

The Waterford Chronicle.

THIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.—TACTIC.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1830.

Price 6d.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

There is no extremity of distress which, of itself, ought to require a great alarm. It is the horror, but the horror is not a casual occurrence of calamitous circumstances; it is the perpetual hand of Government which makes a whole people desperate.—*Jencks.*

Such had been the sentiments, and are the expressions of one of the most polished writers of the age. Nations are not entirely united until the spirit of a whole people sink into a tame submission of the most of all possible situations, into a state of every thing is broken by the sad calamities of a long series of misgovernment, that we may despair of any remedy—it is only when their miseries lead them down into, under a mass of private wants and peculiar grievances, extinguishes in them a fine and glowing spirit of liberty, into a state which strips them of every feeling of free-born citizenship, which renders them inferior to every right, and fills their hearts with a sense of indignation; it is only then the last shock is given to a nation's freedom—the last blow is struck against all political regeneration.

Yes, Sir, even private misfortunes destroy not all the unhappy sufferer's long and weary reaction upon him. It is not alone that has no remedy; and every thing remains in his power while courage raises him above those who oppress him. Nations have nothing to fear but the silence, the want of energy in the people. It is through their inaction or lack of energy, as a people, in the shape of varied precedents, that is made on the hereditary freedom—Kings, Nobles, and Governments, fall to pieces before them—they are weak to resist, if they continue resolute and determined—they are irresistible.

But, Sir, with regard to the Legislative Union, they are as equally as their predecessors opposed to it, and to its agitation. Will Ireland then wait in expectation of some good, silently looking on the scene of action in another country? Or will she continue the discussion of this measure, in obedience to the advice of Mr. O'Connell? If Ireland be convinced of the goal of the repeal of the Union—that a federal connection under the Crown would restore to her independence—make her a nation from being a province—would advance all her interests, and bid her more closely and more securely to Great Britain—if she be also convinced of the folly of expecting, that and every measure of reform will still leave England, she may be sure, her preponderance and supremacy in the scale of nations, which she shall still continue an after-piece—she is a nation which she should bring her own interests under any administration whatever. But it is impracticable. Look to history, Sir, and you will find almost every measure of difficulty deemed with some men impossible. But I will say, if it be impracticable, it must be so only with those men of wisdom and moderation. Nothing can be so to the union and perseverance of eight millions of people. The very terms of its name—its very mention from the throne, is a sufficient refutation. Men do not fear to say that it is impossible, they desire it; and, truly, Sir, if we examine a little, we should soon discover the mischief the Union has created, not only to Ireland, but to the empire—the fatal blow it has given to our civil and political constitution. It was then that the minister, glowing in his triumph, as one of our native poets beautifully expresses it—

Gave liberty the last, the fatal shock, And established, in our constitution, his own despotism in these kingdoms. England, as well as Ireland, may curse it as the plague of the Constitution, and the great calamity to both countries. It is not my intention, Sir, now to show its evils. I am sorry, notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's repeated declarations in Parliament of waiting for petitions from Ireland against it—still, to behold so very few of the Counties coming forward; but, let them persuade themselves, that it depends on their own exertions, whether Ireland has or has not regained her Parliamentary, or is kept or miserable. The very names, except a few, of the men who have signed the declaration, were I inclined before to doubt of the utility of the repeal, would almost persuade me that such a measure would be for the good of our country. We do not see, but we feel the real results of the Union. If a repeal would be the same, or lead to separation—if those who use the language would look only to the resolutions of some in 1800, they will there find the same words in the mouths of the anti-Unionists of that day, that the Union would lead to separation, as different and contrary are the views and opinions of gentlemen; and really if the security of national as well as private compact, are founded on justice and reciprocal advantages, unless it can be proved that it is the interest of these kingdoms to preserve a united Parliament, or in any respect that such a union may tend rather separate than keep them together. Let the country, therefore, at least meet in all places peaceably and constitutionally to discuss this question. I hope soon to see several meetings in all the Counties of Leinster, and I trust that the Right Reverend Prelate whose name shall be dear to his country—whose influence and authority are so powerful in questions of this nature, will resume his position of publishing his thoughts on a measure to which he is favourable. I should be sorry if he should decline to do so, and should regret if he should refuse the advantage of his powerful mind to confound the enemies, and to restore the independence of his country. P. C. F.

December 2, 1830.

[We publish this letter entire at the request of the writer, but we cannot henceforward give more than one column of space, during the Sessions, to any Correspondent.—Ed.]

LONDON POLICE.

"HULL OF SURROUNDING NATIONS."

TOWN NAVY.—Ann Huxley, a miserable poor woman, surrounded by five lively children, was charged with stealing 6lbs. weight of beef from the shop of Mr. Atkins, a butcher, near the Borough-market. In her defence, she urged the extremity of distress; her husband, who was by trade a comb-maker, unable to obtain employment in town, was gone upon "the tramp." She had since received from him eight shillings in the course of six weeks; but he, fearing the pursuit of the parish officers, had not let her know where he was. Her children cried to her for bread, and she had none to give them; her heart was nearly broken, and in a fit of despair she committed her first fault against society. Several respectable persons, with whom the prisoner had formerly lived as servant, gave her a most excellent character. Mr. Alderman Ansley, in the language of humanity, pointed out to her the additional sorrow she was preparing for herself by so improper a course; she sought to have applied to the parish. Mr. Atkins, the prosecutor, to his lasting credit, interfered on the prisoner's behalf, and she was in consequence discharged; the humane prosecutor giving her the beef for the use of her family, which excellent trait of benevolence was followed up by the Alderman's bestowing a further donation, and Mr. Newman, the chief clerk, giving half-a-crown from his own pocket.—*British Telegrapher.*

[Let those official plunderers who, like the vampire, are living on the life's blood of the community, read this article, which is but one case out of a million, and ask themselves is it any wonder there should be disturbances in England.—Ed. of W. C.]

