

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1830.

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WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

William Henry Hassard, Esq., Recorder; Sir Edmond Skottowe, Mayor; Aldermen Alcock and Bennett, and Doctor Poole, sat on the Bench.

After the Grand and Petty Juries were impanelled, Thomas Walsh, Daniel Collins, Cornelius Meehan, Anstice Foran, and Margaret Collins, were indicted for an affray.

Mr. Wilson appeared on the part of Walsh. He pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and having received a good character from some of the jurors, he was discharged.

Daniel Collins and Cornelius Meehan were found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction. The other prisoners were acquitted.

William Condon was indicted, that he with another were guilty of an affray on the 13th November, in Patrick's street.

Mr. George Wright (High Constable) stated that on the morning in question he saw prisoner beat a countryman (who appeared to be quite drunk) in a most brutal manner; when down he kicked him in the face in a savage way; he thought it his duty to take him into custody.

Honor Downes stated, she saw the countryman strike Condon with a goat skin, which he had stolen in the dirt.

William Usher corroborated the testimony of last witness, as also Mr. Wright's statement as to the treatment prisoner gave the countryman.—*Not Guilty.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Coffey and John Doyle were put to the bar, and accused by Thomas Hearn, who deposed that at nine o'clock on the night of the 16th November, he was passing by the corner of the New Road, near the Manor. Three boys ran out of an entry, one of whom squared at him in boxing attitude, another struck him in the face and knocked him down; his hat and handkerchief were taken by prisoners, who decamped with them to the residence of the gentlemen in the dock there. (*Laughter.*)

John Doyle, who is a noted character, asked witness to turn about until he might see his face, as the transaction had completely escaped his recollection. (*Laughter.*)

The Recorder asked was this their first offence? Mr. George Wright stated they were to be tried for a similar offence.

Court—Then let it be proceeded with.

Mr. Patrick Mullock, watchmaker in Barron's street, said, the same night he was met on the Quay by a boy who asked him for a halfpenny; when he refused the fellow snatched his hat from his head and ran off; he followed crying "stop thief!" Doyle pursued crying "trip, trip;" said he was unjustly knocked down.

Walter Power, an approver, said he was with the prisoners at both robberies.

Hearn and Mullock both identified the witness as one of the robbers.

Constable Pepper proved the finding of the two hats in a room where the prisoners were.

The prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to be twice whipped.

The Recorder said, the Sheriff's ought to see the necessity of dealing severely with such persons.

Catherine Corcoran and Mary Kelly, two little creatures whose heads could scarcely be seen in the dock, were found guilty of stealing three silk handkerchiefs, the property of Miss Walsh, milliner, on the Quay.

The Recorder addressed the prisoners and said, they were found guilty of a great offence. Catherine Corcoran, as it is the first time you have been brought before this Court, I believe that you were entrapped by that little creature to commit the act. Your punishment, in this instance, will be light, and I hope it will be a warning for you to get your bread in an honest way for the future. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned one month in the House of Correction, the last week to be solitary confinement.

Mary Kelly, this is the first time you have been convicted; you have often been before the Court, and you have, for some time, been the active agent of a dissolute set of persons in this city. You are to be transported for seven years.

Richard Keating, a horrible character, well known in this city by the cognomen of "Blackey," was found guilty of stealing a whip from Dean Lee.

By the Court—Has this fellow ever been convicted before?

The High Constable—*Duly three times, your Worship!*

An Officer of the Court remarked, that "Blackey" had a particular eye to Dean Lee, as the three times he was convicted was for robbing the Dean.—To be transported for seven years. The fellow laughed in the Recorder's face while passing sentence.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

Mr. John H. Power, Attorney was indicted for taking forcible possession of a house of which he was landlord. He served his tenant with notice to quit, and at the expiration of six months, the term prescribed, he took possession.

Mr. Alcock, as Counsel, argued the case ably, assisted by Mr. WHELAN, as Solicitor.

The Recorder, on some point of law being raised, said he would postpone passing sentence until the next Sessions. He said it was a most serious thing to take the law into one's own hands.

Mr. Power was allowed out on his own recognizance.

Some of the wages near Mr. Power consoling him by telling him he would accompany "Blackey," Keating, and Mary Kelly, on a trip to Botany Bay.

