

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## REPEAL OF THE UNION.

### NEW ROSS MEETING.

In seconding the third resolution, Mr. MARTIN DOYLE, of New Ross, rose and spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—In seconding the resolution which has now been moved by my friend, Dr. Howlett, permit me to give expression to those feelings which are excited in my breast by the reading of that document. It brings to my recollection days long gone by, and deeds that can never be obliterated from the memory, when Ireland was deprived of her independence as a nation, by being plundered of her Parliament. By what means was she thus stripped of her rights? How was she deprived of her constitution, and laid prostrate at the feet of proud and domineering England?—By the most perfidious treachery, by the machinations of a crafty, wily, and wicked Minister, who effected his diabolical purpose by bribery and corruption; by fomenting insurrection, by marshalling Irishmen against Irishmen, in bloody and hostile array—yes, by dividing us he conquered our country, he carried the Union, and reduced Ireland from the proud eminence of an independent nation, to that of a petting and pitiful province. It is quite unnecessary to exhibit, in full detail, the vile means employed in carrying this execrable and baseless measure, as they are now matter of historical record; suffice it to say, that we all feel its direful and alarming effects in the misery, destitution, poverty, wretchedness and degradation of the country. Hence, we seek by legitimate petition, and constitutional agitation for its repeal, as the only means of ameliorating our condition, of giving employment to our starving population, and consequent peace, prosperity, and independence to the land of our birth. Such are our views, and not a separation from England, as is most shamefully and unwarrantably asserted by the opposers of the Union repeal, who vituperate and slander us, who misrepresent and malign us, who cast on us the foulest imputations, and most unbecomingly and licentious abuse us.—But, Sir, such will ever be the means employed by those who endeavour to support a bad cause, or to sustain an unsound principle. Our cause is the cause of justice and liberty, of humanity and honest independence—hence we shall not make use of such weapons wherewith to combat our enemies—no, the weapons of our warfare shall be truth, argument and reason, and not those of vile and unsupported assertion. But, say the enemies of repeal, how can you accomplish your object without creating anarchy and confusion? The answer is obvious—the reply is simple and clear—how was emancipation achieved? By constitutional and persevering exertion—in the same manner will we accomplish the object in view. During the mighty and protracted struggle for Emancipation, Mr. O'Connell, the champion of the cause, the Liberator of the country, rode upon the whirlwind and directed the storm. In the same manner will that shiftiling helmsman steer the ship on which our prospects are now embarked, safe into the harbour of the constitution, notwithstanding the dense fog in which she now appears to be enveloped. This extraordinary man, which Ireland acknowledges as her political director, has taken up a fine position, in which he has placed the moral force of the country, from whence it cannot be dislodged. He has placed the whole population within the very circle of the constitution, and the laws of the country are the impregnable bulwarks which defend them against the incessant assaults of the foes of Irish independence. Eubius Maximus was called the buckler of Rome, for his piety and skill, when opposed to Hannibal; may we not, then, designate Mr. O'Connell the shield of Ireland. Behold, with what consummate skill and dexterity he leads on the people to the bloodless combat, carrying terror and dismay into the phalanx of corruption—and thus will he, by peaceful and legitimate exertion, without causing a pang of sorrow, or without shedding a drop of human blood, obtain another glorious triumph for his country, if the people are only guided by him, and avoid all connection with illegal societies and secret cabals. Such cabals have long been the destruction of our native land. But now, behold the ruin of our country for centuries back; it is in that one word, Division. Discord has been fomented, and animosities perpetuated, by the artful, the blunted enemies of freedom, who would estrange our feuds, in order to advance their own private views and interests. But what has become of the promises made at the Union, to advance the interests of Ireland? What has the Imperial Parliament done from the moment of the adulterous connexion, the incestuous intercourse, up to the present hour, to ameliorate her condition? Nothing; we have had to endure privations, to suffer hardships, unparalleled in the history of the world in addition to our national degradation, and all the bitter fruit of this adulterous connexion. But, Sir, you will now permit me to remind you of a few out of the many laws enacted since the Union. I shall only notice three—the Vestry Bill, the Burial Bill, and last, though not least, the Sabletting Act. Let presses with so much severity on the great body of our poor people, which is almost sufficient to drive them to madness and despair. This law belongs to my recollection the prescriptions invented by Martin and Sylla, which enabled these tyrants to find themselves persons in Rome, who proved in many wise obligations to them. What is this law? It empowers the lords of the soil to turn from their houses, to expel from their dwellings, the poor, and thus expose them without consideration or sympathy, baseless and forlorn, to all the ravages of disease, starvation, and consequent death. This law would never have been enacted in an Irish Parliament; and here I prove my assertion—a proposition was once made in the Irish House of Commons, with a view of preventing each poor cottier of the country from planting more than one ridge of potatoes for the support of himself and family; but was the object of the bill proposed carried into effect? No; Mr. Pitt, then a member of the Irish Parliament, on hearing the motion, instantly mounted his horse and rode off to Dublin, in order to give the nefarious measure