As an instance of the improving state of our commerce, we have the very best authority to state that the average amount of Customs and Excise duties paid in this town for the last four years, exceeds £87,500 per annum.—*W. C. Chronicle.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

A number of petitions were presented from various parts of the country, praying for the abolition of Negro Slavery.

Earl GROSVEHOR trusted, that whenever the subject of Negro Slavery was brought forward, it would be introduced to their Lordships by his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack. He supposed the subject could not be brought forward before Christmas, but he must impress upon their Lordships the necessity of taking it speedily into consideration.

Lord WHARFCLIFFE presented a petition from Poole, praying for the repeal of the Duty on Sea-borne Coals. Also a petition from Perth, praying for what was called in Scotland Borough Reform.

RESOLVED, That the petitioners be referred to a Committee on this Bill. Several verbal amendments were agreed to without a discussion, and the House resumed. Report to be received on Friday and their Lordships to be summoned.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Danvers from the East India-house, presented some papers ordered by their Lordships.

The Bishop of NORWICH presented a petition, signed by 20,000 people at Newport in Ireland, praying that the benefit of the Parliamentary grants for the education of the poor of Ireland might be more equally distributed, so as to benefit the poor children of all religious denominations, and making some charges against the Kildare-street Society.

Lord CARBERY defended the conduct of that Society.

After a few words from the Bishop of NORWICH, the petition was laid on the table.

Lord CATHORPE presented a petition from Poole, against the duty on sea-borne coal.

Lord MELBOURNE laid on the table the annual jail reports, made pursuant to act of Parliament.

Earl GREY presented a petition against the duty on sea-borne coals; another from Moutrose, for the better regulation of elections for Scotch boroughs; another from that place and Arbroath, for Reform in Parliament; another from Cork, for an extension of the elective franchise; and several for the abolition of negro slavery.

LOCAL COURTS' BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—In rising to call the attention of the House to a subject of the highest importance, as it appears to me, to the welfare of this country, as well as to the character of our laws, I feel that I owe an apology to your Lordships for having undertaken to bring a subject of such great and vital importance, under your notice, at a time when I have but barely, through the gracious favour of the crown, assumed a seat in this House; under any ordinary circumstance, and on any other occasion, the feelings which seem to me to dictate that apology would prevent the possibility of my continuing to trespass on your indulgence; but the circumstance I state—namely, the high and paramount importance of the subject, together with another which I shall shortly mention, and which forms at once the motive and the justification of my proceeding—will, in all probability, when it is laid before you, induce you to afford me that indulgence, although it involves the additional impropriety of calling your attention to a matter merely personal with reference to this discussion.

Lord LYNCHURST.—The ordinary course, my lords, when measures of such vast consequence are presented to your Lordships' consideration, is to lay the bill containing the details of these measures on the table, and then to order it to be printed; and to allow your Lordships a competent time to examine them thoroughly, before the bill is read a second time.

The bill was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Committees were appointed and sworn to try the merits of the petitions relating to the elections of Forfar, Glasgow, St. Marys Evesham and Boroughbridge.

Mr. NORTH rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the 19th and 20th of Geo. 3 (Irish statute), for the purpose of enabling Protestants of the established church to hold office without taking the sacramental test. As both Catholics and Dissenters had been freed from disabilities, he saw no reason why an odious and disagreeable obligation should be imposed upon any class of his Majesty's subjects, and least of all upon members of the established church.

Sir R. INGLIS did not see any great objection to bringing in the bill, except that the object of it appeared to be to explain doubts which no man, woman, or child entertained.

Mr. NORTH said that certainly doubts were removed by the 33d of Geo. 3, but in the opposite direction from that supposed by the Hon. Baronet.—Leave granted.

Mr. WYSE moved for a return of the several £50, £20 and £10 Irish freeholders who voted at the last general election, distinguishing each class, and also distinguishing those who voted from ecclesiastical benefices. He should seek, after he had obtained that return, to direct the attention of the house to the number of electors who voted from ecclesiastical benefices, as compared with those who voted from qualifications of a different description. He thought it would be found, upon investigation, that a more than ordinary proportion of the clergy had voted; and he believed it would also be found that the votes they gave were for the most part opposed to the general feelings of the people. In one case, where there were only 191 laymen opposed to the popular sentiment, there were no less than 51 clergymen supporting that opposition to the feelings of the people.—He wished especially to call the attention of the

House to the fact that the ecclesiastical class of voters were possessed of this advantage—that whereas other freeholders were bound to register their freeholds, they were exempt from the necessity of complying with any such formality. Without further insisting upon these topics, he should move for the return, and when they were made he should then move in detail, and submit to the House the views which he took of this important subject.

Mr. LEADER wished also for a return of the forty shilling freeholders still remaining in Ireland, without which it would be impossible to arrive at a just conclusion respecting the franchise of Ireland.

Motions for the returns agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. RICE, the House, on its rising, adjourned to Monday.

Mr. DOMINICK BROWN presented a petition from some place in Galway, relative to the elective franchise of that place; also a petition from Killybegs, in Mayo, against the grant to the Kildare-street Society.

The House then adjourned at a quarter past nine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY LEVY OF TROOPS.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and 13th December, the Government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expenses rendered necessary by the levy. These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

TRIAL OF THE EX-MINISTERS.

The report of the Commission was presented and read in a secret sitting, but the only thing that has transpired is, that it agrees with the act of accusation with regard to the nature of the crime imputed to the Ex-Ministers, and recommends the House to proceed accordingly.

The National of this morning says—"A letter from the interior of Russia, dated Nov. 10, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed leaves no doubt that the movement is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin."

