The Waterford Chronicle.

"TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.—TACITUS.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

[Speeches omitted in our last.]

The Duke of LEINSTER (to whom Earl Grey, who rose at the same time time, gave way) said, that he, had just come from that portion of the United Kingdom, to the condition of which allusion had been made in the King's Speech from the throne: and he was anxious to say a word as to the feeling which existed there on the subject of the repeal of the Union. That feeling had not, he believed, yet gained much ground in Ireland. He was present, a few days ago, at a private meeting of gentlemen, deeply interested in the prosperity of Ireland, which he had felt it necessary to call together, and it was the general opinion of those present that the repeal of the Union would be most injurious in its effects to both countries. *(Hear.)* But while he expressed his opinion that the feeling in favour of that measure had not proceeded to any great extent, he must say, that unless Government adopted some measures—he did not mean wrong measures, but some plan for the employment of the poor—something relating to grand juries, and other matters to which he would not, at that moment, allude more in detail—the question (the anti-Union) would get a-head, so that it would be the greatest difficulty to deal with it. He repeated, he would not, at that moment, point out in detail the particular plans which it would be advisable to adopt; but he had no doubt whatever that something for the relief of Ireland, by the employment of the poor, was absolutely necessary.

Lord FARNHAM said, that the present moment was one of the most important at which a Parliament had met for many years, whether considered with relation to our foreign or domestic policy. There were dangers from within and without, and the best way to avert them was to look them boldly in the face. As to Belgium, to which the Royal Speech had adverted, and which had been alluded to by the Noble Marquis (Bute), were we not a party to treaties respecting that country, which might bring us into collision with some of the Powers of Europe? But when all Europe was in arms, was England to be the only one with her bosom open? He agreed in thinking there could be no ultimate fear for this country if her energies were well directed. The greatest difficulty with which we had to contend arose from the state of our finances. Taxation was already stretched as far as it could go, on our agriculture, our commerce, and manufactures. In fact, the landed interest was too much burdened, while another, for the support of which all the others had hitherto been too heavily taxed, was comparatively without any—he meant the monied interest. He would have that interest pay its share by a tax on all income derived from money. He meant not the funds alone, but on mortgages and other sorts of annuity, which were almost untaxed, while land was borne down with taxation of every kind.—This was a question which could not be met by economy. Economy was necessary, and would do good as far as it went; but they must go farther. They must go back, and alter some of the system of taxation. As to what had been said by the Noble Duke (Leinster) on the state of Ireland, he would only observe, that in what was passing in that country their Lordships were now reaping the bitter fruits of their own conduct in having yielded too much to popular clamour. He agreed in the opinion that the feeling in favour of a repeal of the Union was not general, but he could not conceal the fact, that there was in Ireland a growing want of confidence in the Legislature. As to the Union he was one of those who, in Ireland, had most strenuously opposed the carrying of that measure. He thought it was unjust, and he knew the base and unconstitutional means which were resorted to to carry it through—*(hear, hear)*—but while he said this, he must also declare, that in the way in which the repeal of that measure was sought to be brought about, or indeed in any way that he could think of in which it could be effected, he was opposed to such repeal—*(hear)*—because he felt that it was a measure which, if carried, would sever the connection between the two countries, which must tend to the ruin of both. *(Hear, hear.)* He hoped that the feeling which existed on this subject in the minds of some in Ireland would give way to a more rational way of thinking. He hoped that the Legislature would act in that way which would tend to create renewed confidence on the part of the people in Ireland, and the agitation of the Union question would, he trusted, soon die away.

Earl GREY said he felt gratified in giving way to the Noble Lords who had just preceded him, and in many of whose opinions he had fully concurred, though, from some of those expressed by the Noble Lord (Farnham) who had just sat down, he differed widely. He admitted that the period at which they had been called together was one of the utmost importance—that dangers existed which it required all the confidence of the country in the wisdom and good sense of Parliament to avert; but he had great confidence in the good sense, loyalty and attachment of the people of this country, to its institutions; and if, supported by the country, that and the other House of Parliament forced Ministers to do their duty, he could have no doubt as to the result. In consequence of what had fallen from the two Noble Lords who had just addressed the House, he feared he should have to trespass longer on its time than he had at first intended. As those Noble Lords had alluded to the state of Ireland, he would first call the attention of the House to that important subject. He had no hesitation in adopting the words of the Speech from the Throne, that he could not view, without grief and indignation, the efforts which were industriously made to excite amongst a great body a spirit of discontent and disaffection, which, if indulged, must lead to a separation of two parts of the kingdom, that would end in the weakness and destruction of both. *(Hear, hear.)* For one he should be ready to aid his Majesty's Government with every means by which the laws could be carried into execution for putting down such attempts—and here he must express his gratification that no new law was mentioned as being necessary. The present excellent laws, if promptly and strictly enforced, were sufficient for the purpose, without the aid of any additional law. But he looked more to such exertions as those to which the Noble Duke (Leinster) had alluded—to the Union of those who had a deep interest in maintaining the tranquillity of the country, which he trusted would be effectual in putting down those mischievous individuals, whose conduct, whose motives and ultimate object, could neither be concealed nor justified. The Noble Duke had, with great propriety, taken that course which his high rank and station in that country, and the natural interest he took in her tranquillity, justified. *(Hear, hear.)* He looked with confidence to the united exertions of the sound portion of the country against those who would destroy its peace; but in order to be effective, the exertions should be prompt and decisive to put down the attempts of those who would bring ruin on all—ruin, in which they themselves would be the first to perish. But admitting the necessity of giving an effective check to such attempts, he could not agree with the Noble Lord (Farnham) on the cross bench, that the question now agitated in Ireland should be considered as the result of what had been done with regard to Ireland two sessions ago. He would say, that it was not to the passing of that great measure that the agitation now attempted to be created in Ireland was to be attributed. He had ever been the advocate of that measure, through good report, and evil report, and with sacrifices to which he would not more particularly allude, for he would willingly have made them, were they ten times as great: he repeated, then, that it was not to the passing of that measure that they should now attribute any discontent which existed in Ireland, but to its having been so long delayed. *(Hear, hear.)* And to its having been conceded at last, not on the ground of right and justice and sound policy, but on the principle of fear. *(Cheers.)* Let him not be understood for a moment as casting any blame on Ministers for having yielded to the necessity which pressed them on that occasion. On the contrary, he gave them great credit for their political wisdom in yielding to that necessity, by not only admitting the expediency of carrying that which they had for years opposed, but by introducing it themselves. *(Hear, hear.)* He owned that he had heard with great satisfaction on that occasion from the Noble Duke, who was so well acquainted with the nature of war, an expression of his horror at the chance of a civil war, and his readiness to make any sacrifice to avoid it. He gave him great credit for the declaration, which was so full of feeling, of humanity, and of true political wisdom. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* But giving the Noble Duke and his colleagues full credit for their conduct on that occasion, he must say that what they had still to deplore as to the condition of Ireland, arose from the question having been so long delayed. During its agitation a power was acquired by some individuals, which necessarily tended to abuse, and which sought to continue itself after the object out of which it grew had been obtained. However, he looked now with confidence to a union of the wise and temperate, to put an end to that power or to render its efforts harmless. He agreed with the Noble Lord (Farnham) that the dissolution of the Union would speedily be followed by a separation of the connexion between the two countries, and that it would tend to the destruction of both; but as the feeling in favour of such a dissolution had not gone to any extent in Ireland, it was of the utmost importance that the attempts of those who agitated the question should be met promptly and decisively by the good sense and good feeling of the country; and that they should be prevented from doing that which must end in the ruin of the country. He agreed with the Noble Lord in condemning those corrupt and unconstitutional means by which the measure of the Union was carried. No means could have been more corrupt and unjustifiable.—Oh! would to God that the warning voice of those who were now no more had been attended to at that time! What calamities would have been avoided, what evils would have been prevented! Ireland might now be in the enjoyment of profound peace and content, reaping herself the full advantage of her great local resources, and interchanging with this country the mutual advantages of their connexion. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* On the subject of Ireland he had nothing to object to in the address. For his own part, he was not surprised in finding, after the passing of the measure last year, that agitation and irritation had not yet subsided. He had never said or thought that the passing of the Relief Bill would be successful in an immediate removal of all discontent, or that all irritation would be at once allayed. He had supported it on the broad ground of justice and right. He hoped that when effective means were adopted of putting an end to the outrages which had disgraced some parts of the country—that immediate inquiry might be instituted into their causes with a view to improve the condition of the labouring poor in every possible way. He was glad to hear what had fallen from his Noble Friend (Earl Dudley) that his loss from the attacks of nocturnal incendiaries was so trifling, that he had reason to believe that the attempts were not the work of the peasants of the county. Yet notwithstanding what he had heard, he believed the great mass of the labouring poor were sound at heart—that they possessed true English feelings, which might easily be brought to a proper notion of what was their best interest in the country. He would agree with the Noble Duke (Richmond), that on the one hand every thing should be done that was possible to improve the condition of the labouring poor, and that on the other the most prompt and effective means should be adopted to repress all attempts at outrage. The Noble Marquis (Bute) had connected the outrages in Kent with events which had taken place at the other side of the channel.

The Marquis of BUTE begged to set the Noble Earl right. The observation was not made by him.

Earl GREY begged pardon. The remark was made by the Noble Marquis (Camden) the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent. He (Earl Grey) could not concur in the correctness of the statement. He came next to the subject of economy, which formed one of the topics touched upon in his Majesty's Speech. Professions of economy had been more frequently made than fulfilled: he trusted that the present might form an exception to the general rule in such matters. Much, he felt persuaded, could be done in that way to assist the country, and remove the pressure upon the springs of industry by opening the way for a reduction of taxation. The Noble Marquis (Bute) had a diverted to the measure of last year for the reduction of the Beer Tax—and certainly a great saving for the public had been effected by that measure, by means of which, not only was the country relieved from taxation to a very considerable extent, but a further benefit was conferred by a reduction in the expense of the collection of the revenue. There had been a diminution of places and of the charge of collection, the effect of which was to reduce the amount of patronage possessed by Government, and to afford relief to the country to an extent considerably beyond the actual amount of taxes remitted. For, notwithstanding this, he very much doubted the wisdom of that measure, as compared with other measures of relief that might have been adopted. He wished to make a single remark upon what had been said by the Noble Lord on the cross bench as to the substitution of another mode of taxation for those by which the public expenditure was at present defrayed. He must say, that if the Noble Lord alluded to the enactment of a property tax, he (Earl Grey) thought it was not a judicious proposition—for one calculated (if adopted) to afford any permanent relief or advantage to the country. *(Hear.)* To such a tax he had most decided objections, and felt persuaded that instead of lessening it would increase our difficulties. *(Hear, hear.)* While dwelling upon the subject of our domestic situation, it would be wrong to omit alluding to the resolution which his Majesty had adopted to recommend to Parliament to take into consideration a provision for a Regency, in the event of a decease of the Crown while an heir still a minor, and also his Majesty's declaration on the subject of the civil list, and revenues of the Crown. With respect to the question of a Regency, he who had urged in the last Session of Parliament the indispensable necessity of settling the matter at rest as speedily as possible—he could not have a word to say on his Majesty's recommendation, except in approbation of it. He had nothing to object to the manner in which the subject was to be proposed to the House. Its object should be at once to ensure unity and efficiency to the Government, and the safe succession of the minor, by placing the guardianship in those hands which nature and good policy pointed out.—Such seemed to be the general impression in relation to this important topic, and of course he could have nothing to object to its propriety.—With respect to the other point—the civil list and crown revenues—he was willing to adopt the suggestion of the Noble Marquis on this subject. It was perfectly true, as the Noble Lord stated, that the Royal Speech was to be considered as the Speech of the Ministers, but he had no objection to take the recommendation contained in it relative to the civil list as an instance of that gracious disposition of the Royal mind which all had already so frequently witnessed, and the display of which, coupled with so many proofs of consideration for the people had gained his Majesty the sincere affection of his subjects. *(Hear, hear, hear.)*—To his Majesty, therefore, was the merit of this recommendation due in the first instance; at the same time, neither could he withhold from Ministers the credit of adopting it. *(Hear.)*—God forbid that he should entertain the slightest disposition to detract from the merit of the proceeding: he acknowledged with the Noble Marquis the disposition which had given up, to be dealt with by Parliament, not only that part of the Revenue of the Crown, which by the constitutional practice it was left to Parliament to fix and dispose of, but also those hereditary revenues, such as the Droits of the Admiralty, the West India duties, and other casual branches of income, which were usually considered as attached to the Crown. But he must here observe, that, according to the way in which the Noble Marquis stated the point, he seemed to imply that those revenues were to be considered as the exclusive property of his Majesty, and that the Sovereign had a right to employ them as he pleased, without reference to public utility. This he (Earl Grey) took leave to deny: he asserted that the revenues in question were originally given to the King with a view to public purposes. In saying this he did not wish to detract from the merit of the measure referred to, but to prevent a principle such as that hinted at by the Noble Marquis, from being adopted as the true one. He believed he had gone through those topics in his Majesty's Speech which related to our domestic condition, and he now came to not the least important point, though certainly least alverted to in the debate—the very doubtful situation of the relations of this country with foreign Powers. He thought, with the Noble Lord on the cross bench, that considerable danger had arisen in that quarter, and agreed with the Noble Lord that we ought to guard ourselves against the consequences. But his view of the mode of effecting this object—his idea of the precaution proper to be adopted—was very different from the notions entertained by the Noble Lord on this subject.—He did not look for defence to augmented establishments—to an increased army and navy—being convinced that such precautions would bring upon us the very dangers which we sought by their adoption to avoid. If we were to arm, as the Noble Lord intimated we should, and, as he said, all Europe was arming, and we were to adopt such a policy, in all probability one short month would not pass without our being involved in a war with France. We saw (said the Noble Lord) the horrors approaching—we might trace passages of the storm on the verge of the horizon, and what course ought we to adopt? We should put our house in order—we should secure our doors against the tempest—how? In the way recommended by the Noble Lord? Not so; but by securing for ourselves the affections of our subjects—by removing grievances—by affording redress—by (might he venture to use the word?) the adoption of measures of temperate reform.—*(Hear, hear.)* He did not wish to agitate measures of this nature unnecessarily, or at an inopportune moment; he had been a friend to reform during the whole course of his political life, and felt persuaded that if we did not yield to measures of moderate reform, we must make up our minds to witness the destruction of the constitution.—He had told their Lordships that he had been a reformer all his life; and he added, that never—in his younger days, when he might be supposed to have entertained projects wilder or more extensive than mature years and increased experience would sanction—never would he have pressed Reform further than he should do now, were the opportunity afforded. *(Hear, hear.)* At the same time, he must say he had never regarded the question of Reform on the principle of abstract right, which it was so much the fashion to put forward, nor with a view to universal suffrage, which he was of opinion would not improve the condition of the representation of the country. We were told by some advocates of Reform of the rights possessed by every man who paid taxes to vote for representatives, and we were even told of the right of every man arrived at full age to exercise the like privilege. He denied the existence of such a right: the right of the people was to have a good government, calculated to secure their happiness, liberties, and privileges; and if that was incompatible with universal, or very general suffrage, then, he said, that the limitation, and not the extension of the right of suffrage, was the true right of the people. With respect to what had already passed in France, he certainly approved cordially and entirely of what had been done. The allusion in his Majesty's speech to the affairs of the Low Countries was some abatement to the satisfaction which the reference to the Netherlands ought to have been, as in the case of France, a principle of non-interference. He could not but have heard with some degree of alarm reports which were circulated on this subject. If he did not misunderstand the Noble Marquis in the commencement of his speech (which it might be supposed he made with a knowledge of the sentiments of Ministers on the subject), the Noble Marquis seemed to speak as if he thought we were under obligations to maintain the King of the Netherlands in the position which he recently occupied. In the sentiments of the Noble Marquis on this point he (Earl Grey) disclaimed any concurrence. He conducted in a proper manner, he would approve of the mediation of this country, and especially of France, in the affairs of the Low Countries. After the animosities inflamed between Holland and Belgium, and the war which had broken out—if, after this, it could be imagined that the states might be reunited without the agency of force, and that in a way that would lead to their subsequent identification, he should approve of any mediation to bring about the object, keeping always in view the policy of non-interference. The Noble Earl proceeded to quote an extract from a pamphlet on foreign politics, printed in the year 1813, and addressed to his Noble Friend, (Lord Holland). The writer with great wisdom and sagacity, referred to the Union between Holland and the Netherlands, in the following terms:—