INTERESTING RECORD CASE.

A respectable Special Jury were sworn. Counselor SARGENT for the Plaintiff, opened the pleadings, by stating the case to the Jury. He said this was an action of assumpsit of exchange. The Defendant pleaded the general issue. His client (Mr. Downes) brings his action as endorse; the bill was for £20. He did not know what defence

would be set up on the opposite side, but rested his case with the Jury.

Simon Walsh was called, and examined by Mr. Sargent.—Knows plaintiff and defendant; saw Martin Scannan write his name on the front of the bill; also acknowledges his own name on the front of it; is positive it is Scannan's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alcock.—Mr. Sargent has stated he did not know what defence we intended to make. On the virtue of your oath do you know? Yes; I was told that Scannan denies his having signed the bill, and wants to make me a forger; I am interested partly in the transaction, being the drawer of the bill; my character has been injured by the transaction; wished now to retrieve it; Scannan never accepted a bill for me before; never knew him to deal in bills; owes me only a few shillings; the day after the bill was drawn, asked defendant to sign it on the road between Mr. Quinn's house and Granny Castle; Mr. Forrestal (Mr. Downes's young man) assisted him (witness) in the drawing of the bill; Scannan signed it a day or two after it was drawn; went out to the country to get him to sign it; did not go direct to his house, as his family were averse to his signing any bill; went to Quinn's public-house, situated at Granny Castle, within a few fields of Scannan's house; did not send immediately for him, as Mr. Knox was with him; when they drank some beer, Knox went away; he then went into the small room and called for a pen and ink; it was brought by the servant maid; it was then four o'clock; sent a messenger for Scannan; the messenger returned, and said he was ill and could not come; then went himself and brought him over; is not certain at what hour they got to Quinn's house; they sat for some time at the kitchen fire, in consequence of Defendant complaining of illness, and drank some mulled beer; they then went into a large room, the most public one in the house; witness called for an ink bottle and pen; it was brought by either Quinn or his wife; drank one pint of mulled beer and half a glass of punch each; he then signed the bill—there was no person present; it was not usual for people to be at a country public house on week evenings in the summer time; it was a bill of accommodation; conceived he (witness) had a right to ask defendant to sign it, as he had agreed on a former occasion to accept a bill for him (Scannan) for a lighter of manure; the reason he did not do so was, because the person to whom he intended to pass the bill did not think it necessary; when the bill became due, Mr. Forrestal called on him; he then wrote to Scannan saying, if he lent him £5 he would take up the bill; he did not answer his letter; he then sent a messenger for him, but he did not come; witness a few days after heard he was in town; watched him for two hours and a half; he met him on the Bridge, accompanied by his son and daughter; they went into the Bridge Hotel; Scannan called him aside, and told him if he (witness) would not keep counsel, all would be done; offered him (Scannan) £10 10s. before his son and daughter for him to go up to Mr. Downes's office, and acknowledge that it was his signature; Defendant said he was not in a way to go before any gentleman, meaning (witness supposed) that he was tipsy; his daughter did not wish him to go to Mr. Downes; did not upbraid him before any other person but his son and daughter for his accusing him of forgery; told his son he would leave it to any friend that might be appointed; Mr. Murphy was the person most likely to settle it, he being a friend to Scannan; Mr. Murphy and Mr. Pope sent for him, but he would not agree to any arrangement that they should propose, unless the bill was first acknowledged by Scannan; Mr. Pope, also as the friend of Scannan, guaranteed satisfaction, on which Scannan assented.

By the Court—What do you mean by satisfaction?

Witness—I was led to believe it meant a clearing up of my character, and the acknowledgment of the bill.

Cross-examination resumed.—Was to pay all costs up to the time he offered defendant the money; defendant said he would never acknowledge that he signed the bill; does not recollect to have heard defendant say, that if he acknowledged the bill, it would be a lie; had a conversation in presence of James McDonald, with Scannan; told him he had offered Mr. Downes £7, which he refused to take; he also said, that if he (Scannan) paid the bill, he would go out to his (Scannan's) friends, and make affidavit that he owed him (witness) no money; did not tell Scannan that he had but £10 10s.