his most decided opposition. The moment he arrived, he entered the Honourable House with bespattered boots, and instantly moved an amendment to the intended measure, to the effect, that each cottager should be permitted, at will, to extend his ridge from one extremity of the island to the other. This amendment was warmly supported, and the depopulating scheme was scouted and ultimately fell to the ground. But is not the Sabletting Act, which deprives the poor man of his last hope, a more pernicious measure than even the one to which I have alluded? For, by this Act, he is not allowed to plant a ridge of potatoes, nor is he left a single inch of ground to cultivate. Why, the very culprit sentenced to transportation by the public tribunals of the country, for having violated the laws, is provided for; his necessities are considered; he is clothed and fed—not so the unfortunate being expelled by a heartless and unfeeling landlord; he is suffered, unprovided, to languish on a lingering death; to perish with want and destitution. Oh! the glorious effects of the Legislative Union! The manner in which we are now represented in (I may call it) a foreign land, reminds me of the parthenon of the astronomers, which signifies a mock sun, caused by the reflection of the true sun in a cloud; and what is our present representative body? It is not like the true sun, whose rays, when reflected, will give life and vigour to the whole system of the vegetative creation. No; if it were like the true sun, its fostering influence would have the same effect on the frame of society in this country, on our body politic, as the real sun must have on the vegetative creation. Hence, it is a mock sun, caused by the reflection of the real sun in a cloud—may it be worse than a mock one? It is a chimera, a mere delusion. Mr. Chairman, you will now permit me to introduce a supposition. Let me, then, exhibit to your imagination two men equally vigorous, powerful, and brave; let me suppose England to be the one and Ireland the other, and that there is but one horse provided for both these champions to ride upon. Now, by some unaccountable cause, or perhaps, stratagem, England first mounts, places himself in the saddle, and takes the reins. Ireland also mounts, no doubt, behind, but reluctantly; and, no sooner has he mounted, than he feels the pangs of his galling and disgraceful situation. Degrading, indeed, it must be to him to be placed in a situation only suited to the softer sex. Being thus placed on the back of this horse, "high in bone and low in flesh," he feels not only the quick and piercing anguish of the mind, but the pain caused by the very laceration of his flesh. And thus, he remonstrates with England; by asking permission to buy a horse for himself, as heretofore he was in the habit of riding on one of his own. This, in the first instance, is peremptorily refused by his companion, but, notwithstanding, Ireland still perseveres, by reasoning and remonstrance, pointing out to England as they jog along, the dangerous situation in which they were placed if attacked by a common enemy.—"I am, from the situation in which I am now placed, not only rendered useless but an incumbrance to you, should we be called upon to engage in a struggle with the foe—therefore allow me to purchase a horse for myself, place me on a footing with yourself, seated in the saddle, with a sword in one hand and the reins in the other, and then I will manfully fight by your side; united, no enemy can conquer us; enabled by the justice of one party to the other, we will easily become the prey of the designing foe. Do not expose me too long to temptation, the enemy might offer me a horse with beautiful trappings. I might, and I would refuse the proffered boon, but still I call on you to render me justice, for the mutual interest, protection, and prosperity of both." (A Cheerful Laughter.) Thus, Mr. Chairman and fellow-countrymen, it is, that Ireland constitutionally remonstrates and seeks from the justice of England, the restoration of her own Parliament, for the mutual benefit of both nations, in order to bind, and not to sever, the nations, which can be perpetuated as long as the sun runs its course, or the briny waters of the great deep continue to ebb or flow, by the reciprocal bond of equal right, equal interest, and equal independence. But our adversaries say we gain by this connexion, by the export of our commodities to England; but we ask them where the money is spent that is received for these productions of our industry? This settles the matter. Fellow-countrymen, we, who know, and who deeply feel the appalling consequences of the Union, in the frightful misery and destitution of the people, would be destitute of all patriotism—of every particle of honour—of all sympathy for the individual sufferings of our fellow men, if we did not start forward in the real attitude of freedom. If we did not rouse all the energies of the mind—if we did not call forth the whole moral force of the nation, in order to constitutionally achieve the darling object of Ireland's anxious hopes. The true test and real standard of every faithful son of the country, should be the independence of the land of his birth, and the repeal of the Union.

(Mr. DOYLE was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his speech, and sat down, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the whole meeting.)

The following are copies of letters read at the above meeting:—

LETTER FROM MR. KELLY TO MR. WYSE.

Sir—From your well-known petition, your letter, and the noble and energetic manner in which you have been pursuing the cause of Ireland, I have been enabled to form a high opinion of your views on the subject of the Union, and of your determination to resist the measures which are being introduced to perpetuate the same. I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been elected a member of the Legislative Union between England and this country. As an one of those who signed the petition for the repeal of the Union, I feel it my duty to express my feelings on the subject, and to state my views on the subject of the Union. I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been elected a member of the Legislative Union between England and this country. As an one of those who signed the petition for the repeal of the Union, I feel it my duty to express my feelings on the subject, and to state my views on the subject of the Union.

MR. WYSE'S REPLY.

DEAR SIR—I have just received your favour of this day's date, apprising me of a public meeting being about to be held in the town of Ross on to-morrow, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between England and this country, and requesting that I would attend.

I need assure you, that no circumstance could afford me more real satisfaction than to be able to contribute, in any manner, to the furtherance of a measure, with which, I consider in my heart, the interests and welfare of my country are so thoroughly identified, as the repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. Thirty years of misgovernment, and the sad experience which has accompanied it, ought surely to convince the most sceptical amongst us, that it is vain and illusory to expect that a Parliament, four-fifths of whose members are composed of men necessarily unacquainted with our wants—heedless of our condition, and whose interests, on many occasions, are conceived to be opposed to those of our people, could ever feel disposed to concede to our necessities, or attend to those paramount interests which have so long remained neglected, and which require the paternal hand of a *bona fide* Legislature to protect and alleviate. When has any boon been conceded to us, which has not been extorted from the jaws of England, rather than from any disposition which we could recognise to do us justice? Has not the country been necessarily continued, for years, in a state of feverish excitement, either to ward off threatened oppression, or to relieve us from many of the abuses which are almost consistent with our condition, until at length we have become wearied by our repeated efforts to escape from those evils which are the admitted and unhappy offspring of our union with England?

I congratulate you, even on being the first in the County of Wexford to assemble for the consideration of this important question, and truly lament my being unable to attend on the occasion.