NETHERLANDS.—The only change of importance which Lord Castlereagh made in the project sketched by Mr. Pitt in 1805, was to give the Netherlands to Holland instead of Prussia. Whether the original plan was a good one must be doubted, but the merit of the alteration is still more equivocal. A proposition of joining the Netherlands to Holland was made to William IV., but he rejected it, very sharply, on account of the difference of religious opinions; and he seems to have acted with his usual sagacity and judgment. The Belgians require their Government to be strictly Roman Catholic and intolerant; the Dutch wish no less for a Protestant King and general toleration. Nor is this the only difference—the Belgians wish the land to be free from taxes; the Dutch will hear of no diminution in resources. The Belgians are accustomed to the use of the French language; the Dutch will not hear of it except in Dutch. The Belgians despise the Dutch as a contemptible, unfeeling people; the Dutch despise the Belgians as an ignorant, stupid, and bigotted race. The Belgians, in fact, wish to return to the French Government, and in the scramble for the patronage of the combined Crown, they are not able to contend with the superior activity and information of their neighbours. In 1815, of eight Ministers of State, only one was a Belgian; of 28 diplomatic agents, one; of 85 Generals, 16, &c.; so that of 160 of the first employments of Government, the Belgians had only 20. Add to this that the Belgians are obliged to pay taxes for the interest of the Dutch debt, and the repairs of the Dutch dikes. It may easily be believed that amongst the discontents which this arrangement has occasioned, the Government cannot hold a very steady course. The executive authority is exercised neither with the youthful vigour of a king, nor the prescriptive majesty of an old Government. And what will we say to the final proposition, in which the King, by his first act abolishes trial by jury, and names his own Chamber of Deputies? or to a Parliament, of which the Members talk about another in the next breath? where a Belgian Deputy, who proposes a financial question, is completely foiled by the unintelligible reply of a Dutch Chancellor of the Exchequer? where one half of the House do not understand the other half till they see their speeches translated in the newspaper of the following day?

"The present army of the kingdom consists of 40,000 regulars, and 20,000 militia. Even with the additions which may be made in time of war, they will not be more than sufficient to garrison the fortresses. If the French were to invade Belgium, it would be utterly impossible for the King of the Netherlands to meet them with an army in the field. Austria and Spain would no longer employ their resources to support Belgium. The only Power on which money and troops could be expected would be England. So that, supposing we could fortress ourselves, we should have a war for defence thrust upon us—perhaps, too, at the worst of seasons."

And this is the Kingdom which is established by all the powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna, at the special demand of Lord Castlereagh!"

There was another subject on which he could not agree with the Address. It seemed that they were now driven to acknowledge Don Miguel. If he understood this aright his recognition was to be made on condition of an amnesty, which it did not appear had been as yet granted; and how far Don Miguel's promise was to be relied on in this respect, he could not say. He understood the argument of Ministers, on the occasion of former discussions relative to Portugal, when attempting justify their measures to be—"that non-interference was the principle to be acted on as a general rule, and that interference was only the exception."—Now, he wished to ask the Noble Duke on what principle of non-interference it was that he proposed to dictate an amnesty to the Portuguese Government as a condition of recognition? *(Hear.)* If the Marquis Palmella were seized by the Portuguese Government in defiance of this engagement, were we—was the Noble Duke prepared to go to war to punish Miguel for his breach of faith? *(Hear.)* In conclusion, the Noble Earl briefly recapitulated the principal topics touched upon in the course of his speech and, although approving of parts of his Majesty's Speech, expressed his inability to say "content" to the Address.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was induced, judging from the first part of the Noble Earl's speech, that he should only have to congratulate their Lordships on the sentiments which the Noble Earl had delivered in commenting on his Majesty's Speech, and what had fallen from the Noble Lord and the Noble Duke. *(Hear.)* Those sentiments to which he referred did the highest honour to the Noble Earl, and became the rank which he ought to hold to the country as a statesman. They did equal honour to his heart and head; and he (the Duke of Wellington) congratulated the house on their expression, at the same time that he was sorry he could not equally agree with what had fallen from the Noble Earl on other points. The Noble Earl ended his speech with some observations relative to Portugal, which he (the Duke of Wellington) should commence by answering. He begged the House to recollect how frequently his late Majesty had stated to Parliament the inconvenience felt in this country in consequence of the interruption of our diplomatic relations with Portugal—how frequently his late Majesty had stated his wish to re-establish those relations. Having failed in his negociations to bring about the desired union, his Majesty adopted other measures, with a view to remove the difficulties of the case, and benefit his subjects; and the Royal speech informed the House that those measures in hopes of effecting these objects at an early opportunity. As long as there existed a Government in Portugal, with a large portion of the talent and property of the Kingdom in a state of exile, his Majesty could not recognise a Government so established without endangering our safety and honour. Therefore this measure, which would permit the return of the exiled party, and give to their security, had been long recommended, and it being thereby intended to carry it into effect, his Majesty conceived the difficulty to be removed, and had expressed his intention to recognise the Government of Portugal. The Noble Earl said, "Shall we be bound to go to war to carry into execution that measure?" *(Hear, hear.)* That did not follow at all, and the Noble Earl would see from the expressions used in his Majesty's Speech, and from what he (the Duke of Wellington) had said, that we should not be bound to go to war in order to carry into effect every particular of the engagement. We should be bound to interfere in every possible way short of actual war, to prevent a violation of the amnesty. Those interferences were very different in their nature from the designs referred to by the Noble Earl, and were perfectly justifiable. Although the Noble Earl did not approve of the recognition of the Portuguese Government, and of the renewal of our diplomatic relations with that country, he (the Duke of Wellington) was glad to find that he did approve of the measures adopted by this Government with respect to France, and he beg ged to assure the House, in answer to what the Noble Lord said, questioning whether or not it was our intention to proceed in the same spirit as we had begun, and carry into execution the arrangements with France with good faith, that those arrangements never would have been made if it was not intended to carry them into effect with good faith. *(Hear.)* The Noble Lord had thought proper to find fault with the expressions used in the Speech with reference to the Government of the King of the Netherlands; and the Noble Earl, at the same time that he found a similar fault, had observed that his Majesty's Ministers had not mentioned one single subject of complaint made by the people of the Netherlands to their Sovereign, though those complaints had appeared in a pamphlet which was published some years ago, and had become matters of history, and were well known to the King. What, if this were the case? Was his Majesty, the ally, the close ally of the King of the Netherlands, in speaking of the Government of that Sovereign, to mention what had occurred among his subjects as anything but a revolt against his authority? The Noble Lord had no doubt read, in the daily publications, the full history of the transactions. They commenced, it was well known, in nothing but a riot. The troops were eventually overpowered by those who had armed under the pretence of putting down that riot, and for which purpose they had ostensibly armed themselves, though they eventually turned their arms to other objects. The complaints of the revolters against the King of the Netherlands were, in the first instance, absolutely nothing. Of what did they complain? The first object the found fault with was the union of the two countries, and the existence in the administration of the Government of a person named Van Maanen, who, however, was actually out of office at the time when the complaints against him were made. The other complaints were of supposed or real grievances, merely of a partial nature, or of a local existence. *(Hear, hear.)* What, then, he again asked, was his Majesty the King of England, in speaking of his ally, to enter into those complaints, or would it have been proper in him to have even alluded to the subject? He (the Duke of Wellington) should not hesitate to say, that such a course would in every respect have been unadvisable. And he would now ask, what did the King of the Netherlands do upon his receiving these complaints? Had he not pursued the strict course pointed out to him by the Constitution of the country, and had he not subsequently acted in rigid conformity to his relations with other powers? Immediately after the complaints were made known to him, the King had assembled the States-General: he had assembled that body in which was constitutionally vested the right and power to remedy the grievances complained of by a portion of his subjects. He proposed as a question for their consideration, what was termed the greatest grievances—namely, the union between the two parts of the country: he laid before them the wish of one portion of his subjects to dissolve that union, as far as the administration of the Government was concerned: and, finally, he proposed to them the question of revoking certain laws that were obnoxious to his subjects. Would his Majesty the King of England have done common justice to his ally, the King of the Netherlands—did justice from one friendly sovereign to another require that he should not assume that his conduct, previously to the revolt, had been that of a wise and good sovereign, and that he wished to adopt the

(For continuation see Fourth Page.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, 1st November, 1830.

I have just heard that the act of despotism has been repeated. The paltry trick, got up with all the dexterity of petty-fogging skill, to stifle public sentiment having failed, though it had the name of a Duke at its head—of a Duke who ought to be, though he is not, alas, Irish—this paltry attempt having disgracefully failed—the government has once more put forth the hideous arm of legal despotism, and proclaimed the "Irish Volunteers."

Understand the legal effect of this document, and obey it *to the extent of the law*—but not one jot farther. Let the obedience to the law, despotic as it is, be immediate. There must be persons somewhere about the government—there must be some secret and unknown advisers whose sanguinary counsels may be listened to. Alas, for Ireland, if the people were not cautious and prudent. Those who would again extinguish the spirit of Irish liberty in Irish blood must not be gratified. Let no man violate the law. Let every man obey the law. I abjure all those who could refuse to attend to advice so obviously calculated to promote the peace and happiness of Ireland. Let, therefore, the law be obeyed.

I repeat once more my advice under these heads:

First—Let there be no illegal oath taken by any person.

Secondly—Let there be no secret society formed.

Thirdly—Let there be no force or violence whatsoever resorted to.

Fourthly—Let every effort be made to reconcile and bind in ties of the strictest kindness and affection the Catholics and Protestants together.—He is an enemy to Ireland who does not promote the most cordial conciliation.

