The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.---TACITUS.

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REPEAL OF THE UNION.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

Mr. EDITOR—Allow me again to make a few remarks; through the medium of your patriotic and highly esteemed journals. The present state of the Irish peasantry is worthy of peculiar attention ; and if we reflect on it, we shall find that it is only themselves who can remedy the evils which accompany that state.

Dissension was the cause of losing our Parliament, and it is dissension alone that will leave us writhing under the pressure of our intolerable woes.

Ireland, though now one of the poorest countries in Europe, vies with the richest nations of the earth for "fertility of soil, for geographical position, and for a brave and hardy population," and if justice were done to her, she would be prosperous and happy, and the pillar of England's strength—for she would be bound to England by the sacred ties of unity and friendship, and thus be more able and more willing to serve her than she can be under the present system.

Now that the troubles of religious rancour are gone, and that Catholics and Protestants are no longer divided, but joined in fraternal love, never, I hope to be separated by the demon of discord, why should we not seek for the privileges of freemen ? The English have had the advantage of a parliament in their own country, by which they are enriched by the same means that impoverish us. They are strengthened by the sweat of our brows, whilst the Irish, instead of having any advantage by their own industry, are labouring for the benefit of England, and receiving nothing for it but an increase of pauperism—year after year they are increasing in population and diminishing in property, and all this from the system of misgovernment under which we suffer, and whilst it is exercised in scourging Ireland, so long shall Irishmen be gaining fresh vigour on the field of agitation, and so long shall they persevere with renovating ardour in their constitutional struggle for national independence. But they must now proceed in their march for Ireland's regeneration, and in doing so they will act according to law.—Judge Blackstone says, that "Resistance to oppression is a constitutional right, which the people are called upon to exercise, whenever they are driven to extremity, and their liberties and happiness are impudently and indecently invaded." The only way by which we may remedy our grievances is to unite under the banners of the law, and send forth petitions from every parish in Ireland, demanding a repeal of the union. We will show the truth of Mr. O'Connell's assertions, when he stood like a towering rock, and confronted the hostile legions of opposition.

Those Irish representatives who are returned by the voice of the people, and who speak in Parliament against the interest of the people, cannot expect to be returned by them again. Let them consider that the people are enlightened, and that they know the wrongs under which they suffer, and will not send men to Parliament who will there misrepresent them, and pour fresh poison into the wounds of their country. The Members who act contrary to the wishes of the people, are only acting contrary to their own interest—for the Irish are united, and they will never again give their support to those whom they find to be their foes ; they know too well the old proverb—"He that is deceived twice, by the same person or persons, is once a fool." Therefore, those Members who wish to be returned again, should now assist O'Connell in struggling for a repeal of the Union.

By the Union we are deprived of a resident gentry, who would be of the first importance to Ireland—for what would be beneficial to the Irish, if spent among them, is carried off to enrich the English, and no recompense has been ever made to Ireland. Many advantages, such as agricultural improvement, and a strong spirit of industry in the peasantry, would result from leaving Irishmen the fruits of their own toil—for, I ask, what courage can people have to labour, when they see no prospect of reaping any advantage from it, save only what is scarcely sufficient for their subsistence, in the most scanty manner ? If landlords would stay at home, and study the interests of their own tenantry, they would improve their estates by the encouragement they would give ; and those who, perhaps, were careless before, would become assiduous, and all would endeavour to respond to the wishes of their landlords, and, by so doing, gain their esteem, and promote the interests of the country. The Irish tenants are the props of the nobles of the land, and, without those pillars of industry, what would become of all the pomp and pageantry which beautify the mansions and adorn the equipages of the great ? Dean Swift truly said, that "the rents are squeezed out of the very blood, and vitals, and bowels of the Irish people, who live worse than English beggars." This is, indeed, too true ; and will Irish landlords still persist in exacting heavy rents from their miserable tenantry ? But it may be said that those who exact heavy rents are absentees, who do not know the state of their Irish tenantry. I would say that it is their duty to know it, and, by knowing it, to reduce their rents and improve their condition. They plough, they sow, they reap, they toil incessantly—and for all this what have they ? Alas ! alas ! they must be more austere than Montanus—for he kept only three lents in the year—but they must keep the whole year a continual lent. This misery causes many a hardy Irishman to cross the ocean, and to part from the land of his forefathers—perhaps from his wife and children, or from his aged parents.

A good landlord can never be too highly valued ; but how are we to know a good landlord ?

First—If we find him anxious for the welfare of his country, and exerting himself for the good of the people in his political capacity.

Secondly—A good landlord may be known by his endeavouring to establish good feeling among his tenants—for too often we find one tenant running to the landlord, and endeavouring to get his neighbour's land, by offering a greater rent for it. Such detestable conduct a good landlord should never encourage, but rather reprobate.—This would be a great manifestation of his goodness.

Thirdly—A good landlord would consider, at what time a tenant would be circumstanced to pay rent, and at what time he would not be so. Some years the tenant, on account of a failure in his crops, or other accident, is rendered unable to pay it at that time ; and on such occasions a good landlord would not persist in demanding it. This would be a glorious trait in his character.

Fourthly—A good landlord would not be ready to deprive a tenant who was long residing on his estate, of his land, in order to give it to another—for a long residence in a place creates a love for it, and by leaving that dear spot where he placed his affections, even though he were assured poverty would not assail him by his going, he must feel the pangs of sorrow and anguish. A good landlord would never have it said, that on his estate—

"———— ———— The man of wealth and pride,
Takes up a space that many poor supplied."

Fifthly—A good landlord must be charitable—he must feel for the sufferings of his fellow-men—and he must not consider those whom he has the rule over as made for no other purpose than to be his slaves. To be a good landlord, true honour must be his ruling sentiment—and where that is, there also is charity, which comprises all the virtues that shed lustre on the human character.

Having thus briefly pointed out the plan which a good landlord should pursue, I would sincerely wish, for the sake of the people, that every landlord who does not follow this plan would immediately adopt it—glory and honour would await his doing so, and remembrance would bear his name to future times, stamped on the brightest page of history as a people's gratitude.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
MARTIN DOYLE.

City Parish of Waterford, Nov. 26, 1830.

[We have curtailed Mr. DOYLE's letter, as we cannot insert very diffuse communications during the Parliamentary Sessions.—ED.]

MEETING AT BRAY.

A most numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bray, assembled on Sunday, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Union.—*Morning Register.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MEETING OF THE PARISHES OF MONCOIN AND CARRIGEEN.

On Sunday last, at one o'clock, a meeting of the united Parishes of Moncoin and Carrigeen, was held in the Parochial School-house, when

Mr. DAVID DELAHUNTY was called to the Chair.

Mr. JAMES QUINN, a very young lad, in proposing the first resolution, spoke nearly as follows :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—In proposing this resolution, humble as I am, and incompetent to speak on its merits, I must beg leave to obtrude for a short time on your attention, whilst I give utterance to the feelings which actuate me on the present occasion. In coming forward to address this meeting, my claim is so small that nothing can justify me, but the cause I am about to advocate—a cause which dispenses not with the services of any Irishman (*Cheers.*) If ever a crisis had arrived in Ireland which should interest a nation, struggling for her rights and liberties, and which called on her to apply her constitutional force, and to occupy an advantageous position, the present is that crisis. (*Cheers.*) Can we find in the history of this country, a crisis more favourable to national exertion than the present ? But, Sir, important as is the subject under consideration, eventful as is the present crisis, great the exertions are which they call forth. I cannot help recurring to the pages of history, and bringing to your recollection events which should excite you to constancy and perseverance in your course of constitutional agitation, until, as you have obtained religious liberty by your own exertions, you may achieve national liberty for Ireland, in concert with your Protestant countrymen. (*Cheers.*)—Let us strive to raise our country from being a pitiful province of England, to the dignity of an Imperial Kingdom, governed by the same monarchy, but legislated for by our own Parliament.—(*Cheers.*) Thanks be to God, my friends, you do not now meet as crouching slaves, but as free citizens, to join every other body and sect of your countrymen, in seeking a repeal of that odious measure which has ruined Ireland. (*Cheers.*) At a former period, we rejected the unworthy recommendation of the Minister to bury our question in oblivion, and, indeed, his Grace has been so fond of oblivion, that by his conduct lately, he has buried himself and his Ministerial friends in the tomb of oblivion. (*Laughter.*) What has been the cause of the admirable and political change in the history of our unfortunate country? Because Ireland was constitutionally convulsed. Because the spirit of constitutional reformation appeared in every quarter—because, with an unanimity unparalleled, we all joined, from the peer to the beggar, and by unceasing, persevering, and repeated applications to the legislature, we were at length successful.—(*Cheers.*) And, Gentlemen, when I consider that the same constitutional system of agitation which existed previous to the late memorable contest in Ireland, is again about to be adopted—when the same genius is to be developed, the same talents exhibited, and when I see you again constitutionally embattled, forming yourselves into parochial phalanxes, I have no doubt, but we shall ultimately succeed in carrying a repeal of the Union. (*Cheers.*) I do not intend to mislead you by sophistry and false reasoning, such as those haughty aristocrats make use of, in or out of Parliament, who assert that the repeal of the Union would inflict a mortal wound on England, and would be disastrous to Ireland. See what effects would a national Parliament have produced on your country ! See what has been the cause of its poverty and degradation. What has been the opinion of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Charles Kendal Bushe, a man whose testimony is irresistible, because his knowledge of the law and constitution is unequalled, and his veracity is unimpeachable. (*Cheers.*) He said, that the Act of Union was " the denial to Ireland of the rights of nature, from an intolerance of her prosperity." He said, " that it was avowed by the Minister, that one of the great reasons for urging the Union was, that the greatness and prosperity of Ireland had a tendency to cause her separation from England." What do these assertions prove, but that our Parliament would be the source of our prosperity and happiness and independence. (*Cheers.*) Let it be hoped, then, that the infamous act of Union will be abrogated—that Act which banished the genius of industry with its golden wand from our shores, and had replaced the ebon sceptre of misery and periodical starvation. (*Cheers.*)

After Mr. QUIN had concluded, several resolutions were passed, including votes of thanks to Mr. O'Connell and to the Chairman, after which the meeting broke up.

FORTY-SIX PETITIONS.

Forty-six petitions for a repeal of the Union are about to be forwarded from Clare. It is expected that the average signatures to each will be 1,500, making a total of SIXTY-NINE THOUSAND SIGNATURES. Mr. Charles Staunton Cahill has, we believe, the great merit of being principally instrumental in thus arousing the energies of this important county.

MEETING OF SLATERS.

On Monday the slaters of the City of Dublin assembled most numerously in the music-rooms, Stafford-street, to adopt measures for petitioning the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union.

BROGUEMAKERS.

On Monday, a meeting of the working broguemakers of Dublin was held in Mr. Dillon's Great Rooms, Lamb-alley, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Union. The room in which the meeting took place was crowded to excess.

MEETING OF BLACKSMITHS.

On Monday a meeting of this most industrious and important branch of operatives was held at Swan's Rooms, Bachelor's-walk, when a series of excellent resolutions were adopted, breathing the spirit of men, who knowing their country's rights, and feeling her wrongs, are determined, constitutionally, to obtain a redress of her grievances. After the business of the meeting, the men dispersed quietly.

SILK-WEAVERS' APPRENTICES.

On Monday evening, there was a meeting of the silk weavers' apprentices of Dublin, held in Ardee-street. The place in which the meeting assembled was most densely crowded. The chair was taken by a young lad named Balfe, who addressed a most excellent speech to the meeting, and under whose superintendence the proceedings were conducted with extreme regularity. Master Rice, and other young boys, spoke ably on the question of the Union, and dilated with great talent on the advantages that must be conferred on the country, and on the silk trade in particular, by a repeal of that measure.

Mr. Katherines, a manufacturer, mentioned the great decay of the trade in Dublin, and stated amongst other appalling facts, in proof of the ruinous situation of the silk business, that three hundred female silk throwsters had, to save themselves from starvation, become common prostitutes on the town !

Mr. Marcus Costello, and Mr. J. J. Murphy, who attended the meeting by invitation, addressed the apprentices present, in powerful, able, and eloquent speeches, in the course of which they were most enthusiastically cheered.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock, after giving repeated cheers for Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Mr. Costello, Mr. Murphy, and a repeal of the Union.

MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

As early as half after one o'clock on Monday the Hibernian Arena was so densely crowded by the thousands it is capable of holding, that it was with extreme difficulty room could be procured, and the pressure about the platform was almost insupportable. A short time after the chair was taken, Mr. Steele, who had received an invitation, as a brother of the trades, arrived, and his entrance was hailed with peals of enthusiastic acclamation. Mr. J. J. Murphy, Mr. Costello, Mr. J. A. Curran, and other gentlemen, were similarly greeted on their entrance. The business of the day now proceeded, and the resolutions were moved and seconded, in speeches replete with intelligence and original vigour of thought and expression.—*Register.*

LAW CLERKS OF DUBLIN.

We have been just informed on authority on which we can rely, that it is the intention of the law clerks in the employment of the Barristers and Attornies of Dublin, to hold a meeting to petition for the repeal of the Union.

