidence, admiration, and esteem, I feel it unnecessary to say more of him than, that in addition to his other splendid services he has, in all human probability, been the means, within the last few days, of averting, by his wise counsel, anarchy and civil strife from the land. (Hear, hear.)

Yes, Mr. Chairman, the official minion of Castle Iniquity has been defeated by his prudence. Now worthy of emulation, how enviable is the conduct of the regenerator, when we behold the ladies of Ennisclorthy, whose glowing patriotism can only be equalled by the purity of their minds and the charms of their persons, when we behold them so kindly and generously adding lustre to the O'Connell Fund—

Yes, Erin my country, thy broken thou art. There's a lustre within thee that ne'er will decay. A spirit that beams through each suffering part, And still shines forth ere long, casting thy dawn away. Mr. DWYER sat down amidst loud cheers.

advocate, by tendering our humble support in the indefatigable exertions he is making to bring about that great national measure which must be the salvation of our country—a Repeal of the Union. Only take a short retrospect of the comparative wealth, happiness, and comfort enjoyed by this country previous to the passing of that fatal measure, the Union. Behold her hardy sons employed in every lucrative branch of manufacture, and rising fast to the independence of a free nation, when on a sudden her prospects are blasted—the cup of hope dashed from her lips, and instead of being the green isle of the West, she is destined to become a barren and deserted land. Yes, Sir, I say barren and deserted, for so it would seem the intriguing intrigues of that base measure intended her to be. Her manufactures depressed, national industry discouraged, her annual produce and capital exported to other countries, and pauperism stalking over the land. This is a state of things calling loudly for remedy, and, therefore, let us one and all as Irishmen, whether Protestant or Catholic, Presbyterian or Quaker, unite with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, in endeavouring to bring back our resident Parliament, by which means only Ireland can become what she ought to be—

"The first flower of the earth," (Cheers.) "And first gem of the sea." (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. DWYER proposed three hearty cheers for the ladies of Ennisclorthy, who contributed so cheerfully to swell the O'Connell Fund, which being seconded by Mr. Doyle, were given with enthusiastic acclamation. Before the meeting separated, subscriptions poured in, and in a few minutes £30 were collected, making in the aggregate about £90. Shortly after the meeting dispersed, giving three cheers for Old Ireland and her Liberator.

MR. O'CONNELL. The following appears in the London Sunday Observer:—"Mr. O'Connell, it will be seen, has declared his intention to keep Ireland in a state of agitation, which he deems much better for her at present than repose. Last session he was taunted by some of his countrymen in parliament with holding a language in Ireland different from his peaceable demeanour in that house. It is said, an opinion prevails amongst some members of the late Catholic Association who have been since returned to parliament, that these taunts would not have been used had not Mr. O'Connell's determination never again to be concerned in an affair of honour been well known; and that in consequence of this feeling, they mean to resort on any member that they may consider exceeding the usual parliamentary license in his remarks on Mr. O'Connell."

REPEAL OF THE UNION DINNER IN CORK. On Sunday there was a meeting in Cork, preparatory to the great Repeal of the Union Dinner, to be held in that city. A committee consisting of six members of the Chamber of Commerce, and eighteen operative, were appointed to regulate the price for the dinner, and the liquors that should be used at it. The price is supposed, will not be more than 2s. 6d. a ticket, and only two tumblers of punch allowed to each individual. The Cork Chronicle says, "a good deal of humour mixed in this part of the discussion, but beneath it was a steady and self-denying principle of determination, which proved that it was the determination of the people engaged in it to make the entertainment only subsidiary to the great political object they contemplated."