Fifthly—Let the law be obeyed.

Sixthly—Let the exertions for the repeal of the Union encrease with the feeling of honest indignation, which must fill the breast of every human being who hears of the repetition of the despotic proclamation.

Exertions to repeal the Union must be continuous. Meetings to petition should take place in every parish in Ireland. Petitions should be poured on the table of the House of Commons, till it groans beneath them. It is thus alone that the spirit of the people can be constitutionally shewn. It is thus that it will become quite irresistible.

But whilst I recommend obedience to the proclamation—do I advise you to submit beyond the letter of the law? Certainly not. Attend then to what the legal effect of the proclamation is—and obey it to that extent only.

The proclamation only prohibits "the meetings" of the "Irish Volunteers." It does not, and it could not, dissolve that body. The Association of "Irish Volunteers for the repeal of the Union," continues to subsist, notwithstanding the proclamation. It should continue to subsist.—Every man should become a member of it, if he desires to see the Union repealed, or dislikes despotism.

It is not illegal to become a member of that body—and I intend immediately to enrol three more of my sons and my two grandsons in the "Irish Volunteers." The Secretary is at liberty to take down the names of all persons becoming members.

Thus the Irish Volunteers may increase in numbers notwithstanding the proclamation, and without violating the law. Recollect I tell you, it is only "*the meetings*" which are prohibited.

But the meetings are prohibited only in a qualified way. That is, they must disperse after fifteen minutes, if any magistrate orders them to disperse. The Irish Volunteers, may in the presence of a magistrate continue their meetings for fourteen minutes without incurring any of the penalties prescribed by the statute.

For the present then my advice to "the Irish Volunteers," is to continue to procure persons to become members, and I will, by the next post, suggest the mode of holding these fourteen minutes' meetings. Every thing must, however, be perfectly public and above board.

But this is not at all. No persons are worthy to be free who do not resist by all legal and constitutional means, the progress of despotic authority.—These are not times in which any man is warranted in base or timid subserviency to unjust assumptions of power. It is now the duty of every man to rally round all that is left of the law, and to strain every nerve within legal limits for the constitutional regeneration of our country.

Let, therefore, public meetings continue in every manner not already prohibited. Besides parochial meetings to petition, you can in the towns cities commence public entertainments at which all necessary political subjects may be discussed. I would wish that an experiment of a public breakfast were made at the theatre where the last public dinner was given. Tickets, at one shilling a head, may be issued in sufficient numbers to defray all expenses. A committee of management should in the first instance, be got up so as to have all arrangements made to prevent there being any kind of confusion or disorder; and thus the intrigues of the miserable "Anti-Irish" party may be exposed—the miseries of the country brought forward for investigation and redress, and the modes of obtaining that redress, in a legal and constitutional manner, pointed out to the people.

If the government think fit to proclaim down breakfasts, why then we will resort to a a political "*lunch*." If the luncheon be equally dangerous to the peace of the great Duke, we shall have—political dinners. If political dinners be proclaimed down—we must, like certain sanctified dames—resort to "tea and tracts"—leaving us a right to meet at supper, until suppers are also proclaimed down—a step which I suppose will be postponed until the return to Ireland of that sprig of most martial valour, Sir Henry Hardinge.

But in sober sadness let us shew our solemn determination that no despotism shall deter the friends of the legislative independence of Ireland from asserting her claim to relief. Let all be quiet—let all be peaceable—let all be legal—let all be constitutional—but let us persevere with undaunted and unmitigated resolution to urge on the national wish for legislative independence.

The Duke of Leinster and Sir Charles Morgan, and men of that calibre, have no claim on our regard. They may call themselves "the aristocracy," and I suppose they do belong to that *illustrious* and unfeeling body—but it is a cruel misfortune for Ireland that mockery must mingle with her misfortunes, and that contempt enhances her miseries.

People of Ireland—persevere—persevere in obedience to the law—but in every exertion consistent with that obedience, calculated to give back to the people of Ireland their native country.

Recollect that if you repeal the Union, you get back for Ireland at least eight millions of pounds sterling per annum, which are now raised in, and spent out of Ireland.

I undervalue the effect of the repeal of the Union, when I state it at eight millions sterling a year.

This is worth struggling for—this is worth contending for—to restore to Ireland what she had during the time her domestic legislature was independent—abundance and prosperity—sweetened by all the soul-exalting blessings of constitutional liberty.

Believe me to be, beloved fellow-countrymen, your most faithful and devoted servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MR. ENSOR.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

SIR—I read in a notice of the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday last, respecting a letter of Mr. Devereux, published in the same number—"It is needless to say that we differ in several material points from our excellent friend—for instance, we do not agree with him at all upon the subject of the liberals. But we offer to him, and to every man of station, the opportunity of expressing his sentiments in any manner that may suit his wishes, in the present interesting crisis." Whether the Editor admits or excludes me from the prerogative of having a letter inserted in the *Dublin Evening Post*, since he has avowed his hostility to that measure, which in 1810 he as violently advocated, I do not know. But I find letters in his journal of men of no station, and though the Editor praises them, the writers have so little confidence in their own reputation that they have not affixed their names to them. I sent a letter to the *Post* the 10th of September, against the Union; it appeared a few days afterwards.—I sent a second three weeks last Friday; it was acknowledged as *received* the next day of publication; just about that time the repeal of the Union was to be written down, and my letter has never appeared; though the Editor's memory might have been refreshed on the occasion, if he reads the *Freeman*. Such a delay, if afterwards published, is nearly equivalent to a suppression.

The leading article of Thursday's *Evening Post* exceeds all others of judgment and execution pronounced on Ireland—take the following sentence:—"The next great epoch is the rebellion, which the free constitution of Ireland, working through her free Parliament, absolutely, in our opinion, mainly in the opinion of most men, produced." Then nothing could be worse for Ireland than a free constitution, according to Mr. Conway. When did he arrive at that conclusion? Not till after 1810, when he used all his industry, all his talents to effect a repeal of the Union. It is a miserable conclusion, let him have reached it as he may, that a free constitution in Ireland necessarily involves rebellion. This is the absolute opinion of Frederick William Conway, Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, and in the very journal that he professes to disagree with Mr. Devereux's attack on the liberals. Then, my countrymen, remain as you are—abandon all aspirations after constitutional freedom: were you free you would in due time be rebels; go to bed, sleep soundly, for Ireland's cap of liberty is a night cap.

GEORGE ENSOR.

Ardress, Oct. 30, 1830.

The following is the letter to which Mr. Ensor refers in the foregoing. The manuscript was on Monday last sent to us from the *Evening Post* office by his directions. We beg to direct attention to it, as a most able and valuable document. The cause of its omission by the *Post* may be found in the faithful picture it draws of a certain portion of the press:—

THE UNION.

The anti-Union campaign has actually commenced.—The note of preparation had been sounded some months ago; but it appears that the professing patriots were sheerly surprised by the call to stand on the alert—and it was precipitous and unreasonable. What—after all that the Milesians had suffered for years from morn to dewy eve, in every season of the year, and mostly during the severity of deepest winter! Think of the requisitions signed by proxy, and the aggregates, and the county meetings, and the parish simultaneous meetings. Think of the fatigue of eating and drinking in every tavern which had a large room and a good cook in all towns and cities! Think of the speeches composed and spoken, many of which occupied as much time as Percy's fight with Owen Glendower on the Severn's sedgy banks. Then the toasts, and nine times nine, and tremendous cheering, with a *continuando* which has been as fatal to many good men's hearing as cannon to the artillery. Really it was beyond human endurance to call "the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty" to arms, before they had recruited their strength, impaired by perilous adventures and heroic daring in the conquest of the "all absorbing question," "The great measure" which, with the disfranchisement bill, *out-Waterloo's* Waterloo. The Irish patriots, chairmen, and croupiers, and stewards, should have been allowed a whole lustrum of indulgence to absorb the sweets of the "great measure," and exhale their gratitude.—Hear and admire—let nations and nature bow down in stupid delight, that Ireland having been advanced by the Union to a province in the empire of Great Britain—being relieved from her Parliament, and her people disembarrassed of their elective franchise, her Catholic Lords and gentry were permitted to sit at the same political table with Protestants, but far below the salt—an honour granted to vassals in the baronial halls of their lords. It was a wonderful condescension—a signal achievement of liberality in the English government, though long since permitted by a great majority of the basest tyrannies in Europe to all imaginable heretics. It was grand!—a hundred Irish members opposed to 558 British, according to the Union balance, is rather against the Island of Saints—even though each Irishman was a match for three Englishmen. But then the "*great measure*" having admitted Catholics into the united Parliament, the hundred members, consisting now of ninety-one Protestants, recruited by nine Catholics, will level the scales. How, I admit, I do not know—nor have I ever been able to account how the barbary tree causes blight in a wheat field, nor how onions planted near roses improve their odour.

"Never was attempt more audacious than to disturb the Union; an act passed in the reign of George the Third, of glorious memory, by William Pitt, the heaven-born Minister, and Castlereagh, loved by the Holy Allies—an act so wise in its origin, so moral in its means, so pious and everlasting in its object—to make the Established Church be established *for ever*—and then of such practical blessedness never was there so equalizing a measure. It greatly improved on Tarquin's hint to DECAPITATE the chief men, for it has reduced all to the lowest standard—even the "lives-and-fortune" men have not escaped being scalped. Thus no one is envied for his opulence, or humbled by his poverty, for all, by a general lapse, are low and level—even the hotel-keepers, who have been supposed to be exempted from the peculiar benefits of this rare event, testify to the contrary. Two eminent among them, Home and Burke, have appeared in good set phrase, and are dissatisfied with "things as they are." In short, there is no satisfying the Irish.

But this is shimble-scamble—for the Irish are the lowliest and most submissive of mankind. They have lived so long in the valley of the world that their horizon is limited to an upward view of the high hills. Had they a clear insight into affairs, and becoming energy, they should have begun with war against the Union—this is the capital of their adverse empire, and not wasted their strength in such an out lying barricade of the state as Catholic exclusion—but this rubbish being abated, why do not all the Irish claim their right—enforce that claim, seize it, for the union deserves no more formality than piracy, and meeting on the high seas—it is robbery, the felon taken *with the manner*. What are they doing in the South to advance their country—Tipperary, and Waterford, and Kilkenny? But men must walk before they can run, and these places have made each a single step. What is Galway doing? I find in Hardiman's History of that county, that a petition was voted in favour of the Union in 1799, by some freeholders. Why do they not make restitution? The only return they can now make is to lead the petitions against this crime to which they were accessaries. In the whole of Connaught one Baronet alone has openly declared against the Union. Then for Ulster—

* [illegible] is to me, what [illegible] they in the North.*

Talk of the North—the North ———. Newry contemplates its canal, and Rostrevor bay is to the good people of that borough what the fountain was to the self-enamoured Narcissus. Armagh, so distinguished in 1782 by its efforts for national independence, and for its volunteers! These dwindled into a character at a fancy ball—and they fell lower in the *Armagh Volunteer*—a journal printed latterly in Dublin, and sent by the heavy coach to distribute news to the clergy and laity of the ancient city of St Patrick. Bishop's dues, tithes, tolls, representatives, and last, dear Goulburn, are represented by the *Armagh Volunteer*. Then for Belfast—a name glorious in Ireland when Ireland was illustrated by her achievements—Belfast continued her vigour, and some time since she could get up a Parliamentary Reform Dinner—but the effort now by the leading eaters is a dinner of a different description, or to levy contributions for a bachelor's ball, or a boating match, raised to the peerage by the style and title of regatta. To be sure there has been a public *meeting*, and an address of congratulation to the French for relieving themselves from a miserable tyranny. Then the people of Belfast know their duty to their own country and do not perform it. Though the North is so remiss and most guilty, as having the greatest means of acting effectually, and which the people will exert when they have settled their theological controversies—the sinister brood of the new reformation—the general prospect, particularly from Drogheda, the first in the field, and Dublin, is most cheering. Besides the confederated friends for Ireland's independence, the proceedings of its enemies add health to hope. The Journals of craven note talk against the repeal of the Union as they did against Catholic relief, but in so whining a tone, that they do not add passion to the opposition. One or two of them roar out separation—a title of the last new novel of Lady Charlotte Bury. They know separation is not intended;—then comes a descant on revolution and tales of bloody *cyuartomachy*. Why separation? No doubt, to separate Ireland from England would be as cruel as to chop Chang-Eng in twain. The very thought is horrible. To disembarrass the sisters England and Ireland from their artificial ligature, would be far more cruel than to relieve the Siamese twins from their natural bondage.