We hope that the gentlemen who hold similar employments under the merchants of Dublin, and in the other cities and towns of Ireland, will emulate the example of this respectable and confidential class of citizens.—*Morning Register.*

The Unionists (the Duke of Leinster's party) boast of the display of signatures, which the Declaration published in the *Evening Post* of Saturday last puts forth. It seems to have escaped the notice of the anti-Union Press, that, this multitudinous array of names is made up, for the most part, of County Limerick Palatines. The list, upon attentive examination, will be found to embrace very few of those euphoneous appellatives, which designate an Irish extraction. It smells terribly of the moustache. It is downright German.—*Correspondent of the Kilkenny Journal.*

A GENTLE HINT FOR O'GORMAN MAHON.

The following correspondence between O'Gorman Mahon and Dean O'Shaughnessy has been published :—

London, Nov. 18, 1830.

MY DEAR DEAN—I much wish to say, that I have heard you raised your voice on Saturday last, to insist on fair play. It is rather strange to say that in Clare there should be even a single man found to attach any credit to the foul calumnies that, I know, have been so industriously circulated relative to me. One would imagine I had been a total stranger, and had never been tried, or my fidelity to the interests of the people not put to the test. The calumniators should blush for such unworthy conduct as I have heard ascribed to them, although their names have been concealed from me ; but as such were to be found in the country, I deem it my duty to thank you, and those who met them honestly with you—this done, I will not longer delay you, but subscribe myself,

My dear Sir,
Your faithful and obliged friend,
O'GORMAN MAHON.

To the Dean O'Shaughnessy, &c., Ennis.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, allow me to say that your Reading Room Correspondent must have egregiously deceived you, if he reported me as having advocated your Parliamentary conduct. A conversation did occur in the Reading Room, on the propriety of forwarding the Ennis petition for a repeal of the Union to Major Macnamara exclusively, with a letter to Mr. O'Connell, requesting his support ; but in order to avoid so invidious a distinction, and in hopes that you would by a future vote, atone for your absence on the memorable division of so much importance to Ireland, namely, the repeal of the Subletting Act, I suggested that the forwarding the Ennis petition be postponed until another division took place, which would afford a second opportunity of judging how far your conduct would entitle you to public confidence. The second most important division (so fatal to the last ministry, and which every popular member from Ireland was pledged to attend) did occur, and lo, and behold ! the second member for Clare is again absent.

How a person calling himself a Representative of the People, will either now or at any future period, attempt to account for such repeated acts of absenteeism from his parliamentary duties, is what puzzles the electors of this distinguished County, but what to me individually is a matter of no concern, inasmuch as previous to the last election I registered no freehold ; but preparatory to the next, I am determined to qualify myself to exercise the Elective Franchise, for the purpose of cooperating with the independent electors of Clare, in the selection of a representative of transcendant talent, if possible—at least of unsuspected political integrity.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

O'Gorman Mahon, Esq.

THE DEPOPULATING SYSTEM—THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

We regret to learn that serious disturbances are apprehended in the parish of Hollywood, on the estate of the young Marquis of Waterford, in consequence of some townlands, held at will by about ninety families, having been let to three gentlemen, without, we presume, power to sublet.—The poor villagers, supposing that they were only to change landlords, gave two of the gentlemen, Messrs. Cheyne and Burke, peaceable possession ; but as soon as they discovered that they were to be totally dispossessed, and driven out of their houses, they threatened to make these two gentlemen uncomfortable, and refused to give possession to the third, Mr. Whittle. This latter gentleman, not wishing to become obnoxious to the villagers, or perhaps influenced by some more honourable motives, resigned his claim on the townlands assigned to him—Knockabolly and Woodenbolly ; Mr. Burke also resigned the villages which he had taken—Glenree and Oakwood. Mr. Cheyne persists in maintaining his bargain, although the neighbourhood is already in a state of the greatest confusion. Mr. Homan, an active and excellent Magistrate, residing in the parish, has, with the most laudable diligence, succeeded in preserving hitherto the peace of the district, and shown the greatest kindness and humanity to the unfortunate villagers. The agent of the Noble Marquis has, we understand, consented to leave the lands in the possession of the present tenantry, and he has received the rents from the inhabitants of the townlands we have named. The villages in the possession of the obstinate new comer are Knockradreu and Mullica. There are twenty families now living in them determined neither to pay him rent nor leave their homes. They resisted the Sheriff and his force ; and it is much to be apprehended, that if they be ultimately driven out *vi et armis*, the consequence may be calamitous. It is melancholy to see so many poor creatures thrown out of the habitations which sheltered their families, perhaps for a century, without any support or provision to ward off starvation. The original cause of depriving the tenants of their holdings was, we understand, their being in arrear of rent, but they have since paid up a considerable portion of the arrears, and they assert that if the promises of the late Marquis of Waterford were fulfilled, they would owe nothing. His Lordship, it appears, promised in his place in the House of Lords in 1818 or 1820, to make an abatement of 10 per cent to his tenantry, and they have not been allowed any reduction whatever since that period.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Nov. 26, 1830.
Thursday Evening, Seven o'Clock.

The frightful state of things in England is now the all-engrossing topic of conversation here. The fire of disaffection has been mouldering for a long time, and at length the flame—I hope the Prince *Globe* will pardon the phrase, even though it should not smell well in the gallant Marquis's olfactory—has broken out. But the evil does not lie in what has taken place, so much as in what every man whose mind is not shrouded in prejudice fears will take place. A sullen, silent discontent is worse at all times than the mere ebullition of dissatisfaction. That sullen discontent pervades all England. Antipathy to landlords, hatred of tithes, and deep enmity against the oligarchy, exist in every shire in Britain. And yet, no coercive measures are even talked of. The notion of dragooning the machine breakers and incendiaries of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Cambridge, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, &c., as used to be the fashion in Tipperary, is out of the question. Even the infamous *Times* spews out a lamentation upon the state of England ; and in conclusion calls for the strong arm of the law against the anti-Union members ! Can any thing be more base than this mixture of cant and bravado, except the author of it ? It is really incredible how so vile a paper is supported. If one were to take the success of the *Times* as a criterion of English feeling, he must necessarily set down John Bull as the basest, most stupid, time-serving, unprincipled beast on earth. For the sake of England and public integrity, I am delighted to have it in my power to inform you, that the prostitute journal is sinking, and that the *Morning Chronicle* is rising in public estimation.

O'Gorman Mahon sits on the opposition benches. That is consistent with his conduct up to the change of ministers. He says if he were in the house he would have voted against Mr. O'Connell on the Subletting Act ; but that he would *reluctantly* have voted for Sir Henry Parnell's motion ! ! I use his own words. You and his constituents may put what construction you please upon them.—*Freeman's Journal.*

SUDDEN DEATH FROM TAKING LAUDANUM.—On Saturday, an inquest was held in the gaol of Newgate, upon the body of Lieutenant Colonel John Johnson Duncan, late of the 18th Royal Irish, and formerly of the Royal Irish Artillery, who had been for the last two years confined for debt in this prison. It appeared from the evidence of two medical gentlemen and others examined, that the deceased had been in the habit of taking laudanum by direction of his physicians, and it is supposed that the melancholy catastrophe was occasioned by his having exceeded the quantity ordered. Mrs. Laird, *alias* Alexandre, the lady whom our readers may recollect had been some time since subjected to unpleasant proceedings under a charge of bigamy, and who had been a constant visitor to the deceased, was one of the witnesses examined. The inquest was adjourned to Monday.—*Morning Register.*

On Friday, a large concourse of persons attacked the Starch Manufactory of Mr. Hatch, in Great Britain-street, Cork. They first broke all the windows in the front of the house ; they then went to the rere where they effected an entrance, and in a few minutes demolished the machinery, and carried off about five hundred weights of potatoes that were on the premises. The prompt arrival of the Mayor and Sheriffs, with a party of the military from the barracks, restored order, and prevented further mischief. This outrageous conduct was occasioned by a scarcity of potatoes in the Blackpool market, which was attributed to the large quantities consumed in the manufacture of starch.—*Southern Reporter.*

QUIGLY THE SPY.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF MAGISTRATES—CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST ELEVEN PERSONS.

GORT, Nov. 17.—Eleven persons, charged on the oath of a man named "Quigly," were apprehended on Monday night in this town. Circulars were written to the district magistrates of Clare and Galway, to assemble and investigate the matter. General Taylor, of Castletaylor ; Austin Butler, of Baliline-house, High Sheriff of Clare, and about a dozen of other respectable magistrates, came to Gort early this day, and proceeded to business at the police barrack, from whence they repaired to the Bridewell, to examine the informer there—a long and tedious examination ensued, during the continuance of which, it is quite impossible to convey the feelings of the inhabitants of Gort, against whose peaceable and loyal conduct, up to the hour of Quigly's informations, an imputation had never been flung. After the deliberation of the magistrates at the Bridewell, they proceeded to the session-house—when Gen. Taylor desired the persons to be put to the bar—on which Mr. Blake Foster addressed the court. He began, by adverting to the peaceable character of the neighbourhood, and the absence of crime ; he believed that the outrage a few nights ago was the act of some Clare men ; he never knew the county Galway more tranquil than at this present moment—eleven persons are charged as members of an illegal society—taking arms—and bound by secret oaths—if this were true, their lives should pay the penalty—and most deservedly. On whose testimony, he would ask, are these eleven decent persons charged?—a man who was only eight or ten days in Gort ; no one ever saw him there before—a stranger ; one of those travelling emissaries, who are travelling the country, sowing sedition and trafficking in blood !—an informer of the worst kind—a sworn whiteboy on his own corporal oath, " who was sworn in at Clonmel, and finished at Tipperary." He (Mr. F.) would tender the Bench, (and he never addressed a more respectable and intelligent one,) the informations of nine inhabitants of Gort, whom this *Paddy M'Kew* endeavoured to swear in. Where, he would again ask, did the money, which the fellow had in such abundance, come from? Why, he had but 3s. 6d. a week from Harte the carpenter, and yet he had more money to drink, and more to spare than his master—aye, to treat unsuspecting people—he—(Here General Taylor begged to interrupt Mr. Foster. The decision the Magistrates came to might save him the trouble of going on. In fact, the Magistrates were unanimous.) The gallant General (who is an extremely humane man, one of the best landlords in our county—liberal and enlightened) pronounced the judgment of the court—" It is impossible to deny that shameful outrages had disgraced the neighbourhood of Gort. The cases of the persons at the bar, and the charges of Quigly, were fully examined and sifted by the Magistrates before they came into court ; the magistrates, however, had arrived at the conclusion—that Quigly was not entitled to credit. He (General Taylor) did not believe a word he had said—the prisoners owe their acquittal to the inconsistency of Quigly's story." (*Cheers.*)

J. D. Morris, Esq., a magistrate, expressed his opinion of the prosecutor, Quigly, in no measured terms. His testimony, he said, was a tissue of deceit and falsehood—he should be committed for gross perjury. He would see him prosecuted.—Quigly swore, that a tenant of Lord Gort's, a most quiet, honest man, named Patt Kelly, of Newtown, who keeps a retail shop, was leader of his illegal society. Now, he (Mr. Morris) verily believed Kelly as innocent as himself—this also satisfied him of Quigly's deceit.

The informations tendered by Mr. B. Foster were received against Quigly for sedition. The people then separated, truly pleased with the impartial and humane conduct of the magistrates. The unfortunate men, snatched from the grasp of the vile informer, left the court, returned to their wretched families, from whose bosom they were dragged in the dead hour of the night—handcuffed and imprisoned for forty-eight hours.—*Western Argus.*

THE EX-DICTATOR'S FRIEND, DON MIGUEL.

LISBON, Nov. 6.—On Monday last, there appears to have been an extraordinary activity used by the police, not less than a hundred individuals, as it is confidently stated, having been incarcerated during the night, and since that, several others have daily shared the same fate ; among whom have been observed several respectable shop-keepers, to the utter distress of their families, and the ruin of the little remnant of business which the pressure of the times had left them.

It appears that a sergeant of police, a man of bad character, has received especial authority from the King, against which no appeal to a magistrate, nor to the Intendant of Police, is of any avail—to arrest and imprison any individual whom he pleases. This man's name is Varissimo.—Among several, two cases have been related to me, where the crime of robbery has been added to the harshness of unjust arrest. In another instance the party sought was a clerk belonging to a store, but not being found where he was sought, the store was broken open, and not being discovered there, it was barred against the admission of the proprietor himself. The latter appealed to the Minister of the Bairro, and both these to the Intendant of Police, but in vain—the authority was confirmed by the King on the man above alluded to, and there was no remedy. When they entered this store, they found £60 or £70 in money, which they took.

So complete was the delusion of the Duke of Wellington's party as to the nature of the division on Sir Henry Parnell's motion, that intelligence having been brought to Mrs. Hope's assembly of a *majority*, it was announced by Lady Jersey, as a matter of course, to be in favour of Ministers.—Many members present, who were wholly unprepared for an early division, had been on the point of starting for the House to give their votes, as usual, in support of his Grace's Administration.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. Gordon Murray, a respectable surgeon in the Minories, died on Tuesday last from a trivial puncture produced from the dissection of a body a few days previously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

(From the Pilot.)

The following important debate took place shortly before post hour on Tuesday evening. A mere sketch of it would, consequently, only be transmitted by that night's post, but our private correspondent has now enabled us to lay a detailed report of it before our readers :—

DISTRESS IN IRELAND—THE CHURCH.