While I feel flattered and obliged by your invitation, permit me to express an opinion, that no longer present a resident of your town or neighbourhood, my leaving my home to take a part in your proceedings, would necessarily bear the interpretation of my introducing my opinions amongst men who are, in every manner, so well qualified to form a just estimate of the position in which the country is now placed, and who, from their own experience, are so fully competent to appreciate the many advantages which must result from the repeal of that important measure on which you are now required to deliberate. This on this account I feel any reluctance to attend your meeting, and which, I hope, you will recognise as a sufficient excuse for my absence.

I cannot conclude without expressing my many obligations for the very kind and interesting terms in which you have alluded to my former public services, when resident in your neighbourhood, but which your kind participation has so considerably overrated. For these exertions, I have had a more than ample reward in the opinions you have expressed, and the consciousness that I have always acted from pure and true honest motives, and from an anxious desire to promote, on all occasions, the prosperity and happiness of our common country.

With much regard, believe me, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

FRANCIS WYSE.

## TRIAL OF THE EX-MINISTERS.

COINT DE GUERDON-BANVILLE.

What is your surname, Christian name, your age and quality?—Martial Come-Anibal Perpetue Magloire, Count Guerdon de Banville, 43 years of age, ex-Minister, Deputy of Maine-et-Loire.

Do you acknowledge your signature at the bottom of the report to the King which preceded the ordinances of the 25th of July?—Yes.

Do you acknowledge your signature at the bottom of the ordinance relative to the suspension of the liberty of the press?—Yes.

Do you acknowledge having signed the copy of an ordinance, certified to be conformable to the original, and signed "Count de Peyronnet," concerning the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies?—No; I believe that all the members of the Council only signed three pieces; the report to the King relative to the press, the ordinance for the suspension of the liberty of the press, and the ordinance relative to the establishment of a new electoral system.

Can you tell us who is the author of the report to the King?—No, I cannot; this is a fact which does not concern myself in particular, and I cannot reveal the secrets of the King's Council.

Did you participate in the ordinances for the suspension of the freedom of the press, and the establishment of a new electoral system?—I never made any difference between public and private morality. The King could not overthrow the constitutional charter without violating his oath, and this consideration alone induced me to oppose the ordinance concerning the new system of election. As for the ordinance on the press, though it was only intended to suspend the execution of a law—a measure which, in cases of urgency, and when the safety of the state requires it, seems to me not to exceed the limits of the royal prerogative, I also opposed it because I did not think that the case of urgency did really exist; and I consequently proposed to the Council to let the Chambers assemble on the 3d of August, and then to lay before them those amendments which our legislation on the press required.

At what period were the report and ordinances first planned?—I believe, though I cannot affirm positively, that the principle on which the ordinances are grounded was proposed for the first time in a Cabinet Council held between the 10th and the 15th of July. In regard to the report, the whole of it was only read in the Council on the 25th of July, the same day that we signed the ordinances.

Can you tell us who first made that proposition between the 10th and 15th of July?—I cannot answer this question.

As you intended to dissolve the elective Chamber, and to suspend the charter, why did you issue the letters of convocation?—I believe that the distribution of the writs took place in consequence of an error of the Duke.

Why was the Duke of Ragusa invested with the command of the first military division on the 27th of July?—I believe it was because the trouble began on that day.

Do you know what were his instructions?—No; but I believe they were of a very moderate nature, for in the 4th French orders, I heard him give, he always recommended I not to make use of force, unless it became necessary for self-defence.

Do you know who gave the order to fire on the people on the 27th of July?—No.

Did you advise the measure which placed Paris in a state of siege?—I did not attend any deliberation relative to that subject.

Are you not acquainted with any extraordinary largesses given to the troops to induce them to fire on the people?—No; I do not know of any determination of that kind.

Had not the council also decided upon the arrest of a great number of deputies and other persons?—No; never any such proposition was made in the council, and I do not think that any one ever thought of it.

What is your surname, your Christian name, your age, and quality?—Jean Claude Bathiaze, Victor de Chantrelave, 43 years of age, excise-master and deputy.

Do you acknowledge your signature at the bottom of the report to the King, which preceded the ordinances of the 25th of July, and at the bottom of the ordinance of the same day, for the suspension of the liberty of the press?—Yes.

Do you acknowledge having signed the ordinance establishing a new electoral system, the copy of which is signed by M. de Peyronnet?—Yes.

Did you participate in the ordinance of the same day for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; and another, also of the same day, for the convocation of the electoral colleges?—Yes.

Did you participate in the ordinance of the 27th of July declaring Paris to be in a state of siege?—I believe that this measure was adopted in the council without meeting with any opposition, as it was founded on a positive law, justified by the circumstances.

Can you tell who is the author of the report to the King?—I am well aware of the importance of this question; but I do not hesitate to do so with sincerity that I am the sole author of that report. I shall add, that I did it in consequence of the orders of the King, and at the request of the council, and that it followed, but did not precede, the measures which gave rise to the ordinances of the 25th of July.

Can you let us know at what period the plan of the report and of the ordinances of the 25th of July were first formed?—I shall divide the question.—The report was a mere matter of form, dictated for the public and quite distinct from the measures in question. In regard to the measures themselves, they were only adopted, as far as I can precisely remember, after the 10th of July, or towards the middle of that month; they were subservient to the definitive result of the elections.

Who was the first author of the above plan?—The council.

Do you know who gave the order to fire on the people on the 27th of July?—No.

Do you know who ordered the troops of Lamoignon and St. Omer to march to Paris?—The council did not deliberate on the subject.