By a Juror—Asked Scannan in presence of McDonald why he denied the bill; he said he would make no answer to that question; told many of Scannan's friends all about the matter; defendant; you saw him evaporate; you heard him swear he believed it was not his father's writing; he stated he was in an attorney's office in town before he came here. The next was defendant's brother-in-law, who swore defendant was in the habit of writing a great number of letters. A man so communicative, surely, could make out more witnesses. They complain they had not the bill to get up witnesses to swear to. Need I tell you, Gentlemen of the Jury, if such witnesses had been brought here, that I would feel my duty not to hear them. Mr. Sargent made an observation at the conclusion of his address which is worthy of your consideration. It was, that in the body of the bill the name was spelled Scannan, and across it Scannan.

The Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict for plaintiff with 6d. costs.

We would have given the speeches of Messrs Sargent and Alcock, but from the way in which we were situated, it being seven o'clock, and but three candles in the whole Court-house, we were not enabled to take accurate notes of them.

We learn by the Brussels papers that the Diplomatic Committee have received a satisfactory answer from the Emperors of the five Great Powers, respecting the raising of the blockade, and free navigation of the Scheldt.

The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynne has been re-elected for Montgomeryshire, which he had resigned on being appointed Secretary at War.

Mr. William Pope examined by Mr. Alcock—

With the mutual consent of both parties he became an arbitrator; Walsh, Scannan, Murphy, and witness agreed that Walsh should pay the costs incurred up to the time that he offered the money to Scannan; they (the arbitrators) also agreed that Scannan should acknowledge the signature to the bill, which would exculpate Simon Walsh's character; heard Scannan say it would be a lie if he said he signed the bill.

John Quinn examined—Keeps a public house at Granny Castle; recollects Simon Walsh coming to his house on an evening in July, and sent for Scannan; they had some beer and whiskey; Walsh called for pen and ink before Scannan came; did not bring him either pen or ink after Scannan came.

Mathias Scannan examined—Is son to the defendant; from the knowledge he has of his father's writing, does not believe the name "Scannan" to be the bill in question was written by him; cannot swear positively; his father would not tell him whether he signed it or not, but left him to his own opinion; never knew him to sign a bill of exchange or promissory note; the family had a great objection to his signing any thing of the kind; did not know what a promissory note was.

By the Court—Will you tell the Jury you do not know what a promissory note is? Often wrote the form of one in his copy-book when at school; did not know at first what was meant; was drilled in a Solicitor's office as to the evidence he should give.

By a Juror—Will you positively swear that it is not your father's hand-writing? Could not swear positively; heard his father say, when Forrestal went out with the bill, that it was a forgery.

Michael Whelan is brother-in-law to Scannan; knows his hand-writing 27 years; received 300 letters from him in 20 years; does not think the name across the bill to be the hand-writing of Scannan. Here the witness went into a long explanation as to the reason why he thought so—said one letter was too long, another too heavy, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sargent—Is not a judge of hand-writing; but if he wanted any information it's not to him (counsel) he would apply for it—*(laughter)*—is able to keep his own accounts; the S and M are not like Scannan's; has been sometime living out of the neighbourhood; never saw him sign a bill of exchange; came from within three miles of Tallow, to be a witness on this trial; had a trifling conversation with Scannan on the subject before this day.

Quinn was again called, and said Scannan was not drunk on the night in question.

The case closed here, when Mr. Sargent, in a most eloquent way, contended that no evidence had been brought forward to contradict, in a fair way, the signature being Scannan's. After having alluded to Scannan's witnesses being relatives, their having received instructions in another place, he concluded by calling on the Jury to find in full damages for his client.