While the "church and state" journals are rather making play, the "lives-and-fortune" men are silent, and the journals which had slipped from the right path, are evidently aware of their unhappy divergence—others are waiting for the turn of the market—and they will turn, and hundreds and thousands will turn—yet declare they twirl, that they always detested the Union—always condemned it. How I shall delight to see the mysterious and adverse *crew* sneak in with falsehood on their lips, and belie their words by their deeds. Some journals have declared for common honesty, and they will find honesty the most profitable policy. It is amazing to me how any one pretending to a knowledge of human nature—knowing the situation of Ireland—aware of the state of the world—could doubt but that anti-Unionism would become the universal sentiment in Ireland. When that rubbish question, Catholic Emancipation, was disposed of, there remained none but the Union worthy of a moment's consideration. It cuts to the quick, traverses every *good*—it is original sin in Ireland, and, to be redeemed, it must be repealed. The English Journals will side against Ireland as the Dutch Journals vapoured about Belgium on the revolt of Brussels. This also is to be expected—yet, I say that anti-Unionism will become strenuous and universal. Every thing favours the impulse—France and Belgium are not merely examples, but coadjutors and allies. Though most anxious for the success of the repeal, *yet* I would not thank the underwriters for insuring it.

GEORGE ENSOR.

Ardress, October 15, 1830.

HORRIBLE STATE OF THE IRISH POOR.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

We could not but anticipate now applications for admission into our already crowded House of Industry, and fresh supplicants for relief, in addition to those with which our streets are literally thronged, as we beheld yesterday the cargo of mendicants who landed from the *Severn* Steamer from Bristol. About one hundred wretched beings, men, women and children, exhibiting as much human misery as was ever presented in so many persons, were brought over by this vessel, passed by the Overseers and Church-Wardens of Bristol to their own hapless Country, from which, perhaps, some of them had been mercilessly driven under the operation of the Subletting Act, and others from the multifarious causes which are working so disastrously on the condition of the people of this Country. Who can blame the authorities of Bristol for getting rid of such a mass of poverty and mendicancy as they have thus shipped over to us? But it may be asked at the same time, who can wonder if, with such scenes as are daily presented—of hundreds of thousands of human beings either starving, or barely sustaining existence, by alms yielded from benevolent motives, or extorted from less creditable ones—and of numbers who have fled from such accumulated disasters to another Country, returned to it compulsorily, leaving them in fact no place of refuge in which they will be suffered to remain—can it be wondered at, we say, under such circumstances, if the language of complaint becomes loud, and the demand for relief urgent? These, and other evils and calamities which beset the poor of Ireland, may not be cured by a repeal of the Union; but mitigated and relieved in some way they must be before the Country can experience that *repose* which it is alleged it stands so much in need of. Those who think that the repose will bring the relief, and not the relief the repose, will find that they have calculated erroneously.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—The annals of the north are filled with accounts of the most perilous and fatal conflict with the Polar bear. The first, and one of the most tragical, was sustained by Barentz and Heemskerke, in 1595, during their voyage for the discovery of the north-east passage. Having anchored at an island near the strait of Waygatz, two of the sailors landed, and were walking on shore, when one of them felt himself closely hugged from behind. Thinking this a frolic of one of his companions, he called out in a corresponding tone, "Who's there? Pray stand off." His comrade looked, and screamed out "A bear! a bear!" then, running to the ship, alarmed the crew with loud cries. The sailors ran to the spot, armed with pikes and muskets.—On their approach the bear very coolly quitted the mangled corpse, sprang upon another sailor, carried him off, and, plunging his teeth into his body, began drinking his blood at long draughts. Hereupon the whole of that stout crew, struck with terror, turned their backs, and fled precipitately to the ship. On arriving there they began to look at each other, unable to feel much satisfaction with their own prowess. Three then stood forth, undertaking to avenge the fate of their countrymen, and to secure for them the rites of burial. They advanced, and fired at first from so respectful a distance that all missed. The purser then courageously proceeded in front of his companions, and, taking a close aim, pierced the monster's skull immediately below the eye. The bear, however, merely lifted his head, and advanced upon them, holding still in his mouth the victim whom he was devouring; but seeing him soon stagger, the three rushed on him with sabre and bayonet, and soon dispatched him. They collected and bestowed decent sepulture on the mangled limbs of their comrades, while the skin of the animal, 13 feet long, became the prize of the sailor who had fired the successful shot.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN CLONMEL.

(Abridged from the Tipperary Free Press.)

On Saturday, pursuant to Requisition, a meeting of the Temperance Society was held in the Court-House.

DAVID MALCOMSON, Esq., the President in the Chair.

Mr. MALCOMSON, on taking the Chair, said, the object of the present Meeting was to further the establishment of a Temperance Society in this town—he was ready to hear any person who wished to speak on this subject, and he hoped that kindly feeling and good order would prevail. *(Great applause.)*

The Rev. Dr. BELL then rose and commenced the business by reading a return from Mr. Chaytor, who is at the head of the Hibernian Temperance Society. The letter he received from that gentleman was to the effect, that the chiefest of the chief causes of the evil and misery of Ireland, was to be attributed to the use of ardent spirits.

The Rev. GEORGE CARR rose to move the adoption of the fundamental rules by which the Society was to be governed, and in his usual eloquent style spoke at considerable length on the objects of the *meeting*.

On Mr. CARR's wishing to know if any person present should like to make any objections against the Temperance Society, H. A. Sadlier, Esq. rose and delivered a most able speech against Temperance Societies.

After Mr. SADLIER sat down, the Rev. GEORGE CARR proposed and carried an adjournment until the evening of the meeting, in order that he might reply to the observations made by Mr. Sadleir. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, P. M. the President again took the Chair, and Mr. Carr proceeded to reply in an able speech of nearly two hours' duration, at the conclusion of which he took occasion to speak of the lamentable condition of the Liberties of Dublin, which he attributed to the effects of drunkenness, a crime equally inimical to Irish talent and industry, and thro' the evil consequences of which, said Mr. Carr,

> "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

(Cheers.)

Mr. WM. MACKIN rose and objected to the objects of the meeting—he was no friend to drunkenness; he said, that the society went too far in requiring a total abstinence from ardent spirits, the use of which was necessary upon many occasions. He contended that brandy and whiskey had medical properties, and cited the celebrated Dr. Johnson in support of his opinion.

Mr. MACKIN proposed a resolution, which not being deemed relevant, was not put by the Chairman.

Mr. FLOOD, a young gentleman with large whiskers, addressed the meeting from the gallery. He said, that Ireland, exposed as she was to the great Atlantic and her otherwise moist climate, required that her sons should occasionally use greater stimulants than beer or porter. He then asked if any medical gentleman was present, and if so he would prove satisfactorily, morally, and physically, the necessity of the use of whiskey to Irishmen.

A general call was here made on Mr. J. MAHER, the celebrated Boot-maker, to address the Meeting. He came forward and said—Sir, Mr. Carr having alluded to the Liberties of Dublin, and attributed their present deplorable condition to the drunkenness of the poor weavers and other manufacturers, I feel it incumbent on me to set him right, by tracing the misfortune of the Liberties to the proper cause, I mean that most mischievous and diabolical measure of the Union, before which cursed Act the Liberties flourished—and the trade of Ireland prospered.—I could afford to eat roast beef and drink wine from my own earnings and those of my wife and children, if the Union was repealed, because the gentry of the country should remain at home and consume Irish articles, not as they do now, bring almost every thing *from* England—nothing will answer them now, but English clothes and English leather—though the grandfathers of some of them had not the stockings in their brogues—they come over here for their rent, and they go off to spend it in England and France.—Had we many Gentlemen like you, Mr. Malcomson, employing as you do nearly a thousand people, it is little misery and poverty we'd have in Ireland—*(hear, hear, and cheers)*—and England, instead of having a standing army here to watch a starving and discontented people, might be then able to send a force to cut down that bloody usurper Don Miguel, who has committed the sins which brought down the vengeance of Heaven upon Sodom and Gomorrah—but she is not able to send a man.—Let her give us our rights, and she will have men enough that will fight for her against the world. *(Cheers.)* Now, gentlemen, I propose to you to forward a *Petition for* a repeal of the Union, and if you do, I'll be the first man to sign your resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not entertain any question in that Meeting, but one which related to the Temperance Society, and after some farther business the Meeting adjourned to Monday, at two o'clock, at the Watch-house.

AN IRISH CARMAN.—We derived great amusement from the peculiarities of the carman, a mop-headed, lark-limbed beauty, whose clothes were so ragged, that as he strode along with his coat, shirt, and breeches fluttering behind him, he put us in mind of a persevering ship making its way against a head-wind. This gentleman never whipped his horses when they were low-spirited and lazy, but reasoned with them as though they had been a pair of the Houyhnhnms mentioned by Gulliver, or intelligent Christian beings. "Arrah, Barney," he'd say to the leader, "arn't you a pretty spalpeen to suffer your own brother Teddy to lug the car up the hill by himself? Haven't I set you before him as an example? Have you any heart to forgit a friend bekase you don't see him? Oh! bad luck to your feelings! Arrah, Teddy, (to the other), don't you see, my darling, what Barney is at? he wants to rin away from you, and get to the little shebeen-house half a mile off, and ate up all your corn before you come. Harry, harry, my darling, or devil the mouthful will he lave you!" Strange as it may seem, these addresses produced the desired effect, and Barney and Teddy, as shaggy as a pair of lions, would pluck up courage, and pull along like a couple of camels. Observing that one of them was lame, we noticed this to their owner, as an infringement of our contract. "Lame, your honour!" he replied, no sich thing; the boy's quite parfect; only, you see, it's a way he has of resting one leg till the other three are tired."—*Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.*

REMARKABLE CASE.

A circumstance which has just occurred in the village of Orpington, in Kent, has excited much interest in the medical world as the late investigation of the death of Miss Cashin. The wife of a labouring man, named Ann Taylor, being unwell, applied to Dr. Tucker for advice, who gave her a pill, which she took at night accompanied with a little gruel. The next day she felt exceedingly unwell, and vomited greatly. Upon Dr. Tucker visiting her, she said "Oh, doctor, either the pill you gave, or the gruel, has made me very ill." The doctor assured her it could not possibly be the pill, as the ingredients were of the most innoxious character. The woman, in the course of the day, took some more gruel, of which her family also partook. She again vomited, and her children complained of feeling unwell. At night some more gruel was given to her, when, in a short time after, she was seized with violent convulsive retchings, which finally terminated in death. Dr. Tucker, on being apprised of the circumstance, visited her, and, from remarks which he made, was induced to think that the woman had taken poison. He immediately sent for a number of medical men around the neighbourhood, and communicated his suspicions. The body was opened, and the external and internal structure were of a most healthy appearance, with the exception of a slight inflammation of the peritoneum. The medical men, with the exception of Dr. Tucker, were inclined to consider that from this inflammation death had resulted—pointing out to the notice of Dr. Tucker that the coats of the stomach were perfectly uninjured, and none of the appearances incidental to a case where poison had been taken internally exhibited themselves. It was, however, finally determined that a celebrated chemist should be applied to, to analyse the discharge from the stomach, and accordingly, on Thursday morning a Jury had been summoned before the Coroner, Mr. CARTAR, the inquiry was proceeded with.—The room was crowded with some of the most eminent medical men and practical chemists in the metropolis, who attended to give their opinion upon the case. From the analysis which had taken place nothing was elicited which answered to the ordinary tests for detecting poison, and the consequence was that the gentleman who had made the analysis gave it as his opinion that no poison was there; but upon analysing the contents of a portion of the gruel, which remained in the basin from which the deceased drank, it was found to contain poison sufficient to destroy half a dozen lives. This rendered the case the more perplexing, as the appearance of the stomach, [illegible] the coats being perfect, forbade the conclusion that poison had been taken inwardly; while the circumstance of the woman's sudden death, and the fact of the poison in the gruel, confirmed the supposition that poison had, by some means or other, been administered to her. The doctors present were divided in their opinions. Authorities, both Latin and French, were consulted, but neither party succeeded in convincing the other. As the contents of the stomach had not yet been analysed, it was determined to submit them to a celebrated chemist, and in the mean time the inquiry stands adjourned until the result is ascertained. The investigation lasted the whole of the day.—*Morning Herald.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

LADIES' FASHIONS.

(From the Lady's Magazine.)

MORNING DRESS.—Cap a la paysanne, of British thread lace—the cap is open behind, and admits large bows of hair to be visible; the hair is placed very high at the temples, with a large bow on the right side; the rest is carelessly disposed in bands. Skirt of dove-coloured [illegible] shot silk, very full and quite plain. Folded [illegible] and full sleeves of white clear muslin [illegible], with deep vandykes, fluted, as shown by the [illegible] wristlets to match. These, with the apron, are made [illegible] pale pink batiste, embroidered with glazed cotton [illegible] of pale pink gros de Naples, worked with white [illegible] Parma violet cachemere. Necklace of three [illegible] jet or ebony; shoes cut into sandals, and fastened [illegible] three bows on the instep.

EVENING DRESS.—Caps made in the form of a [illegible] of cut gauze ribbons. This beautiful head dress is sometimes made of small feathers; the strings are [illegible] omitted. Amaranthe coloured gros de Naples dress—The skirt made with deep scolloped robings, [illegible] with narrow black blonde. Cape epaulettes of a [illegible] shade of purple velvet, scolloped and edged with [illegible] black blonde. A fall of broad black blonde [illegible] the bosom, beneath which is drawn a broad [illegible] match the colour of the cap. White lisse sleeves [illegible] large bouffans at top.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

(From the Gentlemen's Magazine of Fashion, &c.)