Were not extraordinary largesses distributed to the soldiers to induce them to fire on the people?—I was told that a largess, amounting to a month and a half of their pay, had been given to them, but I became acquainted with this fact only after the measures had been put in execution. The council was not consulted, and I do not know who urged the measure.

Do you know if the establishment of the courts prévôtales had not been resolved upon by the council?—No; and I maintain that no measure of that kind was adopted.

Had not the council decided that certain number of deputies, and some other persons, should be arrested?—No deliberation took place in the council on that subject.

Who advised the King to form the ministry of the 8th of August?—I have no reply to make to that question; I was called by the King to fulfil the functions of Minister.

Can you tell us who advised and wrote the speech pronounced by the King at the opening of the preceding session? The determination was taken in the council, and as the greatest secrecy ought to be observed relative to all that took place in the King's council, it is impossible for me to answer that question.

Who suggested and dictated the answer of the King to the address of the Chamber?—I can but make the same reply to all questions of this nature.

You said in your letter to the newspapers, that when on the 25th of July several deputies went to the headquarters of the staff, you agreed with Marshal Ragusa to write to the King. Did you do it, and what was the King's answer?—I did write to the King, and the Duke de Ragusa was also present, but he did not communicate the Duke's answer to me. Whenever I shall be interrogated on what the King may have said or written to me, a feeling of respect and honor will oblige me to observe the most profound silence.

Is it true that you ordered the neighbourhood of Neuilly to be watched closely?—This fact is quite false.

In consequence of Paris being declared in a state of siege, it appears that after the 25th of July, preparations had been making in the Department of the Under Secretary of State for War, in order to organize a council of war or military commission, did you give any orders towards its being organized?—None. I was a perfect stranger to all that was done, or that could be done in that respect, as well as to all that passed during the three days at Paris.

M. Lisotre, an inventor of combustible projectiles, was it is believed, desired by several ministers to furnish these projectiles, that use might be made of them against Paris on the days of the 27th and 28th of July. Did you any knowledge of this?—This fact is unadmitted. I never knew any one of that name. I have just read his petition to the Chamber; it contains nothing but infamous calumnies.

Who is the author of the ordinance of the 25th of July, relating to a new electoral system?—The ordinance was the work of the Council; the composition was mine for the most part.

Was the Council unanimous with regard to the adoption of the ordinances?—I think my honour engaged to tell you that I believe it would be the result of a great number of deputies and other persons deliberations of the Council.

In every that the Council had not been unanimous, and you not afraid of being wanting to your duty in those of your former colleagues who opposed the ordinances? I rather fear that I should fail in my duty by not being willing to give, for instance, explanations which would be personally favorable to myself. Besides, by the signature of the ordinances, there was, at least in that respect, no want of unanimity. There had been a high probability, some of us, and of our colleagues, of some of opinion.

It would appear from your report, that the electoral colleges were not yet formed, and that you were not yet in possession of the names of the members of the Council?—I believe that the electoral colleges were not yet formed, and that you were not yet in possession of the names of the members of the Council.

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Who drew up the ordinance which established a new electoral system?—This fact not being personally to myself, I cannot say for the question.

Who drew up the ordinance relative to the press?—I can only make the same answer.

Orders were given to arrest several persons on the 27th of July. What do you know on this head?—I do not know whether these orders were given. I do not think they were; but one thing is certain, and that is, that no deliberation took place in the Council on the matter.

Were the ordinances of the 25th of July voted unanimously?—No. I opposed these ordinances in the preparatory councils, as well as in the council at which the King presided, and at which they were finally agreed to. I think I may add, that in the council where the principles which form the basis of these ordinances were first supported, M. de Peyronnet united with me in opposing them.

Can you say, Sir, if the King had other counsellors besides his Ministers?—I do not believe so; but I cannot know what took place in the interior of the Palace.

Did you any knowledge of the proposals made to M. Lisotre, the inventor of combustible projectiles, to direct them against Paris?—No; and I am fully convinced that no one attached to the King's government conceived such a horrible idea.

Do you know if your entry into the Ministry arose from the design of changing the political system of the administration?—No.

Do you know who gave orders for the arrest of several persons on the day of the 27th?—I know not.

Do you know any thing relative to certain proposals made to M. Lisotre to furnish combustible projectiles of which he is the inventor?—I know nothing respecting them, and this name is perfectly unknown to me.

Do you know whether the King consulted other counsellors besides his Ministers?—I do not know.

Can you give any details respecting your joining the Ministry?—I always felt a repugnance to accept those high functions. Having been named towards the 15th or 16th of August, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, I refused, and was fortunate enough to have my refusal accepted. I manifested the same repugnance and expressed the same feelings, on being named, latterly, Keeper of the Seals. Some circumstances prevent me from being free to persist in this resolution.

DEPOSITIONS OF THE ORIGINAL WITNESSES.

GEORGES LAFITE, MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

I became acquainted, through the *Moniteur*, with the ordinances of the 25th of July. On the same evening, the agent of the Court, and particularly the species of altercation with which all the Ministers attended me in the King's Cabinet, had given me some impressions, similar to that which was spread out in Paris during the preceding week; but the recent emission of the letters of convocation to the Peers, and that which had taken place two evenings before to the Deputies, convinced me that the only subject of anxiety was the declaration required upon the Language, to be held by the King on opening the Chambers. On Monday, I adhered to the same ground as all the citizens, at a measure which so grossly attacked our institutions, I sought to ascertain the opinion of my colleagues, and, with the hope of seeing a great number of them, I remained at home all the day. As I was persuaded that the peers would come to the Luxembourg to seek information. Towards the close of the morning of the following day, when I perceived that partial movements had acquired an aspect of serious importance, I employed myself in trying to ascertain the names of those of my colleagues who were in Paris. The number amounted to about fifteen or sixteen, including those who were on service at St. Cloud.—Almost all were waiting at their country seats, which more than ninety of us possess within forty leagues of Paris, for the day fixed upon for the opening of the Chambers. Those who reside in the provinces were on their road. The Chancellor himself was in the country. The morning of Wednesday was passed in lamenting the dispersion of the peers at a time when the danger was every moment increasing. Every moment augmented the difficulty of communicating with Paris. I could no longer think of assembling so small a

number of peers as would be necessary to constitute a Chamber.