The Learned Recorder then proceeded to charge the Jury. He recapitulated the evidence given by the different witnesses, and said it just came to this—was it or not the handwriting of Martin Scannan? We have no evidence to the contrary. Simon Walsh positively swore he saw Scannan write it. Pope left it on the mind of Walsh that his character should be cleared. In addition to Walsh's testimony, you have Mr. Sweetman coming forward, and declaring it to be Scannan's hand-writing; and, coming from such a respectable source, Gentlemen of the Jury, I would not be inclined to doubt. William Murphy said his first impression was, that the signature was the handwriting of Scannan; he even compared it with another bill of Scannan's, after which he was even more strengthened in his first opinion; and, Gentlemen of the Jury, what induced him to alter that opinion was, a letter he had seen, a few days ago, written in America. John Quinn's evidence is most material, as it brings the parties together on the evening of the 16th of July; the day on which the bill is said to have been signed by Scannan. He fully corroborates Simon Walsh's testimony in every thing relative to the house but the bringing of the ink bottle to the room, which is immaterial. Gentlemen of the Jury, if Simon Walsh intended to commit forgery, is it likely that he intended to commit forgery, is it likely that he intended to commit forgery, or he could, without letting defendant know, have gone to Downes's and taken up the bill; but he did not from the first commencement discuss the matter—on the contrary, he endeavoured to make it public, he endeavoured to conduct to that of a man after committing forgery, knowing the laws of his country would overtake him in his career. Gentlemen of the Jury, they have produced the son of defendant; you saw him evaporate; you heard him swear he believed it was not his father's writing; he stated he was in an attorney's office in town before he came here. The next was defendant's brother-in-law, who swore defendant was in the habit of writing a great number of letters. A man so communicative, surely, could make out more witnesses. They complain they had not the bill to get up witnesses to swear to. Need I tell you, Gentlemen of the Jury, if such witnesses had been brought here, that I would feel my duty not to hear them. Mr. Sargent made an observation at the conclusion of his address which is worthy of your consideration. It was, that in the body of the bill the name was spelled Scannan, and across it Scannan.

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GRAND PUBLIC ENTRY OF MR. O'CONNELL.

(Continued from the Dublin Paper.)

Saturday formed an epoch in the history of Ireland pregnant with important consequences. To those who did not witness all the circumstances attendant upon the reception of Mr. O'Connell, it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the scene. There was, however, scarcely one who did not witness it—the oblivion of past differences—the one animating sentiment which pervaded the living mass—without the more than military, the most subordination and admirable order of the procession, but acknowledging that they were not in the habit of doing so, and that their nothing on earth could give persons such a people from the feeling of public indignation, but glorious independence.

The great objects steadily and steadily held in view by those enlightened and patriotic bodies of the trade, and the other Irishmen who supported and assisted in the reception of Mr. O'Connell, were—

First—A marked and what they then would be a grateful compliment to the great Liberator himself.

Secondly—The striking testimony it was calculated to exhibit of the public sentiment upon the repeal of the Union.

Thirdly—The moral organization, the profound peacefulness, and noble subordination of the people.

Fourthly—The opportunity it afforded for a public, striking and sincere reconciliation between Irishmen of all rights denominations.

In all these the objects and intentions of the friends of Ireland were abundantly fulfilled.

With respect to the first object, the mark of respect, gratitude and affection to Mr. O'Connell himself, the procession was truly worthy of the warm-hearted people from whom it sprung.

Never did men demonstrate so well of a country; never did a country exhibit so deep a sense of obligation in a manner more calculated to be grateful to the heart of the benefactor. O'Connell ought to be—his friends proud of such a reception. Here is a man, not equalled in this country without guards to surround him, and his virtues—no guards but the affections of his countrymen—and no gifts to be so far but serious of his country—and yet, at his return to his native land, amidst a crowd of a city, which poured forth its population—and grateful hearts and unnumbered voices greet him by a salute, which manure may desire, may envy, but can never obtain. It was only reserved for an O'Connell to receive such a national testimony—such a proof that it is worth the while of public men to devote themselves to the service of Ireland.

The second object—the testimony borne by the assemblage of the vast multitudes of all classes and denominations upon the occasion of this reception—was also equally successful, in evincing the decision, the determination of public opinion in favour of a repeal of the Union. It must be recollected that for more than a year past the repeal of the Union has been Mr. O'Connell's constant theme—that question has constituted the foremost feature of his public life. At such a juncture, therefore, when we beheld the vast body of the people which moved to the sea shore to meet him, and hail him with acclamations, we saw in it more than a mere compliment to an individual—we saw a marked, a striking manifestation of the ardent concurrence of public opinion with him upon the question which now constitutes the leading principle of his political life.

The third object—the subordination of the popular mind—the respectful manner of addressing great names, and addressing them honestly was also equally successful. Although the procession and the multitudes did not arrive until eight, the sobriety, the order, the decorum, and a peaceable demeanour of the people were unexceptionable.