EXPORTATION OF GOLD—IRELAND. A private letter from London, after alluding to the increased exportation of bullion, particularly gold, which has of late taken place, says, "We find in the very heart of the city peculiar demonstration of what is going on; almost every day in the present week some of the Dover coaches have been seen loading at the door of the Bullion Office in the Bank, and it is said to have been ascertained, by an application for the purchase of some, that no bar gold remains in the Bank, and that the whole deposit there consists of sovereigns alone. The demand for gold is further affirmed not to be for the continent merely, but large sums are sending to Ireland. In consequence of this subject having been much discussed to-day on the Changes, we have made some endeavours to ascertain the true state of the case. There would be no difficulty in dealing with the question in the bank, but in this, owing to the system of secrecy adopted, there is so little certainty, that we have met with one account stating that there are in the Bullion Office, £11,000,000 in sovereigns, and with another that the stock is not more than £6,000,000 to £7,000,000. Much depends, however, on the cause for which the gold is required, and as the supply for France and the Continent is called for by the state of credit, rather than from any advantage, commercially speaking, while that from Ireland springs from mere apprehension of a run upon the banks in that country, it follows that the export for it must be but temporary, and that the greater portion of it will speedily find its way back again. Probably, and such is the opinion of many practical men, an abstraction for the amount of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in gold, would answer all the purposes required, and as the purchase of it must take a corresponding amount in bank notes out of circulation, the latter conclusion seems to be that there is not at present ground for any alarm on the subject. It is easy to see that the feverish state of the money market will cause, for some time to come, no want of topics of apprehension, whether real or imaginary."

MR. MARCUS COSTELLO. This gentleman has postponed his mission to the North until after Term, the interests of his clients having made his professional services indispensable. INDICATIONS OF WAR. There is a continued demand for salt petrate the highest prices lately obtained. Many orders for the Continent have been completed.—London Paper. A private letter from London states that all the regiments of the Guards, in that metropolis and its vicinity, have been for some days under orders to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.—Their destination is not mentioned.

CHOLERA MORBUS IN RUSSIA. We regret to state that the latest accounts from Moscow announce, that the cholera was raging there to a most destructive extent. The proportion which the deaths bear to the number of persons attacked is said to be very large.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

In consequence of a report having been generally circulated that his Majesty would open the house in person today, an immense number of people assembled in St. James's Park, Parliament-street, and Palace-yard, in hopes of seeing their Sovereign; but great was their disappointment on being informed by the officers that his Majesty would not deliver the speech till the 2d of November, as it is always usual to swear in the members of a New Parliament previous to the Royal Speech being delivered. On Tuesday his Majesty will come down in state and open both houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, in his robes, took his seat on the woolsack, and the Commissioners, in their robes, for opening the house, then took their seats; they were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Lord Rosslyn, and the Duke of Buckingham. Shortly after the House of Commons was summoned to attend the Lords, when the commission was read to them; they then retired to choose their Speaker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. At twelve o'clock the Lord Steward, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, entered the long gallery, to administer the oath of allegiance to those members who might present themselves. Among them we noticed Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. Inglis, Sir Jas. Scarlett, Mr. Brougham (in his gown), Aldermen Witham and Ward in their senatorial robes. His Grace continued administering the oath till two o'clock. At that time there were no less than two hundred members in the House. At a quarter after two the House was summoned to attend the Lords, and afterwards to choose the Speaker.

On the return of the Members to the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton was unanimously chosen speaker. Sir ROBERT PEEL subsequently moved the adjournment of the House, and the motion having been seconded by Mr. Brougham, was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

MR. O'CONNELL and the other members are expected to take the oath to-morrow.

THE KING'S SPEECH. LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25.—The King's Speech is not yet determined upon, and a considerable difference of opinion exists in the Cabinet respecting the course to be pursued with respect to Ireland, as well as the manner in which the subject is to be alluded to by his Majesty.—Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.