Who is the author of the ordinance of the 25th of July, relating to a new electoral system?—The ordinance was the work of the Council; the composition was mine for the most part.

Was the Council unanimous with regard to the adoption of the ordinances?—I think my honour engaged to tell you that I believe it would be the result of a great number of deputies and other persons deliberations of the Council.

In every that the Council had not been unanimous, and you not afraid of being wanting to your duty in those of your former colleagues who opposed the ordinances? I rather fear that I should fail in my duty by not being willing to give, for instance, explanations which would be personally favorable to myself. Besides, by the signature of the ordinances, there was, at least in that respect, no want of unanimity. There had been a high probability, some of us, and of our colleagues, of some of opinion.

Who drew up the ordinance which established a new electoral system?—This fact not being personally to myself, I cannot say for the question.

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(The continuation see Fourth Page.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION—IMPORTANT.

MEETING OF THE LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS OF CORK.

A numerous meeting of the above-mentioned body took place at the Lyceum Rooms, Patrick-street, on Tuesday evening last, at eight o'clock. There was a very respectable attendance of operative printers present, and a perfect knowledge of the subject at issue seemed to be universal in the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Johnstone, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. James Higgins (foreman by the Chronicle) was unanimously called to the chair, amidst the acclamations of the meeting, and Mr. Denis Donegan to the Secretary.

The Chairman, Messrs. J. Donegan, M. Carthy, Ferguson, Crowe, Campbell, and Mr. Sheehan, addressed the meeting. We are very sorry that we cannot afford space for the unanimous speech of this last-mentioned gentleman. The following extract will be found, however, very interesting.—Mr. Sheehan, after having commented on a petition which had been forwarded to Parliament by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of Cork, proceeded to the last paragraph, which was as follows:—

"We also humbly beg leave to submit that such Repeal would destroy that confidence which alone could encourage the introduction of British capital and enterprise into Ireland, and would thereby prevent our people from availing themselves of that improvement in their condition which the extension of Trade and Manufactures would naturally produce."

I have endeavoured, said Mr. Sheehan, to show that the petitioners, if true to themselves, ought to combine with us in petitioning for repeal; and, I believe, you all agree with me in opinion, that the unionist is the real separatist. (Hear, hear.) Attend now to me for a few moments, whilst I pay my respects to the parting paragraph—it exhibits, I presume, the choicest reasons of the petitioners. The introduction of British capital and enterprise—a humbug—a gross arrant humbug—Gentlemen, do the petitioners think we are beardless, heedless boys, like unto those whom they send to St. Stephen's as "fit and proper" persons to represent the interests and assert the rights of this outraged and impoverished country, in the Imperial Legislature? Do they think that we cannot distinguish thousands from millions? or that we are incapable of seeing that the capital which ought to regenerate, and which will regenerate our country, must be Irish. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chairman, the country to which we belong is not the one which an Irish Statist would hold up as exhibiting in the most striking light the evils of Irish Absenteeism. We need not, however, travel out of it to learn how it is that Irishmen are wretched, or to be convinced, that if we wish certain and remunerative employment for our people, we have the means at our door, if we have the sense and the spirit to keep them there. I have been engaged in making out a list of Cork Absentees—it is any thing but perfect—it was not my intention to use it for some time; but it may be just as good to read it for you, imperfect as it is. Mr. Sheehan here read the names of—

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Downshire, Miller   | Stamilton, Jeffers    |
| Fermont, Gault      | Arden, Burnett        |
| Cork, Keating       | McCarthy, Galway      |
| Mililton, Keppell   | Lisdown, Healy        |
| Lisdown, O'Donnovan | Limerick, Jackson     |
| Audley, Weston      | Buckingham, O'Connell |
| Edo, Roberts        | Edinboro, O'Connell   |
| Edinboro, Roberts   | O'Connell, O'Connell  |

He then proceeded—These are all the permanent absentees, "receiving to use the words of the Petition of 1818) the produce of our soil, and spending it in other countries. Their rent rolls vary from one thousand to twenty thousand pounds a-year each. Then, Gentlemen, there are the occasional absentees—

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Carberry, Donnell | Kingscote, No. 82, 22 |
| Thomond, Shanley  | Mountshale, Danlows   |