Mr. WYSE presented a petition from the labourers of the town and neighbourhood of Tipperary, praying for such legislative relief for their actual distress as the House might judge fit. The petition was, he was sorry to say, most numerously signed, but was at the same time couched in language the most temperate, and evinced a creditable instance of that forbearance which characterised the Irish peasant in the midst of all privations. The petitioners grounded their complaint on the total want of employment for six months in the year, the high rent of land, and the weight of local taxation. Each of those three causes as more than adequate to produce the misery under which they laboured ; unfortunately, they were usually combined even in the most fertile portions of the island—the extreme coast of Connaught and Munster exhibited an excess of wretchedness unparalleled even in the most degraded parts of continental Europe ; but from this taint scarcely any one portion of the country was totally exempted. Few counties in Ireland could boast of a larger share of natural advantages than the county which he had the honor of representing ; the exuberance of her soil was, even in Ireland, proverbial—yet the common curse of pauperism seemed to weigh there, as elsewhere, uncorrected by the bounties of nature, or the anxious efforts of her patient and energetic population. *(Hear, hear.)* In the town of Tipperary there was formerly a small but thriving manufacture of woollens, which, from the rapid superiority to which the same manufacture attained in another country, was totally extinguished. It supported a very considerable portion of the industrious classes, who are now, as in so many instances in Ireland, thrown exclusively on the land. The competition for land has so augmented its rent, that in the neighbourhood of Tipperary, the petitioners complain that they pay no less than twelve or thirteen pounds per acre. To this, add the burthens of local taxation, county or grand jury cesses, church rates, &c., and you leave scarcely sufficient for the mere sustenance of the lowest state of animal existence to the wretched peasant. *(Hear, hear.)* The petitioners state that even these sacrifices they willingly would submit to, were they convinced that from such contributions, wrung from their hard earnings, any equivalent was returned by the country to the cultivator ; but it is a vicious circle throughout.—Great distress produces proportionate discontent—discontent requires a large mass of physical force to control it, and the support of this physical force, necessary to all governments, draws still deeper upon the energies and gains of the peasant—augments his distress, and will continue to augment it, until at last it shall swell beyond all bounds, and defy every check which mere coercion can attempt to raise against it. Now, that Ireland has been rapidly advancing to this state of things, appalling to every eye which looks beyond the mere circle of the present, is sufficiently notorious. The only question is, what means are still in the hands of the legislature to stay the giant evil in its terrific progress, and ere it be too late between the country and revolution, to step in by a salutary reform, which will not delay about the high places of society, but go to the bottom of the entire system. In petitions like this are plain statements of the moral cancer which is feeding on the country. They invoke you, in time, to lay your healing hand to the disease ; it is spreading upon the sounder parts already—a few years longer and it will defy you—you will be in time only for the dissolution. But what do the petitioners demand ? It would be well for Honourable Gentlemen, who, night after night, are heard in this House proclaiming, in terms alarming to the boldest politician, the disorganised state of the counties in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis—it would be well for those gentlemen who are usually so loud when any symptom of a similar disease shows itself on the surface of Ireland, to contrast the character and causes of these disorders in both countries. The turbulence of Kent, of Sussex, of Hampshire, and Surrey.—From whence do they arise ? From the same causes as similar tumults have arisen in Ireland—want of employment, high rents, and enormous taxation. But what a difference in the demands of the two countries. The petitioners here wish to force from the farmer 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. wages. The petitioners whose prayer had just been heard, declare themselves willing to be employed in public or other works, at 0d. only. *(Hear, hear.)* They felt, as this honourable house ought to feel, that discontent and distress walk together—that idleness leads to disorder—that the unemployed hand will at last hold the midnight torch,—*(hear, hear,)*—and that crime, bloodshed and anarchy will take the place of good government, if not prevented by industry and confidence in due season. *(Hear, hear.)* His Majesty's present government had shewn, when on the opposition benches, every anxiety to attend to the wants of the people of Ireland. They have now the power as they then had the will, and a more glorious task never awaited any administration. The support which they can hope from the members for Ireland, must depend upon their attention to the interests of Ireland, but that attention if not given instantly, might as well not be given at all. *(Hear, hear.)* Employment of the poor should be the first principle of their government, and until measures were brought into that house for that purpose, it would be vain to talk of the pacification---because it would, until then, be vain to talk of the prosperity of Ireland. *(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. HUME feared that the Hon. Member, who had just sat down, had imposed an impossible task on his Majesty's government. It seemed to him to be a very prevalent opinion with hon. gentlemen from the other side of the water, that the great evil which they complain of---the want of employment of the poor---could be remedied by the introduction of a bill into this house. No opinion could be more erroneous. Such a measure could not have the effect of giving employment to the poor. He had received a communication that day from a gentleman intimately connected with the affairs of Ireland, and well acquainted with the condition of that country, and he stated his opinion if there were a general commutation of tithes, and if church property were placed on the same footing as other property, it would have the effect of giving employment to those who were now without any. He hoped, therefore, that the members of that country would seriously devote themselves to urging such an arrangement on the government, for on that would depend the removal of the great evil now felt. It would cut the Gordian knot which had so long puzzled statesmen and politicians in both countries.

Sir ROBERT BATESON said, he was glad the Hon. Member for Tipperary had brought the situation of Ireland before the notice of the House, and he hoped and trusted that the new administration would take the situation of Ireland into their most serious consideration, and not be content with merely expressing their wish to benefit that country, but that they would really do something for her by giving employment to her population, and taking off all taxation on the necessaries of life, and substituting one upon property, which would be the means of relieving the poor, and, at the same time, coming at the absentees and great landed proprietors. He was sorry to say that great distress prevailed in most parts of Ireland—distress occasioned by a redundant population without capital or means of employment. The linen trade had been one of the principal sources of employment for the people in the North of Ireland. It was the linen trade that had mainly contributed to the improvement and prosperity of Ulster. He deeply regretted to say that that trade was now at a very low ebb, and he heard it was gradually growing worse. This he attributed to various causes, some of them to what was called the "march of improvement," viz. the introduction of mill-spun yarn and foreign flax, and the introduction of machinery. The Hon. Member for Middlesex had said that tithes were the first and greatest cause of distress and poverty in Ireland. This he must beg leave to deny. In most parts of Ireland corn and hay were the only crops that paid tithes, and the Tithe Composition Act was generally coming into practice, and he thought it the best act of Lord Wellesley's government.—One of the principal sources of grievance and complaint amongst his constituents in the County of Londonderry, was the very heavy and unequal county cesses which they had to pay. In one district of that county they paid 20s. per acre, when they did not pay so much for rent, whilst in other districts of the same county they only paid a few shillings. The whole system of grand jury presentments required alteration and reform. As the law now stood the grand juries were bound to present large sums of money, and it was mandatory on them to do so, although in many cases they did not wish to make such presentments, as not being of the least benefit to the people from whom the money was to be taken. The Hon. Baronet implored the Ministers to take Ireland into their most serious consideration, and do something to alleviate the distresses of the people, who were well worthy of any thing that could be done for them. He felt an honest pride, as an Irishman, and as the independent representative of his respectable constituents, to contrast the conduct of the lower orders of the people of Ireland, with that of some of the counties in England at this moment. In Ireland they had not half the wages which they had in England, and yet they are now, in general, industrious, obedient to the laws, and grateful to those employers for whatever they get. He (Sir Robert Bateson) would give his support to Ministers when he thought their conduct and measures deserving of it. He would always look to measures, and not to men. He trusted they would reduce all unnecessary taxation, and above all, cut down all useless places, pensions, and sinecures, not the poor paltry saving of reducing the salaries of hard-working clerks, but to begin with the higher offices.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS said that the Honourable Member seemed to think that church property should be put on a different footing from other property. With this he (Sir Robert Inglis) could not agree. The Hon. Member also gave it as his opinion, that tithes and the church property were the causes of distress in Ireland. In this, also, he could not concur, as all property is taken with a full knowledge of the revenues to be derived from them---and tenants must be, and are, aware that they are to pay tithes. If the Hon. Member wished to do away with church property, on the grounds of its causing distress, he might on the same grounds, take away property from individuals. He contended that church property must be viewed in the same light as any other property, and consequently that it ought not to be put on a different footing.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY said the Irish Members were in the constant habit of complaining to the House of the wretched state of their country, and calling on England to devise some means for its relief. None of them, however, took on themselves to mention to the House any plan for such relief. He felt much surprised at the expressions of the Hon. Baronet (Sir Robert Bateson) to the effect, that he (Sir Robert Bateson) would not give his support to the new ministry, unless one of their first acts of administration should be to do something for Ireland. Why did he not suggest to the ministry what they should do ? Surely the Honorable Member and his Irish colleagues are the fittest persons to inform the ministry on this subject. The Hon. Member for Tipperary had said that land in his country valued at £13 per acre ; and another Hon. Member from Ireland informed the House that county cess amounted to 20s. per acre. Now, from this statement, it appeared to him, that the power of relief of the poor rested in the hands of the Irish landlords---and and he did not see what business Irish landlords had for demanding any practical remedy for distress under such circumstances as had been just mentioned. Was it reasonable that they should, at one and at the same time, demand relief from taxation, and also relief in the manner this petition called for it ?

Mr. O'BRIEN agreed with the Hon. Member for Middlesex that it was out of the power of the government to remedy all the grievances complained of. But this he believed was in the power of government---to procure a more healing ratio between population and labour. It was in their power to relieve the land of a too numerous population, and to prevent an increase for the future. He felt satisfied that the revenues of the church, if taken from that body, and applied in procuring employment for the poor, would go but a small way in effecting this object.

Sir ROBERT BATESON explained.

Mr. RUTHYEN thought it was quite useless to go into any discussion on a subject of so much importance in the present state of the House.

Mr. WYSE wished to say a few words in explanation to the observations of the Hon. Member for Newton, and the Hon. Member for Middlesex. He had by no means stated, as was alleged by the former Hon. Gentleman, that the average rent of land was £12 or £13 per acre in the County of Tipperary ; but that such was the rent, and he so asserted on the allegations of the petitioners themselves, at present paid in the neighbourhood of Tipperary, for small portions of land. At the same time he could safely say this was by no means a singular case ; con-acres, as they are called, for potato ground, was leased in almost every part of Ireland nearly as high. This high price of land did not, as he seemed to think, arise out of the oppression of landlords ; it arose from an injurious and unnatural competition for the commodity, engendered by the want of manufactures, or other outlets for the industry and intelligence of the community. Landlords could not control the markets, and were themselves as much affected by this state of things as their tenants. The Hon. Gentleman seemed much irritated at the coalition and importunity of Irish Members, whenever the subject of the wants of Ireland came before the House.—Now, the fault he found was precisely the reverse ; Irish Members, for his wishes, were not half united or importunate enough. They applied, of course, to England—and to whom but *England* should they apply ? He did not say from a sense of inferiority, or in the spirit of servility, but from sheer, plain, matter-of-fact justice. Why does Ireland apply ? Because she is in a state of wretchedness bordering on desperation. And what has brought her to this state ? How came it that her fields were neglected, her commerce controled, and her manufactures quenched ? It was because the nation at large, who are the sinews and strength of all social improvement, were studiously shut out from all participation in the advantages of the country, and a faction set up in the place of the nation, availing itself of its tolls, monopolizing its benefits, and leaving to the rest of her people nothing but the pains and difficulties of providing for them. This policy, he rejoiced to say, though at a far too late period, had at length been surrendered ; but its evil consequences still remained behind. England was the chief cause of all this ; for England had governed Ireland, and governed her for many centuries. Ireland asked for no bounty, no patronage ; but she asked for the payment of an old balance—the bringing up of an old arrear—the atonement for past errors and past injuries. *(Hear, hear.)* Little disposition has as yet been evinced to make this atonement ; but the time was now come when it could no longer be delayed. No measures were more likely to attain this object than the care and employment of the poor. The Hon. Member for Middlesex had ridiculed the idea of effecting this object by legal enactments, and pointed out alterations in the church property as a better practical remedy. He knew that it was not in the power of the fiat of that House suddenly to bring into employment the whole population of Ireland ; but legal enactments might remove many difficulties. They might alter and amend the Grand Jury and Vestry Laws ; they might take off the duty on coals, which pressed heavily on the working classes, and the manufacturing interests of the country. Such was the operation of the coal duty in Ireland, that it was cheaper to send coals from the Ballycastle colliery, near Dublin, to Scotland, than to send them to the Irish metropolis. It was a singular circumstance, it might also be added, that there was not at this moment a single steam-engine employed in any manufactory in Dublin. This was a strange state of things, when we talked of the improvement of the country ; nor was there any good reason why the enterprising and industrious might not be allowed to avail themselves of loans, repayable at a reasonable rate of interest. It had already been done, and advantageously done, in Ireland. There was no good reason why the scale of its operation might not be extended. With regard to the church, without mooting at present the question of vested rights, he felt, with the Hon. Member for Middlesex, that church property, as well as lay property, was held only under certain conditions—one of these was the repair of churches, another the providing for the poor. Now, neither of these duties, he was sorry to say, had been properly fulfilled. The consequence was, two new taxes have been shifted from a small but rich body, to a large but starving community. These abuses, he confessed, he should wish to see amended ; but, in the interim, in addition to such amendment, one would wish to see the resources, the physical and mental energies, of the people called, by the application of capital, into action. Above all, he wished to see the country tranquillized by prosperity ; the reports of 1819, 1823, and 1830, were full evidence of these deductions. He once more implored the House to look more deeply into the matter, and not treat the petition which he had presented, not as of importunate mendicants, but as a prayer for the happiness and peace of large masses of a great community.