Every subject vanishes before the question of peace or war; even the trial of the ex-Ministers, of which a report is to be made to-day to the Chamber of Peers, is forgotten. The presentation in a short time of the laws upon the elections, upon the National Guard, on the Municipalities, and on the Budget of 1831, is expected with patience unknown a fortnight ago. In this indifference there exists a serious warning, which is, that the question is now transported out of France. We had achieved our revolution, Europe had engaged to respect it, and we were occupied in organizing our new institutions, when, of a sudden, events occurred at a few leagues from our frontiers which solicit our attention, our interference, and, perhaps, the efforts of our arms. It was in vain that M. Bigonnet uttered the language of wisdom and experience; his lessons were useless. He drew light upon the matter, but flame has been communicated to it. What has occurred for the two last days has spread an anxiety in which we do not as yet participate, but which the Government alone can put an end to by an unreserved explanation of its views and of its hopes. To French minds uncertainty is the only real evil. We have no doubt that the opportunity of explaining will be offered to Ministers without delay in the Chambers. It is necessary to be as wise in word as well as in deed; preparations for war can alone secure the maintenance of peace. The week which is now commencing must put an end to all uncertainty upon the principal questions, both of foreign and domestic policy. Our Government can do all that it has the will to do, but it must be known what its intentions are. Let the Government speak, and France will answer, and Europe will reflect."

AFRICA—SIERRA LEONE.

FREETOWN, Oct. 20.—We have experienced this first tornado, which may be regarded as an announcement of the near approach of the "drips." An increase of sickness may consequently be looked for; but I rejoice to say, that we have latterly had but little reason for complaint on the score of disease. Since the fatal and destructive epidemic which swept away so many victims, the colony has been allowed "a breathing time." Our Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Boyle, who is our principal and almost only practitioner, has only lost two European resident patients since September, 1829. This is an extraordinary and consolatory fact; and although I would not have you infer from it that there has not been during the last year a great deal of sickness, which in fact there has, and much of an epidemic character, still in the colony we generally come to this cheering conclusion, that, even if we are as liable as ever to attacks from fever, our medical authorities, from an increased knowledge of the disease, is able in many cases to struggle successfully against it, and at the least to preserve life. Such is our fond expectation, and if further experience should prove that we have been too sanguine, the survivors still at all events have the ineluctable satisfaction of knowing that every thing was tried for the preservation of their friends, that human skill could suggest.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The French journalists see nothing at present in the political horizon but lowering clouds pregnant with the tempest of war. If they look towards Russia, they discover the formation of new leagues, and trace their advance towards her southern frontiers. Prussia is collecting her force towards the Rhine provinces, and Austria threatens on the side of Italy, having ordered an addition of 50,000 troops from the most warlike portion of her empire. Such are the assumed military facts from which they draw their omens. It is a pity that they could not strengthen their arguments by consulting, like the ancients, the flight of birds. In the absence of such assistance, they have found in a German paper, the following letter from the Emperor Nicholas to their Citizen King on his accession, which, because it says little, is supposed to mean much—which, because it speaks of tranquillity, is taken to threaten war—and which, because it expresses no approbation of revolutions, must be interpreted as a manifesto against those of France and Belgium:

"I have received from the hands of General Alahin the letter by which you have the honor of the receipt of the statement of which I have the honor of your Majesty's acclamation. Your Majesty adopted the only resolution which appeared calculated to preserve France from great calamities; I shall say nothing of the motives which guided you on that occasion—but offer up my ardent prayers to Divine Providence to bless the destiny of your Majesty, and your efforts for the wellbeing of the French people.

"In concert with my Allies, I receive with satisfaction the desire expressed by your Majesty to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with all European states. As long as those relations shall be founded on existing treaties, and on the firm determination to maintain the rights and obligations solemnly recognized by them, as well as the territorial possessions, Europe will see in my own guarantee of the peace which is so necessary even for the repose of France, invited, conjointly with my Allies, to continue with France, under her new Government, those ancient ties of friendship, which I shall zealously, on my part, endeavor all the more to maintain, and I shall greatly regret if the sentiments of sincerity which give me pleasure to express towards your Majesty, do not return for the which your Majesty has expressed towards me. I beg your Majesty to receive, &c."

PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The reports upon the state of health in the provinces are becoming satisfactory, and the precautions taken to preserve this capital from the effects of the cholera morbus will be more successful. In the Government of Novgorod there have been only three deaths since the 31st of October to the 5th of November, and there is at present but one person sick in that place. The disease is on the decline in several other cities.

The Governors of Astrakhan and Casan have not as yet recovered from the cholera.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—We are here in a state of apprehension with respect to war. All the military men have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march upon the first notice; and in this order has not been recalled. The full number of surgeons have been added to all the regiments, and their appointment will extend to three years, instead of one. These measures are attributed to the movement of the Russian army, and the extensive preparations making by the Government of Russia.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—A serious occurrence took place here yesterday. As a detachment of soldiers were conducting to Fuhla some individuals arrested during the late tumultuous meetings in this city about twelve in the morning, when the

detachment had reached the gate of Nuremberg, an attempt was made by the populace to rescue the prisoners. The soldiers fired on the people; several were wounded, and two mortally. The soldiers made their escape. The details of this affair have not yet been cleared up; it is however apparent that several soldiers had been wounded with times thrown by the mob. The soldiers remained quietly at their position, and the Borough Guard succeeded in restoring public tranquillity.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—A letter from Ostend, of the 27th Nov., says:—

For some days past a Dutch frigate and some brig have been continually in sight of this port, stopping and visiting all vessels, without distinction, entering and departing.

Two English vessels, laden with arms for our Government, have arrived at Dumluck on account of the blockade of Ostend. These arms have just been sent in boxes to Brussels. A vessel, with 15,000 muskets on board, passed on the 27th, by the coast of Farnes and Nieupoort to Phisendall, whence it proceeded by the canal to Bruges.

His Highness the Prince of Hesse-Heudring, Military Governor of the fortress of Luxembourg, left it on the 24th to visit his principality. It is supposed that he will not be long absent.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—Four thousand muskets have arrived at Brussels, from England, being part of the 15,000 offered as a present to our Government.

DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

A Proclamation, issued by the Counsellor of State, William, Governor (for the King of Holland) of the Grand Duchy, reminds the inhabitants that, by a Proclamation of 6th October, he had warned them against recognizing the Provisional Government of Belgium, and particularly in taking part in the elections, seeing that the Grand Duchy is a sovereignty independent of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, but forming part of the German Confederation. He now informs them of the consequence of not observing the advice he had given them. The sovereign rights attached to the Grand Duchy having been disregarded and attacked, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, as Grand Duke, has, conformably to Art. 63 of the Act of Congress of Vienna, been obliged to require the assistance of the German Confederation, to re-establish legal order in that part of the Confederation. He has just received his Majesty's commands to make this communication to them, that they may of their own accord place themselves again under the authority of the King, their Grand Duke, alone legal, and which it is their interest to do, in order to avoid the injury that may come from the employment of constraint and of an armed force.

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REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MEETING AT IRISTOWN, KILKENNY.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Irístown was held on Sunday last, pursuant to requisition, to consider the expediency of petitioning for a Repeal of the Union. We believe there was not a dozen householders of any rank absent from the meeting. The extensive body of the Black Abbey Chapel was densely filled, and the sanctuary was crowded by all the more wealthy portion of the parish, besides many individuals from the city. We never witnessed more anxiety apparent on any subject of public consideration.

Mr. JOSEPH LOUGHAN, on being called to the chair, returned thanks, and said he was proud of the honour of being the first chairman of a Kilkenny meeting, called to advance the great measure which the salvation of a nation required to be attained. Out of Parliament, by his published letters—in his place there, with an unwearied voice, O'Connell had called on the people of Ireland, to petition for an abolition of the Union.—Feeling as he did that this great measure had in view no object but the benefit of his country, he, in common with his fellow-parishioners had joined heart and hand, in seeking this great object which he considered of paramount importance to any other local, or general, that could be started at the present time for the benefit of Ireland. (Cheers.) Conceiving that Mr. O'Connell's call should be responded to, the parish of St. Canice had met that day to second him; and it was only right it should be the first to do so, since its trade had been frittered away and its people beggared by the Union to an extent that few parts of the kingdom could equal. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.) The meeting had assembled to expose the destitution to which this measure had exposed that parish; but they were not the only instance of the ruin with which it was attended. He asked was not all Ireland an example of its baneful effects. He called on any person to state a single good with which it was attended. Its evils would be doubly apparent after this day's meeting, when the state to which a parish possessed a few years since of a particular branch of trade to an extent unknown in any other part of the kingdom, was reduced, would be laid before them. This exposure could be ably made by the gentlemen about him—he called on them to make it; and he requested all would be heard, whether they came there forward or to oppose the purpose for which they had assembled. He should say that all the parochial meetings on the subject that he had heard of, had invariably managed matters among themselves; but he would be happy to hear the arguments of any gentleman, and in this he was sure he only reiterated the wishes of his friends about him. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Loughnan said (much affected), that he trusted he would be excused from addressing them at greater length. He had lost a brother within a few days, and was not able to bring his mind to the deep consideration of the subject before the meeting which it deserved. Indeed he did not wish to attend. His friends might feel that he appeared to set a light value on the relative he had lost. Such was not the case; but the interest of his country was at stake. Arrangements were made for his attendance at the meeting. A value, perhaps overrated, was set on his support. He understood the meeting might be adjourned in case of his not appearing among them, and he felt bound to bury every private feeling, rather than retard the just demands of his fellow-parishioners being made. (Great cheering.)

The following letter, from Mr. COSTELLO, addressed to the Chairman, was then read by the Secretary.

Dublin, Nov. 27, 1830. Sir—I consider the Legislative Union the most disastrous measure in its consequences that ever befel Ireland. I view its repeal as the greatest possible advantage. I am much gratified to learn that the people of Kilkenny are about expressing their sentiments on the great question that at present engages the public mind. The very discussion of the measure has already produced an obvious effect on a Tory and imbecile administration. What, then, may we not reasonably hope from men who do not despise public opinion; whose lives have been in a great measure devoted to promoting the cause of liberty, and in the assertion of the leading principles of constitutional freedom? Unless, however, the present Government open their eyes and look fearlessly, and at once to the situation of Ireland, with a view to ameliorate the condition of the people—no power can resist the growing agitation, the results of which human foresight cannot divine. No sensible man will look on passing events without calculating consequences, the very possibility of which it is the duty of a wise statesman to avert.

The Marquis of Anglesey heretofore came to Ireland at a critical period, a stranger, and as we thought, an enemy; by his wisdom and integrity he, however, tranquillized the country. He accelerated, if not achieved, the great measure of Catholic Emancipation. He comes again as a beloved and valued friend, at a crisis infinitely more momentous. I trust in God he will not permit his well-earned popularity and honest fame, by attending to the suggestions, or retaining in his councils, men who neither possess nor deserve the confidence of any party, and whose real objects appear to be the advancement of their own personal interests. It would be a matter of deep regret that so great and so good a man should suffer in his peace of mind, or in his reputation, that the private views of such individuals may be accomplished.

I have been solicited to sign the Duke of Leinster's declaration. I declined doing so, as I disapproved of the measure, the mode of getting it up, and the men who concocted it. In truth, I consider such documents impolitic, and calculated to produce a great evil in the present times—namely, drawing a line of separation between the different orders of society. A reaction has already followed, that the sagacious Duke and his advisers little calculated on.

I think it quite ridiculous to suppose that any expression of public opinion on the Repeal of the Union can at all embarrass our representative in his advocacy of our local rights; it is equally idle to suppose, for a moment, that the present Government could sanction the plunder and corruption of the Kilkenny Corporation, because, forsooth, the learned Member for Kilkenny should state in his place in Parliament that his constituents were of opinion that the Union ought to be repealed. From the adoption of such a course by him, I am disposed to come to an opposite conclusion. If Government are fixedly determined to resist the repeal, it is only by wise, ample, and decisive measures of justice, reform and retrenchment they can at all hope to stop the march of events.—And, let me ask any sensible man whether it be likely that a minister will gratuitously court public hostility, in order to uphold the monopoly and injustice of a jobbing, powerless and uninfluential Corporation? I do not require your member to be the thick and thin supporter of Mr. O'Connell. But I cannot but express my regret that, to the astonishment of his Constituents, he sat silent when, on more than one occasion, the member who was expelled from Kilkenny to make room for him, and on a confederate attack against the man who earned hostility by his uncompromising devotion to the interests of his country, and whose public virtues his assailants dare not imitate.

