

The Waterford Chronicle.

THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1830.

Price 6d.

THE UNION.

(From the London Correspondent of the Waterford Chronicle.)

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1830.

When the celebrated Clatham rejoiced that America resisted the attempted tyranny of England, he said, "three millions of slaves would be fit instruments to enslave the rest," and never was there an observation, the truth of which is more fully borne out, than in its application to Ireland. The Union reduced it to the state of a degraded and enslaved province; and let us look for a moment to what has been the consequence to Great Britain. When England's evil genius, Pitt, came into power, he soon saw the good sense of the people would not long suffer him to carry on the career of prodigal expenditure necessary for the immense objects he had in contemplation, and that, in order to grow the voice of the country in that of the House of Commons, a large reinforcement was necessary to the ranks of corruption; he wished to be surrounded by men, whom no qualm of conscience, or love of country, would ever prevent abetting him in his nefarious projects, and he determined on the Legislative Union. The reality and corruption of the Irish Parliament was well known to him, and assisted by it, and the Tories of England, he felt, he might set all opposition at defiance. The Union was concocted and carried. Weakened by a civil war, Ireland was unable to prevent it; she fell, but in her fall pulled down the Constitution along with her, for, from the moment of the Union, the Constitution of England no longer existed for any one purpose of a representative government; its Parliament was henceforward but a *Divan*, to hear and approve of all the measures of a despotic Minister. Henceforward in vain might an honest Englishman expostulate against the impolitic and unnecessary war we were waging; in vain might he exclaim against the lavish waste of the resources of the country, point out the inevitable ruin it must one day bring upon it, and threaten Ministers with the consequences. The Minister looked upon the Treasury Bench; beheld it covered with his Irish satellites, and laughed all remonstrances to scorn, whether it was to vote millions, to subsidize a foreigner, or to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, yet down public opinion. There was a sufficiency of Castlereagh and Bessborough to second and support his measures. Assisted thus by two-thirds of the Irish representatives, Minister after Minister succeeded in voting away the public property, till, at the end of twenty years, it cost the country more money than had been expended in any "two hundred years peace time." Could this have been the case, if England had an English Parliament? Impossible. Notwithstanding the corruption of the Tory part of the representatives of England, there still remained honesty and independence enough to put an end to their mad career, but against the horde of Irish mercenaries who sat behind the British Minister after the Union, all opposition was in vain. The evil of the Union, however, stopped not here. When the Irish aristocracy had lived for a few years in the luxurious capital of England, they got a distaste for their native land; they returned no more to visit their estates or look after their tenants, but left them to be ruined by middlemen and rack-renters. The Irish farmers were shortly reduced to the rank of peasants, and the peasants became paupers. There remained in the country but two classes—the rich middleman or tithe-farmer, and the miserable mendicant who had no resource but robbery or begging. So situated, no country can long enjoy tranquillity, and outrages of every sort became the order of the day. The peasant, however, soon found that burning houses brought him no bread, and killing tithe-proctors alleviated not his misery; he sought some other source of relief from his sufferings, and, determined on emigration—those who had the means went to America, but the multitude came to England. Every season brought one thousand Irish peasants, who, being better labourers and working for less hire, were employed in place of Englishmen, and for every Irish labourer employed, an Englishman was thrown out of employment, and became a burthen on his parish; and if we take the number of Irish settled in England during the last twenty years at two hundred thousand, which is, perhaps, below the mark, and calculate that the same number of Englishmen have, in consequence, been supported in their parishes at twenty pounds a head (including their families), we shall find that England is now paying four millions in poor rates to subsidize English labourers and their families thrown out of employment by Irish paupers. Of this immense sum, the whole of which should be justice borne by the Irish landlords, they contribute not one shilling to Ireland; they have no poor laws, and those of England cannot reach them. Along with the pauperism caused by Irish emigration into England, is to be added a perhaps still greater misfortune—along with his poverty, the Irishman brought with him his peculiar manners and opinions. At home, he was always

of one; he disclaimed all obedience to laws from which he had never derived any protection; he felt no esteem for the upper classes, in whom he had only found oppressors, and little respect for property, in which no industry or integrity could ever give him a hope of participating. A little heaven, sayeth the Scriptures, "leaveneth the whole mass;" and a hundred thousand Irish peasants soon spread their opinions among those of England. According as the Englishman became poor, he became more susceptible of Irish example, till he at last lost all respect for persons or property, and became the same reckless character as that with which he had associated. If we want a proof of it, let us look to the insults which are offered every day to the upper orders, and the configurations which at present devastate the whole country. To sum up the consequences of the Union to England, it has enabled Ministers to ruin the resources of the country, and bring it to the very verge of revolution; it has totally demoralized its peasantry, and added four millions to its poor rates. The Irish aristocracy have alone been gainers by it; enjoying immense revenues from their places and pensions, they cry out against any measure likely to put an end to them, and call every man agitator and demagogue who endeavours to destroy the source of their ill-gotten gains. It must, however, be the fault of Irishmen alone, if this state of things continues much longer. Let the question be but agitated and discussed, and, in a short time, Englishmen themselves will be so convinced of its impolicy, as to become the most clamorous for its repeal.

MORE MAGISTERIAL KINDNESS TO THE POOR.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—You would much oblige me if you could inform the public in your next publication through what channel the people of the Clashmore district could have redress against the Magistrates who sign summonses for at least thirty people to attend Petty Sessions each Court day, in that village, and though the poor creatures are obliged to attend at great inconvenience this hurried season, and to come seven or eight miles from home, they are very often obliged to go back without their cases being heard, from the non-attendance of the Magistrates, and what makes the matter worse, they are obliged to attend at Willerstown the following Court-day, a distance of five miles from Clashmore. Now, in any other County, this is not the practice; for no man is required to attend any Petty Sessions but the one in his own neighbourhood. I think it but justice to the Rev. Mr. Mackey to state that he is always in attendance; but you are aware, by the Petty Sessions Act, that one magistrate cannot act. I am, Sir, with great respect,

VERAX.
[If the poor people thus aggrieved will get a memorial drawn up, stating their grievances, and have it sent to the Chronicle office, it shall be put into the hands of the Lord Chancellor.—Ed.]

LINES

On the late Apostasy of the Dublin Evening Post.

[FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.]
Oh! shame on thy slavishness and thee!
To write down the country that long was thy boast,
And proclaim that she must not be free.
Why revile all that's good in the land?
Why slander the virtues and traits?
Once the beacon of Freedom, but now Duncannon's brand,
The dog-star of Liberty's grave.
The reign of oppression was fast on the wane,
When you burst forth in noisy "liberty's" strain.
Oh! where is that spirit of youth,
That brighten'd our patriot way?
Corruption's dark eclipse now shadows it o'er.
It gleams but to lead us astray.
Sure apostasy never was known,
For this world so glories in thine;
Thou stand'st neutral alone,
An example for treachery and crime.
The curses of Erin will ever be hurl'd
On thy renegade head, the scorn of the world.
Go! datter and fawn on the Duke,
Go, pander to Mahony's pride,
But stamp, how dar'st thou retrace,
Him you've own'd as your patron and guide.
Go, batten on "the good,"
Go, pamper thyself on their wine;
For "the good" your country you've sold!
All the guilt, all the iniquity's thine.
Stupendous in crime, we now leave thee to mourn
O'er the grave of thy glories, ne'er to rise from their bourne.
T. B. S.