The petition was then read, and ordered to be printed.

The following observations were delivered by O'CONNOR DON, on Monday evening, after Sir Joseph Yorke had spoken. In consequence of his position, immediately under the gallery, it was impossible at the time to ascertain the name of the speaker :—

Sir—As allusion has been made to the conduct of the late ministers of his Majesty, I take this opportunity of expressing my deep gratitude, and also that of the people of Ireland, to the Noble Duke and the Right Honorable Baronet who lately presided over the administration of affairs, for that great and healing boon granted to my country, in the great measure of Catholic Emancipation. *(Hear, hear.)* I have, Sir, much differed with the Noble Duke and his colleagues on several subjects of legislation, and had they continued in office, I should have been one of their most strenuous opponents ; but, Sir, I think I should ill discharge my duty, if I did not, on the part of my fellow countrymen, give expression to their feelings on this measure. *(Cheers.)* The present is the only opportunity I have had of discharging this duty, and I accordingly avail myself of it. I cannot now be suspected of having any interested motives for speaking of the Noble Duke as I have done. His power is now at an end. Had he remained in office, I never would have given utterance to my feelings on the subject. I believe, Sir, I may say, I am cordially joined in my expression of gratitude by the greater number of the Irish Representatives.

GREAT ANTI-UNION DINNER AT THE PATRICK-STREET THEATRE.

(Abridged from the Cork Chronicle.)

CORK, MONDAY, NOV. 22.—Never was there such an assemblage of men convened together at any dinner given in Cork before ; there were certainly a thousand persons and upwards sitting at the several tables, and standing in every part of the extensive area, when no accommodation could be had otherwise or elsewhere. A most magnificient *coup d'œil* it was indeed. We never witnessed such ourselves, and we much question whether many are living who ever saw so really grand and imposing a sight. A very excellent band filled one of the boxes exclusively, together with the Union pipes, exceedingly well played on by Mr. M'Dermott, contributed greatly to the hilarity of that mighty meeting. At six o'clock the chair was taken by Charles Sugrue, Esq., and amidst a flourish of trumpets the dinner commenced. During dinner, this band played many magnificent pieces of music ; and another flourish of trumpets, accompanied by the full chorus of the band, announced the termination of the meal.

On the cloth being removed, a solo was struck up on the pipes. When this was concluded the Chairman rose, amidst deafening cheers, and proposed the first toast as follows :—

"Gentlemen, at a great popular meeting, the toast of the omnipotent people should have the precedence of all others. The people have a claim superior to all others upon our allegiance ; for what would allegiance itself be were it not for the people ? *(Cheers the most astounding.)* Need I refer you to the republics of Rome and Greece in ancient, and in Venice in later, times. Need I remind you that while the democratic principle prevailed in these republics—while the power rested in the people alone, and was not usurped by a tyrannous oligarchy—that they were happy at home and formidable abroad ? *(Cheers.)* Need I call your attention to the history of those new countries, where democracy has established itself on the broadest basis, and where it will bid defiance to time, like the eternal pyramids of Egypt. In what country in the world does the subject enjoy greater liberty ? In what country in the world does he enjoy an equal or near an equal portion of liberty to that in the United States of America ? *(Cheers.)* No where, my friends and fellow-citizens ; and the reason is, that the principles of pure democracy are there fully recognised ; and what is much more to the purpose, fully acted on. *(Loud cheering.)* Have I any occasion after this to recall to your memory the illustrious people of France and of Belgium ? *(The most deafening shouts from all parts of the house.)* Have we not there, and within this short time past, seen the iron sceptre of the despot, and the ruthless mercenary bayonet of the soldier struck down to the dust, powerless, then, and for ever, by the mighty, the righteous, and the invincible arm of the people ? Now, let us return to our homes and hearts.—Reform, sweeping and uncompromising reform, is making rapid strides—the borough system is on the verge of extinction ; and our free constitution purged of its abuses, by the powerful aid of this mighty and effective panacea, will stand forth, ere long, in its pristine majesty and glory. *(Cheers.)* Every happy state of society is owing to the well being of the people—and even Majesty itself owes its splendour and strength to the still superior Majesty and power of a free people. Gentlemen, I shall not detain you any longer from the toast. I now propose to you, with all the honours—

"The People."—*(Nine times nine.)*—Air, Patrick's Day.

AN IRISH DEFENCE.—Some years ago, Mr. Boyle (who conducted a satirical paper at Cork, called *The Freeholder*,) came in contact with one of the City Sheriffs at the theatre there. He suffered so much from this collision, that he brought Boyle to trial for the assault. Juries at that time were not the most unprejudiced in Ireland, and a "Corporation Jury" were not in the habit of leaning to the side of *mercy* when an enemy of the "Ascendancy" was brought beneath their *justice*. Boyle had written some severe things against the Corporation, and his conviction, on almost any grounds, was anticipated by his foes, and feared by his friends. The trial came on before one of the Judges at the Assize. After many challenges, and much difficulty, the Jury were empannelled. Mr. O'Connell, the Leading Counsel at the Munster Bar in criminal cases, was retained for Mr. Boyle. The evidence bore strongly against his client, although it was admitted that the assault might have been accidental ; and, O'Connell, declining to call rebutting evidence, spoke at some length in reply to the prosecution. Finding that his appeal to justice made little apparent way into the hearts of a Cork Corporation Jury, he suddenly adopted the language of irony, and concluded in the following abrupt manner :—"Gentlemen, I remember a trial at Clonmel, of a poor man on a charge of murder ; a beautiful case of circumstantial evidence, like what you have just now heard, was made up against him. The prisoner's life seemed to hang by a single hair, when the case against him closed. He requested leave to call a witness, and, to the amazement of the Court, produced on the table the man alleged to have been murdered. Perhaps, to use a phrase you all understand, he had been only 'kilt.' The Judge instantly desired the Jury to send down their verdict. After a little pause, the foreman handed in a slip of paper, with the awful word 'Guilty' written on it. The Judge, in utter astonishment, exclaimed, 'Why the man has not been murdered ! how can the prisoner be guilty ?' 'Oh, my Lord,' replied the foreman, 'that may be ; but if he did not kill the man, sure he stole my bay mare three years ago !' So, Gentlemen, (concluded O'Connell,) you must find Mr. Boyle guilty ; for though he did not assault the Sheriff, sure he libelled the Corporation !" The Jury, who had laughed at the anecdote, were shamed into justice, and Boyle was acquitted.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—The population of the Globe is estimated at 632 millions, divided as follows :—Europe, 172 millions ; Asia, 330 ; Africa, 70 ; America, 40 ; Australia, 20. In Europe, the number of births annually is estimated at 6,271,370, 17,453 per day, 727 per hour, 62 per minute, and 1 per second.—In the whole world, there are annually 25,407,407 births, 4,130 daily, 2,672 per hour, 59 per minute, and 7 per second.

About a month ago a labourer, in the environs of Parma, during his sleep swallowed a young adder, and an operation having in consequence been performed upon his throat, by a curious freak of nature he found that he had afterwards a beautiful tenor voice. He is now a chanter at the cathedral at Bologna.—*Paris Paper.*

THE LATE DREADFUL STORM IN GALWAY—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

For the last century Galway and its neighbourhood have not been visited with severer affliction, or greater loss of life and property than on the morning of Saturday week. A similar instance we do not recollect, except in the great earthquake at Lisbon.

The Claddagh first was visited. Hundreds of families, a few days since revelling in comparative comfort, are now become beggars and fugitives, without a home, a house, a shelter from the inclement season—nay, worse, the very means of earning a subsistence—their boats (their main-sheet, anchor, and support), destroyed or injured past recovery.

We learn that the entire offing, for miles around, is literally strewed with the wrecks and fragments of ships and boats. We also learn that a Claddagh fishing boat, with five persons on board, was lost.

The docks became the next object of attack. A vessel of three hundred tons, from Whitby, struck upon the rocks off Barna point, bound to Limerick ; she is a perfect wreck ; her crew constructed a raft, and were brought in this morning by a fishing boat. We are informed another vessel of large size is cast away on the Connemara coast. Her crew also got ashore after much danger. Up to this time, fourteen bodies have been taken up in that neighbourhood, mostly strangers. At Arkfry, several boats have been wrecked, and several lives lost.

In Galway five persons have been drowned. The damage done to property may fairly be estimated at £30,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (New South Wales) papers have been received to the 13th of June. Their contents are not important. The ordinances of Sir R. Darling, forbidding the publication of newspapers, unless under heavy securities, still continue in full force. The consequence is, several of the Sydney journals, in place of a leader, give the print of a coffin, upon which there is printed the following inscription :—

Heu vixit !
Imperante
THOMA BRISBANE
Equite,
nata est scribendi)
Libertas :
Imperante
RODOLPHI DARLING
Armigere:
Strangulata !
29 Januarii,
A. D. 1830.
Resurgam.

Literal Translation :—"Alas, it has flourished ! Under the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Kt., Liberty (of the Press) was born. Under the Government of Sir Ralph Darling, Bart., it was strangled, on the 29th day of January, 1830. I shall rise again !"

DANGER OF APPEARING LIKE A GENTLEMAN.—It has been remarked time out of mind that nothing is so indefinite as the term gentleman, but some acute individual at Worthing, it seems has at last removed the difficulty, by discovering that gentlemen are "suspicious looking persons." Enough alarm, we think, prevails upon the subject of the incendiaries, but there are persons who seem to desire to increase rather than diminish it ; at least if we may judge by the following notice, which, according to the *Brighton Guardian*, has been extensively circulated during the last week :—"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Worthing, and Parish of Broadwater. You are earnestly requested to apprehend and deliver to the peace officers, who will immediately take them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with as the law directs, all suspicious persons having the *appearance of gentlemen !!* or others, travelling *in carriages or on horseback*, or on foot, who may *inquire of you the names* of any of your fellow-inhabitants or neighbours, or the particulars of their property, as they are supposed to be incendiaries travelling through the kingdom, and who, by burning the farm-stock, &c., deprive the labouring classes of their usual employment, and also abridge them and others of the common necessaries of life."

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.—When his present Majesty was in this city in the year 1787, he was entertained by the merchants at Scott's Tavern.—Kean Mahony, a working silver-smith, then a lad of thirteen, was one of the joyous crowd outside, firing and squibbing, and cheering in honour of "Prince William Henry." There was a piece of cannon placed in the street, and on one of its discharges, the wadding wounded him in the hand. His father waited next day on his Royal Highness, and was told to come the day following—but unfortunately an order arrived that evening for the Prince's immediate presence in London, and he was off before morning. Colonel Fitzclarence commanded the 11th regiment here some half dozen years since ; Mahony waited on that gallant and generous officer, and he gave him five pounds.—Some weeks back, he took it in his head to go over with a petition to the King. We gave him a letter to Dr. Magin, (who we knew would be ready to befriend a distressed townsman) to advise him how to proceed ; but such was the simplicity of the poor fellow, he could not find out the *Standard* Office. Thus left to the resources of his own judgment, he hied himself down to Brighton, sent in his petition to the Pavilion, and was desired to call on Friday, at the Treasury. He called on Friday, at the Treasury, and got forty pounds. We shall make no comment, but leave the simple statement to speak for itself.—*Cork Freeholder.*

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Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the Catholic inhabitants of Newport Strattan, in the County Mayo, complaining that all the grants for the education of the poor in Ireland were appropriated to the sole use of the poor professing the Established Religion—and praying for their better appropriation. He (Mr. O'Connell) trusted that this subject would meet the early consideration of the new Ministry.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in pursuance of his notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better securing of the charitable donations and bequests of His Majesty's subjects of England and Wales. He (Mr. O'Connell) had introduced a Bill to this effect during the last Session, which was read a first time and printed. His grounds for introducing this Bill were these: the law relating to bequests was different in England from what it was in Ireland. In the latter place, by taking proper precaution, the appropriation was easy. There was no variation between the bequests of Protestants and Catholics. In England, however, it was quite the reverse. Their due appropriation was of a very doubtful nature. There was in England no statute to provide for the erection of Catholic Schools. There was no law to enable the Court of Chancery to secure the due appropriation of Catholic Bequests. The passing of the Catholic Bill gave several rights to Catholics. It gave them the right of sitting in the two Houses of Parliament, and gave all other civil rights. They were only restricted from having any thing to do with the Established Religion. The appropriation of Catholic bequests he thought ought now to be considered. Their due appropriation was formerly procured by toleration; he wished now to procure it by right. He wished to place the Catholics, with regard to charitable bequests, on the same footing as Protestant Dissenters, with only this exception, namely, that the Catholics should take the oath prescribed by the Act of last Session. He therefore brought in this Bill. He did not intend to do more respecting this Bill until the Ministers were in the House, and then have it read a first time, and printed. He then moved for leave to bring it in. Leave granted.

Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. WYSE were ordered to introduce the Bill.—Adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Petitions from various parts of the country, praying for the abolition of slavery, were presented by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Roden, Lords Dundas and Wharncliffe, and the Bishop of London.