A RIDING OR PROMENADE DRESS.—The [illegible] with lappels cut on, which, with the collar, are [illegible] row; it buttons up rather high, but not [illegible] out flaps at the waist; pockets in the plaits. The trowsers are plain cossacks, a little cut at the knee, and [illegible] at bottom.

The most fashionable colours for morning frocks are blue, olive, and blue. For dress coats, blue and [illegible] but blue is most worn. Frock coats are generally single breasted, the breasts cut full and turn [illegible] the end of the collar sloped towards the shoulder [illegible] made flat, the swell in front, and the waist is made [illegible] out puckerings.

Waistcoats are double-breasted, with large lappels at top, and a stand-up or rolling collar; some are made with small skirts at bottom; they are worn rather longer than last month.

Trowsers are beginning to be worn much smaller and shorter; they generally button up in front [illegible] an indelicate and disgusting fashion, without [illegible] bottom; they are cut very tight in the seat, and are made without a buckle.

The crowns of hats have experienced no alteration in their form, with the exception that some are [illegible] ther lower, the brims are slightly turned up, and [illegible] ed before.

Silk hats are no longer in favour, beaver has resumed its ancient supremacy.

Black beaver hats have replaced brown ones. The crown is of the shape called zero; the brim must not exceed two inches in breadth.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

LATE MEETING AT MORRISSON'S.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

Dublin, November 2, 1830.

SIR—The meeting at Morrisson's, as was foreseen by every man acquainted with its machinery, has been a complete failure. Indeed the most sanguine advocates of the Repeal of the Union could not have possibly devised any scheme that would more successfully forward their views than this notable plan of your friend Prospero. If the plan this notable coterie were sustained by the feelings of the country—if the plans of the repealists were fraught with any hostility or disaffection to the powers that be, surely an open and impartial discussion upon the points at issue could not have deserved the cause of common sense and rational wisdom. But no, open combat would not suit the tactics of an irresponsible Attorney-General, or a Chief Remembrancer. "Let us," said they, "get the thing up once, and let us have the names of some of our chief nobility, together with a sprinkling of commercial men and ex-agitators, and Dan, that eternal opponent to every thing that promises peace, will be muzzled—the country will rally round Ireland's only Duke—the great agitator must give over his wicked occupation, and then we shall govern Ireland in our way, not forgetting, as circumstances may occur, to do something for ourselves and our friends."

Such were the views of those folk who planned the disreputable meeting at Morrisson's; but honest John Redmond and the Reporters of the Public Press have completely blown them up.

No doubt, many men are astonished why this Mahony should have acquired so great an ascendancy over the party whom he packed into his star-chamber? When we analyse the relationship in which they stand to each other, all their movements at his behest will be easily explained.

How, it will be asked, can the Latouches depend upon his will? Recollect that Prospero is Solicitor to the Provincial Banks—all that concern is principally under his surveillance. Any one connected with them, whom he would insist upon being removed, should instantly march to the right about. Latouche is the agent for the Provincial Bank, for which he receives a sum not less than £2000 per annum—and do you suppose that David, who, with all his Bible benignity and boasted contempt for the things of this world, has as much affection for a per centage as any of his neighbours, would run the risk of losing so profitable a situation by staying away from Mahony's conciliabulum? Besides, it must never be put out of mind that what is a curse to the country, has proved out a great worldly blessing to the Latouches. If the Union were repealed to-morrow, they would lose their best trade, for they are the bankers of the generality of the great absentee proprietors of our soil.

Lord Portarlington was once a furious patriot. I remember to have heard him pronounce a most violent philippic against tithes, and the whole system of church patronage in this country. But how are the mighty fallen! What has produced in him the extraordinary change which his signature to the anti-national declaration bespeaks? Hear it, Mr. Editor!—The Noble Lord wants to raise £300,000; and his attorney, who is no other than Mahony, undertakes to exhibit himself in a new character for the occasion. He will appear shortly on 'Change, as Mr. Prospero Rothschild. Every one feels disgusted at the impudence with which this Jack of all trades obtrudes himself so much upon public attention; but it seems that, with all his occupations amongst the living, he feels that he has time to extend some attention to the dead.

The late Association, you are aware, established a general cemetery, to save the remains of Roman Catholics from a repetition of such insults as were offered to the remains of Mr. D'Arcy and others. The vaults of the Metropolitan Church have also, for some time, been used for receiving the remains of such as die in that parish.—These establishments arrested his attention; and, in all the plenitude of his authority, he decreed their ruin, as he was not the manager, the organizer, and the factotum of them. Accordingly, he has projected a *new cemetery* company, in opposition to the firm of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, and the Rev. Messrs. Joseph Glynn, Walter Meyler, &c. &c.

He has a sufficiency of discernment to know that, with all his aristocratic connections, he could not succeed unless he had a press to sustain him. Hence he has, as is generally reported, become the largest proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*—and Conway has become his *Man Friday* in that concern. All Fred's denials have not cleared him in the eyes of the public. The charge of having given a receipt for the pension received was a very palpable one; and, under the circumstances, (namely, as the information was procured through a person in the Castle, whose name could not with safety to him be divulged) there was only one way in which the accusation could have been completely silenced. Fred should have imitated Jack Lawless, by denying on oath having ever given the receipt in question. If his conscience were at rest on the subject, he could have easily done this. His silence every one interprets to his disadvantage.

By the way, I may as well observe here that he spent the last spring with Mahony in London. What was he doing there? What passed between Prospero, himself, and Mr. ———, of the Treasury, at Lincoln's Inn Fields? This is indeed a very ticklish point—but out the truth must come.

I have much to communicate to you about the *dramatis personæ* of the late exhibition; but post-hour is just at hand, and I have only time to sign myself,

HONESTAS.

WATERFORD COMMERCIAL NEWS-ROOM.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

SIR—Notice has been given to the public in the *Waterford Mail* and *Waterford Mirror* of this date, that the Chamber of Commerce has no connexion with the Commercial News-Room. I am anxious that a stronger line of demarkation should be drawn between these two establishments. The Commercial News-Room contains amongst its members many of the most opulent, extensive and respectable merchants of this City, who never hesitate, both with their contributions and personal exertions, to [illegible] the condition of their country. On the other hand, the Chamber of Commerce may contain some rich [illegible] and a few would-be aristocrats, but a more self-[illegible], and worthless junta as public men (witness their [illegible] conduct towards Mr. Carigan), does not exist in Ireland, not even excepting our renowned [illegible].

The two institutions are held in houses adjoining each other, and if this may be called a connexion, the [illegible] would exist between Sir Harcourt Lees and [illegible] O'Connell, were their residences so closely connected.

I am, Sir, &c.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM.

Waterford, November 3, 1830.

A CARD.

The Editor of the *Register* presents his compliments [illegible] to suggest to his [illegible] that it is not right to suppress the letter addressed [illegible] in answer to his invitation to the hole-and-corner [illegible] by the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. The [illegible] has been told that the following is the substance of [illegible] he is exceedingly anxious to see the [illegible] of the Right Rev. Prelate, on a subject so very [illegible] and interesting, as that of the hole-and-corner [illegible].

[illegible] Doyle presents his compliments to his Grace [illegible] to decline the honour of [illegible] meeting at Morrisson's. Doctor [illegible] to observe, that if the Repeal of the [illegible] every friend of Ireland should [illegible] that if it be a bad measure, it will, no [illegible] without the assistance of his [illegible].

[illegible] October, 1830.

The Repeal of the Union has caused a most [illegible] sensation through Kerry, Killarney, Tralee, [illegible], Dingle, Milltown, Cahersiveen, Listowel, Castleisland, Ballylongford, Tarbert. Every parish in the County are on the point of meeting.

The project of employing the Yeomanry force of Ireland appears to be under consideration.

There is an intention of revising the Sub-letting Act to an extent that will amount nearly to its repeal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at ten minutes past five o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington entered the House shortly afterwards.

The King's Speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk of the House.

The Marquis of BUTE (who appeared in full uniform) then rose. He did so for the purpose of moving an humble address to his Majesty, in reply to his gracious speech—a speech of so frank, so full, and so affectionate a character, that he felt he should be ill discharging his duty to the House and to the country at large if he attempted to add to it any sentiment of his own; but sure he was that his Majesty would receive from the voice of an unanimous Parliament, full assurance that he had not been mistaken in the confidence he had placed in them. The events alluded to by his Majesty, which had taken place since last their Lordships met, were so notorious as hardly to require mention of them by him. He was sure their Lordships would agree with him that his Majesty's Ministers had adopted a most efficient and effective course in advising his Majesty to pursue the frank and open course he had done towards the King of the French and the existing Government of France, and that he had acted in accordance with the wishes of the country at large. He rejoiced sincerely in the prospect that was held out to Europe by the unity of two such great and warlike nations. He was sure that every person would see with pain the dreadful condition of the low countries, and the king of that country, had in his (Lord Bute's) opinion, by calling a meeting of the States-General, acted with those honest and constitutional views which entitled him to the approbation of every Englishman, and such as might have been expected from the illustrious house of Nassau. No person could feel more pleasure than he did in the prospect of a termination of the troubles that had so long been the scourge of Portugal, and he should be one of the first to join hand and heart with his Majesty in the promotion of those measures to which his Majesty had alluded. He felt no small satisfaction in the assurance of a general act of indemnity and amnesty having been declared by the present Government of Portugal, in favour of those who espoused the government of Donna Maria. Those who espoused her cause were daily being restored to their just rights; and he could see no reason why his Majesty's Ministers, under such circumstances, should not have advised the King to adopt the course he had. His Majesty had also adverted to the disorder and confusion which prevailed in other States in Europe; these he (Lord B.) considered chiefly of a local character, and not of such a nature as to lead to any apprehensions for the general peace of Europe. He thought that his Majesty judged well of the happiness of his loyal subjects in declaring that he ought to maintain inviolate those general obligations under which this country was bound. He could not approach without some feeling of pain the discussion of that part of his Majesty's Speech which was that of a domestic character—he alluded that part in which his Majesty had called the attention of Parliament with reference with to the Regency. As the advanced period of life to which his Majesty had now arrived had been considered by his Majesty as a fit subject to be brought under the consideration of Parliament; as his Majesty had invited Parliament to adopt such measures as they might think best for a Regency in this country, should it please the Almighty to call his Majesty to himself before his successor should attain to years of discretion, he was sure their Lordships would join with him in endeavouring to carry his Majesty's wishes into effect. He trusted however, the Almighty would long preserve his Majesty's life, and render totally unnecessary the adoption of such a measure. He thought if ever there was an occasion on which the Speech from the Throne was to be considered as the Speech of the King himself, this was that Speech. He well knew that it generally was to be considered as the speech of Ministers. The Noble Marquis then referred to the anti-Union proceedings in Ireland; he could not conceive how any man of education could excite the people of that country against the connection with England, and to attribute the poverty and distress of that people to the union with England. He trusted that the House would lend its support to Ministers, in suppressing all attempts made to excite the people of Ireland against the Union. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving an address, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read the Address.

Lord MONSON seconded it.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA did not oppose the Address, but spoke on the state of the country.

The Marquis of CAMDEN followed, and said the distress in Kent was less than it had been last year.

The Duke of RICHMOND implored their Lordships to look into the condition of the lower classes.

The Earl of DARNLEY approved of the Address, so far as it went to congratulate his Majesty.

The Duke of LEINSTER told their Lordships, that, although the question of repealing the Act of Union had not as yet made great progress in Ireland, if their Lordships did not relieve that country, it would be impossible to stop its progress, or answer for the consequences.

The Earl of FARNHAM spoke a few words in reference to foreign relations.

Earl GREY spoke at some length, but did not oppose the Address.

The Duke of WELLINGTON signified that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to bring in any measure of reform; and justified the calling the Belgian revolution a revolt against their Sovereign.

The Address was then put from the Woolsack, and carried.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock, at which time there was a very full attendance of Members. The side galleries were both crowded.

The Clandestine Outlawry Bill was brought in and read a first time, and passed through its different stages.

The usual Sessional Orders and Committees were appointed.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he would take this opportunity of giving notice that, on this day fortnight, he would submit to the House a proposition on the great and important question of Parliamentary Reform. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) He would take this occasion to observe that a very erroneous opinion had gone forth as to his opinion respecting reform. It had been supposed that his plan was one of a very limited nature; but such was not his plan. He should not be satisfied unless he effected a very great reform in the representation of the people. He wished it, however, to be a great, and not a revolutionary operation, and one calculated to restore the glories of our ancient constitution. He would not then go into detail, but merely remark that during the fortnight that would elapse before he brought the measure forward, he should be happy to receive the opinions of, and act in concert with, all those persons who had given the subject their consideration. He would however impress on the House that his object was not revolution, but restoration, to repair the Constitution not to pull it down. (*Hear, hear, from all parts of the House.*)

The SPEAKER informed the House, that he had been to the House of Lords to hear his Majesty's most gracious Speech on the opening of Parliament, and to prevent mistakes he had procured a copy, which he would read to the House.