Ross, Nov. 22, 1830.

LIES OF THE DAY.

It is said that Mr. John Doherty, late Solicitor General of Ireland, has been offered the Chief Justiceship of the Swan River Settlement. We do not know whether Mr. Doherty is indebted for this high appointment to the Peels or the Peelers.

It is rumored that Mr. Gregory, the permanent Under-Secretary of so many Irish Governments, is to be rewarded for his long services with the Presidency of the Baronial Court of Ballinasloe.

Major Sirm has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 98th Foot, vice John Claudius Beresford, Esq. suspended.

Mr. David McCleery is to be President of the Board of Green Cloth.

John Judkin Butler, Esq. junior Master of the Guild of Merchants, is to be senior Master of the Court of Conscience.

It is not true that Mr. Burke Bethell is to be the Attorney General. We are glad to learn that Mr. Bethell is as gay and cheerful as ever. On hearing that his friend, Lord Plunkett, had obtained the seals, this distinguished wit expressed a hope that his Lordship would soon make an impression upon him.

Thomas Finn, Esq. of the Waterford Chronicle, is to be Editor of the Courier newspaper.

Lord Eldon is about to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the reformation of the Corporation of Dublin.—Morning Register.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BELGIUM.

NATIONAL CONGRESS—SITTING OF 19TH NOV.

After some preliminary business, M. Barbanson, Reporter of the Central Section, read the report of that section on the proposal of M. Rodenbach. The sections decided, by a great majority, in favour of an hereditary constitutional monarchy; some deputies required that no member of the House of Nassau should ever reign in Belgium; others wished not to prejudice the form of government, but desired to have a Chief, subject to be removed. A few members only declared for a republic. Lastly, the majority of the sections expressed a desire that the government should be established on a solid and liberal foundation, which may afford security for all the public liberties. The Central Section, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members of the section, for the immediate adoption of the proposal as it stands, proposed to state it as follows:—

"The National Congress declares all the Members of the family of Orange Nassau, (the word Orange being added by the Central Section,) for ever excluded from all power in Belgium."

After the reading of the report the Chamber proceeded to discuss the first part of M. Rodenbach's proposal, viz.—What shall be the form of the Government?

M. Pellichy de Huerne was sensible of the importance of the question; he, however, preferred monarchy, as the most ancient, most usual, and most expeditious; but it must be a Representative and Constitutional Monarchy. The republican form encouraged individual ambition and intrigue. Several republics, especially that of France, had degenerated into absolute monarchies. With respect to a cheap Government, which was desired, he observed, that the French Republic set the example of the most onerous taxes.

M. Leclercq—The evils imputed to monarchy are evils inherent on defective civilization. He dwelt at some length on the different situations of the United States of North America and Belgium, which admit of no comparison between the two countries.

M. Leclercq—With the exception of some Utopian schemes, the friends of a monarchy, such as we propose, and of a republic agree in every point except the hereditary power of the chief magistrate. The example of Poland shews the defects of temporary power.

M. Notomb—We must have an hereditary chief. As a monarchy you will be a power: as a republic, a beggar. (Epigrammatic.) Those who fought in September did not fight for a republic.

M. Seron was for a republic.

M. Destreineux delivered with much warmth an extempore speech in favour of a constitutional, hereditary monarchy.

M. Velain was of the same opinion, but he would have the monarchy entirely popular, entirely republican.

M. Van Suick said, that he had intended to vote for a Chief, subject to be removed, but the speech of M. Destreineux had made him change his opinion.

M. Jacques would have a constitutional, hereditary Monarchy, the chief of which should be chosen among the Belgians.

Baron de Stassart said the subject had already produced countless volumes and pamphlets, and he would therefore be brief. He was in favour of a Constitutional monarchy, which was distinguished from a Republic by having an hereditary chief, and perhaps by having some necessary forms. Hereditary power in the chief can alone give solidity and stability to the social edifice; without it you run the risk of building on the quicksand of revolutions. Institutions, truly liberal institutions, almost republican, under an hereditary chief, who may ensure the duration of them. This is what must serve as a rallying point, and prove to Europe that, if we have conquered our independence, we shall know how to preserve it.

M. Gossin was astonished that there should not be more than ten Republicans in the Assembly; he did not pretend to convert the great majority, and declined speaking.

M. Pirson, the last who spoke in this Sitting, delivered a long discourse in favour of a Republic. The Chamber broke up at five o'clock.

On Monday the question as to whether the Government of Belgium shall be Monarchical or Republican, was put to the vote, and decided as follows:—

For a Monarchy..... 171
For a Republic..... 13

Majority in favour of a Monarchy... 158

to find the remains of metals that have escaped this great disaster. Some human bones, quite calcined, are scattered over the scene of devastation, and add the horrors of death to those of destruction.

(From the Globe of Thursday.)
Belgian Papers have reached us this morning to the 24th instant, by which, to the no small satisfaction of the commercial world, it is announced that the blockade of Antwerp has been raised.—We have only just time to refer to the very prompt manner in which the Belgian Congress have decided against republicanism. The interference of the German Diet, in respect to the claims of the King of Prussia as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, may lead to some perplexity, but, it is to be hoped, to no dispute that may not be settled by amicable negotiation.

BULLETIN.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM. ORDER OF THE DAY.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21.—A suspension of arms for 10 days has just been agreed upon between the Belgian government and the Dutch government. The troops shall retain their respective positions, such as they were yesterday, Saturday, Nov. 20, at midnight.

In the interval each party is to have the power of communicating freely by sea and by land, with the territories, fortresses, and points which their respective troops occupy beyond the limits which separated Belgium and the United Provinces before the treaty of Paris of 9th May, 1814. In consequence the blockades of the ports and river cease, and the free navigation is provisionally re-established.

In consequence, immediately on the receipt of the present order, the Generals commanding brigades shall take such measures and give such orders as are necessary for the punctual execution of the said suspension.

Head-quarters, Brussels, Nov. 21, 1830, 3 o'clock A.M.

The General of Brigade Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian troops,

NYEELS,
Baron VANDERSMISSSEN.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, NOV. 12.—The news of the change in the French Ministry reached us yesterday through the French Papers, and has, on the whole, made a favourable impression, as there is reason to believe that the new Ministers will have much energy, with great moderation, and especially will act with caution and prudence in respect to the foreign relations of the kingdom. The funds have risen a little. We hear from Presburg, that in the sitting of the Diet yesterday, the levy of recruits asked by his Majesty was granted, viz.—28,000 immediately, and 22,000 at the beginning of March, 1831. The Imperial Court is expected to return very soon to this capital. Prince Metternich will be here on the 14th.