THE KING'S SPEECH. (From the Morning Herald of Tuesday.) King's Speeches, which were formerly looked to as State documents of the highest authority and interest, have, of late years, sunk into a kind of inoffensive routine, which has both degraded the Royal character and talents of the Statesmen whom they have emanated. A new reign opens to the country a new era, and affords to the Statesmen of the present time an opportunity of recasting both the King and the country from the degradation into which the convenient insipidity of these modern Parliamentary speeches have fallen; and not only does the circumstance of a new reign call for this alteration, but the new and interesting situation in which both our own country and Europe are placed demand from the monarch, on his first address to a new Parliament, such a declaration of the views and policy of his Ministers, as may leave no doubt in the minds of reasonable men but that they are feelingly alive to the awful duties of their situation, and such a statement of their policy, as the world at large, and their own population in particular, may clearly understand. Of the composition of the King's Speech the writer does not care so much as for the matter. A practical writer, like Mr. Caning, could have penned, had he been permitted, a speech which would have descended to posterity as a model in its way. Of the present Administration, if we except the Noble Premier's own despatches from the field of battle, there is not, we believe, a single individual who can be accused of the vulgarity of ever having written a line for the Press, and the forthcoming speech, therefore, will possess all the freshness of a writer unbacked in the way of types; but, whatever may be the nature of its contents, the indignities displayed of late years will, we trust, be laid aside. The sorry attempt to propitiate all parties by satisfying none, will not, we hope, be resorted to, but that the expectations of Europe and the country will be gratified, by an open, explicit, and manly avowal of the views and policy which the greatest of its monarchs has designed for the greatest of his kingdoms. We do not wish to see our King's Speeches diverging into the interminable "lengths" of an American President's dissertation. At present the one resembles the turbid waters of Fleet Ditch, as compared to the wide-spread rapids of the Mississippi. If our Statesmen would take a middle course, and give us something worthy of the stately and majestic Thames in its progress to the ocean, the national vanity would be flattered, and the national character would be benefited.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT. The Spectator of Sunday has published a very laborious and useful analytical review of the composition of the new House of Commons, for the beneficial purpose of showing the members in their relation to their constituency. From the details in this document we collect the following results:—

ENGLAND. Nominees returned by their kindred or themselves. 125. Nominees returned by other patronage. 119. Members for open cities and boroughs. 117. County Members. 84. County Members. 12. Members for boroughs. 12. Chiefly under direct proprietary or local family influence.

SCOTLAND. County Members. 30. Members for boroughs. 13. All under direct aristocratical proprietary or close co-operative influence; number of electors of the whole, a few hundred individuals.

IRELAND. County Members. 64. Members for boroughs. 50. 31 of the County Members are returned by the ascendant influence of Peers, and 22 of the boroughs by Peers and borough proprietors.

TOTAL. Relations of Peers in Parliament. 264. In place or receipt of pension. 153. Country gentlemen. 127. Officers of the army. 25. Officers of the navy. 21. Officers of the militia. 7. Lawyers. 62. Merchants and tradesmen. 83. Bankers. 36.

New members (England). 26. New Members (Wales). 4. New Members (Scotland). 8. New Members (Ireland). 45. Total of New Members. 112.

MEMORANDUM. The Steward acknowledges to have received from Sir Edward St. George, Mayor, on the 26th and 27th inst., 1s. 1d. worth of Bread and 10s. 2s. 11d. of Beer, sold by Market Jury.



Her Majesty has desired that patterns of the richest and most beautiful silks, of the manufacture of Spitalfields, should be forwarded to Saint James's Palace, in order that her Majesty may select a dress to appear in at the grand Civic Festival on the 9th of November. The message has given the greatest joy to the poor weavers, who anticipate the most favourable results from the example set by her Majesty.

The Duchess of Wellington has been seriously indisposed for some time past, at her residence at Stratfieldsay. The Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of Dublin have arrived at No. 2, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, for the purpose of presenting addresses of congratulation and invitation to their Majesties.

Lord GEORGE PAGET.—We are happy to hear that Lord George Paget, whose dreadful accident left at first but little hopes of recovery, is, under great surgical skill, likely to do well. He was conveyed home on Saturday upon a litter, his noble father riding by his side.

Lord and Lady Langford, and the Honourable Mr. Rowley, have arrived from Ireland, at the residence of Mr. Charles Dwyer, (his Lordship's brother-in-law), Chester-street, Belgrave-square, London.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—We have heard that a Marchioness, lately appointed to an official situation has grown weary of her Noble Lord's society, and fled with a son of Mars, about half her own age.

Lord Stowell has, for a length of time, been so great an invalid as to be unable to leave his chamber. Corriges have within the last week been seen rolling into town in every direction, and it is supposed that by the end of this week London will be filled with them as has been known in the month of October.—London Paper.

It is said that a first-floor of one of the houses on Ludgate-hill has been let for the trifling sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, to view the Royal and Civic Processions on the 9th of November.