The reconciliation of all classes of Christians, bearing the common name of Irishmen, was the day realized. Old political opponents marched together in unity—he old badges of party were mingled together—distinctions of creed were obliterated, and all seemed to be animated by one wish, the determination to regenerate Ireland, and to give a marked testimony of respect to its longest tried, its ablest, most successful and most persevering advocate. When it was supposed that Lord Anglesy would come to Ireland with the halo of his old popularity shining round him, these were numbers who hastened to join the procession for Mr. O'Connell, as they thought it would detract from the credit now intended for the Noble Marquis. The appointment of Mr. John Donnelly, however, once determined those persons to join the procession for Mr. O'Connell, and not to commit themselves in any demonstration of public opinion in the new Irish administration.

Assembling at Howth.

So early as half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning, a considerable number of gentlemen in carriages and other vehicles, four Dublin howths, in the expectation of meeting Mr. O'Connell; but it was ascertained, on their arrival, that in consequence of an accident to his carriage near Shrewsbury, he was unable to reach Howth in time for the early packet, and it was not until about half-past eight that he arrived in the afternoon. In consequence an express was dispatched to town with the view of preventing the assembling of the trades at the hour appointed, but as there was even a hope that Mr. O'Connell would land upon his native shore before the close of the day, the members of the various trades, who began to congregate near Lord Charlemont's demesne before eleven o'clock, expressed their determination to remain.

During the morning, immense numbers of persons continued to arrive at Howth, in carriages, cars, or on horseback, and before twelve o'clock the town was extremely crowded. The utmost anxiety prevailed to ascertain the probable period of the arrival of the packet, and gentlemen were stationed upon the hill, to give notice by signal, of her approach. At half past one o'clock, by the aid of glasses, the sea was visible, and the

packet in the distance, making for the harbour; the news was communicated to the town, and the bustle of preparation soon commenced amongst the impatient multitude.

LANDING OF MR. O'CONNELL.

At half past two, as the sea-packet neared the harbour, the town of Howth was deserted by its numerous visitors, who proceeded to the Pier-head, along which there was an immense train of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians. From every vessel orange and green banners, with appropriate devices, were exhibited; and there was scarcely an individual in the vast assemblage, who did not wear orange and green ribbons on a conspicuous part of his dress. The scene presented on this memorable occasion was the most cheering and gratifying we have ever beheld. One might justly suppose that the return of Mr. O'Connell was chosen as the period for the grand reconciliation of Irishmen—the Orangemen and the Catholics, retaining their inveterate dissensions, and the colonies which have been hitherto the enemies of the opposite factions, were blended together. As the packet approached the harbour, an excellent band which was stationed by a carriage near the Pier-head, struck up Patrick's Day and continued for some time to play that and other popular airs, the multitude upon the pier at intervals cheering most enthusiastically. Shortly after a vessel which carried the packet reached the harbour, and the great assemblage from all parts of the country gathered round the people, were in a joyful state of excitement, until at length Mr. O'Connell appeared on deck, dressed in a black and travelling coat. We have never witnessed such an exhibition of popular enthusiasm as was here presented. Shouts of exultation rent the air, and the cheerings in the pier were repeated by the crowds assembled on the road to the town, and upon the opposite hill, from which large bonfires were seen blazing. Every head was uncovered, and the Liberator of his country was welcomed by the enthusiastic greetings of his grateful and devoted countrymen.

Scarcely Mr. O'Connell stepped on shore, the elevations of the people were renewed. Those who stood nearest to the landing-place, congregated around him, and "hailings" with hearts in them, were held forth to give pledges of undivided zeal and attachment. Three of Mr. O'Connell's sons, (Captain O'Connell, and Messrs. Maurice and John O'Connell,) who had been awaiting his arrival from an early hour in the morning, were soon in the affectionate embrace of their beloved parent. With some difficulty Mr. O'Connell reached his carriage, on the dieker of which he took his seat beside his eldest son, and the procession having been hastily formed, the cavalcade proceeded at rather a rapid pace towards town. An open chariot, in which were the committee of the St. Brigid's Orphan Charity, headed the procession. It was drawn by four beautiful grey horses. In front were exhibited three banners, green, white and pink. On one of them was inscribed, elegantly executed in letters of gold, "the St. Brigid's Orphan Charity, or Lyons School, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. President.