FRANCE.

(From the Messager des Chambres dated Thursday.)
COURT OF PEERS—NOV. 24.—At four o'clock the result of the deliberations of the Court was not officially proclaimed; but we were informed by an officer of the Chamber that Count Kergorlay was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 500 francs' fine, and that M. Brian, Editor of the *Quotidienne*, and M. Genoude, Editor of the *Gazette de France* were both condemned to one month's imprisonment and 50 francs' fine. M. Lubis, Director of the *Gazette de France*, who had not signed the number of the paper in which the incriminated letter appeared, was acquitted.

Certainly never did a Prince less deserve the different odious insinuations thrown out against him than Louis Philippe; and certainly he would not have accepted the throne till all the race of Charles X. was fallen, for the French equally repelled Henry of Bourbon, as with him the creatures of Charles X. would always have governed; and, besides, at the termination of such a revolution, the destinies of France could not depend upon a child.

We wish to say nothing on the allusions of M. de Kergorlay to the trial of Louis XVI., nor to that extreme Carlist word, the *son of a virgin*—it is the word that was usually used at the chateau of the Tuilleries. It will suffice us to make it understood, that a revolution which conducted a King to the scaffold is not entirely terminated until nobody can any longer reproach children with the actions of their fathers. The daughter of James II. reigned in London whilst her father was in exile at St. Germain.

TURKEY.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, OCTOBER 30.—The spirit of dissatisfaction which was lately mentioned as having manifested itself in several districts of European Turkey, and which had caused great apprehensions in Constantinople, appears to be allayed by the measures of the Government, and to leave no fear of any bad consequence. One efficacious measure was the announcement of the remission of some taxes, which, as the public burthen had become very oppressive since the late war, had excited great discontent, and gave the agitators a good

pretext, of which they are now deprived, to proclaim grievances and to inflame the people. Several persons suspected of criminal intrigues have been arrested and sent to Constantinople, probably in order to discover their connections, which are said not to be confined to the European provinces, but to be widely extended even in Asia. In Albania tranquillity is apparently restored, and Rouschid Pacha generally feared. Some of the dispersed Chiefs of the insurgents attempt, indeed, here and there, to raise adherents, in order to revolt against the Porte, but they are too weak to excite any serious apprehensions, while Rouschid Pacha is so watchful. Several French Corsiers have passed this way going to Constantinople.

OUTRAGES AGAINST BRITISH SUBJECTS BY DON MIGUEL.

LISBON, NOV. 18.—A worthy and peaceable English resident held an auction room for all sorts of manufactured goods, upon which he advanced part of the value. Of the many concerns of this sort here, his was held as one of the most regular and honest. A long time ago he had received for sale a small portion of common wholesale firelocks and pistols, which, according to rule, he reported to the police. Those arms were exposed to the sight of every one that attended his rooms, without any molestation. However, some days ago, as he was sitting in his parlour with one or two friends, after business was over, he was surprised at seeing his house invaded by several men with soldiers of police, and had asked how they had entered, and what they wanted? They replied, that to the first part of the question, it was not his business to know—the fact is that they entered the house with picklock keys, which was observed by the neighbours—and as to the second part, they had come to seize the fire-arms he had on his premises. He produced immediately his entry book, stating the number and quality of the firelocks, he dated of their entrance into his rooms, the amount advanced upon them, and the date of his report to the Intendant General of Police. But all was in vain, for not only were the fire-arms seized, but the worthy auctioneer was declared a prisoner, against which he remonstrated, as there was no previous order from the English Judge Conservator; and he produced his charter of privileges as a British subject; but the only answer he received was one of insult, and without further ceremony the poor man was dragged to prison, where he remains, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English Vice-Consul.—Nearly at the same time Mr. Douglas, a respectable English merchant, returning home from a friend's house about one o'clock at night, with another gentleman, was met by some police-soldiers as he was about to enter his house, and asked what they were doing in the streets at that time of night? They answered they were going to enter their home. Upon which the soldiers said they had no business to be out so late, and, on some sharp reply being uttered, they were both arrested, taken to the guard-house, where they remained all night. Next day they were taken before the magistrates, accused of having abused the King, Don Miguel, Mr. Douglas on this was sent to the castle of St. George, where he remains imprisoned with hundreds of unfortunate political offenders.—Times.

SIR H. PARNELL.

We cannot wonder at the surprise that is expressed in some of the London papers, that Sir Henry Parnell does not form one of the new Administration. We quarrelled with him for his doctrines, as to taxation and expenditure in Ireland, but on these subjects he was not, we presume, farther from truth or reason than his brethren of the late opposition, and certainly, in point of experience and talent, he has pretensions above some who have received very prominent appointments under the new Government. We should suppose that the earliest opportunity will be taken of satisfying his expectations and those of his friends. The book to which we have two or three times adverted, whatever may be its errors as to Ireland, proves that his general principles of Finance are sound, and there are in it suggestions of retrenchment, as regard the colonies especially, which we consider eminently useful and wise. It certainly is a great fault that he has not made himself better acquainted with Ireland; but if the new government adopt his general views of financial reform, they will unquestionably take the speediest and most practical mode of administering effective relief to the country, as far, at least, as such an object can be attained by RETRENCHMENT.—Morning Register.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We are informed that requisitions for meeting are in forwardness of the goldsmiths and jewellers, silversmiths, watchmakers, engravers, gunsmiths, braziers and pewterers, nailers, plasterers, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, calico-printers, tallow-chandlers, glovers and skippers, ropemakers, cork-cutters, and dyers. The general meeting of the citizens will also take place shortly.—Morning Register.

SUICIDE.

A young student, named Loukas Maillanges, afflicted with mental alienation, was a day or two ago conveyed to Charenton. Scarcely, however, had he arrived, when he drew out a pistol, which he had concealed under his cloak, and blew out his brains. On his person was found the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Ami de la Charente*:—"Pursued by the three most formidable elements of destruction, the dagger, poison, and cademy, I have resolved to blow out my brains. Noble hearts drop a tear to my memory—in an hour Maillanges will be no more."

IRISH SOLICITOR GENERAL.

There was a rumour in town on Thursday, that Mr. Shell is to be the new Solicitor General. We do not know whether any credit is to be attached to this report.—Herald.

The rumour on Friday was, that Mr. O'Loughlin is to be the new Solicitor General. As a lawyer, it is universally admitted that his pretensions cannot be surpassed at the English or Irish bar.—Herald.

Noble Lord, one week might have so altered circumstances as to induce him to accept an office to which he was so well qualified, but which he had never intended to accept, and he had no doubt a full explanation would be given. He, for one, believed that the word attributed to Mr. Brougham had not been spoken by him, but that they had principally taken rise in the anonymous correspondents of an obscure Yorkshire newspaper. After some observations the Honourable Baronet deprecated in warm language the attack made upon the Noble Lord, when he was called upon and just about to perform the most important duties of the highest office in the State. An explanation at the present moment was impossible.