These Noble Lords and others spend a very considerable portion of their time out of this country—some of them carried to England as Legislators—more of them seduced thither by fashion. I need not tell you that any one of them who keeps an establishment in London or in any other part of England, but for four months in the year, bids fair to spend more money during the four months than here during eight. (Hear, hear.) Now, Gentlemen, I am sure as my existence, that if the annual drain from the County of Cork by whole and half absentees were fairly told, it would be found to fall short not a single farthing of £250,000.—(Hear, hear.) Here, Gentlemen, is the capital, the loss of which fills our gaols with insolvents, and our Mendicity Asylums with paupers—here is the capital to which alone we must look as the source of employment, food, shelter, and raiment. (Loud cheers.) It is folly, madness of the wildest kind, to suffer ourselves to be deluded for an instant by the clap traps of "British capital and enterprise." I have no hesitation in saying that in various ways there goes out of the County of Cork every year more of Irish capital, say—five times more of Irish capital than ever came in to all Ireland of English capital during the same period, or will ever come into it during the same period. We send £8,000,000 a-year, customs and excise duties to London. Need I tell you that a very considerable portion of that revenue is expended neither in Cork, nor Ireland? Again, see how we are drained in every possible manner.—There are, I understand, sixteen insurance offices in this city, all English. One of them sends over to London £30,000 a-year, in premiums—another of them £20,000. It is a moderate calculation that all of them together remit to England annually £90,000. Admitting that policies and establishments stand the Companies in £10,000 a-year, why, here we have £50,000, nearly a thousand a week abstracted from us. This is another species of Absenteeism—it would not be if we had an Irish Parliament—inducing and coercing our men of immense wealth to spend their fortune at home. These men would then form Insurance Companies from among themselves, or by their expenditure, would enable others to form them, and the Insurance drain, like many other drains, would be no more heard of. (Loud Cheers.) I have done with the humbug of British Capital and Enterprise." I shall conclude with a few words on the Petitioners. They are 22 in number—Gentlemen—far be it from me to censure on any man because he has been misled in business. I know that industry, and science, and integrity have not been able to secure success in this unfortunate country. The honest and decent support of a family is a lottery with us.—The twenty-three themselves bear testimony to the truth of what I say. Yes, Gentlemen, they may

spoke of the "great and magnificent advantages," which have accrued to Ireland in particular from the Union—they may speak of our "growing energies;" but though some of them are reported to be wealthy, all of them, I regret to say, have accumulated much wealth during "the thirty years' experience" of the Union, and it is fortunate for the majority of them that the Union, when it took away trade, did not take taxation also.—(Loud cheers.) I speak this, because the interests of the poor of Ireland are, in my mind, committed by such Petitions and Declarations as are proceeding from some of our Corporations and principal Inhabitants now-a-days, and I feel that the reverse of the Petitions and the Declarations themselves call powerfully for repeal. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the very kind manner in which you have listened to me.

DEFEAT OF THE GALLANT YEOMANRY.

(From the British Traveller.)

BANDURY, OXON, Nov. 30.—The work of destruction, which commenced in the southern extremity of this county, a few days since, has at length reached us. On Friday night last, a mob of nearly two hundred proceeded to the house of Mr. Mealing's, at Chadford Farm, near Chipping Norton, and totally destroyed a thrashing machine. They then demanded some beer and money, both of which were given them through fear. From Mr. Mealing's the miscreants proceeded to the Duke of Beaufort's, at Heythrop Park, and forced an entrance into the hall, and demanded money. Yesterday, a part of Major Stratton's corps of Yeomanry Cavalry marched into the town.—Towards the evening, some hundreds of the lowest class of people (who were, I should say, encouraged by some miscreants of a higher class) assembled opposite the Head Quarters with two figures borne on poles, (intended for Lord Norreys, one of the county Members, and Villiers Stuart, our borough Member, who have made themselves very obnoxious here by voting in the minority on the Civil List Question.) After carrying the figures about the town some time, they burnt them, without any interference from the military or civil power. The mob then proceeded to Neithorp, a hamlet belonging and close adjoining to Bandury, where they burnt a thrashing machine, belonging to Mr. Joseph Pam, and another machine, belonging to Mr. Bolton. The troop of yeomanry were ordered out, in order to disperse the mob; they accordingly proceeded to Neithorp. The mob, on their approach, became much infuriated; they armed themselves with all manner of missiles—many of them, with large fire sticks, attacked the military (against whose numbers the mob were as forty to one), and drove them in all directions. Major Stratton received a severe blow on the head from a brick, which fell him to the ground.—The yeomanry retreated into Bandury, followed by the mob, but the latter were met on their entrance into the town by a strong posse of tradesmen, all armed with staves, who, after some severe skirmishing, at length dispersed them. The town was for the remainder of the night patrolled by a body of special constables, and no further outrage was committed. In justice to the agricultural labourers, I should say that but a very few of that class were amongst the mob. The greater part of them were idle and ill-disposed fellows, always bent on mischief.

It is feared the disturbance will not end here; accounts have this morning been received from the neighbouring populous villages that strong bands of the ill-disposed intend marching to this place towards the evening.

THE COURIER TURNED REFORMER.

We have heard, from an authentic source, that it is the intention of the New Government to submit to Parliament all the accounts connected with the receipt and expenditure of the country, without the slightest reserve, and entirely divorced of the official mysticism which has been so frequently complained of in the House of Commons. It is an acknowledged fact, that in no country in the world is so much business done in the public departments, and at so low a rate of payment (the expense of living, &c. being duly considered) by working men, as in Great Britain; but it is notorious that there are many highly-paid offices which are unnecessary for the public service, and which would never have existed if the Ministers of former days had then public opinion for their guide, instead of having attempted to purchase majority in Parliament by giving unnecessary places to the friends and connections of the Members. These are abuses which the public will no longer tolerate, and which the Government must reform; but in offering our opinion on this subject, we would protest against any unjust procedure, even as regards the most inefficient offices. It will be but fair to let all the salaries beyond a certain amount undergo a reduction rendered equitable by the transition from war to peace; but let every efficient man, in whatever department, be well paid. In a well governed State there are no drones, but the bees are not put to work where there is no food. It is in States where the Public Officers are ill paid that we find the greatest idleness and corruption.

The principle of reform and retrenchment must be adopted, but it must be acted upon with justice. In retrenchment the present Government cannot do better than follow the example of the Duke of Wellington, who, but for fear of minorities in the House of Commons, would have been the greatest reformer of the age, as he was—the means of public patronage for his own benefit. They have no such fear, for they stand upon public opinion, and if the Members of the House of Commons will not do what the Government consider to be their duty, they must be sent back to their constituents to ask them what their duty is. We are quite sure, that at a time like this, proofs of patriotism will be given by men of every party.—Courier.