As the procession moved along, it rapidly increased in numbers, and Mr. O'Connell was loudly cheered by crowds collected in the fields on the road side.

JUNCTION OF THE TRADES.

It was within a few minutes to four o'clock, when Mr. O'Connell arrived at Hollybrook, where a triumphal arch had been erected opposite to the gate of Mr. Hickey's nursery. The triumphal arch was raised on poplar trees, from which garlands, composed of laurel leaves, intermixed with orange-colour flowers, were depending, and in the centre was erected an orange and green flag. As Mr. O'Connell passed he was loudly cheered by the body of men engaged in the nursery of Mr. Hickey, and who had their spades, rakes, and other implements of husbandry, decorated with orange and green ribbons. Mr. O'Connell having acknowledged the tribute of respect paid to him, gave rapidly once more about one hundred paces; but here a scene presented itself, which first gave to the eye a deceptive view of how deeply involved in the question of repeal are the feelings, the wishes, and the interests of the tradesmen and poor of Dublin. The different bodies of tradespeople who had been marching along the road, and who had advanced within a few inches of Howth, had by that time returned towards Lord Charlemont's demesne, and as each trade arrived in its proper order, it took up its position on the road. Gradually the returning bodies were accumulating on each other—the trades at the demesne were obliged to press on closer to town—those who might be termed in the rear began to thicken their ranks, and when Mr. O'Connell ascended the hill at Hollybrook, the entire line of road, broad and narrow as it was, including the garden, and gradually widening round the Strand of Charlemont, was nothing but a dense mass of people, while a number of Anne-devils, or nearly a quart of a mile distant, was to be seen a continuation of the slow force, for both amongst those who were near and those who were far from them, were to be seen the gorgeous banners of trades, with their emblematic devices, the fluttering banners of the leading tradesmen, with the light quivering streamers of the body-men, all rendered marked and conspicuous by the striking contrast of the green and orange of the banners, and the enthusiastic joy burst from the vast multitude, when O'Connell appeared on the brow of the hill, and as it receded along the summit of Charlemont, O'Connell drove rapidly to the outskirts of the immense throng; but here a stop to the procession took place, which appeared for a long time insurmountable. The horsemen, of which there could not be less than two hundred present, with carriages and cars that had been collecting for some time in the rear of the crowd, blocked up the road for a considerable distance; these, with the accompanying cortege of carriages that came with Mr. O'Connell from Howth, meeting and combining together, produced a crush of vehicles, of men and horses, that for a few minutes appeared frightful, and from which nothing but the determined good humour and patience of all those assembled could have extricated them without many accidents; we believe that not the slightest accident took place. At length the horsemen released by the aid of glasses, the sea was visible, and the

packet in the distance, making for the harbour; the news was communicated to the town, and the bustle of preparation soon commenced amongst the impatient multitude.

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packet in the distance, making for the harbour; the news was communicated to the town, and the bustle of preparation soon commenced amongst the impatient multitude.

LANDING OF MR. O'CONNELL.

At half past two, as the sea-packet neared the harbour, the town of Howth was deserted by its numerous visitors, who proceeded to the Pier-head, along which there was an immense train of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians. From every vessel orange and green banners, with appropriate devices, were exhibited; and there was scarcely an individual in the vast assemblage, who did not wear orange and green ribbons on a conspicuous part of his dress. The scene presented on this memorable occasion was the most cheering and gratifying we have ever beheld. One might justly suppose that the return of Mr. O'Connell was chosen as the period for the grand reconciliation of Irishmen—the Orangemen and the Catholics, retaining their inveterate dissensions, and the colonies which have been hitherto the enemies of the opposite factions, were blended together. As the packet approached the harbour, an excellent band which was stationed by a carriage near the Pier-head, struck up Patrick's Day and continued for some time to play that and other popular airs, the multitude upon the pier at intervals cheering most enthusiastically. Shortly after a vessel which carried the packet reached the harbour, and the great assemblage from all parts of the country gathered round the people, were in a joyful state of excitement, until at length Mr. O'Connell appeared on deck, dressed in a black and travelling coat. We have never witnessed such an exhibition of popular enthusiasm as was here presented. Shouts of exultation rent the air, and the cheerings in the pier were repeated by the crowds assembled on the road to the town, and upon the opposite hill, from which large bonfires were seen blazing. Every head was uncovered, and the Liberator of his country was welcomed by the enthusiastic greetings of his grateful and devoted countrymen.