Mr. HUME should object, unless a certain cause was alleged. If these applications were attended to, public business could not be attended to. He therefore should divide on the subject. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but before the Gallery was cleared, Mr. HUME would ask the Speaker what was a sufficient excuse? The SPEAKER said, illness of the Hon. Member or his family, or the disturbed state of the district in which he resided. Mr. HUME would wish to ask the reason in this case. Mr. EGERTON—It is a very important one—the Hon. Member is about to be married.—(Great laughter.)

DUNGARVAN MEETING. On Monday night last, a short time before the Chronicle went to press, a note was sent to the Editor by a Gentleman from Dungarvan, stating that one of the speakers at the Meeting which had been held there, made use of unbecomingly language, and requesting that his speech would not be reported, and that, in fact, it was better not to report the proceedings at all. Not being aware that the operations of the Chronicle should be controlled, to such an extent, by any individual, we certainly had no notion of withholding from the public, on this species of requisition, a report of proceedings which were peculiarly interesting. We were, however, exceedingly well disposed to expunge any obnoxious matter which might have been in the report, but it was too late to interfere with the arrangements of the Printing Office, at the time we received the note. An offer was, however, made, in the Chronicle of the same date, in which the report was published, to receive any correction of misreport or misrepresentation which might appear in the detail of the proceedings. Of this offer Mr. CARBERRY, the Chairman, availed himself, by addressing a letter to the Editor, which was published in last Thursday's Chronicle. Mr. CARBERRY seems to be aware of what is the fact, that the report was furnished to the Waterford Chronicle by Mr. ROCHE, the Secretary to the Meeting. As it must have been very evident that the Chronicle published nothing but what had been supplied by that gentleman, who was the acknowledged officer of the meeting, we did suppose that Mr. CARBERRY's letter would have sufficed to appease the wounded feelings of those gentlemen, with whom Mr. ROCHE is, we believe, upon familiar terms, as his own brother is a clergyman. This, however, appears not to be the case, as we have been informed that a very respectable gentleman in that neighbourhood intends to withdraw his patronage from the Chronicle.

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD BURNED TO DEATH—IN EFFIGY. We have been informed that this unfortunate Nobleman was burned to death on Tuesday night last, in the once prosperous town of Carrick-on-Suir—in effigy. It was well that he sojourned at such a distance from the incendiaries on the night in question, or he might have had some of his "Geramb ringlets" scorched to a cinder. His observations, the other night, in the House of Commons, betrayed an ignorance so gross of the subject on which he was speaking, that he deserves punishment only for his presumption. The trade of Carrick has not been lost to the people by making "an inferior article," as Lord George stated, but it has been lost because it wanted legislative encouragement and protection, to enable the manufacturers to compete with the enormous capitalists of England.

ENGLISH EXPLOITS. The premises of Captain Arnes, at Burns-place, West Hothley, were set fire to on Thursday evening last. Barns, ricks, &c. to a large amount totally destroyed. A large barn and close, near Lewes, the property of Mr. Morris, with fifty quarters of wheat, several hay-ricks, and valuable agricultural implements burned on the same night. Two fires in Huntingdonshire, same night. On the Friday night following, four stacks of beans were set fire to at Winslow, near Aylesbury, and totally destroyed. Property of Mr. Baring at Grange, in Hampshire, burned on Thursday night. At Allan Grange, in the Isle of Thanet, a stack of cinquefoil hay, containing thirty tons, was totally consumed on Monday night se'night. On Wednesday evening last, the Parsonage barn at Preston, (the sacrilegious villain!) was set fire to, and burned to the ground. On Saturday se'night, a barn, with corn ricks, and several farm buildings, were set fire to at Darlington, and scarcely a vestige of the property saved. A fire at Westdian, and another at Framfield, on Thursday night last. Particulars of the property destroyed not ascertained, before Saturday's packet left London. On Sunday morning, two stacks of clover, belonging to Counsellor Baker, burned near Northchilsey. Same day at Boughton, near Lord Winchelsea's, a large straw stack consumed. At Priory Farm, Southover, a barn filled with wheat, a stack of clover, and a stack of meadow, consumed on Sunday night last. Same night, at Mr. Skinner's, of Ashington, a barn and considerable property consumed. Same night a barn and two ricks of corn burned at Hambrook. A barn, with 130 quarters of oats, burned same night at Mr. Amos's, of Augmerling. On Monday night, two large ricks of corn burned at Beshil farm, Henley, the property of Mr. Stoner. At Mr. Huckles's, Wellington, Cambridgeshire, five farm houses, a barn with wheat, vast extent of out buildings, forty stacks of wheat, barley, oats, beans and hay, and eleven cottages were burned same night. The fire had not subsided at eight o'clock the following morning. A fire at Blimstick, and another at St. Ives the same night. At Hollyport on Saturday, three barns full of corn, a shed, and seven corn ricks burned. At Norwood, the premises of Mr. Bennett were totally destroyed on Saturday night. There were four different fires seen in the neighbourhood of Canterbury on Sunday night. At Hollyport, on Friday night, three barns, one shed, ten ricks of corn, and two threshing machines were consumed. Another fire at Overton same night. The guard of the mail coach reported in London, that the property of the largest farm in Wiltshire was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. At Bourne, a large stack of seeds, burned the same night. On Tuesday night at Farcham, a large stack, and a quantity of trussed hay were burned. The barley stacks and hay-ricks of Mr. White, at Knock, consumed on Monday night. A barn of Mr. Ford's of Collingburn, destroyed by fire on Saturday night. A rick of haum, at Caston, burned on Wednesday night. At Newton, a stack of hay, and two stacks of straw, burned on Thursday night. Same night, the furze, on South Sea Common, set fire to, and burned. A hay-rick, near the Race Course, at Harwich, burned on Monday night.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for Friday, Satur., Mond., Tuesd., Wedn., Thurs. and rows for Bank Stock, L.P. Co., Do. do. Red., Gv. Db. 3/4, Do. St. do., Do. New 4, G. Canal L.A., Do. do. 6, R. Can. St., Mining Co., Gov. Deb.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are obliged to omit several communications, from want of space. The Waterford Chronicle. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1830.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. The reports of the proceedings of the shepherds' meeting, and of the meeting of the parishioners of John's Parish, in this city, will be found in our fourth page.