EXPLANATION BY LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM.

Earl GROSVENOR, in presenting a number of petitions, some praying for Parliamentary Reform, and others for the abolition of negro slavery, said, he could not help adverting shortly to those two most important topics. As his Noble and Learned Friend, who had so long been the ornament of the House of Commons, had at length reached the woolsack, and become a Member of their Lordships' House, to which he was destined to prove an equal ornament, he (Earl G.) was anxious to give his Noble and Learned Friend an opportunity, if his Noble and Learned Friend thought fit to avail himself of it, for declaring his opinions upon these two questions, and for setting right some misrepresentations of them which had taken place elsewhere. From what he had heard of his Noble and Learned Friend's sentiments on Parliamentary Reform, they must coincide with the opinions which a Noble Friend of his, now at the head of his Majesty's Government, had recently propounded to their Lordships in an admirable speech, which would not soon be forgotten. The Noble Earl then declared his conviction of the necessity of economizing to the quick in all departments of the public service, and afterwards proceeded to say a few words on a subject which, though of secondary importance, he still considered deserving the consideration of their Lordships. Their Lordships must be aware that he was alluding to the propriety of abolishing negro slavery. As long as he had life he would persevere in calling on their Lordships to put an end to slavery. He thought that some period, soon or late, should be fixed by their Lordships for the abolition of slavery in every part of the King's dominions.—Such a measure would, in his opinion, prove the happy means of abolishing slavery throughout the world.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then quitted the woolsack, and proceeded to address their Lordships.—He had listened, he said, with great attention to the few observations which his Noble Friend had just made on two questions, which were paramount in importance, whether their Lordships regarded the private interests of their own country, or the public duties which they owed as statesmen to the world at large. Many opportunities would occur, he trusted, at no distant period which would prevent the necessity of his declaring at present the opinions which he held on these matters. That his opinions were known to his Noble Friend was evident from the observations which he had made upon them: that they were known to their Lordships, in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen, was, he thought, probable, and was, he hoped, not to his disadvantage. He trusted that few of their Lordships—even among those who knew the least of him even by report—would suppose, that he could, in any situation in this world in which he might be placed, alter his opinions and feelings, his principles and wishes, on these two great questions, always of extreme and now of urgent importance to the welfare and character of the country. He trusted that there were but few of their Lordships who would even suspect that there had been the slightest abatement in the zeal with which he had always endeavoured to bring them to a successful and glorious decision. It was painful to him—and more particularly so from the unexpected call of his Noble Friend—that on the first time of his addressing their Lordships, except in their judicial capacity, he should be compelled to speak upon a subject of such inferior importance as himself. Nevertheless as his Noble Friend had said that misrepresentations had gone abroad, and that remarks of an unfriendly nature had been made elsewhere respecting the consistency of his public conduct, it was fitting that he should set the one right, and should say something in reply to the other.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Should he shrink—perhaps he ought rather to say, should he decline saying a word on the subject, in deference to their Lordships and out of respect to himself, especially after the call of his Noble Friend, it might wear the appearance of shrinking, not from explanation of his conduct, but from the attack, if attack it were, which had been made upon him. Suffice it once for all to say, that he bore with the utmost equanimity of mind anything that has been said on the subject in any quarter. He was not surprised, but the contrary, that a person, respectable in point of learning and talent—nay, it might be, even distinguished for both, should have fallen, from ignorance of his conduct, into some mistakes as to his motives.—He therefore bore with equanimity, and was not at all astonished at the observations which that person had made. That person and his friends could not be more astonished—and he understood that the observations in question were offered in the shape of astonishment, whether they were intended or not as attacks—they could not, he said, be more astonished at his elevation in his Majesty's service than he was himself. At their astonishment he was not surprised; he shared it with themselves. They were not more stricken with wonder than he was, when, at the eleventh hour, he was induced to overcome his repugnance to quit the representation of the County of York, and to walk into that House. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* He repeated that up to the time when he made the statement—for, by the bye, he never declared the intention of never severing himself from the representation of the County of York—he had no more conception of the possibility of his being prevailed upon to quit, than he had at that moment a conception that he should go back to the House from which the favour of his Majesty had been pleased to raise him. He trusted that he need not state that, though he had changed his situation in Parliament, his principles remained unchanged; and that when he accepted the office which his Majesty had been pleased to confide to his care, he accepted it in the full and perfect conviction that it would be far from disabling him from performing his duty to his country, or from rendering his services to it less efficient. "The thing which dazzled me most," continued the Lord Chancellor, "in the prospect of my elevation was not the gew-gaw splendour by which it is surrounded, but the chance it afforded me, if I were honest, on which I could rely—and if I were consistent, which I knew to be the absolute necessity of my nature—and if I were able, as I knew myself to be honest and consistent—that which dazzled me the most in the offer of the care of the Great Seal, and which induced me to quit a station the most proud and exalted that any English subject can enjoy, was, that the elevation held out to me the grateful prospect, that in serving my king, I should be the better able to serve my country." *(Hear, hear.)*

The subject then dropped.

On the motion of Lord LYNDHURST, the Regency Bill was read a second time. It was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday on which day their Lordships are to be summoned.—Adjourned.

FUNERAL OF M. C. HARVEY, ESQ.

The funeral of this gentleman, the particulars of whose melancholy fate we gave in our last, took place on Friday. At an early hour immense crowds of all the respectable inhabitants of the town and for miles around were seen hastening towards his house, where his remains lay. The humbler classes were not less zealous to pay their tribute of respect to him, for such were the amiable, prepossessing manners, such the kind, unostentatious conduct of the lamented individual, that in his loss the poor feel they have lost a friend, a counsellor and protector. The general expression of their feelings now is, "he has left few behind him who are at all like him"—"we have lost our best friend—he never neglected us, he never forgot us." With all orders Mr. Harvey held their affections, his very opponents (where he may have had them) must confess that his opposition whilst it was honourably persevering, was no less honourably just, and without personal feeling. He combated with measures, not men, and no man, we are confident in stating, ever more possessed, or ever more deserved the kind feelings of his fellow countrymen.

"About a quarter before nine o'clock on Friday morning the funeral procession got under way. Numbers of pedestrians preceded the hearse, and immediately before it, the carriages of the physician, Dr. Archer, and the Rector of the town, the Rev. Charles Strong. The hearse was followed by the carriages bearing the chief mourners, his four brothers, John Harvey, of Bargy Castle, Esq. John Harvey, Esq. Treasurer of the County, John E. Redmond, Richard, Nicholas, and John, Devereux, and P. Breen, Esqrs. A densely crowded concourse of carriages, cars, gigs, &c. &c. to upwards of one hundred followed in succession, and horsemen and pedestrians beyond the power of eye-witness to compute, made up the mournful procession. The shops of the greater part of the town were closed in testimony of respect to the cold remains which were about to be deposited in the grave-yard of Kiltillan on the banks of the Slaney.—*Wexford Herald.*

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON SATURDAY.

CITY, HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—There were in all three defaulters at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and one for differences to the amount of £30,000; the others are trivial. There is no new feature in the Money Market this morning. Consols for account opened at 82¼ fell to 82⅛, and are again at the opening price. Exchequer Bills 15s. to 18s. India Bonds 6s. prem.

The attention of the jobbers is now directed to the arming of the northern powers, the state trials in France, and the difficulty that the ministers of England will have in carrying their great measures through Parliament, all likely, say our speculators, to cause agitation and occasion great fluctuations in the prices of Stock.

In the Foreign Market, French Three per Cents, 63f.; the Five Cents, 93f. 50c. Spanish, 15¼ ⅛; Portuguese, 46; Brazil, 58¾ 52.

We are sorry to state the failure of one of the most eminent West India houses of the city. Their property in the colonies is estimated at above £300,000; their debts are stated at about £135,000.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.

The election of a Representative for Liverpool, in room of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. Huskisson, commenced on Tuesday, when Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Denison, who has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, were put in nomination. The following was the state of the poll, on Thursday evening:—

Mr. Denison - 925 | Mr. Ewart - 913
Majority for Mr. Denison - 12.

CORN AVERAGES.

The following is the official return of the Averages of Grain up to Saturday, November 20:—

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Wheat.. 61s. 2d.	Oats.... 23s. 8d.	Beans..37s.10d.
Barley.. 33s. 4d.	Rye.... 34s. 9d.	Peas..47s. 5d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.

Wheat.. 62s. 7d.	Oats.... 23s. 6d.	Beans..33s. 7d.
Barley.. 33s. 9d.	Rye.... 35s. 2d.	Peas..43s. 9d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat.. 24s. 8d.	Oats.... 12s. 3d.	Beans..12s. 6d.
Barley.. 7s.10d.	Rye.... 15s. 9d.	Peas.. 5s. 0d.

THE EDITOR OF THE POST—THE DUKE OF LEINSTER—THE LORDS, BARONETS, AND SQUIREENS EXTINGUISHED BY DR. DOYLE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the D. E. Post.

SIR—I am very sensible of the kind manner in which you have, in your Paper of yesterday, introduced my name to the public. I am fully sensible how little I deserve the high place you assign to me among the Friends of Ireland, but I am anxious, nevertheless, to preserve whatever of "good name" I may possess, and not to appear as compromising, by my present opinions expressed on the Union Question, the sentiments written by me last year.

At that time I endeavoured to persuade a rustic population, greatly injured and distressed, to return from a state of almost open insurrection to a state of submission and of peace. For this purpose I placed before them my own hopes, which I thought were well founded, and I induced them by writing and exhortation to adopt my opinions.

I then expected the "Relief Bill" would be acted upon; that Ireland would be governed justly and that her People would be rescued by Government from local oppression, and placed under the protection of equal and impartial law. I did expect that the Legislature would lose no time (for information it possessed in abundance) in removing the gross abuses which existed in our administration; in visiting and reforming all our corporations; in repealing those laws which were most odious and oppressive to the people; and, above all, in providing a good system of education for youth, and some support, however scanty, for our hordes of destitute poor. I hoped for all this, and I infused my own hopes into the breasts and minds of many thousands. But were these hopes realised? Was any one object of them verified? Was a single step taken by government which could lead me to expect that this system of governing Ireland had in any respect been changed? The Catholics and the friends of the Catholics, (I say it advisedly,) were excluded from all places of trust, honor, and emolument as carefully as they had been under the Richmond or Talbot administration.—The same prostitution of the magisterial office, and the same abuse of the power annexed to it continued, save only so far as the latter was corrected by the holding of Petty Sessions under the eye of the public.

There was no change in the mode of exercising patronage, the Church Establishment with its tithe and vestry laws, and all the Corporations of towns and cities remained in their former state. The Grand Jury Laws were not altered—the Subletting Act not amended—Mr. Brownlow's excellent act not countenanced—the Galway Franchise Act thrown out by the Premier—the Kildare-place Society employed, as it were, by the Government, and paid by the People to disturb the peace, to spread abroad religious discord, and to mar the progress of education; but above all, the ejected tenantry left to perish by thousands, and no provision made, or I fear seriously designed to be made, for the poor.

But it will be said, there was not sufficient time to effect all this good. Perhaps not; but there was sufficient time to effect a great portion of it, and to hold out a prospect that what remained was in progress. But what was the real state of things? The Secretary of State for Ireland introduced as remedies for Irish grievances—A Bastardy Act, an Act to regulate the appointment of Police Constables, and an Act to amend the Subletting Act, all which Acts were found so defective for their own special objects, as to be abandoned by the introducer of them, even before they had passed the Commons. But then, two Parliamentary Committees were appointed to inquire into the matter of "Tolls and Customs," and into "the state of the Irish Poor." The Committee on "Tolls and Customs" was perfectly unnecessary. Every member of the Administration knew, or ought to know, as well as I did, that these Tolls and Customs ought to be abolished, making compensation—where an equitable claim to it could be proved. Then as to the other Committee, it was obtained, as the excellent Gentleman who moved for it declared, "*in order to get rid of the question of Poor Laws.*" It certainly was not necessary as a means of procuring information on the state of Ireland, for that information existed in the REPORTS of various Commissioners, and in the evidence of 1825, to a fully sufficient extent; and if further information was required last year, it could have been obtained by Government during the preceding recess. An able man could, at any time these five years past, have drawn up in one month, "heads of bills" sufficient to renovate Ireland and heal all her wounds. But nothing was done—there was no prospect of anything being done. And what remained to the country, or to the friends of the country? Should the former lie inanimate—or the latter advise the People so injured and so disappointed, to hope in a Government which had abused their confidence; or to lie down and receive the Extreme Unction preparatory to their dying of famine or disease? No! all things should be tried before a nation can despair. Peace, property, and life are not to be put in competition with the total wreck of one's country. But there was no necessity even to look to extreme cases. The repeal of the Union, the restoration of a national Legislature having, as it should have, a reformed House of Commons, was the obvious, the natural, the national means whereby to remedy the grievances of Ireland; and I thought it but just and reasonable, and I still think so, to ascertain by discussion, whether such repeal was practicable, and what effect it would produce on the fortunes of both Islands. The same mind animated me last year, when I wrote the sentiments to which you have adverted, as does this year when I claim for the public the right to discuss the question of the Repeal of the Union. I have no earthly care but the peace and happiness of my country, and it is a deep affliction to me that those whom Providence has placed in authority, should by their errors or neglect, compel those who love retirement, or who should be engaged in the pursuits of industry, to discuss questions of high policy, or to clamour without discussion, for the common rights of men.