I regret that professional business of importance renders it impossible for me to attend your meeting. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, PATRICK COSTELLO.

To the Chairman of St. Canice's Parish, Kilkenny.

Mr. MARTIN DAVIS, a woollen manufacturer, on moving the third resolution, ably described the state to which the country was reduced. He said, that on looking over the resolution which he held, he could not avoid regretting that it was not put into the hands of some person more competent to dwell on the subjects it referred to. It asserted that the Union had destroyed the manufactures of this country. This was a truth so appallingly visible, that few of those opposed to repeal, would dare to deny the fact. He recollected the country before the Union, and the baseness and corruption by which the measure was carried. He referred to that period, that he might contrast the situation of St. Canice's parish then and now. In 1800 and 1801, he recollected provisions at eight or ten times the present price. Potatoes, he believed, were at that time twenty pence the stone, and the fourpenny loaf not larger than the penny one of the present day. Yet he could assert, at that time, he knew no instance of a Kilkenny tradesman wanting a meal. At the present day, when about one-tenth of the price, a ruined trade left the tradesman hungry, since he could not earn the twopenny necessary to purchase the stone of potatoes which a prosperous employment permitted him without complaint to pay twopenny for them. (Hear.) He knew the trade well; he was concerned in it, and needed not to consider the causes that would lead to its advancement or decay. He could attribute it to only one cause. It could proceed only from the want of a national Parliament to encourage and protect our native manufactures. (Hear.) There was a strange assertion brought forward by those opposed to repeal—the argument they had none—that the true cause of the decay of Irish trade was the inferiority of the Irish manufacture. The assertion was absurd. In regard to Kilkenny the contrary was the fact. The blanket trade, which formed the staple of Kilkenny, was surpassed by none. The complaint against the article was that it was too serviceable—lasted too long. (Cheers and laughter.)

Others say, with Sir John Newport, that though the measure ought not to have been carried, yet, once effected, the question should be left at rest. If so, the man robbed of his purse on the highway, should not reclaim it. He should say, "it were better that it had been left, but once gone, I should not seek after it again." (Loud cheers.) Lord George Beresford had presented a petition for repeal, from Carrickbeg, but avowed himself averse to its prayer, and denied the truth of its statements. He asserted the inferiority of the article was what caused the failure of the Carrick trade. He (Mr. D.) denied it, and could tell his Lordship, that a particular article of its manufacture had never been equalled in the factories of England. He meant the Carrick Rattens. Had a petition been sent from the North, he supposed his Lordship would say, it was the bad quality of Irish linen caused the decay of trade there. In both cases the observation would be equally false. But his Lordship would not venture to say the same of the blankets that formed the Irístown manufacture. Their fault was being too good.—Yet the parish was similarly impoverished with the town of Carrickbeg. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES KELLY, a manufacturer, was called on to speak to the next resolution. He said he was in Dublin when Ireland had a parliament there, and recollected the trade carried on in the Lincolnhall at that time. It was crowded with goods and purchasers, and the constant bustle of business bespoke the great trade of which it was the emporium. Its trade had been gradually dwindling for years, and scarcely a piece remains in it at the present day. Turn next, said Mr. Kelly, to the Dublin liberties, where so much wealth abounded. It seems as if after suffering the shock of an earthquake, its houses are tenanted and in ruins, and the men who were once their wealthy possessors, are, in many instances, forced to seek support from the workhouse or mendicity. How long shall things continue in this state? How long shall Dublin, Kilkenny, Carrick, Clonmel, (where 300 cottoners were constantly employed, though not one now remained,) Cork and all the towns of Ireland, continue to sink under the continuance of a union coming so fatally attended, and a dissolution of which would bring a certainty of returning and immediate prosperity? (Cheers.) He hoped this state of things would cease. An irresistible spirit was abroad. The voice of a nation had gone forth. It should obtain attention, and be trusted parliament would attend to it, while yet they could claim merit for so doing, and make Ireland what nature and nature's God designed her—

"Great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea" (Amusements cheering.) To this last named town he should refer. There were 6,000 persons in it, who arose every morning without knowing where they were to procure a dinner. Was such a state of things to be borne? Were we to continue so dependent on another nation, that we should exist but at her pleasure, that we should starve to provide her the luxuries of our fertile soil, and that, in return, we should be forced to lay aside our own manufacture, and wear the cast clothes of her people, that came over to the amount of several thousands of pounds annually. Yes, it was a melancholy, though a ridiculous fact. The nation, fed by our provisions, give us in return the proud privilege of purchasing the old coats and breeches that her people had cast off. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. MAXWELL being called upon to speak to the seventh resolution, said, that in his situation as Secretary to the Provision Fund raised to supply food and employment for the starving poor, in the summers of 1822, 1826, and that of the present year, he had frequent opportunities of witnessing scenes of the most appalling distress, occasioned by want of employment—at least one-third of a population of 30,000 beings reduced to a state of destitution, and mainly existing on a pint of meal per day, which was, with great difficulty, supplied out of funds raised almost exclusively by the inhabitants themselves, unassisted by either government or those wealthy and heartless absentees who, although applied to on those several occasions, turned a deaf ear to the cries and wants of the poor, many of whom I have seen feeding upon weeds. (Hear, hear.) In the present year, when inquiring into the state of distress in the parish of St. Patrick, I went into a cabin, where I saw a mother, surrounded with a group of young children, without food, fire, or covering. The children were crying with hunger, and the mother, almost frenzied, was endeavouring to silence them. I had no difficulty in learning the cause of their suffering. "There they are," said she, "there they are (this was about mid-day), since yesterday morning, they nor I did not taste a morsel of food—and last night I had no other way of quieting them than by putting