CLAIMS OF O'CONNELL UPON IRELAND. These claims are every where recognized, and an opportunity is about to be afforded to the people of every class, and in every district, to evince their gratitude to the great benefactor of his country, by acts. It is well-known that the O'Connell Tribute was set on foot in retribution of the services of Mr. O'Connell, in the production of emancipation. The persons who have exerted themselves in getting up and carrying on that creditable national operation, have devised a plan for its completion, of peculiar eligibility and effectiveness. A portion of the preparatory arrangements have yet to be perfected, and when the project shall be announced, we have no doubt but it will obtain the sanction and assistance of every man who considers, (and who will venture to deny Mr. O'Connell's merits in this particular), that the civil and religious liberty of his country has been effected through his means.—Morning Register.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1830. Beyond the accounts of a final decision in favour of Monarchy by the Belgians, and a confirmation of the disasters encountered by the Spanish Constitutionals, there is no intelligence of any moment in the London Papers of Wednesday Evening, received last night at our office.

FIRES IN ENGLAND. Our readers will find, in this day's Chronicle, a frightful catalogue of the different properties destroyed in England by the labouring classes. The suffering must have been intolerable which has forced them to commit such acts of wanton desperation; yet, what have they suffered in comparison to what the labouring classes in Ireland have been suffering for years past, and yet we have not to record more than two acts of extensive or outrageous arson in this country for the last ten years. What a striking difference there is between the treatment which English and Irish violators of the laws experience from the constituted authorities. A few persons only have been committed to goal in England, and these men were arrested during an actual violation of the laws. There have been no imprisonments on suspicion, as there would be in Ireland. There have been no applications by incendiary, trading Magistrates, for a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and a revival of the Insurrection Act, as there would be in Ireland—there are no goals crammed with the guilty, and innocent indiscriminately, as there would be in Ireland. No; the English Magistrates, indifferent as they are, adopt that maxim which is just as well as humane, that it is better to "let 99 guilty escape than punish one innocent person."

ACCIDENT BY THE WEXFORD COACH. To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicals. Sir—I am sorry to say that the young lady, who has been so seriously injured by the upsetting of the Wexford Coach at Kibrima, "on the same day" that the Gentleman Piper in English his accident, continues very ill—Her spine has been greatly hurt—she has had several returns of inflammation in the bowels, and has not been yet able to leave her room.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Extract of a letter from New Ross: "The Requisition for calling the meeting to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Union, is now in progress of signature here."

THE DUBLIN EVENING POST ON ITS LAST LEGS. The Post of Thursday last exhibits a melancholy spectacle of the instability of all human grandeur. The first thing that struck us with astonishment, on opening the broad sheet, was the absence of the Declaration, with its long head-roll of Dukes, Lords, Barons, and Parsons. We then examined the advertisements, the parliamentary report, the leading article, the London correspondence, the "new administration" article, the King's court, the employment of the poor, the state of England, and the report of the anti-Union breakfast, and, except in the speeches delivered at the said breakfast, there was not a single word about the Union, or the Union repeal! This is only to be accounted for by supposing that PIERRE MAHONY has resigned, along with the Wellington administration, and that he is determined to join the opposition.—Sic transit gloria mundi!

ENGLISH-IRISH PROPERTIES FOR SALE. The Duke of DEVONSHIRE intends to dispose of the Sir WALTER RALEIGH estates, which he holds in this County. We are much pleased with his Grace's determination and we hope his example will be speedily followed by all the other Irish absentees. We can direct them to purchasers, in the MURPHYs, and M'DONNELLS, and ENNISs, and WALDRONs, and SWEETMANs, and LYNCHs, of Dublin; and we can also inform them that these estates are not worth six-pence beyond ten years' purchase, because they are in general let at rents which are double their intrinsic value—and purchasers will be obliged to reduce those rents full one half, that the poor tenants may be enabled to live in the enjoyment of somewhat greater comforts than their sires.

MEETING OF HATTERS. On Monday, the Journeymen Hatters of this city assembled in the Hatters' Hall, Audeon's Arch, to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning both houses of Parliament for a repeal of the Union.—M. Register.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS. On Monday there was a meeting of the journeymen shoemakers held for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Union. Several eloquent and valuable speeches were made, and a petition agreed to, praying Parliament for a repeal of the obnoxious measure of the Union, so destructive to this trade, and so injurious to the general interests of Ireland.—M. Register.

MEETING OF MASTER BUTCHERS. On Tuesday, a meeting of this body, under a requisition numerously signed by the most respectable persons in the trade, was to have been held in the Royal Exchange, but in consequence of some obstacles arising about the Room they were to occupy, the meeting was postponed to Tuesday next.—Dublin Morning Post.

TEMPLEMORE ANTI-UNION MEETING. One of the most numerous meetings which was ever held upon any occasion in Templemore, took place on Sunday last to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the Union—that patriotic, exemplary, and talented Clergyman, the Rev. Denis Ryan, presided—spirited Resolutions were unanimously adopted.—Tipperary Free Press.

POPULARITY OF THE EX-DICTATOR.—Within the last few days several menacing letters have been sent to the Duke of Wellington, threatening him with the destruction of the house in which he resides, and of his property in Hampshire, by fire. A trunk, containing a cat, with its head and fore feet cut off, and a letter, threatening his Grace with the same fate, has also been received at Appley House.—London Paper.

IT IS NOT TRUE THAT SIR HENRY PARNELL has been appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. It is said that Mr. Doherty has retired from the situation of Solicitor-General. The Earl of Rosse has resigned the situation of Postmaster-General. Next Friday, it is supposed, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland will leave Dublin. Lords Justices will be sworn in previously. Mr. St. J. Long is not yet in custody; we understand, however, that it is his intention to surrender himself.—Morning Post.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON WEDNESDAY. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The selling is to-morrow.—The differences are immense; the fluctuations during the account, 87 down to 77 1/2 up to 83, and violent and frequent changes from the latter to 82. The market is still in the most agitated state, and further violent fluctuations are anticipated. The price at opening this morning, 83 1/2, fell to 82 1/2, rose to 83 1/2, and is now 83. Exchange Bills 21 and 18 prem. India Bonds 7 to 9 prem.