Scarcely Mr. O'Connell stepped on shore, the elevations of the people were renewed. Those who stood nearest to the landing-place, congregated around him, and "hailings" with hearts in them, were held forth to give pledges of undivided zeal and attachment. Three of Mr. O'Connell's sons, (Captain O'Connell, and Messrs. Maurice and John O'Connell,) who had been awaiting his arrival from an early hour in the morning, were soon in the affectionate embrace of their beloved parent. With some difficulty Mr. O'Connell reached his carriage, on the dieker of which he took his seat beside his eldest son, and the procession having been hastily formed, the cavalcade proceeded at rather a rapid pace towards town. An open chariot, in which were the committee of the St. Brigid's Orphan Charity, headed the procession. It was drawn by four beautiful grey horses. In front were exhibited three banners, green, white and pink. On one of them was inscribed, elegantly executed in letters of gold, "the St. Brigid's Orphan Charity, or Lyons School, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. President.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Table with 5 columns: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Daily, Satur., Mond., Tues., Wed. Thurs.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1830.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

More than one hundred thousand petitions to Parliament, should be ready immediately after the Christmas recess.

- First—Every Catholic Prelate ought to forward his individual petition.
Secondly—A general petition should be issued by all the Prelates in their collective capacity.

- Thirdly—A petition from every individual Parish Priest in Ireland.
Fourthly—A petition from the whole order, in their collective capacity.

- Fifthly—One petition each from all the Roman Catholic Curates in Ireland.
Sixthly—One petition each from every member of a religious order in Ireland.

- Seventhly—A petition from every parish.
Eighthly—A petition from every barony.
Ninthly—A petition from every County.
Tenthly—A petition from every trade.

- Eleventhly—A petition from every school-master.
Twelfthly—A petition from the labourers in their collective capacity.
Thirteenthly—A petition from the fishermen dwelling in the maritime towns and villages—each body to send a separate petition.

And lastly—A petition from every clerk, whether in an attorney's, barrister's, merchant's, grocer's, or other establishment.

THE WHIG HUMBAGGERS.

On the face of this habitable globe there does not exist a more grave, adroit, or mystifying gang of humbuggers than our "right trusty and well beloved cousins and councillors," the Whigs of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

RICHARD BARNETT, Esq., is studying "Zimmerman on Solitude," preparatory to his spending the summer months in Birmingham Tower.

PIERCE MANSOY, Esq., is to be raised to the dignity of the Peerage, under the title of Viscount Merrion, and Baron Ballybough, of Ballybough-Bridge, with remainder to his heirs male, and the right of gathering cockles from Annesly-Bridge to the extremity of the New South Wall.

The Pastoral letter, wherein the ex-Dictator was compared to Cyrus, as "the restorer of thrones and altars," has been expelled, along with the Dublin Evening Post, from the Parliamentary Office in Stephen's-street, Dublin.

WM. GREGORY, Esq., late of Dublin Castle, has been appointed Librarian to Swift's mad-house in said city.

Doctor St. JOHN LONG has written to the Editor of the Carlow Post, to employ his pungent pen against the slanders of that much aspersed quack, who has attacked him in the London Newspapers.

"The Guild Mercator" of Carlow are, to be prosecuted, by his Majesty's Attorney-General, for usurping and exercising the functions and privileges of a Corporate body, without having either patent or charter.

Mr. ANDREW ROCHE, of Dungarvan, does not intend to write any more letters to the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Mr. JOHN DOHERTY has received an infallible cure for the belly-ache, from an Arab Chieftain, who has just arrived at London from Algiers.

The Dasts of Kilkenny have voted the freedom of their Corporation to the Rev. Mr. Shaw.

LORD GREY—THE DUBLIN EVENING POST—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We are referred by the Evening Post, to a speech delivered by Lord GREY, in the House of Lords, on the 13th instant, in which, alluding to the petitions from Ireland for a repeal of the Legislative Union, he says, "THAT THE MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS MUST BE RESORTED TO, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE SUCCESS OF A PROJECT SO fraught with dangerous and destructive consequences."