that small pot of water on a few sparks of fire on the hob, and making them believe there was meal in it. I kept stirring it until, with hunger and weakness, they fell asleep." This (said Mr. Maxwell) is only illustrative of the state of suffering to which our poor people are reduced. (Hear, hear.) Would to God that some of our proud lordlings and heartless absentees were doomed to feel some of those miseries, which their abandonment of country and character have rendered so familiar to us. (Loud cheers.) On no one of the many pressing occasions for pecuniary relief have we ever obtained from them either aid or sympathy. (Hear.) Mr. Maxwell detailed many other evils consequent on the Union, and quoted some strong and feeling passages from Sheridan, descriptive of the sufferings of the Indians under the government of Warren Hastings, as applicable to the sufferings and wants of the people of Ireland under the fostering influence of Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M. SULLIVAN, being loudly called on, rose and said—Fellow-citizens, having experienced your good wishes on many former occasions, I am induced, although not a resident in your parish, to claim the indulgence of this highly respectable meeting, while I offer a few observations on the present momentous subject. Gentlemen, you are this day met to discuss one of the most important questions, as regards the well-being of Ireland, and your own welfare in particular, that ever engaged the attention of the British nation. (Hear, hear.) The Legislative Act of Union, was, as is known to you all, carried by the most base-bred bribery and corruption; and, instead of realising those illusory advantages which were then held forth, by the Prime Minister who so treacherously accomplished this measure, you all have the melancholy experience of knowing that, since that period, your trade has been destroyed, absenteeism (the curse of Ireland) generated, and at this moment our once fine and lovely island presents a scene of misery and distress unparalleled in the history of nations.—(Hear, hear.) Need I, fellow-citizens, go out of this city—say, even this parish—to exemplify the truth of what I state? Did not this parish, previous to the Union, present a picture of happiness which would gratify the most enthusiastic philanthropist? Go where you would, I say, through the parish of St. Canice, and you would meet a well-fed, well-dressed, and industrious and well-employed population—every countenance beamed with happiness and content. (Cheers.) Enter one of the cottages of this once happy district, and there you would see the merry proprietor, as he unconsciously dashed the sherry aloud, every motion of which, whilst it added so much to his little stock in trade, seemed also, by its pleasing sound, to cheer on the happy inmates in their other pursuits of industry. (Cheers.) Such was the state of this parish previous to the Union; but, alas! what a sad contrast does it now present!—dilapidated houses, ruined concerns, and such a scene of general misery and starvation that I will not venture to portray—for my heart sickens, and my blood chills in my veins, at being obliged to witness daily the wretched state of some of my fellow-citizens; and when I am convinced that your present condition is mainly attributable to the baneful measure of the Union, possessing, as I flatter myself I do, your confidence, and sympathising as I do in your wants and afflictions, I feel I would be acting an inconspicuous part if I did not come forward and give my most strenuous support to your exertions in forwarding the object of this meeting. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I regret to state that there are a few individuals who, I might say, have the vanity—may, even the audacity—to attempt to stifle those voices which were so ably raised in forwarding your interests. Well, indeed, may we dispense with their support when we have the recorded opinions of the two most illustrious Prelates in Ireland in our favour. (Cheers.) When I throw the opinions of an O'Connell and a M'Grave (at the very mention of whose name the bosom of every Irishman throbs with delight) into the scale against their judgment, need I ask, where the preponderance will be? (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, I flatter myself I will soon have to congratulate you on receiving the support of our talented and respected Bishop, Doctor Kinsella. (Hear.) I heard him state he wished to see the people met to obtain a redress of their grievances. Yes, I hope the people of this diocese will soon see their Bishop ably advocating their cause in common with the patriotic prelates of Tann and Kildare. (Cheers.) The unanimity that pervades this respectable meeting, the determination I see evinced to obtain an amelioration of your condition, by peaceable and constitutional means, induces me to hope that ere long, I shall witness the restoration of trade, and the consequent happiness and comfort of all my neighbours. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. EDWARD EGAN, in seconding the resolution on the petition, said—on so important a subject he was glad to side with the great majority of his countrymen. The resolution he rose to second would have a two-fold operation. It would lay their claims, founded on distress and injustice shown towards them before the legislature, and it would afford an opportunity of showing how far the Irish Members were worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the country. (Hear.) He was concerned to see a difference of opinion on the union question between the great bulk of the citizens and a few individuals amongst them. They were but few, indeed, but still they should be met with convincing arguments and facts, after which, if they pertinaciously continued in opposition, they should be denounced as wishing to throw overboard the interests of the country for the obtaining of some object of their own. (Hear, hear.) Let me (said Mr. E.) where shall there be found an assembly of Irishmen who will not coincide in the opinion of the Liberator, in preference to theirs? (Cheers.) Let us exhibit the names of its opponents, and would not the meeting cry shame at their arrogance, in opposing the opinion of that man who has spent a long life in calculations made for Ireland? What are their arguments? Have they succeeded in convincing one mind, which has been convinced millions? (Cheers.) O'Connell is but one man—we are a multitude. Do they think he could persuade the people to unite with him in a measure generally injurious? Yet they see the nation agree with him, and the small fraction through Ireland still imagine their opinions must be of more worth than those of all their countrymen. I yet hope they will see their errors, and unite with the rest of Irishmen when our struggle will be as a swift race, and we shall unanimously sweep on to the goal of Irish independence. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BORKWICK next addressed the meeting, but was quite inaudible, except to the Chairman, by whose side he stood.

Mr. DAVID PAYSE and Mr. ROBERT M'CONNELL, who proposed and seconded the resolution of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, were Protestant gentlemen, and warmly took part in the sentiments expressed by the meeting.