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the government (by whom alone the question can be satisfactorily taken up and settled) should take to their immediate consideration the state of the representation, with a view to the correction of those defects which have been occasioned in it by the operation of time, and the re-establishment of that confidence upon the part of the people which I am afraid parliament does not at present enjoy to the full extent that is necessary for the welfare and safety of the country. I said, too my Lords, at the same time—and I now repeat it—that I will not support any of those fanciful and extensive plans which would lead, not to reform, but to confusion. (Hear, hear, hear.) I do not support universal suffrage, nor other of those very extensive changes which have been, I regret to say, too much promulgated in this country. (Cheers.) I wish to stand upon the true principle, some reform being necessary, and I am sure your lordships cannot fail to see that to fix that principle on which we desire to regulate reform is no task of slight difficulty. But, my lords, our principle would be to do as much as may be necessary to secure to the people their due influence in the great council in which they are more particularly represented, and by that means to restore satisfaction and confidence in that degree which every government required prosperously to conduct the affairs of state, and this I would propose to do with due and fitting regard to the settled institutions of the country. The earnest desire to embark in sudden change, which must inevitably produce disturbance, I do not share—on the contrary, I reject it utterly. My lords, I do not know that it is necessary for me to say more. It is obviously impossible for me now to lay before your lordships the details of any plan. Suffice it, therefore, for me to say, in general terms, I acknowledge the necessity of reform in the representation, and that it is my anxious wish to regulate that reform in such a manner as to restore confidence and satisfaction upon the part of the people, without interfering with any thing that exists according to the established principles of the constitution. (Cheers.) I am not disposed to meddle with the settled institutions of the country, and I am altogether averse to those fanciful alterations which, if they could be carried into effect, would produce no result, excepting occasioning a lamentable collision between the several orders of the state, the firm union and mutual interests of which it will ever be my object to maintain. So much, my lords, with regard to this subject, on which it will be only necessary for me to add, that before I endeavoured to unite all those whom I considered most likely to advance the interests of the country, to myself, in his Majesty's councils, I had his most gracious sanction to be allowed, at a proper period, to submit a measure of this nature and with this object, for the approval of his Majesty, and I am sure your lordships will, at once, understand that, notwithstanding the most extensive industry upon our part, the question is one not lightly to be taken up, being, as it is, one requiring time and consideration, and that besides the load of official business to which we will be subjected, must be such that I could hardly be expected, at this moment, to have any specific motion to submit. My lords, there are one or two other subjects on which I conceive it will be becoming in me to say a few words. We have succeeded to the administration of affairs in a season of unparalleled difficulty. (Hear, hear.) All I can say is, that on the subject of the motion for Monday next, I look with the utmost anxiety, from the reference it bears to the labouring classes and the whole situation of the country. It is only within the last three hours that we have been installed in our respective offices as members of his Majesty's government, and we have had no access to official documents, and no information respecting the measures which have been pursued by our predecessors. Under these circumstances, I can only promise that the state of the country shall be made the object of our immediate, our diligent, and unceasing attention—of our first and most anxious attention; for what is there which can call upon us so imperatively for our most unceasing and diligent attention? (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, my lords, summoned a council for this evening, to consider what may be done with greatest speed and effect. To relieve the distress which now so unhappily exists in different parts of the country, will be the first and most anxious end of our deliberations; but I here declare for myself—and in doing so I also speak for my colleagues—I declare that it is my determined resolution, wherever outrages are perpetrated, or excesses committed, to suppress them with severity and vigour. (Cheers.) Severity is, in the first instance, the only remedy which can be applied to such disorders with success; and, therefore, although we are most anxious to relieve the distress of the people who are suffering, let them be well assured they will find no want of firm resolution upon our part. (Hear.) I am desirous, then, my lords, that if the people—though God forbid I should say the people, or attribute to them such feelings or conduct—but that a portion of the people in some of the districts of England should be told the effect of their proceedings is this—that while they complain of a scarcity of employment they are destroying the very means by which they would be benefited; and that the Government, although they deeply commiserate their situation, are resolved not to connive at their excesses. So far, my lords, respecting our domestic concerns; but there is another subject closely connected with which I will advert. My Lords, a reduction of all unnecessary expense is the firm resolution of myself and my colleagues, maintaining, however, all that is positively required for the service and support of the government—(hear)—while we cut off, with an unsparring hand, all that is not demanded for the interests, the honour, and the welfare of the country. (Hear.) We have, in our appointment to office, already cut off some places about which there has been a discussion elsewhere—(hear)—but do not suppose that we limit our views to that. No, my Lords, every part of the government is open to consideration and revision; and I can assure your lordships that future reductions will be made, with all the care and diligence which we can apply to the subject. Connected with the question of economy and retrenchment is doubtless that of maintaining the public credit; and on this I will merely observe, that it is at once our interest and our duty, as it shall be our object, to support public credit by all means in our power. The only other point which it remains for me to explain, is our resolution with respect to foreign powers. On this, as on the other branches into which I have divided my statement, I must say hitherto we have had no means of knowing what has been done upon this subject by our predecessors.

But, my Lords, I now repeat in office what I before stated as my opinion, that the first object, interest, and duty of the British government should be to maintain, by all means consistent with the honour of the country, the preservation of peace. (Hear.) The true policy of this country is to maintain universal peace; and, therefore, the first object of this country ought to be non-interference. I cannot say more, not knowing what has been the course pursued by my predecessors; but in looking to the means by which peace may be preserved, we must also look to the maintenance of our connection with the powers with whom we are in alliance. (Hear.) It must be the care of the new government, as I have no doubt it was of the old, to maintain a proper connexion with our allies, for the purpose of keeping unbroken the peace of Europe. With France I trust we shall be able to hold the most friendly relations. Between two great and powerful nations, standing on the same principles of public liberty, the union arising from community of sentiment and feeling ought to be the closest and most enduring; it should teach them to seek and promote each the welfare and the happiness of the other, and cautiously to avoid all views of aggrandizement and ambition, which might endanger the stability of empires and disturb the peace of the world. (Cheers.) My Lords, to sum up in a few words, the principles on which I stand will, I trust, be found to be these—annihilation of abuses; promotion of economy; and the endeavour to preserve peace consistently with the honour of the country. (Hear, hear.) Under these principles I have undertaken a task, to which I have not the affection or presumption to consider myself equal. At my advanced age, retirement and repose would be more fitted to the circumstances under which I am placed, than that active and anxious exertion to which I shall be subjected in the high office to which my gracious Sovereign has been pleased to call me. But, my Lords, the fact that I am now here arises from no merits of my own; it may rather be considered as founded upon accident. My Lords, I remembered my age and my limited capabilities, but I knew that if I declined the task which had been allotted to me, there was reason to fear the attempt to form an administration might have failed altogether. Urged, therefore, my Lords, by my public duty to attempt that to which I am not equal, my only trust is in the support of this House and of the public, and above all, in the gracious kindness and confidence of his Majesty, which alone can carry me through. With this support I am ready to attempt all things for the service of the country—looking always to the principles on which I have demanded this support, and chaiming now that indulgence which may be well and justly accorded to an administration formed under such circumstances and so recently completed. (Cheers.) If hereafter it shall be found that I cannot execute what I have undertaken—if I cannot conduct the public affairs in a manner satisfactory to those from whom I claim support—if it be proved that I am unable to bear the load I have essayed to carry, I shall be ready to resign into his Majesty's hands that power which he has so graciously, so kindly, and so confidently submitted to me. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary for me to repeat my gratitude for the confidence of his most gracious Majesty, which alone enabled me to form an administration so rapidly and under such peculiar circumstances. It is only this day week that I was listening on the other side of the house to the speech of the noble and learned lord lately on the woolsack, and little did I then suppose that such an event would come to pass. It is only by the gracious confidence of the Sovereign that I have been within this short space of time enabled to assemble around me, with no view to parliamentary influence, and without any view except to the efficiency of the persons, the friends with whom I act. My lords, the administration stands before you and the public. You know the persons—you have heard our principles; and for the maintenance of them we throw ourselves on the confidence and support of our Sovereign, the house, and the country. (Hear.) The Earl of RADNOR was of opinion that the limited declaration made by the Noble Lord would spread dismay and consternation through the country. He contended that giving representatives to the great manufacturing towns was doing nothing, when they proposed to leave the most objectionable portion of the system untouched. The Earl of GREY—I am surprised at the manner in which the Noble Earl has received what I said. I stated, that I think the question of reform should be taken into consideration, and that I had the permission of his Majesty to bring before him, at a proper time, a plan for reforming the representation. What I said was, that looking with apprehension to the wild and fanciful theories which I regretted were too much promulgated, and feeling also that the defects which had been occasioned by time in the representation required correction, my object would be to propose (if the happy medium can be found) such a reform as would in this respect satisfy the public expectation, without endangering—here was the limit, and the only limit—(Cheers)—by sudden change and violent disturbance, the settled institutions of the country. (Cheers.) Does my Noble Friend mean to say that a reform which rested on that statement would be at once rejected by the country? If so, I tell him that those who would reject it expect revolution and not reform. (Loud cheers.) My great object is the desire of preventing that which, be it used as it may, must always be the greatest of possible evils. The principle of my reform is to prevent the necessity for revolution. And I must say, I do not think it fair of my Noble Friend to look for a declaration less limited, or to wish for details. I trust the House will be satisfied with the principle of the limit I put, and which has been so much misrepresented. When did he find that I limited the reform to giving representatives to the large towns? The principle on which I mean to act is neither more nor less than that of reforming to preserve, and not to overthrow. (Cheers.) The Marquis of LANSDOWN was convinced that he consulted the public interests by abstaining altogether from entering into a detailed statement on the subject of reform till the intended measure of his Majesty's Ministers was ripened and sufficiently matured to be submitted as a perfect whole to the consideration of Parliament. At the proper period, he said, he should be prepared to show that the great object he and his colleagues had in view was to preserve, while they improved, the representation of the people in Parliament. The Earl of RADNOR would not have uttered one word of detail on the subject of Reform, had not the Noble Earl (Grey), and the Noble Marquis, who had just spoken, themselves led the way by a statement of their views on that most important