I could, and probably would, were the time proper, or rather were not the affairs of this country transferred to the administration of men who have been the firm and consistent friends of Ireland—men in whom we have been taught from our youth to confide, men who have never compromised principle, or suffered a stain upon their honor—were the fortunes of this country not placed in the hands of these men, I could, and probably would, argue the question of Repeal, but I shall abstain from doing so, and resume my former hopes.—You will, however, permit me to say, notwithstanding your own opinions, that the assertions of those who tell the public that Repeal means Separation, or who say that our commercial intercourse with Great Britain, in the event of a repeal of the Union, would be less profitable than at present, appear to me entirely erroneous. Nay, I think I could prove that a federal union of these Islands under one Crown, would be more lasting than that which now exists; and that the agriculture, commerce, and consequently the strength of both countries, would be greatly increased by the Repeal of the Union, and by the Reforms in England and Ireland, which should necessarily attend or follow such Repeal.

With most sincere respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
† JAMES DOYLE.

Carlow, Nov. 24, 1830.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—The King held a Court and Levee on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. A guard of honour attended, as usual, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards occupied the large court-yard.

The Speaker of the House of Commons came in state.

About two o'clock his Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State. Viscount Anson, Mr. Robert Grant, and Sir William Hope were introduced, and sworn in Privy Councillors, and took their seats at the Board accordingly.—Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.

The King gave audiences to the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Belfast, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, Sir James Graham, Earl Grey, Sir William Freemantle, the Earl of Albermarle, Viscount Anson, Viscount Hereford, Viscount Melbourne, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Calcraft.

Lord James O'Brien was the Lord, and the Hon. Cecil Forrester the Groom, in Waiting; Lord Combermere was the Gold Stick, and Col. Hill the Silver Stick, in Waiting.

His Majesty then held his *entree* Levee, and received the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and those who have retained the privilege of the *entree* by special application to the King, on their retiring from office. Mr. Robert Grant was introduced to the King, and kissed hands on his appointment to office, by Earl Grey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Blackwood was presented to the King, and kissed hands on his being appointed Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

KING'S COURT.—His Majesty held a Court at St. James's, at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, to hold a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for the purpose of filling up the vacant Stall, occasioned by the decease of Lord Ashburnham, when the Duke of Bedford was invested with the order.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot had an audience of his Majesty, when he resigned the Office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and delivered his Seals of Office.

Lord Holland had shortly after an audience of the King, when his Lordship kissed hands upon his being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received the Seals of Office.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earl of Albemarle, the Duke of Richmond, and the Duke of Bedford.

BIRTHS.

At the Bank House, Tralee, on the 24th inst., the Lady of James MacEwen, Esq., of a son.

The lady of captain J. W. Barrow, of the Hon. Company's ship George IV., of a daughter.

In New-street, Spring gardens, London, Mrs. Bransby Cooper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., by the Right Rev. Doctor Abraham, William A. Hearn, Esq., to Mary, only daughter of the late John Craven, Esq., of Clonmel.

On Tuesday morning, at the Cathedral, Cork, by the Rev. Henry Poer, Geo. Beresford, eldest son of Samuel Poer, Belle Ville Park, County of Waterford, Esq., to Elizabeth Grace, third daughter of the late Edward Hoare Reeves, Ballyglissane, county Cork, Esq.

At Waltham-abbey, Essex, Charles Sotheby, Esq. Captain R.N. to Mary Anne, the daughter of Admiral and the late Lady Mary Anne Sotheby.

DEATHS.

At her mother's house, Marine Crescent, Dublin, on the 25th inst., aged 13 years, Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Henry McDougall, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Friday, at Castle Bernard, in the county Cork, rather suddenly, the Right Hon. Francis Bernard, Earl of Bandon, a representative Peer for Ireland.—He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Bernard, M.P. for the Borough of Bandon. Lord Bandon, died exactly on the 70th anniversary of his birth.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Nov. 29.

ARRIVED.

26th—Mary, Phillips, Cardigan, slates; Friends, Lewis, Llanelly, coals; Apollo, Davison, Swansea, ditto; Helen, Edgar, London, tallow and cotton, for Glasgow; Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, hoops and bark.

27th—Constantia, Moyse, Liverpool, salt; Glamorgan, Hughes, London, m. goods, for Liverpool; Unity, Brewer, Newport, coals; Levant Star, Lowther, Liverpool, salt, coals, oil, &c.; Maria, Crookall, Preston, coals; Bulwark, Barry, Liverpool, m. goods, for Wexford; Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, coals.

28th—Malcolm, Pond, London, general cargo; Thomas, Jones, Rye, general cargo, for Liverpool; Resolution, Gibbons, Liverpool, salt, for Youghal; Eclipse, Cook, Ipswich, grain, for Liverpool; Britannia, Bowden, Preston, coals; Lambe, Rowe, Liverpool, salt, for St. Ives; Hope, Williams, Liverpool, salt; Euphemia, Baikie, Newcastle, coals, for Cork; Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, ditto, for Ross.

SAILED.

27th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers—but anchored in Duncannon Bay, and put back to Waterford yesterday, for a fresh supply of coals.

28th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool gen. cargo—put back again to Waterford; George and Nicholas, Bell, Wick, herrings, for Cork.

SHIP NEWS.

On Tuesday morning an open row-boat, about 17 feet long, with sails set, but capsized, was found at the mouth of the Clare river, supposed to belong to John Pigot, of this port, Pilot. There is no account of the crew, and the owner and two others were seen in her on Monday evening, leaving Foynes' Island for this port. She is now at Cunney Island, under the care of Michael Normoyle. Pigot was a very intelligent Pilot, and the only support of a wife and five children.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The *St. George* Steamer, drifted from her anchors at Liverpool, and is gone on the rocks in Douglas bay, Isle of Man, and will, it is feared, be a total wreck. Passengers and crew saved.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At London, *Eliza*, Hoare.
At Bristol, 22d, *Lord Ebrington*, Day.
At Tenby, 23d, *Two Brothers*, Fearce, for Portsmouth—cargo shifted, lost bulwarks, and sails split.

LAW KALENDAR.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Began November 3; Sat 6; Ended 29.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions.—December 17.

County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, Jan. 7; Dungarvan 10.

County Kilkenny Sessions.—Kilkenny, Jan. 10; Thomastown, 17.

County Wexford Sessions.—Gorey, January 6; Wexford 12.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the late Miss MARY ANN REDMOND, of Dungarvan, are required to pay, without delay, to her Executors, MICHAEL LENIHAN and GARRETT REDMOND, of Dungarvan; and all those to whom she was indebted are required to furnish their Accounts, in order to have them paid.

November 29, 1830.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at TRAMORE, for the benefit of whom it may concern, about 33 Tons of Bar Iron, saved from the Wreck of the Sloop *Providence*, also, 1 Ton 15 Cwt. of Tin Plate; a quantity of Wood Blocks (of various sizes); a quantity of Wood Hoops; the principal part of the Standing and Running Rigging; a quantity of old and new Canvass; several Tarpaulings; a Mast, Boom, Gaff, Topmast, and Bowsprit; two excellent Chain Cables and Anchors, as good as new, with a variety of other articles.

The Property can be viewed on or before the day of Sale.

Approved Bills of Two Months will be taken.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. JOHN QUINN, at Mr. DAVID PHELAN'S, Strand Inn, Tramore; or to Mr. JOHN P. GALWEY, Auctioneer, at Mr. DELANY'S, Waterford Tavern.

☞ The Sale will be found worthy the attention of wholesale dealers and others, as the entire of the Property will be sold without reserve.

November 29, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
	s.	s.	s.	s.				
Butter, per cwt.	102	106	100	102				
Wheat, per bar.	30	32	30	36				
Oats, do.	10	11	10	11				
Barley, do.	13	15	13	15				
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	15	13	15				
Flour, 2ds per bag	[illegible]	40	30	40				
3ds, do.	30	36	30	36				
4ths, do.	20	25	20	25				
Indian Corn, do.	00	00	00	00				
Meal, do.	00	00	00	00				
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	30	32	31	32				
Scalded Pork, do.	24	25	24	25				
Heads, do.	0	0	0	0				
Offal, do.	0	0	0	0				
Whiskey, per gal.	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]				
	d.	d.	d.	d.				
Beef, per lb.	2½	3½	2½	3½				
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6				
Pork, do.	2½	3	2½	3				
Veal, do.	3½	5½	3½	5½				
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10				
Coals, Newport,	34	40	34	40				
Swansea,	36	[illegible]	36	[illegible]				
Cardiff,	36	38	36	38				

The price of Butter (which on Friday rated at from 102s. to 106s. per cwt., declined on Saturday about 1s. for first and 2s. for second quality—the price at the close of the market being at from 100s. to 105s. per cwt.; and a further reduction of fully 2s. 6d. took place yesterday on Saturday's quotations. The top price was 6d. over the above.

Owing to the severity of the weather, the receipts of Grain have been unusually small, both from dealers and farmers—consequently but little business has been transacted. Wheat is inquired after, and free of sale at the above quotation. The prices of Oats are considered too high to meet the English markets—the above quotations, however, are maintained. Barley is in demand, owing to the scarcity. The advance looked for on second Flour can now be freely had.

Bacon Pigs have advanced 1s., and Scalded Pork 2s. per cwt. since our last.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Nov. 27.

Wheat, 30s. to 33s. 0d.; Beans, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Barley, 16s. to 18s. 3d.; Oats 10s. to 12s. 6d. per bar. Oatmeal, 18s. per cwt. Butter, 96s. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. to 3d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4½d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Veal, 3d. to 0d. per do.; Pork, 3d. per do.

CLONMEL MARKETS, Nov. 27.

Butter, 104s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 13s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.; Second Flour, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 38s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.; Fourths, 22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d. Bere, 10s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Barley, 14s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 9½d. to 10d. per do.; Potatoes, 2½d. to 3d. per do.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 2d. to 3½d. per do.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Pork, 4d. to 4½d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d. per do.; Bacon Pigs, 29s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Nov. 26.

Butter, 100s. 0d. to 102s. per cwt.; Wheat, 30s. 0d. to 35s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 0d. per do. Flour (per bag)—1st, 38s. 0d. to 40s.; 2ds, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 6d.; 3ds, 18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 33s. 0d. Beef, 3d. to 6d.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Potatoes 4d. to 4½d. per stone.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Nov. 27.

Wheat, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d. per st.; Barley, 11d.; Oats, 10d. to 10½d. per st.; Bere, 9½d. per do. First Flour 00s. to 00s. per bag; seconds, 36s. per do.; thirds, 25s. per do. Oatmeal, 15s. 0d. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2½d. per stone.

Butter—106s., 100s., 94s., 88s., 82s. per cwt. and 15s. paid over.

CORK MARKETS, Nov. 27.

CORN—Wheat, 25s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Bere, 11s. 0d. to 12s. 6d.; Oats, 10s. 9d. to 13s. 10d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 21s. to 22s. per cwt.; second do., 19s. to 21s. per ditto; Household, 15s. to 18s. 6d. per ditto; thirds, 8s. to 12s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

PROVISIONS—Planters Oven Beef, 20s. to 00s. per cwt.; India do., 22s. to 00s. per do.; Navy do., 20s. to 00s. per do.; Cows, 5 cwt., 22s. to 00s.; 11 do., 20s. to 00s.; 11 do., 19s. per ditto; 11 do., 18s. per do.; 1 ditto, 16s. to 00s. per ditto; Tallow, 5s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. per stone of 16 lb. for slaughtered.

Receipts of Cattle for the Season to Nov. 26, 1830.

OXEN. COWS. CALVES.
914 .... 3152 24

Receipts for the Season to Nov. 26, 1829.

1318 .... 3214 62

PORK—Bacon Pigs, 27s. to 28s. per cwt.; India, 23s. to 00s. per ditto; and Mess, 21s. to 22s. per ditto.

Potatoes, 5½d. to 6½d. per stone.

Whiskey, 6s. 5d. per Irish gallon.

BUTTER.

The Merchants... 106s.—102s.—98s.—94s.—90s.—80s.
The Country.... 94s.—90s.—86s.—82s.—76s.—72s.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	Aver. s.	Aver. d.
1118 Wheat, per bar. 20 stone	27	0	39	0	31	1½
113 Bere, do. 16 do.	12	3	14	0	13	0
318 Barley, do. 16 do.	13	9	17	6	15	0
2927 Oats, do. 14 do.	11	0	16	0	12	7
16078 Flour, per cwt.	7	0	23	0	0	0
1275 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do.	12	6	18	0	14	3½
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.						
15607 Cwt. of Flour.	13	6	28	0	20	5½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, 51s. 9d. per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour, 15254 — First, from 24s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Sales of Flour, 16078 — 2d. from 19s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
3d. from 7s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 26.

The extensive destruction of thrashing machines, and the dread of those who have them to use them, have been the cause of the continued short supply of English Wheat; and the burning of so many stacks has added much to the evil. We find that (as Wheat must be had) there is a considerable trade doing in foreign Corn, which fully maintains Monday's terms, and not readily parted with on them. We have a good supply of Barley, but not a very brisk trade—the maltsters not liking the prices, which remain as last quoted. The Oat Trade is very dull, and rather declining in prices—while Peas are considerably lower than on Monday.