BELFAST REFORM MEETING.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, to petition for Reform in Parliament will be held to-day. The Northern Whig says—We expect, and we shall not be contented with less, that the ballot, the basis of all efficient reform, shall be strongly put forward. We expect, also, a hard blow will be given against those boroughs with our rant taxation, and a denunciation of the sinecure and pension abuses. These must be put forward without any feigning of modesty; and we call upon our fellow-townsmen to come forward and cheer through such just and necessary measures.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

We are assured that among the members of the Birmingham Political Union, which now comprehends upwards of 7000 members, there are several individuals who were distinguished amongst the Church and King mobs who burned the library of Peck-street, and drove him from the town. The admission of these individuals, who are well known and respectable, is honorable to themselves, as a generous acknowledgment of error, and must be gratifying to reformers, as a striking instance of a favourable change of opinion. The effect of the King's Speech, and of the Duke of Wellington's declaration against reform, was to cause a numerous accession of members to the Union, and an immediate address to his Majesty, praying for the dismissal of his Ministers. Among the new members of the Union were many inhabitants who had been fellow-guests with the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel at the High Ball's dinner. The Unions of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belston, are spreading rapidly.—Courier.

EXCELLENT SPEECH OF THE NEW ENGLISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTIONS.—A new writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the town of Nottingham having arrived last week, in consequence of Sir Thomas Denman accepting the office of his Majesty's Attorney-General, a meeting was held at the Exchange on Monday last, when the burgesses were again called upon by their late Representative. Sir Thomas Denman arrived on Sunday, and proceeded to the Exchange at ten o'clock on Monday, when the writ was opened, and the Assessor, Mr. Reader, called on the burgesses to exercise their privilege. Lord Ranelagh rose and said—Brother Burgesses, it has often devolved on me to address you when the trust reposed in my hands has again been returned to you. The happiness I have formerly experienced is now greatly exceeded by the satisfaction I feel in proposing to your notice an individual who has fulfilled the trust you have reposed in him, and now returns that trust into your hands unimpaired. A few weeks ago, I addressed a very numerous assembly in this room, against the conduct of the late Ministry. Since that period a new era has dawned upon us. Those Ministers have been removed from their places, and they are succeeded by men who will consult the wishes and the welfare of the people. Reform and retrenchment have ever been subjects from which my Rt. Hon. Friend, Sir Thomas Denman, has never flinched. You have long been acquainted with his conduct in Parliament, and you can form an opinion as to his future actions by the manner in which he has hitherto acted. Lord Grey we have long known. After having been a short period in the Ministry some time since, he withdrew from it, as the conduct of that Ministry did not coincide with his opinions of liberty. It is for the same love of liberty that he has now taken office. The Lord Chancellor is well known to you all; he has never trinkled or changed his sentiments to obtain power. The Attorney-General is not an *ex-officio* Attorney-General, like some of those who preceded him, but his conduct has been ever marked by consistency and true English feeling. (Loud cheers.) I shall merely conclude by saying, that I have seen enough of you to convince me that, as the late Lord Castlereagh said, "The people of Nottingham will never turn their backs upon themselves." I shall now propose Sir Thomas Denman as your Representative in Parliament. (Continued cheering.)

REFORM IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 27.—Our city is at length about to do its duty. It will be seen that a requisition for a public meeting, signed by 182 of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, was presented to the Lord Provost yesterday, accompanied with a request that his Lordship should take the Chair. In his answer, which was received by the Committee this forenoon, he declined to preside, on the ground that as the subject is now in the hands of Ministers, the meeting was unnecessary. The requisitionists, however, take a different view of the matter, and the meeting will be held on Saturday next, which will be a proud day for Edinburgh, we may say for Scotland. We stated in our last that the proceedings would have something novel in their character; and will it not be at once novel and delightful to see his Majesty's Lord Advocate and Solicitor General attending a meeting for reform, and taking a part in the proceedings? This pleasure, we think, may be expected by those who attend the meeting.—Scotsman.

FOREMAN.—A requisition, signed by some of the respectable part of the community was, a few days ago, handed to Provost Smith, requesting him to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for Parliamentary and Borough Reform. The Provost attended to the call, and on Tuesday a meeting was held in the Council Chamber—the Provost in the Chair. The meeting unanimously agreed that reform was necessary, and that a petition to that effect should be presented. A committee was then appointed, for the purpose of preparing drafts of resolutions and petitions, to be submitted to a general meeting of the magistrates, town council, burgesses, and householders, to be convened by the Provost, as soon as the Committee have made the necessary preparations. The Provost and Bailiffs Whyte and Brown, are of the committee. The former is convener. There was a goodly turnout of other members of council present, all of whom were hearty in the "good cause." The meeting were unanimous in a vote of thanks to the Provost for his prompt attention to the requisition; as also for his gentlemanly and independent conduct in the chair.—Dundee Advertiser.