The SPEAKER then read the Speech.

Lord GRIMSTONE, in rising to propose that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, craved the indulgence of the House for a short time, whilst he alluded to the various topics contained in the Royal Speech. His Majesty had placed the greatest confidence in Parliament, and displayed the dignity of his character in drawing their attention to the subject of a Regency, and he (Lord Grimstone) had not the least doubt that that great question, when it came under the consideration of the House, would meet with the attention its importance demanded. It was also a subject of great congratulation, that in the character of his Majesty we had a security that the spirit of the Constitution would be upheld, and liberty granted to all. (*Cheers.*) The privileges of Englishmen under his reign would lose nothing. In alluding to foreign affairs he must observe on the affairs that had taken place in France. That country had dethroned one monarch, and another had been elected by the almost unanimous voice of the people. In Belgium the people had rebelled against their Sovereign, who had, however, called the States-General, and had signified his willingness to make concessions. No peaceable results had followed yet it was to be hoped that by the friendly interference of the Allied Powers the differences might yet be adjusted. It was a subject of great gratification to hear that the most friendly disposition existed between his Majesty's Government and all Foreign Powers. Whilst storms distracted other nations, our own ship rolled on in safety, although it was not possible to tell what might arise to disturb the peace of the country. His Majesty had promised the House that economy should be enforced in every possible manner, and as a proof of his sincerity he had waived his claim to certain rights, in order to reduce the expenses of the Civil List. He believed that Ministers also were determined to adopt every possible system of retrenchment. After some further remarks upon the topics alluded to in his Majesty's Speech, the Noble Lord said, that after the maturest deliberation he had come to the determination to give his decided support to his Majesty's Government, for he felt confident they would uphold the safety of the church, the liberty of the people, and the dignity of the Crown. (*Hear.*) He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious Speech.

Mr. R. DUNDAS seconded the motion. He was sensible of the importance of the subjects that must come under the consideration of the House relating to the situation of this country, and that of other countries of Europe. He would not enter into any lengthened detail on the topics contained in his Majesty's speech, as it was not his wish on the present occasion to give rise to a debate, as he wished the House unanimously to agree to the address that had been proposed. He could not help observing, however, that it was under no ordinary circumstances that his Majesty had caused Parliament to be assembled, and he was sure that his Majesty was met by the Representatives of the people with the greatest loyalty and attachment, and in full confidence that his Majesty would govern his people, and grant them all the liberties enjoyed under the Constitution. A bond of Union existed between the Monarch of this country and his people that did not exist in any other state. The Hon. Member then alluded to the late revolution in France, and said it must be a subject of regret, that circumstances should have arisen which caused the dethronement of a Sovereign, who had descended from so long a line of ancestors. Whatever were the causes that led to this revolution, or whoever might be to blame, was not then a subject of inquiry. Every one, however, must regret and deplore the events that had for a time destroyed the tranquillity of France. It was a subject of the highest congratulation that the illustrious individual who now filled the French throne was equally distinguished for his public and private worth, and that he had every disposition to maintain all treaties and alliances entered into between England and that country. His Majesty therefore had, in unison with the other great powers, acknowledged the present King of the French. The Honourable Member then alluded to the state of affairs in the Low Countries, and hoped that those fields, where the armies of England had so often settled the destinies of Europe, would not again become the scenes of bloodshed, but that the differences which existed between the Sovereign and his people would come to a happy termination. It was gratifying to know that none of the Great Powers of Europe felt any disposition to take advantage of the calamities that afflicted that unhappy country, but were determined to adhere to the Treaty of 1815. (*Hear, hear.*) The next subject to which he wished to allude was the recognition of Don Miguel, as king of Portugal. That individual who had usurped the throne, had now granted a general amnesty, and it was to be hoped in future that he would respect the laws of the country. (*Hear, hear.*) He (Mr. Dundas) hoped soon to see the relations of this country with its ancient ally fully restored. (*Hear.*) The House had nothing to do with the internal affairs of other nations. (*Hear, and cheers.*) Don Miguel had been called to the throne by the voice of the nation, and he thought the time had come when he should be acknowledged by the country. The affairs of Greece had not been alluded to in the Royal Speech, but he could assure the House that no neglect had arisen on the part of his Majesty's Government. The trustees for the pacification of that country had not come to a final settlement.—The Honourable Member concluded by seconding the address.

Lord ALTHORPE followed, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and thought there should be a Reform in Parliament.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved an amendment to the address.

Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. WELLESLEY next addressed the House, but was inaudible.

Sir J. YORKE followed in a strain of half-witted buffoonery, animadverting on Mr. Wellesley's speech.

Mr. HUME spoke next. We shall give his speech, which is very interesting, with the remainder of the debate on Tuesday, containing also Sir Robert Peel's speech before Mr. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that the duty which he had to perform was a pleasing one,—he rose to repel calumny, not to answer argument, for of argument he had heard none. He did not rise to beg from them the favour of a hearing,—he possessed the highest possible claim upon their attention, for he really represented the people there. Indeed he believed he had more constituents than the entire of his Majesty's Ministers. They had, without exception, slunk from all popular places, and there was not one of them had attained to a higher station than that of representative of some rotten borough. That was the case with his Majesty's Ministers, but he (Mr. O'C.) stood there as the representative of a numerous and intelligent body of constituents, and as such, he called upon every man who was, like him, the representative of the people, to protest against the Speech which had been put into the mouth of the Sovereign. Looking at it in regard to its allusions to our foreign and domestic relations, it struck him as the very worst speech that a King of this country had ever been made to deliver. There was not a word in it about the distress of the country,—not a syllable about any measures for the alleviation of that distress, and not a word as to the reduction of the rotten boroughs, and the doing away with the numerous sources of patronage and corruption, of which the country so justly complained. The Speech was quite silent upon these matters, and they were of course to be ranked amongst those blessings for which they had been told that they should be thankful. Where was there in the Speech even an admission of the existence of that distress which notoriously prevailed in the country, and to which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel) had alluded in his speech? Why was there nothing said in his Majesty's Speech about alleviating that distress? and, above all, why was there nothing said about alleviating the distress of Ireland? He arraigned the Speech both for its foreign as well as its domestic allusions and omissions. There was no excuse for our not expressing our sympathy for the late glorious events that had taken place in Paris. They were told that a degree of courtesy was due to the King who had been driven from the throne of his ancestors, but in his (Mr. O'Connell's) opinion, no courtesy was due to the man who had sent his troops to murder his people. That King and his Ministers attempted to take away, almost together, the elective franchise from the French people, and to put down the liberty of the press. Who attempted to put down the liberty of the press here, and to prevent the expression of the popular sentiments in Ireland? In Belgium he could also find some happy coincidences with the conduct of our Government at home. In the proceedings against that illustrious man, de Potter, it would seem as if an English Attorney-General had been imported there to frame the indictment which was preferred against him. As to Don Miguel, the amnesty which was promised by him came after three years of tyranny. Without changing their opinions as to the infamy of his conduct, they took his word for this amnesty, and they called him the King of the People. The Gallant Officer who had seconded the Address had compared the recognition of Don Miguel to that of the King of the French, but whilst the one severed the Church from the State, and established liberty of conscience for all his subjects, the other maintained the connection of the Church with the State, for the purpose of tyrannizing over all. He (Mr. O'Connell) would deny that the war in Belgium was a civil war—it was a war between two nations, and, with the exception of the union of Ireland with England, he did not think there was a fouler blot upon history than the union of Belgium with Holland. They were told that the Government of the King of Holland was an enlightened Government, and the Belgians were described to them as rebels. In that enlightened Government of Holland, the King refused to make the Judges independent, and he refused to grant trial by Jury to his subjects. What kind of a Prime Minister had they in this country, when such a Government as that was described as an enlightened one? The King of Holland had attempted to put down the liberty of the press in Belgium, and to alter the language used in their courts of law. He put down all the parochial schools there, because the clergy had the barbarity to insist upon combining religious with moral instruction in them, and he likewise put down the diocesan schools, which were under the control of the bishops; and this was the man who was called an enlightened monarch. He would ask, was there in the foreign policy indicated in his Majesty's speech, a single evidence of sympathy for the cause of liberty and the triumphs of the people? If they were to interfere in the case of Belgium, where was their interference to end? The dangerous situation of the Holy Allies themselves, and the debt of England, formed the best protection for the Belgians. But for that debt, the man who had penned the King's Speech would have had ere this thousands of troops in Belgium, to put down the Belgians. The Hon. Member proceeded to complain that not a word was said in the speech about a reduction of taxes. Were the rotten boroughs to be continued and was the influence of the peerage upon that House still to be allowed? He (Mr. O'Connell) only wanted to do justice to Ireland; and when such was his motive, and such his object in all he did, he cared not for the attacks which were levelled at him, he stood vindicated before his God, and he would not vindicate himself to that House. (*Laugh.*) He would not condescend to do so. (*More laughter.*) He thanked them for that laugh. It was, to be sure, a fine proof of English sympathy, and it demonstrated, of course, the inestimable blessings of the Union. They had had many triumphs over Ireland, but he would tell them that they should never have them again. There could not be a grosser calumny than to impute to those who agitated the question of the repeal of the Union in Ireland treason to their Sovereign; and it was equally false to say that they desired a separation from England. They were convinced that a more excellent Sovereign never filled the throne, and they were anxious to maintain the connexion between the two countries; but they wished for a connexion of equality, and not one of supremacy. He was satisfied that a repeal of the Union would be equally beneficial to Ireland and to England. What good had the Union done for Ireland? It postponed Catholic Emancipation for 25 years. The Protestant Parliament of Ireland granted in 12 years, five acts of emancipation; and it was because it was disposed to grant the entire, that it was annihilated. The rental of Ireland should be £12,000,000 annually, and of that, £5,000,000 went out of the country to absentees. That was one of the effects of the Union. The productive taxes in Ireland had declined to the extent of £3,000,000, and the consumption of tea, wine, and sugar, had diminished there, while the population had doubled, since the period of the Union.—The Imperial Parliament had passed four or five Acts in favour of the landlords in Ireland, and against the people. After dwelling upon the dreadfully distressed state of the population in Ireland, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to contend that it was by the influence of those who were attacked for agitating the repeal of the Union, that the people were induced to resort only to constitutional and peaceable modes for a redress of their grievances. It was with that view that his (Mr. O'C.'s) influence was exerted, and but for the exertions of those who were attacked for agitating Ireland, the proclamation of a military secretary would not keep the people down. Yet was he (Mr. O'Connell) the advocate of that unfortunate people, an outlaw here; and he was taunted with a want of courage, because he would not forget the respect due to his God. He had never said that Ireland was not yet strong enough to use force—he never gave utterance to any such words; and those who told the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite that he had spoken to such an effect, stated a falsehood. The condition of Ireland was every day getting worse and worse, and the only way to save the country was to repeal the Union. He (Mr. O'Connell) had advocated that measure from his very first entrance into public life. He maintained that the objects of the association which had been put down by the proclamation of the Irish Government were perfectly legal and constitutional. They thought to achieve a legal object by an universality of petitions from Ireland—the manner in which the great cause of reform had been advanced. He (Mr. O'Connell) would proceed in his course. They might suspend the *habeas corpus*; but he would still go on with his endeavours to procure a repeal of the Union. They might prepare a dungeon for him, but he feared not that—they might take away liberty from Ireland, but he would never be their willing slave.

Mr. CURTEIS followed the Member for Waterford.

Mr. BROUGHAM spoke at considerable length in condemnation of the present Ministry, and the line of policy they pursued.

Sir H. PARNELL followed, [illegible] Rice, and Sir H. Hardinge [illegible].

Mr. Hobhouse, Sir [illegible], Sir R. Peel, Mr. Hume, having spoken, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion to adjourn the House in future at nine o'clock.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BATTLE OF ANTWERP.

Extract of a private letter from Rotterdam, Oct. 29:—

"The following is the latest intelligence from Antwerp—'On Tuesday the insurgents, after several [illegible] with the Royal troops in the vicinity of A[illegible], made their way towards the [illegible] within disarmed the Guard [illegible] military, and opened the gates to [illegible] number of from six to ten thousand. The Dutch [illegible] were compelled to retreat. The inhabitants [illegible] fired from the houses on the poor [illegible] content with assassinating those unfortunate [illegible] report says, actually chopped [illegible] meat. When the rebels arrived [illegible] where 600 Dutch soldiers were stationed [illegible] the soldiers. The massacre was dreadful. The tri-coloured flag was there hoisted; General C[illegible] sion of the citadel, with about [illegible] troops, and was determined to hold [illegible] boats were preparing to cannonade the [illegible] the Belgians, both men and women, had risen [illegible] and were determined to annihilate [illegible] it is impossible to describe the [illegible] place. The cry every where was [illegible] Considerable sums were given for [illegible] of unfortunate emigrants. The Dutch [illegible] 6,000 in number, were retreating with all [illegible] Breda.' It is further stated from Breda [illegible] counts this morning at one o'clock [illegible] troops were retreating in great haste [illegible] officers had fled from Antwerp. It is much [illegible] the insurgents would soon reach Breda and B[illegible] Zoom. All possible means are taken to defend [illegible] tresses. The military are [illegible] with the insurgents. I have just heard the [illegible] within four hours' march of Breda.'