IMPORTATIONS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
English	1500	8020	4900
Foreign	290	....	2 0
Irish	....	....	1350

English Flour....7100 sacks.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	220½	..	..	..	219½	219½
I. 3 p. c. Co.	84	84⅜	82½	82¼	83	83
Do. do. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv. Db. 3½	87½	88⅞	87	86½	89½	87
Do. St. do.	92½	93	91½	91½	92½	92¼
Do. New, 4	93½	94	92½	92¼	93½	93½
G. Canal L.4	60½	..	..	..	..	59½
Do. do. 6	87½	88	87½	87½	87½	87½
R. Can. St.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Co.	7	7½	..	..	..	7½
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VINDEX" was too late for this post, but shall appear on Thursday.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1830.

The only fact brought by the London Journals of Saturday Evening, received last night, is a sort of exordium to the anticipated explanation of the Lord Chancellor, delivered by him in the House of Lords, which we lay before our readers.

THE MINISTRY—THE CHANGES.

The London Journals, in general, have, like the Persians, paid their devotions to the "Rising Sun," but their speculations as to the practicability of according to the people those changes which they have demanded, appear to be quite unsatisfactory. This unwillingness to approach the subject of imperial amelioration, cannot be caused by want of ability, or by want of sufficient knowledge; but, we believe. the conductors of the British Press are well aware, that the exigencies of the country and the spirit of the people require those changes which a Whig Ministry will be as little disposed to make as their predecessors. Any change which will go to the root of those evils now affecting the Empire in the shape of universal poverty and consequent insubordination, must commence with the funded property, for we confidently assert, and time will witness the truth of our observations, that if the Government does not begin its operations by reducing the interest of the national debt at least one half, all their labours in effecting retrenchment and economy will go for nothing. Let them recollect that the national debt of England, funded and unfunded, is greater this day than it was on the day of the battle of Waterloo—that the Revenues are every year diminishing, that public discontent is increasing, and although that discontent may at present be cut short, in its progress to revolution, the very expences which will be entailed on the Government by its endeavours to suppress popular commotions, will only be augmenting its present embarrassments. We know, and the intelligent and honest conductors of the British Newspapers know, and Lord GREY himself knows, that a reform in Parliament and a diminution of the public expenditure, such as the people expect, will, in the Tory phrase, "amount to a revolution." Be it so. Is it not better for the King's Ministers to effect a peaceable and bloodless revolution, by striking at once at the root of those corruptions which have reduced the Empire to almost universal pauperism, than, by indecisive measures, or dangerous procrastination, allow those terrific evils to accumulate which have already shaken the Empire to its centre. There is not a proposition in Ethics or Philosophy of easier solution, than to point out a remedy for those evils. The remedy may be comprised in almost as few words, as were contained in the celebrated negociation between his Majesty and Earl GREY—a reduction of one half on the interest in the public debt—a reduction of one half in the salaries of every placeman and pensioner belonging to the Government—a reduction of one half on the revenues of all Church dignitaries—a reduction of one-third on the incomes of all rectors—and an addition of one-half more to the stipends of the curates.

A reduction of the standing army and constabulary, both of which will be totally unnecessary when justice shall be done to the country. A reform in Parliament, not such as Lord GREY seems now to contemplate, but such as Mr. GREY formerly submitted to the House of Commons. The notions promulgated by such venal and corrupt authorities as the London *Times* and *Courier* newspapers, and the shallow and silly *Dublin Evening Post*, that Whig palliatives will effect a radical cure, cannot impose upon the people. *Aut Rex aut nullus.* It will be said that the difficulties which lie in the way of so sweeping a reform as we suggest, are nearly insuperable. This we shall deny. The people will adhere to the throne and the Government, and as the only difficulties which can present themselves in effecting a salutary change, will originate with the oligarchy, a combination of the people with the King's Ministers, will render that oligarchy contemptible and powerless. If, according to Jeremy Bentham, "the greater good of the greater number" was the original basis on which the superstructure of every civilized government has been raised, justice as well as necessity imperiously require that the whole population of England, Ireland, and Scotland, should not be kept in a state of physical destitution and of political vassalage, in order that about two hundred families should remain in the possession of enormous and unnecessary wealth, which has been wrung from the industrious classes of the community—that they should continue to enjoy useless places and unmerited pensions, and that they shall not only be representatives of their own property in the upper house of the Legislature, but that they shall continue to usurp the rights of the people, by returning members to the House of Commons.—There is no use in disguising the fact, that there is a struggle between the oligarchy and the people. Let the King's Ministers look at the state of the Empire and make their election.

DUNGARVAN AGAIN!

We have often heard it said that he must be a man of extraordinary prowess who could "make Dungarvan shake;" and it appears to us, that Mr. ROCHE is that man, for we have had unusual turmoil by the correspondence of his acquaintances, in consequence of our having published the Dungarvan report. In reply to our private correspondents from Dungarvan, "brief let us be," as the Ghost of Hamlet says—we shall make no *apology* to any of them, either "ample" or diminutive; and we take the liberty of recommending some of them to review the *Chronicle*, "for the last six months," and they will discover that they have miscalculated, most egregiously, when they suppose that there has been any matter published in it reflecting on them, except two letters, which were published immediately after the election for the Borough had terminated, and the late supplementary observations of Mr. ROCHE.

DR. DOYLE.

A very few observations will suffice, in reference to the letter of the Right Rev. Dr. DOYLE, published in this day's *Chronicle*. Never could there be written a more unanswerable justification of those persons who are petitioning for a repeal of the Legislative Union, than is contained in that letter. The Editor of the *Post* says, he does not differ very materially from Dr. DOYLE, except *in one point*. His late Union essays remind us of a place on the coast of America, contiguous to the Chesapeake bay, which the sailors call "Point, no Point;" for at a distance, it appears like a cape or headland stretching into the sea, but when mariners arrive at its EXTREMITY they find IT to be as round as PIERCE MAHONY's head, so they call it "Point, no point," like the Points in the *Dublin Evening Post*.

THE *DUBLIN EVENING POST*—THE DECLARATION.

The *Dublin Evening Post* has the Declaration once more, with a vast accession of respectability, consisting of all the clerks, organists, and vergers of all the Churches in Dublin, and several in the country—of a number of footmen, cooks, scullions, and postillions—of all the English clerks in the excise and stamp offices—of all the supernumerary gaugers—of several of the constabulary, and beadles of the different corporations—and of all the gentlemen ushers, masters of ceremonies, battle axes, house stewards, grooms of the bedchamber, and grooms of the stables belonging to Dublin Castle.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

SIR—I should be wanting in candour if I did not request of you to correct an error that crept into your paper of this day, concerning the Duke of Devonshire's estates in this County. I have reason to know, as a resident Proprietor, that his Grace's estates are let very reasonably, and that much higher rents might be had, in most instances, for his property. I also know that his towns of Dungarvan and Lismore have improved within my own short memory more than any other towns in the South of Ireland. A new bridge has been built at a cost of Thirty Thousand Pounds to his Grace in Dungarvan. He employs a number of persons in both Lismore and Dungarvan in permanent and useful improvements. He has a model farm on a large scale, for the benefit of the example to his tenants; and his private and public charities are not surpassed by any nobleman, resident or non-resident, in Ireland.

I know your candour will allow the insertion of this statement, and your readers will not be the less likely to believe it, as coming from an individual who never received, at his Grace's hands, any favour either directly, or indirectly. My only motive is, to do justice to those who really do their duty towards the people of this wretched country, and to encourage them in their good works.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. WINSTON BARRON.

Nov. 27, 1830.

UNLAWFUL OATHS.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

SIR—As your patriotic Journal is always foremost in correcting general as well as local abuses, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the following shameful, and I will say diabolical, practice, that exists in this part of the country. I was at a neighbouring fair here a few days ago, when a respectable farmer sold a horse to another; but whatever the price agreed for be, it is fully understood that the seller is to take his oath as to the age of the animal. The buyer knows well (*if the horse be young, and under eight or nine years*) what his *age* is; but I think the object of the oath is to get back part of the purchase money, as in this case. Surely it is frightful, in many instances, to see what little deference country people, in ordinary matters of this kind, pay to the obligations or sanctity of an oath. They are greatly inured to it by taking such oaths at custom-gaps, at country fairs. I was not a little surprised to see this respectable farmer (the seller of the horse) take his oath, in the presence of five others, to the animal's age. I now beg to inform you that the purchaser is making a demand of two guineas, for the horse being one year older than seven, &c., and of course refused by the seller, to maintain his oath. Indeed, Sir, this horrid practice ought to be put a stop to; and I am sure you will do all in your power to put it down.

As I am writing to you, I beg also to state to you that our parish is very much troubled about the tithes. Two hundred pounds a year is paid Mr. Bashe, for his two-thirds; and we offered one hundred pounds for the other one-third to a gentleman living in your City—I forget his name. He owns it, and these three years he would not agree with us; but we are every year leaving his tithes on the fields. We have no church, nor ever had, and only three Protestants living in the parish. You see how we are annoyed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A Farmer of the Parish of Modeligo, County of Waterford.

[The person administering the oath, and the person taking it, are both liable to be transported under the Insurrection Act.—ED.]

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Some doubts exist whether the Ministers will be able to carry through the measure of Parliamentary reform, which it is their intention to propose, without a dissolution of Parliament.—*Globe.*

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE *DUBLIN EVENING POST.*

[FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.]

In the name of Patrick Murphy, the great lawyer,
Of honest Pierse, th' attorney, our employer,
Of placeman Davy, his assuming brother,
Of our Prince George's well-match'd sire and mother,
Of Mister Curran, sometimes call'd Black Bill,
We seize a pen to write this our last will.
Although quite perfect in the upper story,
Yet being still intent on deeds of glory,
We lately battled with some blackguard Swiss,
Who've just prepared us for the realms of bliss.
We, therefore, leave our soul to Billy Holmes,
Though Croker says, he's equal to Will Soames;*
He knows full well the cause of this bequest,
And our sign manual Pierse will here attest.
Next, we bequeath to earth our joints and bones,
The latter clean of fat as Granite stones;
To be convey'd to Lusk by the undertaker,
As we prefer it much to Bully's Acre.
We next bequeath to saucy coxcomb Mansfield,
The dying declaration of James Pansfield,
Who slew an aged friar near Dunmore,†
When it was deem'd no sin to kill a score.
Between the loyal, pious, lying *Warder*,
And judge-instructing Glascock's *Law Recorder*,
We leave our style, our French, our Greek and Latin,
With several yards of very good old satin,
'Twill make them bag-wigs, vests and other clothes,
To wear at Pierce's balls and Calcraft's shows.
We give to Rhemmy Sheehan, of the *Mail*,
With useful hints for docking the entail,
A small estate somewhere in Connemara,
Held by Dick Martin once, a Knight of Tara.
We leave the well-conducted *Morning Post*,
Our free permission, hence to "rule the roast,"
As all the Irish *Posts* are now departed
Except another which seems brok'n-hearted,
To Pat Lavelle, who prints the *Freeman's Journal*,
That b—d blazing, flaunting, mad diurnal,
We leave our heavy, hearty, lasting curse,
As bridegrooms say, "for better or *for worse*,"
But if it prospers with him beyond measure,
E'en in our grave it will afford us pleasure.
We leave some Prussic acid to Dick Barrett,
Which, by mistake, we trust may fine his claret,
Oh! had he some time since known Doctor Long,
We'd not, swan-like, now chaunt our dying song.
To Michael Staunton, we bequeath our blessing,
Here language fails to tell him how distressing
'Tis to us, not to leave him something better,
But all our household's gone—e'en to a litter.
We leave that rascal who denounced the *Post*,
And raised us enemies more than a host,
Sufficient rope, to save his future rations,
And some, beside, to hang his near relations.
We leave our "Farmer's Guide" to James John Baggot,
Who every other day takes some new maggot,
Whene'er he seeks his friends or flies his foes,
It teaches him to follow, strait, his nose.
We leave a pair of stays to Mr. Waldron,
They'll make him smaller than a brewer's cauldron.

WITNESSES.

Signed and sealed by the dying Testator,
Who's losing his life by the Dictator,
In presence of himself and Pierce's brother,
Of Pat Murphy, Clarke, and of each other.
By Pierse Mahony, Leinster, and Lord O'Neill,
By Lord Rosse, by Curran, and Richard Sheil,
By Sisson, the weaver, and Alderman King,
By Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir John Byng.

* A celebrated pick-pocket.
† County Kilkenny.

ANTI-UNION MEETING OF THE CLONMEL OPERATIVES.

From all that we can learn, we are led to expect that the meeting of the operatives of this town, which will take place (pursuant to the requisition published in our last) on to-morrow, in the great yard of the Ormond Hotel, immediately after Divine Service, is likely to be one of the most important hitherto held in this Kingdom;—we say important, because it will not be the meeting of any one trade or calling, but of the great body of Clonmel artizans of every description and of different religious persuasions, assembled for the patriotic object of effecting by legal means the restoration to Ireland of a domestic Legislature. Though we deem it our duty to say that there are spies and incendiaries at work, here as well as elsewhere, we feel that (even without this caution) we shall be able to hold up the temperate as well as constitutional conduct of our intelligent townsmen on this interesting occasion, as worthy of imitation.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN—FRIDAY.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTAL.