KIRKALDY.—Immediately on the result of Sir Henry Parnell's motion being announced in the newspapers, a number of gentlemen agreed to hold a meeting in Low's Inn, "for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction at the breaking up of the Duke of Wellington's obnoxious administration"—and of considering the best mode of getting up a petition for Parliamentary and Borough Reform. The meeting accordingly took place on Tuesday evening; and, after having reviewed the proceedings of the defunct ministry, and "given the Duke his due," they drank his dirge in merry fashion, and with the ardent wish that "we may not look upon his like again." Reform next occupied the attention of the meeting; and being aware that they had been anticipated by another party in requesting the magistrates to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, they agreed to restrict their present operations to appointing a committee of their number, with instructions to procure a copy of the resolutions to be submitted to a general meeting, and to move at said meeting such amendments or additions as may seem necessary. The meeting unanimously and decidedly expressed themselves in favour of election by ballot, as the only mode of protecting voters from the baneful influence of those on whom fortune may have made them dependent; and in this view they hope to be borne out by a large majority of their fellow-townsmen. Considering the fearful apathy that prevails throughout Scotland in general, and in this town in particular, as regards the political interests of the community, the meeting were of opinion that the sense of the general meeting, to be held on Thursday next, should be taken on the propriety of establishing a Political Union after the manner of reform has been discussed. We are glad to see that our good folks begin to rouse from their lethargy; and we hope the full attendance at the meeting on Tuesday will furnish a still farther proof of it.—Life Herald.

We are glad to find the spirit of reform spreading through Fife. A requisition most respectfully signed, has been addressed to W. Swan, Esq., Provost of Kirkcaldy, requesting him, on an early day, to call a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament "for the extension of the elective franchise both in the counties and boroughs of Scotland," and on this occasion, as on every other, the present chief magistrate, has promptly met the wishes of his fellow-citizens, by appointing a meeting for that purpose to be held in the Town-house, on Tuesday next.—See Advertiser.

KINGSTON.—Lord Longborough has intimated to his constituents here, in the most courteous manner, his intention to present to the House of Commons, his petition in favour of Parliamentary reform, "although he cannot conscientiously support the prayer of it, as he does not consider this a favourable or well chosen time for agitating the question of reform at all." Sir James Graham, Sir Ronald Ferguson, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Hume, in acknowledging the receipt of the copies of the petition sent to them, have, however, stated their intention to support the prayer of it.

ALBERTBURGH, Nov. 23.—This day there were sent off from this place, to both Houses of Parliament, two petitions for Parliamentary and Borough Reform. Each of them was signed by nearly 100 of the most respectable, wealthy, and intelligent inhabitants of the town, including its ministers, its parochial schoolmaster, with two other esteemed teachers. The proportion of burgesses were about 99 to 100, with a large part of the town council, including all its independent members, the magistrates excepted, with their few adherents.—Life Herald.

SALE OF TEAS AT THE INDIA HOUSE. This morning the periodical sale of Teas by the East India Company commenced at the India House. The total amount of the several qualities of Teas in the declaration is 7,000,000 lbs. The sale was fully attended at its commencement. Of Boleas there are to be offered 1,000,000 lbs. of Congou, Campou, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,500,000 lbs.; of Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,250,000 lbs.; and of Hyson, 250,000 lbs. The Boleas are at present on sale, and are going off with more than usual briskness, realising from 11 1/2 to 2s. 0/4 per lb., a higher quotation than is generally obtained. The anxiety of the trade to get possession of a few choice breaks this morning led to much noise and confusion. The sale will not conclude at earliest till the end of next week, the number of lots to be offered being very great. In the Tea Trade competition appears to increase, and the consumption is also rising considerably.—British Traveller of Wednesday.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HONESTY AND INDEPENDENCE IN A BRITISH SAILOR.

On Wednesday a young man, in the garb of a sailor, who said he was an Irishman, and gave his name John Browne, applied to Mr. Alderman Brown, the sitting Magistrate, to refund to him a sum of 21s. which he said the worthy Magistrate had ordered to be advanced to him to enable him to get to his ship, when he was brought before his worship on a charge of vagrancy, during his minority in 1824. The Alderman had no recollection of the occurrence, but the tar said he was quite sure of the name and of the sum, as he had it down in his log. By the worthy gentleman's generosity he was enabled to make his way to London, where he was fortunate in getting a berth in a ship bound to Kingston, in Jamaica, and having saved a little money, he had taken the opportunity which a visit to his grandmother at Wakefield (his father and mother being both dead) afforded him, to step over to Leeds to thank his generous benefactor for his bounty, and to return him the money advanced, with a few shells which he had brought from abroad. Mr. Lancaster, the gaoler, who had a perfect recollection of the occurrence, bore testimony to the truth of the sailor's statement as to what passed in 1824, but the worthy Magistrate, who was highly delighted with such an instance of praiseworthy conduct in so young a man, refused to receive any money from him, and kindly invited him to dine at his residence at Chappelton.—Leeds Intelligencer.

DUELING.—We are glad to see that Lord Morpeth has made a manly and Christian protest against the irrational and impious practice of dueling.

A well told "Story of Modern Honor," by his Lordship, appears in the *Keepsake*, in which two friends in high life quarrel over their wives, and one of them kills the other in a duel. The survivor, who has been induced, by the dread of incurring disgrace in the fashionable world, to fight contrary to his own principles, is overwhelmed with remorse, and banishes himself to a town in the Levant, where he devotes himself to the occupation of instructing youth. One of his pupils having asked him his opinion respecting the lawfulness of a private combat, he answers— "Whether the future laws of your restored country will permit, or connive at, such practice, I cannot pretend to anticipate. Persuaded I am, that the whole spirit of the higher law, to which we both profess allegiance, unequivocally forbids it. You may attempt to assure yourself that your own hand at least shall be free from blood guiltiness—I will go on in a moment.

"How can you answer to yourself for permitting, enabling, assisting your fellow-creatures to incur that charge. I do not tell you to despise or to defy the world; deserve and enjoy its fair opinion while you may; but if the alternative should present itself, if the preference be given, you may be, like one who has a right to speak upon the subject, that it is a better and a happier thing to be its ostent than its slave."

We hope such a declaration, made by a man enjoying the high station of his Lordship, will have its effect in banishing the guilty practice of dueling from fashionable society.—Leeds Mercury.

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