An application is to be made in the ensuing Parliament for a railway from London to Brighton. MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is reported that Mr. Oriol will shortly marry the eldest daughter of Lady Caroline Barham.

His Grace the Lord Primate, the Ladies Catherine and Ann Beresford, the Misses Beresford and suite, and the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Bradenell and suite, have arrived at the Hilton Hotel, Dublin.

Mr. Napper of Lougherow, has addressed the electors of the county Meath, in the event of a vacancy arising. It is whispered in Paris that the Counsel employed by Prince Polignac has refused to undertake his defence on any other ground than that of his conduct having been caused by mental aberration. The accuser, it is said, is anxious to have his life saved on any terms, even by becoming the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

It is said that his Majesty intends to present to the First Life Guards a pair of silver kettle-drums, similar to those given by George III to the Blues. A QUEER NAME.—The Age states that one of the Peel family has been lately christened "Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia Silegus Quintus Horatius Placcus Swiss Jupiter Baggus Arthur Wellesley Peel." The Choral lady, who rejoiced in the sponsorial and baptismal appellation, of Anna Maria Matilda Sophia Adelaide Fudge, would hide her diminished head if she heard Miss Peel's name announced.

FOREKNOWLEDGE WITHOUT FORESIGHT.—A peasant had his fortune told by an astrologer, who, afterwards demanded payment. "How?" said the peasant, with an air of surprise; "you, who know the present, the past, and the future, is it possible that you should not have known that I had no money to pay you! Go, go—you are an impostor!"

BRANCH OF DISCIPLINE.—During the last training of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, the following ludicrous incident occurred.—A non-commissioned officer finding that one of the privates arrived late at parade, told him that he would condone him. "If you do," replied the latter, "I'm—" "If I don't rise your rear." The private happened to be his officer's landlord.—Bath Chronicle.

DREAMS DEPEND VERY MUCH UPON SUPPERS.—Fuseli and Dryden, when they aimed at magnificent images, used to sup on raw steaks. Mrs. Haddiffe, who sought for terrible images, ate the most indigestible substances. Mr. Colley Gratton, during the gestation of a "headache" novel, may sup on devils, with tumblers of portwine. It is of some importance to have a rule by which sleep may be procured, for every man is not a Napoleon or a Quin. Mr. Macneish gives one that is infallible.—"If a man, as soon as he lays his head on his pillow, can manage to get rid of his ideas, he is morally certain to fall asleep." This explains most satisfactorily how men who have few ideas are ready sleepers. Early rising has been practised by almost all men who have distinguished themselves by science, literature, or the arts. Homer, Virgil, Horace, Frederick the Great, and Charles the Twelfth, were all early risers; so is the Duke of Wellington.—Spectator.

HOW TO MAKE A MAN OUT OF TWO CHURCHMEN.—A very poor Friar, said to a rich Parson, "You and I would make a very good friar; you have made a vow of poverty, and I observe it."

There are 193 newspapers published in the State of New York, exclusive of religious papers. Twenty-seven of the number are published in the City of New York.—New York Gazette.

AN ESCORT DISCOVERED.

Last autumn I often visited the Ripa Grande, situated on the banks of the Tiber. There is a custom-house, and wine shops, much frequented by the citizens, who resort there for the purpose of drinking port (foreign) and anchovies, and Ascoli olives. One evening I found only one person present; he, by courtesy, returned my bow, and I took my seat near him. The attention of the stranger being entirely taken up in the plate of anchovies, and the stick of wine placed before him, I had leisure to make my observations. He appeared to be about the age of 40; his deportment had a military frankness about it, and his stature was of the middle size; the complexion swarthy, hair, a light brown, straight, wavy, and straggling; his hazel eye full of fire and expression; the features of the true Scandinavian cast, heavy, and plain, but a good natured smile made them far from unpleasant; large mustaches quite curled his lips, and gave him an air of stern nobleness, that commanded respect. His dress a close-buttoned coat, dingy from wear, but well-brushed.—There was a careless dexterity about the whole that bespoke the man of rank. Who can he be? I racked my brains in conjecturing, and at last I came to the resolution of shaking off my national reserve by addressing him, when he arose, and, bowing with an air of habitual condescension, departed. I then became tormented by an insatiable curiosity to know something of so mysterious a being; and I asked the landlord, who declared that he was quite as much anxious to know as myself, and that he had been several times at his house, and only knew he was a German, and very deaf.—Resolving to discover, if possible, the character and habits of that person, I frequented the coffee-houses and haunts of the German artists; but all was in vain. Some months had passed away in fruitless search, when I went to see the ceremonies of the holy week, and being a privileged person, I was permitted to enter into the inner barrier. I saw among the distinguished persons present, the one who had so haunted my mind, dressed in full uniform, and decorated with several orders. It was the King of Bavaria.—Ithacaum.