The King v. Birke and others.

There was an application in this case for an order of the court to Nuttall Green, Esq., a magistrate of the county Waterford, to return the informations on which the defendants had been committed to the gaol of that county. It was stated that they had been confined, as they believed, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a man named Patrick Magrath. The committal, so stated the charge against them. It appeared that this Magrath came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone, on the night of the fair of Windy-Gap, in the county of Waterford; but the coroner's inquest returned a verdict simply stating the fact of the injury by a person or persons unknown, and the coroner expressed a strong opinion that no evidence was produced to implicate any particular individual in the outrage. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the five prisoners were committed to Waterford gaol by Mr. Green. An application was made to the Magistrates at Petty Sessions to admit them to bail, but Mr. Green did not attend the sessions, and could not be compelled by the other magistrates to return the informations. Counsel trusted that the court would interpose under the circumstances by ordering the return of the informations. Granted.

IRISH GRAND JURIES.

Sir John Newport has given notice of a motion for Thursday, 9th December, to inquire into the constitution of grand juries in Ireland, and the powers of taxation intrusted to their care.

It is intended to abolish forthwith the place of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and that of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. The salary of the Master of the Mint, too, is saved by its union with the Presidentship of the Board of Trade.

It is said also to be the intention of the Ministers to reduce their own salaries to extent of one-third.—*Globe.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—THE LATE DUNGARVAN MEETING.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

SIR—I feel confident that you, who are so competent to appreciate justly the necessity of character for accuracy and truth, which ought to be supported by the correspondent of a respectable journal, will have no hesitation in giving immediate insertion to my refutation of the unwarrantable and audacious attack which has been made on that character, in a letter signed "Andrew Carbery," which appeared in the columns of your patriotic and independent journal of Thursday, the 25th instant.

Mr. A. Carbery's statement appears to arise out of the publishing a report of proceedings of our recent Repeal meeting. The publication which I now solicit a place for, will bring to view an *exposé* of as extraordinary and singular an affair as has occurred throughout, perhaps, the entire course of your editorial experience. You have already, in yesterday's publication, given under the head of "Dungarvan Meeting," an able and acute editorial criticism on the essay in question, which throws no small portion of light on and exposes to view, the whole machinery of the affair, for which annotation you have my sincerest thanks, and am persuaded, those of your numerous, respectable, and enlightened readers. Your analysis enables them to perceive the arrogant front and style of the party's menaces, and the wily mystification enveloping this singular and untoward proceeding of Mr. Andrew Carbery and his associates—suffice it for me to perceive that such a crude and malevolent production in my regard appears in the public press, to demand at my hands the essaying promptly its refutation. I shall therefore beg, in *antecessum*, and as premises for my conclusions, to lay before you the subjoined declaration on *this affair*, of gentlemen and traders in this town, of credit and respectability, some of whom took a part in the proceedings—all attended the meeting. With them Mr. Carbery and the concocters of *the affair* are too intimately acquainted to be able to throw for a moment any slur or doubt on the accuracy and truth of their statement:

"DECLARATION.

"We, the undersigned, having seen an article, signed 'ANDREW CARBERY,' addressed to the WATERFORD and WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLES, of Thursday the 25th instant, containing certain allegations and insinuations as to the subsequent introduction into the report of proceedings of our late repeal meeting of matter not delivered at the meeting, do consider ourselves called upon, in justice to the reporter (our excellent and talented Secretary), and to ourselves, (having some of us taken a part, and all of us a deep interest, in the proceedings,) to declare, thus publicly, that the report of our meeting, as published in the DUBLIN MORNING POST, was accurate in every particular, and was so likewise in the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, and especially in the passage of Mr. Roche's speech, animadverting upon the language used by the Clergymen, at the Parish Chapel, directed against Mr. Ronayne's late borough-election proceedings, and that this passage was followed by general cheering, as faithfully described in the report—in which, if we are not grievously mistaken, our Chairman, Mr. Carbery, participated.

"We do most positively assert that no indication whatsoever of dissent from, or disapproval of, these sentiments, distinctly and audibly uttered by Mr. Roche, was exhibited by the Chairman, Mr. Carbery, or by any other individual present. We do further declare, that the delay in forwarding the resolutions and report, attributed to other motives by the instrument signed 'Andrew Carbery,' was occasioned solely by the fact of the subscriptions for defraying the necessary expenses of advertising the resolutions not being paid in until Monday the 15th instant, and even then only a part, given by Mr. Michael Keating. Of these facts Mr. Carbery himself was fully cognizant. This sum (£2. 10s.) being handed to Mr. Roche, with a promise made to pay him the remainder of the cost of publishing, &c., he thereupon forwarded the resolutions and the report to the respective papers, as arranged for publication.

"Given under our hands, at Dungarvan, this 27th day of November, 1830.

"WILLIAM HASSETT, "JOHN FLANNERY, jun.
"THOMAS HIGGINS, "ANDREW BRENNAN,
"MAURICE HIGGINS, "DAVID O'CONNOR,
"DAVID FOLEY, "L. CARROLL,
"THOMAS MARKS, "JOHN ALMAN,
"JAMES O'KEEFE, "JOHN DENNY."

Having perused the preceding statement, you, Mr. Editor, and, I venture to assert, a discerning public, will now agree with me in the entire justness of the conclusion, that the article essayed by the persons here to which they have affixed the name "Andrew Carbery," is, in my regard, a silly, base, and slanderous production, and devoid of truth. When I tell you that two respectable traders, Mr. Edmond A. Hearn and Mr. Andrew Brennan (by their permission and directions I use their names), informed me that Mr. Carbery, on their challenging him as to the fact, declared in answer, that he had no hand or part in the article with his name in the *Chronicle*—that he sent no such writing to the press—and further, that a member of the news room mentioned to me his having heard him (Mr. C.) make a like declaration. Am I not, therefore, warranted in calling this letter a *forgery*?

I call upon Mr. Carbery, now that he and I are before the country, to declare whether he means to screen the writers of the letter by adopting their fabrication as his own work. Let him reflect upon the heavy responsibility he lays himself under. Only a few days ago he and I stood forward with our fellows at our recent repeal meeting, amid a dense crowd of our countrymen, who cheered on our anxious efforts in their and our common country's cause, with their hearty and joyous acclamations. That patriotic and talented Irishman, Counsellor Ronayne, was witness of this interesting scene, for he came amongst us to lend his valuable services; and that letter has dared to say that the passage in my speech, which the occasion suggested, "had not the sanction or approbation of the Chairman, or of the meeting, and was subsequently introduced," thereby attempting to affix the brand of misreport and misrepresentation upon my character. Indeed here may be repeated the words of Counsellor Ronayne, at the late Borough election, indignantly from the hustings, directed against the aspersions cast upon him, which he said, *were as false as hell.*

In the first paragraph of the letter is said, "on the day of the meeting the few observations made." Observe, Mr. Editor, I pray you, that the observations were not few but many. Does not the Chairman recollect, what the whole meeting recollects to this hour, that his own speech was a long one—that Counsellor Ronayne's three speeches, Mr. Hassett's, and my three, were each long—all embracing a number and variety of topics?—So convinced was the Chairman that the proceedings would occupy a considerable length of time, from the manifestly excited feelings which had been caused by the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of our meeting, that he announced his intention of remaining at his post, if necessary, until twelve o'clock at night—and does not he recollect that we got candle-light to finish the proceedings at half-past five to six o'clock?

You perceive, by the above declaration, that the delay of publication arose from the Secretary not being put in possession of the necessary cash for paying the cost of the insertions in the different Papers ordered, not to the motives attributed in the "letter." Our report and resolutions first appeared in the *Dublin Morning Post* of the 20th instant—the resolutions only in the *Chronicle, Mirror,* and *Mail*, also on the 20th—which circumstance proves them to have been forwarded previously.—Hence the fallacy of the insinuation in the "spurious letter," in stating the report to have first appeared on the 23d, as if it was only then furnished. A reference to the columns of the *Chronicle* of the 20th, will show that they had the report before then in their possession, and could not find space for it from a press of other matter, but would give it the following Tuesday, 23d, which was done accordingly.

I shall feel much and highly obliged by your giving the preceding exposition a place, on Tuesday next, in your columns, which deservedly claim so high a rank for candour, independence, and ability in public estimation.

And remain, Sir,
With utmost regard and best wishes,
Your very obedient Servant,
ANDREW ROCHE.

Dungarvan, Nov. 28, 1830.

[We have expunged certain passages from the foregoing letter, which the writer himself will perceive were not necessary to his vindication.—ED.]

CONVICTION OF THE MACHINE BREAKERS IN ENGLAND.

At the East Kent Sessions, held on Friday last, one man was sentenced to be transported for life, six for seven years, six to twelve months' imprisonment, and nine to different terms, from three to nine months each for machine breaking.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord KING rose to present a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, praying for a reform in Parliament. He presented this petition with great pleasure, as he had long been a friend of reform; and he presented it now with greater satisfaction than he could have done had he presented it ten days ago, when it first came into his hands; because then there presided over the country a ministry which had declared by its chief in that very House, that he had no plan of reform to bring forward himself, and that if any other person brought forward a plan he would always oppose it whilst he remained in office. After such a declaration he should have felt that the presentation of this petition, so far as regarded the fulfilment of its prayer, was a hopeless task. He presented it, however, to their Lordships now with a strong confidence that it would meet with a more satisfactory reception, after the gratifying declaration which had been made on a recent evening by his Noble Friend opposite. He would take that opportunity of observing, that the declaration of his Noble Friend was satisfactory to him, as he hoped it would be to all reasonable persons—a declaration that the plan of his Noble Friend was to give satisfaction to the country, and to restore the confidence of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. That was as much as could be expected from his Noble Friend in any declaration of general principles. He had no doubt that his Noble Friend would follow up his declaration in the most proper and advantageous manner. That there were defects and blots in the representation of the people in the House of Commons, was a point that no man could deny. The defects were, that the great towns, which had grown into importance during the last two centuries, or rather during the last century, were not represented; the blots were to be found in the existence of what were generally denominated the nomination boroughs. It was notorious that a scandalous traffic had long existed of votes for patronage. Those whom Mr. Grattan had well described as the proprietors of Parliament had too long enjoyed a monopoly of patronage. He firmly believed that no plan of reform would give satisfaction to the country which did not put an end to the nomination boroughs, which were now used for its detriment and oppression. It was owing to the influence exercised over Ministers in the Commons House of Parliament by those proprietors of Parliament, that the country had been burthened so long with the most expensive, the most extravagant, and the most profuse Government that the world had ever seen. As to the other object which his Noble Friend had expressed his desire to accomplish—namely, cheap Government—he would only say that it was his firm conviction that an unsparing retrenchment could not be carried into effect without a reform in Parliament. The petitioners prayed, he said, for such a reform as would restore to the House of Commons that control over the taxation of the country which it had formerly possessed, and which it ought still to exercise.—The greatest and best argument in favour of reform was, that the House of Commons had not exercised that control for years; and to him it was a strong argument in behalf of reform, that those reductions which might have been made, and which, therefore, ought to have been made 15 years ago, were only made within the last year or two, when the cry for them became so strong as not to be resisted. As this petition came from so respectable a body, and as its statements were very short, he begged that it might be read at the table by the clerk.

The petition was read accordingly.

REGENCY BILL.

Lord LYNDHURST gave notice, that he should move the second reading of this bill to-morrow, and then requested that their Lordships should be summoned for that day. He said that he gave this short notice of his intention to bring on the second reading of this bill to-morrow, on the assumption that no opposition would be made to its principle. Any alteration that might appear necessary in the details of it, could be best made when the bill was in committee.

Earl GREY rose to confirm his Noble Friend in the assumption which he had just made. He (Earl Grey) had no opposition to the principle of the bill; on the contrary, he approved of it: indeed it was impossible for him to do otherwise, for the Noble Lord had stated the very same principles for which he had always contended when the regency had been made a subject of public difference and discussion; the details were, as his Noble Friend had said, the proper subject for consideration in the committee.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition praying for inquiry into the abuses of the Church Establishment.

Mr. WYSE presented a petition from the Catholic inhabitants of Galway, praying to be placed on the same footing with their Protestant fellow townsmen with respect to their Franchise.

Mr. WYSE gave notice that upon the 2d of December he should move for a return of the number of Ten, Twenty, and Fifty Pound Freeholders who, at the last General Election in Ireland, voted for the return of Members of Parliament.

Mr. MACNAMARA presented a petition from a large and respectable body of his constituents, the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of Ennis, praying for a Repeal of the Legislative Union. It was his (Mr. Macnamara's) opinion, that the agitation on this subject had been in a great degree occasioned by the attempt which was made last Session, to impose additional taxes on Ireland. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the Rev. Thomas Swinnett, of the city of London, complaining that he had been 17 years in orders without obtaining any church preferment, while benefices were lavished upon wealthy bishops and other non-resident pluralists. The petitioner referred to the cases of Dr. Phillpotts and the late Bishop of Chester, in illustration of his statement, and concluded by declaring that some bishops were very ignorant as regarded a knowledge of the Scriptures. *(Laughter.)*

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from New Ross in Ireland, praying for the abolition of Negro Slavery.—Ordered to lie on the table.