Mr. P. SMITHWICK was loudly called for, and rose partly in the body of the building to speak to the resolution of thanks to Mr. O'Connell. Owing to the echo, and his distance from the Reporter, his observations could not be noted. He concluded by observing, that Mr. O'Connell was the only man in the world whom he could not suspect, and for whose honesty, he believed the world could not offer a price high enough to purchase it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JOHN BRENNAN, on seconding a resolution of thanks to the Reverend Mr. Brooks, took the present opportunity of addressing to a passage in Mr. Costello's letter which he understood (he was not at the meeting during the letter being read) referred to Mr. Leader's conduct during the late attack on Mr. O'Connell in Parliament. It was a duty he owed himself and the public, as a constituent of Mr. Leader's, not to let the statement go forth unexplained; especially as Mr. Leader's absence did not permit that gentleman to make his self-defence he was capable of doing. The subject on which Mr. O'Connell was attacked was not a great national subject. It was merely a statement made out of the House by Mr. O'Connell, which those who attacked him denied the truth of. So far it was of a private nature.—Where great national subjects were under consideration did not Mr. O'Connell always meet with Mr. Leader's support? Was not this the case on the Sub-letting Act? But Mr. Leader was attacked by individuals and a portion of the public press because he did not join Mr. O'Connell on a private question with which he was unacquainted. He did not know whether the statement made relative to the Fitzwilliam tenantry was true or not. How, therefore, could he be expected to assert its truth? When he knew nothing of the circumstances, was it for him to go forward and affirm he knew the attack on Mr. O'Connell to be founded in injustice? Nor was it Mr. Leader's business to occupy the attention of 500 or 600 of the most intelligent gentlemen in the empire, on every occasion; since if he did so, it would deprive his opinions any weight in the House when important subjects came before it; and when he might otherwise have a chance of doing good. Mr. Brennan next alluded to a vote of thanks passed at a late meeting of the Independent Club to Mr. Leader, for his conduct since taking his seat as Representative for Kilkenny. He said this vote of thanks, passed since the debate in question, at a meeting of the Independent Club, sufficiently proved that Mr. Leader's constituency were not of opinion with Mr. Costello and a portion of the press, that his conduct was in any degree reprehensible.

Mr. E. SMITHWICK did not mean to intrude for any length of time on the meeting, but he would recommend unanimity among themselves. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN said, that Mr. Brennan had stated that Mr. Costello's letter contained unwarranted allusions to Mr. Leader. He (the Chairman) saw nothing in the allusions that any of Mr. Leader's constituency might not be warranted in making. Mr. M. SULLIVAN rose and said—I would do an injustice to my own feelings and to the feelings of this great and respectable assembly, if I were to allow the sentiments just delivered by my friend Mr. Brennan, to go forth to the public without a reply. He states that an attack has been made on Mr. Leader's character by persons in this town, for his not coming forward to defend O'Connell in a mere private and personal quarrel in the House, and that also the Press of Dublin has calumniated him. As an independent elector of Kilkenny—as one who contributed as much as any other individual in this city to return Mr. Leader to Parliament, I must claim the privilege which I think I ought to possess, in common with the other portion of the body, in demanding, at all times, an explanation from any public man, on any public question, and, in this exercising our prerogative, is it not unfair to state that it is for the purpose of an attack? But, we now have Mr. Leader's reasons for not coming forward to defend Mr. O'Connell—namely, he could not be expected to take up the private quarrels of any individual. On what occasion was the representative of all Ireland attacked? On what occasion was it that the ministerial underlings came forward to abuse, to calumniate, and to scold down this great man? Was it not for his manly and straightforward exposure of the grievances of 1514 of his fellow-countrymen—was it not for extending the all-potent power of his eloquence, to shield 1514 of his unfortunate countrymen from a premature death; and, when I say he has saved those ill-fated individuals from being turned out on the world, in the midst of an inclement season to perish, can it then be said, I say, on this occasion, that he was fighting his own battles? No! my fellow-citizens, if it were possible his conduct on this occasion has tended to rivet our affections still closer to this great man. (Cheers.) Yes, and in the name of the constituents of Kilkenny, I tender their heartfelt gratitude to the incorruptible Joseph Hume—to the honest and manly members for Downpatrick and Limerick, for their standing in the breach when the member for Ireland was thus unfairly attacked. (Hear, hear, hear.) And oh! my fellow-countrymen, is it not a melancholy truth, that the ministry, in endeavouring to crush him, wished also to crush the rising liberty of Ireland? (Hear.) I did not expect to be provoked into this discussion. But I now rejoice at it, as it has given me an opportunity of announcing the feelings of his constituents to the member for Kilkenny. They felt sadly disappointed in common with every genuine Irishman, whose sentiments had been reflected, as in a mirror, through the independent portion of the press. Did not the Pilot, the Freeman, and Register—did not the Kilkenny Journal and Waterford Chronicle, which may be truly said to speak the sentiments of seven millions of men—did not they, or rather the people through them, denounce the conduct of every member who could cully stand by and see the friend of Ireland attempted to be put down? (Hear, hear, hear)—and, in doing so, have they pronounced a edumny on the member for Kilkenny? No, the press of Dublin has faithfully and honestly anticipated our feelings as to the conduct of our representative. In doing so, unbiassed by local or petty considerations, it has boldly spoken out, and for this it is entitled to the gratitude of the electors of Kilkenny. I flatter myself, gentlemen, I have replied to Mr. Brennan,

and I am sure I have made him a convert to the opinions. The member who will really represent the battles of his country in the ranks of the Liberator of Ireland.