ROYAL ANECDOTE.—The ex-King of Saxony, when his late brother was on his death-bed, was told by his confessor, that if he would vow to make a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, his brother should die, and he should ascend the Throne. He made the vow, his brother died, and he reigned. But when the time arrived for fulfilling his pledge, he found that his duties and labours rendered it impossible. After much discussion amongst his ghostly fathers, he compromised the matter by agreeing to scramble on his knee, up and down the great gallery in his palace, for a certain time every day, until he should have Dresden and Jerusalem. His Majesty had performed a great part of his feat when interrupted by his rebellious subjects.—Literary Gazette.

FREEDOM IN AMERICA.—The following advertisement is from the Baltimore Chronicle:—"Cash for Negroes. The subscriber will at all times give higher prices for Slaves than any purchaser who is now, or may be hereafter, in the market. He may be found at his residence, in Pratt-street road, near the intersection of the Washington and Frederick road; the house is a white one, a little off the road, on the right when going to Washington city, with trees in front.—Austin Woolfolk."

AN ECONOMIST.—Y—, when Manager of the King's theatre, directed it on the most saving plan. A wag of the theatre described his parsimony by the following story:—One day, looking down into a boyshead of lamp-oil, which was nearly empty, he fell in; his cries soon brought the lamplighters to his assistance; when pulled out, he desired them to hang him by a peg over the cask, till all the oil should drip from him.

This practice of mixing the flowers of seeds of plants with cheese was common among the Romans. Thyme was generally used by them. That a similar method was pursued in the middle ages is apparent, from an anecdote told of Chaucer. When travelling without attendants, he arrived at a bishop's palace; it was a fast day, and the bishop, having no fish, was obliged to set cheese before the monarch. Observing some small specks (perhaps seeds) in it, and mistaking them for rotten parts, he took the trouble of picking them out. The bishop then told him he was throwing away the best parts of the cheese; on this the monarch ate it as it was, and liked it so much, that he ordered the bishop to send him every year two cases of such cheese to Aix-la-Chapelle.

When Arras, a fortified town of France, was anciently besieged by the French, the Spaniards, who were in possession of it, wrote over the principal gate— "Quand les Francois prendront Arras, Les souris mangeront les chats." When the French shall take Arras, The mice shall eat the cats.

The French having taken the town, contented themselves with erasing the letter p, leaving the inscription thus:—"Quand les Francois prendront Arras, Les souris mangeront les chats." When the French shall yield up Arras, The mice shall eat the cats.

STANZAS FROM AN ENGLISH SONG. (BY T. W. BAYLY.) (From the Water's Wraith for 1831.) I thank you for that downcast look, And for that blushing cheek; I would not have you raise your eyes, I would not have you speak. I would not have you speak, Though mute, I deem you eloquent, I ask no other sign, While thus your little hand remains Conquidly in mine.

I know you fair would fain be free, The little tears that steal from me, Unbidden forth, and half betray The anxious fears you feel; Your little longest and I hardly kept The ghastly little most part; When freely weep—I could not live A cell, unfeeling heart.

You shud to have your mother's noot, Though on my suit she smiled, An' I, avaring o' my wish though, Gave up her darling child; Sign not her tears, she ne'er dry'd them, Kin' deeds from more than one— She'll gaze upon her daughter's smile, Supported by her son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks Reliance on my truth; An' I never shall unthinkingly wound Your unexpecting youth; If fate should frown, an' anxious thoughts Oppress your husband's mind, Oh! never fear to cling to me— I could not be untrue.