(*From the British Traveller of [illegible]*)

(RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.)

Just as we were going to Press, we received Dutch Papers, but their contents are not of importance.

At one o'clock this day the [illegible] from the Rotterdam steam-boat. He [illegible] dejected.

Letters by the same conveyance from Antwerp have been received, stating that the insurgents had agreed to deliver up the town to the Dutch troops, to prevent the further destruction of lives and property. The evacuation was to have taken place yesterday morning.

SPAIN.

The divisions under the command of Mina and V[illegible] have been routed. The conduct of the first is [illegible].

The movements of Guerrea and Vigo are stopped; they have sustained no loss. In Catalonia all is safe.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT OF A BOY.

On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, the son of an industrious poor man of this town, being in the barrack-yard, was asked by a soldier to bring him a glass of whiskey from the canteen, which the boy accordingly did, not conceiving it any harm; however, the sentinel on duty reported the circumstance to the Colonel, on which the latter ordered the boy "a damned good flogging," and he was accordingly held on a form by four men, until a drummer inflicted a number of lashes on the child's bare back, with a heavy military cat-o'-nine-tails, by which it was dreadfully lacerated, and left the boy altogether, from the fright and punishment, in a state to create serious apprehensions of death being the consequence. The gallant officer is brother to "Boy Dundas." The paltry sum of 5l. we have been informed, was offered to the father of the child, which he indignantly refused, to quash any legal proceedings which might have been resorted to.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

State of the Fever Hospital during the Month of October, 1830.

In Hospital 1st October	7	Discharged cured	16
Admitted in October	14	Died	1
		Remain in Hospital	4
	21		21

The great majority of the patients admitted during this month, laboured under fever, symptomatic of affection of the chest.

WILLIAM CONNOLLY, M. D.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Committee,

BENJAMIN GRAHAM, Chairman.

Waterford, November 3, 1830.

We regret to learn that accounts have been received in the City of the destruction of much British property at Antwerp.—*Courier.*

Robert Forrester, Esq. of Valentia, Co. Kerry, lately shot a seal weighing [illegible] stone, and from which was extracted eighteen gallons of oil.

Last week, a vessel laden with herrings, failed in an attempt to make Limerick from the Coast of Scotland, so as to be in time to sell them fresh from the Quay. They were obliged to be disposed of as manure.

A special meeting of the Tralee Chamber of Commerce has been called to consider the propriety of discontinuing the *Dublin Evening Post.*—The *Post* has been discontinued in reading-rooms in Waterford, Carrick, Carlow, Youghal, Drogheda, and numerous other places.

Thomas M'Donough who was apprehended for disposing of gun-barrels and locks, in Cork, has been convicted in a penalty of £100, and, in default of payment, committed to gaol.

A modified system of Poor Laws for Ireland will be introduced this Session.

THE EMIGRANT'S SONG.

(*From the [illegible] Magazine.*)

[illegible]

Farewell! we're for ever away.

[illegible]

Farewell! we're for ever away.

[illegible]

Farewell! we're for ever away.

[illegible]

Farewell! we're for ever away.

[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Hibernicus," "A Milesian," "Gaius," "A Householder," "P. W.," and the communications relative to "Uncalled-for Letters," and the "Vestry Act," shall, if possible, appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1830.

The London Mail of Wednesday was received at the *Chronicle* office last night.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(From the Globe of Tuesday last.)

This morning, at an early hour, the streets leading to the House of Lords were crowded to excess to see the ceremony of his Majesty's opening of the Imperial Parliament. The King reached the House of Lords a few minutes after two o'clock, and took his seat on the Throne.

The Duke of Wellington held the sword of state, and the Marquis of Winchester the cap of maintenance.

The intended recognition of Miguel on the grant of a general Amnesty; the intention, in conjunction with the Allies, to restore tranquillity to the Netherlands, and the surrender to the country of the funds derived from the Droits of the Admiralty, West India Duties, and the casual revenues of the Crown, form the principal points of the Speech.

THE SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, and that I am enabled, in the present conjuncture, to recur to your advice.

"Since the dissolution of the late Parliament events of deep interest and importance have occurred on the continent of Europe.

"The elder branch of the House of Bourbon no longer reigns in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the Throne by the title of King of the French. Having received from the new Sovereign a declaration of his earnest desire to cultivate the good understanding, and to maintain inviolate all the engagements subsisting with this country, I did not hesitate to continue my diplomatic relations and friendly intercourse with the French Court.

"I have witnessed with deep regret, the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I lament that the enlightened administration of the King should not have preserved his dominions from revolt, and that the wise and prudent measure of submitting the desires and complaints of the people to the deliberations of an Extraordinary Meeting of the States-General, should have led to no satisfactory result. I am endeavouring in concert with my Allies to devise such means of restoring tranquillity as may be compatible with the good government of the Netherlands, and with the future security of other States.

"Appearances of tumult and disorder have produced uneasiness in different parts of Europe; but the assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, justify the expectation that I shall be enabled to preserve for my people the blessings of peace. Impressed at all times with the necessity of respecting the faith of national engagements, I am persuaded that any determination to maintain, in conjunction with my Allies, those general treaties by which the political system of Europe has been Established, will offer the best security for the repose of the world.

"I have not yet accredited my Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese Government having determined to perform a great act of justice and humanity by the grant of a general amnesty, I think that the time will shortly arrive when the interests of my subjects will demand a renewal of those relations which had so long existed between the two countries.

"I am impelled by the deep solicitude which I feel for the welfare of my people, to recommend to your immediate consideration the provisions which it may be advisable to make for the exercise of the Royal Authority, in case that it should please Almighty God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at years of maturity.

"I shall be prepared to concur with you in the adoption of those measures which may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the stability and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities by which the civil and religious liberties of my people are guarded.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the Estimates for those services of the present year, for which the last Parliament did not fully provide, to be forthwith laid before you. The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with that strict regard to economy which I am determined to enforce in every branch of the Public Expenditure.

"By the demise of my lamented brother, the late King, the Civil List Revenue has expired.

"I place, without reserve, at your disposal my interest in the Hereditary Revenues, and in those funds which may be derived from Droits of the Crown or Admiralty, from the West India Duties, or from any casual Revenues, either in my foreign possessions, or in the United Kingdom.

"In surrendering to you my interests in revenues which have in former settlements of the Civil List been reserved to the Crown, I rejoice in the opportunity of evincing my entire reliance on your dutiful attachment, and my confidence that you will cheerfully provide all that may be necessary for the support of the Civil Government and the honour and dignity of my Crown.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I deeply lament that in some districts of the country, the property of my subjects has been endangered by combinations for the destruction of machinery, and that serious losses have been sustained through the acts of wicked incendiaries.

"I cannot view without grief and indignation the efforts which are industriously made to excite among the people a spirit of discontent and disaffection, and to disturb the concord which happily prevails between those parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to their common strength and common happiness. I am determined to exert to the utmost of my power all the means which the Law and Constitution have placed at my disposal for the punishment of Sedition, and for the prompt suppression of outrage and disorder. Amidst all the difficulties of the present conjuncture, I reflect with the highest satisfaction on the loyalty and affectionate attachment of the great body of my people.

"I am confident that they justly appreciate the full advantage of that happy form of Government, under which, through the favour of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed for a long succession of years a greater share of internal peace, of commercial prosperity, of true liberty, of all that constitutes social happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any other country in the world. It is the great object of my life to preserve these blessings to my people, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity; and I am animated in the discharge of the sacred duty which is committed to me, by the firmest reliance on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the cordial support of my faithful and loyal people."

During the procession to the House his Majesty was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheering, and the [illegible]

On the entrance of Prince [illegible] into the House of Lords [illegible]

The Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, and almost all the Members of the Royal Family, together with all the Foreign Ambassadors, were present.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Taking this production as the speech of the British Ministers, we pronounce it to be a most unmeaning and unsatisfactory document. It cannot fail to strike the reader's attention that no mention whatever is made in the speech of the Government having recognised the King of France. On that head it says only, "that the usual diplomatic relations and friendly intercourse will be held with the French Court." This sort of ambiguous phraseology will enable the Dictator, if he shall continue in power, to abet the schemes of French counter-revolutionists hereafter without compromising his ministerial consistency. Means are to be devised for "restoring good Government in the Netherlands;" but we advise his Highness to restore "good government" at home, before he exercises his benevolence in behalf of foreign states. There is a paragraph in the speech recommending provision to be made for the appointment of a Regency. We take this to be of ominous import, and trust that the real friends of his Majesty have not been overreached by the satellites of the Dictator. There is a determination expressed in the speech to "maintain *those general treaties* by which the political system of Europe has been established." If this has any meaning, it is, that oppressed Poland shall remain under the Russian yoke—that the descendants of Fabius and Cincinnatus shall be eternally trod upon by the iron hoof of Austrian despotism—that Belgium shall be reconquered for the detested House of Nassau, and that France shall have once more imposed on her, by congregated despots and their hired mercenaries, "a legitimate Sovereign."

These were the dispositions made at the Congress of Verona, and it is to this "*general treaty*," we presume, that the King's Speech alludes; but this is, in part, a dream of the Dictator's, which he will never see realized. The speech promises Economy, but what do our readers suppose will be the total saving effected by this promised Economy? A London Paper says, One Hundred Thousand Pounds a-year—and this off an expenditure of Sixty Millions annually!!! As the late Mr. CANNING said of Lord ELDON and the rest of his gang, "They are all humbugs." There is no intention whatever manifested in the speech to relieve the country under its present state of distress and suffering; and so we must console ourselves, like the Millennarians, by the hope that the final consummation of all things will put an end to our calamities.

The Speech, however, would not be complete if it did not contain a promise to recognise that atrocious monster, DON MIGUEL, as King of Portugal. The reason assigned for this recognition is worthy of such sculls as WELLINGTON'S and ABERDEEN'S. It is, because this Royal Felon has "determined to grant a general amnesty"! An amnesty to whom? To the small remnant of those noble spirits whose fathers, uncles, and brothers, he had either hanged, shot, or transported to Africa. An amnesty to men who owed him no allegiance, but who were contending for the rights of their lawful sovereign. Terrified by the successes of the Spanish Constitutionalists, this demon of legitimacy now offers an amnesty to the few survivors of his butchering ordinances; but the Portuguese Constitutionalists know how to appreciate his offer, and we trust they will reject it with disdain, and strain every nerve to dethrone a wretch who is a blot upon Royalty, and a disgrace to human nature.

COCKNEY IMPUDENCE.

The *Globe* of Tuesday last has an article headed "*Transplanted Blarney*," in which there is a feeble attempt made to ridicule Irish orators. Notwithstanding the eternal insolence of these Cockney grammarians, when the competency of Irishmen to speak or write correctly, is discussed by them, we can inform them, from personal observation and experience, that, of their countrymen who visit Ireland, there is not one in ten who can speak English grammatically, and that an Irish tradesman of the lowest class would be ashamed to express himself in such barbarous English as their riders and factors use, who visit this country, including the well-dressed boors who come from London.

FIELD TURNIPS.

It is gratifying to find that the cultivation of green crops, which was the great desideratum in Irish farming, is beginning to be extensively practised in this country. There are at present to be seen at the *Chronicle* office some very fine specimens of turnips—none of them weighing less than 7½ lbs. They were grown in a full field crop by JOHN MAHONY, steward to P. B. Sy[illegible], Esq.

FURIOUS COACH-DRIVING—THE GENTLEMAN PIPER.