Mr. BRENNAN explained. Here there was a unanimous call for Mr. KILKENNY, who said—Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens, being unconnected with this parish, either by domicile or property, I little expected such a privilege to take a part in the discussion of that important question, for which you are assembled to-day. But, Sir, I feel that I am closely and admirably connected with this parish by sympathy and admiration—sympathy for the ruin and almost total destruction of your once flourishing manufactures and admiration of that prompt, bold, and determined spirit you have always displayed, and which is the cause of your country and the independence of your native city required it. The ruin, caused by the destruction of your manufactures, so far from put forth in the 6th resolution passed here this day, must be obvious to every person who reads any member of the Charitable or the Bazaar Societies, and he can well inform you. (Cheers.) As president of those societies, I have often had occasion to traverse this district, from James Green to Bishop's Hill, and from Green's Bridge within which (where once the busy hum of industry was heard), comfort and happiness (as they were) now almost as many poor, wretched and destitute objects as in all the other parishes put together. Take one example which is no trifling picture of hundreds. Go into an almost deserted cabin—on a wad of straw you will find the general and emaciated figure of the once industrious, cheerful, and active member of the family, the once happy father, now reduced to a wretched being, his pale, care-worn, but still affectionate eye, endeavouring to afford those little attentions and consolations of which she herself stands so much in need. In a corner lies the broken remains of his loom, serving now only to remind him of the days gone by, when, by its aid, his industry was rewarded with comfort, peace and happiness. (Cheers.) Is it not natural to ask what has been the cause of this? What but that ruinous, unadvised measure, the union of Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) To constitute a perfect union, there must be a reciprocity of interest, a mutual interchange of affection, regard, and kind feeling. Has such been that which we are now seeking to repeal? Could such be expected from the handling of Pitt or Castlereagh, conceived in rebellion, brought forth by bribery and corruption—nurtured by oppression and deceit; and, in its progress to maturity, affording nothing but misery and consequent beggary to this fine but unhappy country. (Cheers.) I congratulate you, my friends, on being the first to meet in this city to petition for a repeal of this abominable measure; I trust and hope your example will be forthwith followed by the other parishes; and, by unanimous petition, prove to the Legislature that, while we respect the King and reverse the constitution, we keenly feel our wrongs, and constitutionally but firmly demand their repeal. (Hear, hear.) It cannot be denied that in this country there are many influential, talented and respectable individuals who are opposed to a repeal of the Union, and who are satisfied to let things remain as they are. This, after all, is not such a matter of surprise. Little better than twelve months are gone by since the great measure of Emancipation, and in that period it is too short to expect the contentions and prejudices of centuries—the bigotry and violence of partizanship should settle down into a unity of feeling, and permit Irishmen to make common cause for their country's benefit. (Cheers.) But that great measure taken place ten years ago, the case would be different. I will impute bad motives to no man; I even respect the prejudices of some; but I cannot avoid feeling surprise to find attached to the declaration got up by the Duke of Leinster, names of men who expressed their admiration of the splendid talents and Clerical eloquence of a Bushe, a Grattan, and a Plunket, when advocating the country's rights, and who made it their proudest boast that neither they nor their fathers received place or pension for being the assassins of their country's liberties. I yet, too, feel astonished that those men who, in 1800, opposed and condemned the odious measure, can now reconcile it to themselves after 30 years' experience of its impropriety, to uphold and perpetuate it. They will, I trust, before long see their error. Oppose to their arguments—the poverty and misfortunes; to their prejudices—their loyalty; to their taunts of disloyalty and wish for separation—your obedience to the laws and submission to the ordinances of Government. Do this, and you will soon have the honest and better portion of them joining you in your constitutional agitation, and with you exclaiming—

"Oh that the chains were once broken,
Which slaves have round us thrown,
It is not in man or in heaven,
That Tyranny bind us again."

About four o'clock, the Meeting gave three cheers for Mr. O'Connell, and separated.

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

Numerous and respectable meetings have been held in Clonmel, Cashel, Ballingarry, and the united parishes of Shanrahan and Ballyshelton, for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of the Union. The parish of Clonoulty is to assemble to-morrow (Sunday) for the same object.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay.

Subscriptions: Yearly £3 5 0; Half-yearly 1 12 6; To be paid in advance. Quarterly 1 16 3. Days of Publication: On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. This Paper circulates very extensively in every district of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Westmeath, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Orders and Communications, in every case free of postage, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay, Waterford. Agents for receiving Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c.—Messrs. NEWTON and Co., Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BAKER and Co., 52 Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 1, Eldon-street, Dublin. It is filed at the office of the Clerk of the Council, Commercial Buildings, Dublin—and at the principal Reading Rooms and Hotels in the Kingdom, where the greatest publicity is given to Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

A vast number of petitions were presented from various parts of the country, praying for the abolition of negro slavery.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he held in his hand a petition, which, as it was respectfully signed and properly worded, he thought it his duty to present.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from a parish in Sussex, praying for radical reform.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Lord WYNFORD said—He would take the opportunity of asking a question of the Noble Earl at the head of the Government, whose speech the other night, he must say, he had heard with the utmost satisfaction.

Lord GREY felt confident that it was not necessary for him to assure their Lordships that the matters to which the Noble and Learned Lord alluded, had been of consideration to His Majesty's Government.

The LORD CHANCELLOR fully concurred with the Noble Earl in the opinion he had expressed with regard to the efficiency of the existing law.

Lord WYNFORD said, that an impression had gone abroad, and it was with surprise and regret that he stated the fact, an impression had gone abroad among the people, that they might not be together, and if they used the language of begging, they might employ all manner which reached to formidable numbers.

Lord GROSVEOR presented a petition from St. George's, Middlesex, against the Metropolitan Police Act.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from a person of the name of Matthew Phillips, residing at Brighton, praying for an enquiry into the state of the labouring poor.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA rose for the purpose of withdrawing his name from the Committee appointed last night to examine into the state of the poor laws.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH trusted that the Noble Lord would not withdraw his name from the Committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of SALISBURY, Lord Selkirk was appointed one of the Committee, in the room of the Noble Earl.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL. On the motion of Lord TENNENDEEN, this Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

Lord WYNFORD rose for the purpose of bringing forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to diminish the expenses of Courts of Justice and to accept their proceedings.

Lord TENNENDEEN would give a great deal of attention to the Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that their Lordships should not decide on the Bill before mature consideration. The most important point was the law of bona fide possession of property.

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The SPEAKER said the Act was peremptory on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. CROKER, the motion was put and negative.

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Sir R. PEEL brought up the Report of the Committee on this election, declaring the sitting Members duly elected, but that the petition against their return was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

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Mr. HUME said, he could not so large a grant of public money be passed without asking one question.

Mr. S. RICE had great pleasure in informing the Honorable Member that there was no objection on the part of Government to fill up the office.

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