subject. The Noble Marquis, for example, had intimated the intention of Ministers to propose a plan for enfranchising the large towns. (No, no.) With their leave, he might not have used these exact words, but the import was to that effect. If the Noble Lords had themselves preserved the discreet silence which they recommended to him, he would not then have taken it upon him to utter a word on the subject. Lord WHARNCLIFFE had listened to the statement of the Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Ministers with his best attention, and he was happy to say with satisfaction. The question of Reform of Parliament had now made such progress, that the question was—what were they to do, what plan of reform was it most expedient to adopt? The Earl of CARNARVON could not but regret that Ministers had given notice of a most important motion, on a subject in which the public felt a deep interest, without being at the same time prepared to enter into a detailed statement of the scope and details of their proposed measure, as great inconvenience, and, he feared, great misconception, would be the consequence. The Noble Earl proceeded to say, that he was as disconnected with the new as with the late administration, and should be determined in his votes by the character and tendency of the measures proposed, apart from other considerations; that he thought some measure of reform necessary, and that the recent declaration of a Noble Duke against all reform was the cause of much of the present discontent of the public mind. But he did not think that a reform in Parliament would by any means alleviate the distress of the people. Earl GREY thought that the advocates of the most extensive and extravagant measure of reform would have paid the new government the civility of waiting till their measures were submitted to their lordships' consideration, before they called for a detailed statement of the provisions of those measures, or pronounced that their effect upon the country would be neither more nor less than consternation and dismay. (Hear, hear.) Without then entering into a detail—which he was sure would be best brought forward on a future occasion—of his plan of reform, he would observe, that the noble Earl (Carnarvon) opposite's remarks were, he must say, unnecessary, and it should seem, founded on misconception. He (Earl Grey) did not, in any part of his speech, connect the necessity of a reform with the distress under which the working classes in certain districts then laboured. He did not propose as a remedy for that distress a reform of the representation, still less was it to be inferred, from what he had said, that the people of England did not labour under other grievances which called for redress. On the contrary, he stated in the most explicit terms he could make use of, that the very first object to which the King's new government would have to bestow their most serious attention, was, above all others, the distressed condition of the working classes. He repeated, to that condition would be devoted their most serious deliberations from that very night, with a view to a remedy; and that that inquiry having been instituted, they would next apply themselves to the important subject of reform in Parliament. Adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Lord LOWTHER said the sensation which this appointment had created out of doors induced him to ask whether the Hon. Member for Dover (Mr. C. P. Thompson) had disconnected himself from that mercantile house in the city to which he was supposed to belong. (Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.) Mr. S. RICE thought that the question would have been more becomingly put to his Hon. Friend when he should be in his place. (Hear, hear.) Lest, however, the refusal to answer the question should give rise to misconception on the subject, he begged to state, for the satisfaction of the Noble Lord, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. C. P. Thompson) had totally disconnected himself from all connexion whatsoever with the House referred to. Mr. O'CONNELL would take that opportunity of observing, that the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland ought to be abolished as a sinecure. The writs were then ordered. Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the journeymen butchers of Dublin, for a repeal of the Union—(a laugh)—also two similar petitions from parishes in the counties of Sligo and Meath. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman gave notice that on Thursday next, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the funds of charities devoted to Roman Catholics. He also gave notice that immediately after the Christmas recess, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill respecting marriages solemnized by Roman Catholic priests. Mr. WISE presented three petitions from parishes in the county Tipperary, in favour of a repeal of the Union. The Hon. Member likewise presented a petition from the parish of St. Nicholas, Dublin, against the duty on sea-borne coals. General GASCOYNE wished to know of the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for Limerick, whether it was his intention to bring forward his motion on the subject (as was understood) to which the petition last presented had reference? Mr. S. RICE begged to be excused giving an opinion on the subject, as the motion was fixed for a distant day—viz., after the Christmas recess. Sir J. NEWPORT gave notice that, shortly after the recess, he should submit a motion to the House, with respect to pluralities of livings, and holding livings in commendam. Mr. ALERMAN THOMPSON presented a petition from St. John's Island, praying for the extension of the elective franchise. Mr. O'CONNELL said he had been requested by a respectable Protestant Gentleman, on the part of the Meeting, to support the prayer of the petition, which he should do when the question of reform was brought forward. The petition was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. DENMAN presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nottingham and its vicinity, praying for Parliamentary reform and vote by ballot. Mr. DENMAN said he did not wish to disturb what had been done the other night, but at the same time he felt that no duty was so important as that of endeavouring to restore tranquillity and quiet to the country. He should be sorry to spread any unnecessary alarm, but must declare his opinion that nothing was so pressing—no duty of government so urgent—as to endeavour to put an end to the state of things existing in several counties. Sir R. PEEL, in reference to the Hon. Member's allusion to an implied want of vigilance and promptitude in the late cabinet with respect to the disturbances existing in some parts of the country, could only say, that every government was possible for the country, in question to receive from the military force at the disposal of government, they had received; and every suggestion of the local magistracy—every suggestion calculated to stop the evil, had been adopted by the late government, which paid the most undivided attention to the case. Adjourned at a quarter past six.