The *Wexford Herald* of last Wednesday, in copying from the *Chronicle* an extract supplied by one of our Correspondents, imitates the [illegible] propensities of the *Dublin Evening Post*, by omitting to acknowledge the authority from which it had copied the article. The letter, however, is [illegible] plagiarism. It has alarmed the [illegible] In it, says [illegible] This is not the truth! It [illegible] and we trust that the parties will [illegible] salutary example, [illegible] by action against the coach proprietors for the injuries they have [illegible]

REPEAL OF THE UNION—RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE—*EVENING POST.*

The apostate *Post*, in attempting to justify its own recreancy, and the turpitude of those men who are plotting against the tranquillity of Ireland and the welfare of its people, denounced Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends as insurrectionary "Mobs," and as persons panting to establish a reign of terror. It is, however, true that he offered no proof in confirmation of those assertions. In the whole history, perhaps, of political falsehood and duplicity, there is not to be found more palpable instances of hypocrisy and dissimulation, the usual precursors of terror and of tyranny, than in the conduct of the *Post* and its patrons. The exclusion of the respectable citizens of Dublin from the Duke of LEINSTER'S meeting, is a fact which goes quite far enough to stamp the actors on that occasion as petty despots, who wanted only the power, and not the will, to trample down the people.—How did their organ, the meretricious *Post* act on that occasion, when affecting to publish copies of letters received by the Duke of LEINSTER, in answer to his circular. Out of the numerous letters received by this titled automaton, he published only four; three of which were decidedly favourable to his own view of the question, and the fourth not opposed to him on principle. But he did not publish the Right Reverend Doctor DOYLE'S answer, for that would not suit the pettyfogging genius of "complexity, finesse, and fiction." Never was there meanness more disgusting, or hypocrisy more detestable. Is it to be credited that men, who would be capable of such low trickery, could be actuated by a noble or generous feeling towards the country or its people? Is it to be credited that men, some of whom are known to be the slaves of avarice, of luxury, and the grossest species of dissipation, could at once emerge from the "fœtid pool," and become sufficiently pure to embark with honest zeal and good intentions in the cause of Ireland? Until mankind, in general, shall become as credulous as the patients of Mr. St. JOHN LONG, no one will believe that exalted virtue may exist in the same corporeal mansion with grovelling vice, and, as a matter of course, no man will expect truth or sincerity from those enemies of the people. Let any man that wishes to read falsehood, struggling for a vent by which it may escape detection, look into the *Evening Post* of Tuesday last, and there, under the head of "THE DECLARATION," he will find it stated that calls have been made for the publication of the letters to the Duke of LEINSTER, and that he waits for the authority of Mr. MURPHY to publish them." All this affectation of deference to Mr. MURPHY must be pronounced an egregious and overdone piece of hypocrisy, when it is known that PIERSE MAHONY is the prime mover of the entire system. If the *Post* could publish Doctors MURRAY'S, KINSELLA'S, LINDSAY'S, and Rev. Mr. BOYTON'S letters without Mr. MURPHY'S authority, why not publish the other epistles on its own authority? The cause is so obvious, that we shall not tire our readers by dissecting this most degraded Journal. We publish, in this day's Paper, from the *Morning Register*, the copy of a card addressed to the Duke of LEINSTER by the Editor, together with the substantial import of the Right Reverend Dr. DOYLE'S answer to the Duke's circular. If the anti-Unionists sought for an authority, in the Catholic Church of Ireland, which they might hold to as a tower of strength, they have it in the name of this Prelate. We, who may be supposed to know somewhat of him, declare him to be as much superior to some of those other Prelates who have been named, as a man of talents, a statesman, a scholar, and a divine, as "Admiral Crichton" was to the dunce Macfleckno.

MILITARY OUTRAGE—FLOGGING ONE OF THE KING'S IRISH SUBJECTS.

We copy into the *Waterford Chronicle* of this day an article from the *Fermanagh Reporter*, descriptive of the punishment inflicted on a young boy, by a military ruffian, in the North of Ireland; and if some of the inhabitants of the district where this outrage was committed do not petition Parliament on the subject, a petition shall be immediately forwarded and presented from the City of Waterford. If outrageous a violation of all laws is to be endured with impunity, the people had better at once prepare to submit to military despotism. It has been hitherto the boast of the British constitution, that the military, of every grade, from the general down to the private, were amenable to the civil law, and that no soldier could be made amenable to martial law, but he who had been attested under the provisions of the military code, better known by the title of the "Mutiny Act." We say, therefore, that if an application shall not be made, forthwith, to Parliament, by the aggrieved party, Mr. O'CONNELL will be instructed by some of his constituents here to call for an investigation into this flagitious affair, by the Imperial House of Commons.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The state of England is frightful. Some of the coachmen say, that the country at both sides of the road through Kent was in a blaze. Every farm house has become the scene of alarm. Organised bands of incendiaries are involving the whole country in devastation. The mansion of a Noble Earl in the neighbourhood of Dover has been threatened with destruction.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way Company have purchased all the shares in the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and the work will be immediately prosecuted by Mr. Nimmo.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

On the 5th of June last, we published a report copied from the *Freeman's Journal*, from which we now take the following extracts:—

"His Grace the Duke of Leinster being voted to the chair, read the petition which had been presented to the Celbridge magistrates, by the distressed manufacturers, on the Monday previous. It was his Grace's opinion, that certain expressions in that petition were too strong, and seemed to threaten the gentry and inhabitants, if relief were not granted to the petitioners. He was *prepared*, as governor of the county Kildare, to protect its peace from being violated; and to have *troops sent down from the garrison of Dublin, to quell any attempt at violence that might be resorted to.* He merely mentioned this to show that it was not from fear, or any other feeling of the kind, that the meeting had assembled.

"Colonel Conolly entirely concurred in his Grace's observations. He too as a magistrate was ready, if occasion required, to protect the neighbourhood with the King's troops. He read to the meeting a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin stating that 1900 of the *starving* artizans of the city had been enabled, by the Mansion-house committee, to quit this country, and that they were not likely to return.

"The manufacturers having retired at the request of the gentry and inhabitants, and the latter having consulted together for some hours, a plan for relief was entered upon, and nearly two hundred pounds subscribed during the evening, to enable *forty or fifty* of the distressed weavers and their families to emigrate."]

In a post or two after the publication of this report, it was stated by the *Freeman*, that a subscription had been raised by the Duke of LEINSTER, and that a number of the distressed weavers, and their families, had been transported to Canada.

Upon this statement we made, substantially, the following observations: that the Duke of LEINSTER and those other heartless aristocrats, had shipped these wretched men to Canada, without having previously made arrangements for locating them—that they had done so with the most perfect carelessness as to what their ultimate fate might be—that their only object was to get rid of them, and that it was a matter of perfect indifference to these aristocrats whether the weavers were shipwrecked and engulphed in the great deep, or starved to death when they should arrive on the bleak and inhospitable shores of North America. We, at the same time, added, that, from a communication made to us by a gentleman recently arrived from that quarter, we did seriously apprehend those wretched Celbridge weavers would be sadly disappointed on their arrival at Canada. Let our readers peruse the following article, copied from the London *Morning Herald*, and they will, at least, do us the credit to admit, that we had taken up, in proper time, the subject of this heartless and treacherous scheme of emigration—that we had almost prophetically pointed to its consequences, and that at that time and since, we have placed the public character of the Duke of LEINSTER before the people, as one of the most useless and unfeeling Noblemen in Ireland; and yet this is the man, according to the *Dublin Evening Post*, who ought to influence public opinion on the question of a Union Repeal! If that sterling patriot, HORISH the sweep, were living, he could procure, in the City of Dublin, more suffrages amongst honest men, on any public question, than the present Duke of LEINSTER.

EMIGRATION.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

In our paper a month or two back, appeared a letter, signed by the Duke of Leinster, Arthur Henry, and Richard Maunsel, Magistrates in Ireland, and addressed to the Governor-General of Quebec, stating that many families of the distressed manufacturers of Celbridge, whom they recommended (250 in number), had sailed in the *Two Brothers*, from Ireland, for Quebec, and recommending them to the notice of the authorities in Canada for employment and location. The accounts obtained to-day from Quebec mention that these emigrants had arrived there, and were in a most destitute condition, the Governor having no employment to give them. Many of the emigrants upon their landing, had only a few shillings left, and would have probably suffered severely, had not the resident agent for emigrants, Mr Buchanan, forwarded them to Montreal and the *Three Rivers*, where they would probably obtain employment. The *Quebec Mercury* of the 24th August makes the following remarks upon this subject:—

"We are induced to notice this circumstance (the arrival of the emigrants) in the hope that it may be repeated in the English and Irish papers, and persons put on their guard in respect to the futility of such recommendations, which are given from a mistaken kindness to those who are about to leave their country, but which, instead of benefitting them on their arrival in America, tend only to disappointment and discontent. The practice of recommending emigrants to persons in high situations in the colonies is very common among the Irish gentry. A certain Hon. Colonel, who had served in Canada, used annually to furnish all the people coming hither from his neighbourhood with letters to some of his friends, at the head of a military department, generally recommending the bearer for immediate employment and a choice location.

"Those who take an interest in the welfare of emigrants coming to British North America, would do them a vast kindness if, instead of feeding them with vain hopes, they would put before them the actual state of the settlers on first arriving on these shores. In Canada, as elsewhere, industry and sobriety are necessary to insure success. The loom is not the best apprenticeship to form a back wood settler; and the manufacture of woollens has not yet been attempted in Canada, except by families for domestic use. The emigrant should bear in mind that he has a long winter to provide against when employment is difficult to be obtained.—With regard to the choice of Upper and Lower Canada, each province has its advantages. Upper Canada, is more congenial to the habits of the British farmer, as the climate admits of the same system of agriculture being there pursued, and the winter is shorter."

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON THE DICTATOR.—Another assault of the mob, upon the Duke of Wellington, took place on Monday, as he was passing from his residence, in Piccadilly, to the Foreign Office. They followed hissing and hallooing him, and the gates of the Park were closed to save him from the violence of the multitude.

FACTS FOR THE HONEST PORTION OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

Thirty thousand sick and indigent roomkeepers have been relieved in the City of Dublin since the month of January last.

There are not less than ten thousand poor in the City of Kilkenny, where the population does not exceed thirty thousand.

There are not less than twenty-three hundred poor in the town of Carlow, where the population does not amount to ten thousand.

Fifty-two families are to be immediately expelled from the estates of Field Marshal BERESFORD, under the Subletting Act.

Three hundred poor families have taken refuge in the town of Carlow within the last three years, who were forced to leave the Duke of LEINSTER'S and other estates in the vicinity, under the Subletting Act.

Twenty-three families were forced but the other day, by a deception of the most heartless kind, to turn out of their houses on the estate of a Mr. PUREFOY, in the County of Tipperary. This gentleman's life has been since attempted to be taken on the high road, although attended by two police constables.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the City of Kilkenny, poor tenants have been lately compelled by the attorney of a merciful landlord, to pay *three pounds* costs on each ejectment, where the year's rent did not amount to six pounds.

A very considerable number of families on the estates of Earl FITZWILLIAM, have received notice to quit, under the Subletting Act. Mr. O'CONNELL stated that eight hundred persons were to be thrown on the world by this process. The agent of the Noble Earl denies that this statement is true, but he has not informed the public to what extent Mr. O'CONNELL had gone in his exaggeration of the facts.

Two hundred families on the estates of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE have received notice to quit under the Subletting Act.

There are twelve hundred and fifty inmates in the Cork House of Industry, and two thousand seven hundred applications for admission, besides which, one hundred most wretched paupers arrived there, a few days ago, *from Bristol*, passed from that city by the *proper* authorities.

There are nearly three thousand inmates in the Dublin Mendicity Institution, and numerous applications for admittance, which, for want of funds, cannot be complied with.

The foregoing statement, which does not contain more than a fractional part of Irish cruelty, wretchedness, and injustice, will account for the disturbed and agitated state of this country at present. If the Members of his Majesty's Government do not apply, in time, some healing, not exasperating remedies, to such frightful diseases, they will, perhaps, like others, mourn their want of humanity when it may be too late.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS,

NOVEMBER 2, 1830.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HORSE-STEALING.

(From our Special Reporter.)

HENRY BRISCOE and THOMAS E. LALOR, Esqrs. presided.

After hearing a few cases of no public interest, the following came on:—

PATRICK SKEAHAN, of Lough-street, in this town, publican, was charged by Patrick Cooney with horse-stealing, under the following circumstances—

Patrick Cooney, sworn and examined, stated that in the month of October last, he purchased a horse by auction in the street of Carrick; that the horse was distrained for rent due by one Michael Cahill to Richard Walsh; that he bid 30s. for the horse, for which he passed his I O.

Cross-examined by E. POWER, Esq. (who was employed professionally on behalf of the defendant)—Admitted that Cahill, the owner of the horse, was a friend of his; heard Skeahan had a civil bill decree against Cahill, the former owner of the horse; after the sale, the horse was sent back to Cahill's stable; admitted that Skeahan seized on the horse in the middle of the day by virtue of a civil bill decree, and lodged him in the pound for the usual time, and regularly sold him under said decree for £1 1s. He now seeks for informations to be taken against Skeahan for horse-stealing; did not pay the amount of the I O.; no demand was made on him for it.

Richard Walsh, sworn—Is landlord of the premises where the horse was seized under the decree; recollects distraining this horse in October last; in twelve or fifteen days after, sold him in the public street by auction; Cooney became the purchaser at 30s. by his I O.

Cross-examined by Mr. POWER—Heard Cahill was indebted to Skeahan, which caused him to seize; can't say the particular day he distrained, or the day of sale; posted notices of sale the evening of the auction or the day before; heard the horse was sent back to Cahill's stable; was not paid the amount of the I. O.; did not demand the amount from Cooney; heard Mrs. Cahill was to the defendant, in the decree, fed and took care of the mare.

Mr. POWER submitted, that, under these circumstances, a case of horse-stealing was not made out against his client; that he had every reason to think there was a collusion between the landlord Walsh, Cahill, and the present prosecutor, Cooney. Mr. Power produced the decree, and submitted that the case ought to be dismissed, and the party left to their only remedy to bring an action against Skeahan if he acted illegally in the premises.

The Court, however, differed from Mr. Power, and ordered Cooney's informations to be taken, at the same time took bail of two sureties in £10 each, and himself in £20, to abide his trial at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held in Clonmel.

[Query—If the Sheriff himself sold, and under whose warrant Skeahan acted, would he be considered a horse stealer?]