The Report of the Committee on Lord Tenterden's Law Improvement Bill was brought up by the Earl of Shaftesbury. On the motion of Lord AUCKLAND the House adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock. None of his Majesty's Ministers were present, with the exception of the LORD CHANCELLOR and the Duke of Richmond. HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23. The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock, at which time the body of the House was crowded with Members. NEW WRITS. Mr. SPRING RICE moved for a New Writ to the Borough of Knaresborough, in the room of Sir Brougham, Esq. who had been appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. On the motion that the Speaker do issue a writ, being put from the chair, Mr. J. W. CROKER rose. He must take the opportunity of expressing his very great surprise that only one short week had elapsed since the eminent and Learned Gentleman, as he was called in that House, but who was now dignified by the title of "Noble Lord," declared in his place in Parliament, and at the time that he made that declaration he was fully aware of the changes that were about to take place in his Majesty's Councils; that he could not by possibility form a part in any Administration that might be formed. (Hear, hear, from all sides.) Such a declaration could not be too much noticed, as it was made voluntarily and after due deliberation; on the public opportunity the Noble Lord took an opportunity of repeating the same declaration. (Hear, hear.) He had heard that Noble Lord say that the characters of public men were part of the wealth of England; if so, the character of that man who had been elevated to the highest and most important place in the State—who, to use a Parliamentary phrase, had been appointed the keeper of the King's conscience—he who had been charged with the highest judicial functions of the realm—on whom the prosperity and lives of his Majesty's subjects materially depended, and entrusted as he was with all the patronage of the church—if his character was dear, surely it was dearer to such a man as he, who above all others, ought to stand clear of all appearances of shuffling and trucking. If the character of public men ought to be clear and satisfactory, it became indispensably so, that public men were the Lord High Chancellor of England. (Hear.) Under this impression, therefore, he felt no hesitation in calling the attention of the House to the declarations made by the Member for Yorkshire; they might probably admit of explanation, now or hereafter, but he could not see how they could be reconciled. He did not know why this writ was not moved for yesterday; it was respectful to the House, when one of its members was called to the other House of Parliament, as to be immediately informed of it. (Hear, hear.) He would also ask what was to become of the notice of the 25th instant? Mr. Brougham had given notice of introducing a motion on West India slavery and another on Parliamentary Reform; was it therefore respectful to the House, that after two such notices, and after two solemn pledges had been given by the eminent person who introduced them, now to be told that that eminent person could not take any part in their discussion? (Hear, hear.) Was the Right Honourable Gentleman in such breathless haste to take office? Was he so anxious to grasp at the Great Seal, that he could not wait for a short time to introduce his splendid measures? It appeared that such was his anxiety to fill the high office, that he (Mr. C.) might almost say that the Noble and Learned Individual entered the House of Lords in dominion. He would again say that such breathless haste was not treating the Commons of England with respect. They ought to have been informed of it, and he would take that opportunity of stating, that it had made a most serious impression throughout the country. The Hon. Member here read a select part of Mr. Brougham's declaration that he would not take office under any Ministry that might be formed. He (Mr. C.) would also hear witness to the truth of those declarations. He did not mean to attribute evil motives to the Noble Lord; but what, he would ask, was the meaning of those declarations, made from his place in Parliament?—was it menace, or was it a consciousness that he had been neglected, or worse than neglected, in not being offered something suited to his high character and station? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Or was it because he could not trust the lazy gratitude of the new First Lord of the Treasury. (Hear, hear.) Let it not, however, be from any cause it would be well to ask the House what dependence could be placed on a Government so constituted? The country had a right to an explanation; they had a right to know the cause of the sudden change that had taken place. As he said before, it might be explained, but until it was, the character of the Noble Lord lay under a cloud. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. MACKINTOSH said he did not wish to vindicate or even explain the conduct of the Noble Lord who had just been made the subject of attack. In fact, from the manner and spirit in which that attack was made, it was not entitled to an explanation. The Noble Lord had long been known in that House; his services had long been known and appreciated, he therefore did not rise to vindicate him from the attack, but he could no longer remain silent, he could not help giving vent to his feelings on hearing a speech the most extraordinary that was ever delivered in either House of Parliament. Never, he would repeat, had there been such a speech since that body existed. (Hear.) The Right Honourable Gentleman had said that his Noble Friend's declaration might be explained now or hereafter. He could assure him that another opportunity would offer, and, therefore, there was no occasion for him then to attempt it. The Right Hon. Gent., at the close of almost every sentence, had said a time might come, but he knew that at the present moment it was impossible that an explanation could be entered into. None of the Noble Lord's colleagues, who alone could give the explanation, were present. Why, then, should he ask the Right Hon. Gent. to be taken that opportunity to attack the character of the Noble Lord who had been called to fill the highest office under the crown? (Hear, hear.) He (Sir James M.) was at a loss to know what the explanation could consist. Was any Member prepared to call for the negotiations between the Crown and the formation of the present Administration? He must again repeat that it was a most unprecedented attack for whatever might have been the declarations of the

Noble Lord... to which... never... doubt... believe... they had... correspond... paper... Baronet... made up... upon... and... dutie... explanation... possible... Several... they gave... Mr. CR... at three... Brougham... they agree... Lord L... ignorant... t... but if it... himself... He thought... ridical... his... public, the... House for... him for a... (Lord Geo... Noble Lord... ration he... ment, and... Gower) he... could not... and that... country... ten to tell... count ten... It was, as... Lord an... of the high... a high situ... Lord M... sions that... had been a... Friend, he... should be... parts of th... had been r... took office... the Noble... cheers and... the House... Mr. DU... ment that... to fill the... shire, he... which he c... of glory to... He was co... regret wou... explain his... tion that... the most li... must be ex... day would... must be t... never mean... regretted c... himself a... transcende... rescue the... used so al... done to a... Duncombe... he thought... Lord whet... him to hav... constituent... have retir... what King... away, the... countrymen... Sir H. H... present dis... thrown on... taken an i... Duke at a... (Hear.) I... that, notwi... lington, in... men, wou... country. I... he would a... Relief, and... do him just... others book... warpath) c... (Loud cri... Sir H. H... with too m... the Duke h... gratitude w... Mr. MA... fended the... id that w... doubt give... at Hou... of the Nob... truth and j... on and j... ty ros in... tory to his... Lord M... Mr. L. W... ministrat... because he... public grou... the Duke h... self, but fr... A MEMB... had no do... experienced... they heard... the Noble I... tained his... (Cheers.) The disc... writ order... Brougham... Lord High... On the m... dered for... Esq. who h... A new w... of Admir... of one of th... Mr. EG... a Member... important b...