The Evening Post seems to think "these observations are entitled to consideration," and so think we, but in a very different sense from the Post. The Noble Lord talks of resorting to "the most effectual means," and we would beg leave to ask, does his Lordship contemplate any "means" but the legitimate and constitutional means of discussion.

It really would appear from the context, that this supporter of "his order" was thinking of the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S "vigour beyond the law" project, and we should not be at all surprised at any restrictive measure which may be concocted by the Whigs, whose entire political history contains nothing but a series of factious schemes against existing Ministries, and of uniform treachery and deception towards the people.

COMPENSATION FOR MR. DOHERTY.

It is whispered about "certain political circles," that immediately on the dethronement of the Dictator, Mr. DOHERTY waited upon EARL GREY, and stated that, as he understood his Lordship was to succeed the Duke of WELLINGTON, he wished to bespeak his compassion, and to show how villainously he had been treated for his loyalty and his attachment to the present order of things, as by law established.

MR. JAMES PATRICK O'GOBMAN MAHON. This is another Representative in Parliament of the wants, wishes, and opinions of the people of Ireland. Such Representatives! He is reported to have said, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 13th instant, "that the state of the country required an increase of the military force."

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—THE MORNING REGISTER.

We copy this day an article from the Morning Register, in reply to one which has appeared in the New Monthly Magazine. The fallacies of the writer in the Magazine are happily detected, and placed in bold relief by the methodical pen of Mr. STANTON.

In a spirit of ours, published some time back in the Chronicle, we recommended his Majesty's Ministers to appoint this Gentleman Chancellor of the Exchequer, and certainly, if a thorough knowledge of the state of our imperial finances and great powers of calculation would fit him for the place, he is infinitely better qualified to fill it than either Lord ASTOR or Mr. GOLDBURN.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—Your kindness in inserting your elegant observations on the passing events of the day, and while I do, I claim your indulgence. The present distressed situation of England and Ireland demands from every man interested in their welfare his best attention, for within the memory of the oldest man living, this country was never so pressed down with taxes and burdens. This is a man to examine the causes, which are innumerable, and, indeed, nothing but the helping hand of Providence will save the great majority of the people from utter destruction.

A FRIEND TO A REPEAL.

[We are obliged to curtail our local communications, as complaints have been made by subscribers in remote parts of the kingdom, that these communications are, in general, uninteresting, except to persons residing in our immediate neighbourhood.—Ed.]

THE ATROCIOUS, DEPEOPULATING, MAN-SLAYING, SUBTLETING ACT.

The following is the copy of a petition forwarded to Mr. O'CONNELL, to be presented to the Most Honourable of all Honourable Houses in the universe:—

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned, Most Humbley Sheweth,

That they number in number thirty-one, comprising one hundred and eighty-three individuals, all residing and depending for a security support on the lands of Mutton, in the parish of Callan, in the County of Kilkenny, containing one hundred acres only, averaging very little more than three acres to each family.

That notwithstanding the poverty and privation which the petitioners have had to undergo, being on a sterile and unproductive soil, and the smallness of the quantity of their swine, they have hitherto led a life unclouded by crime or the least possible infraction of the laws; and that miserable as is their condition, it was infinitely more so previous to their having been favoured with these little holdings, by the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, and who is a middle-aged man, from whom they receive the greatest possible assistance and kindness—in much, so that they feel comparatively happy; and, if it were even likely to be permanent, they should not complain; but, unfortunately, the gentleman's temper, and, of course, your petitioners' depend on the life of one very young man, who is now in the prime of his life, and who, in consequence of the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, has been reduced to a state of vagrancy, by rendering them destitute of their property, and consequently, of subjecting them to all the pains and penalties of the law against vagrancy.

That the landed proprietors of a country, and in particular, in the production not only of the necessaries but of the luxuries of life, are dependent on the consent and labour of the poor, and that the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, and the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, have rendered them destitute of their property, and consequently, of subjecting them to all the pains and penalties of the law against vagrancy.

That, under these appalling and horrid circumstances, the dangers and difficulties likely to be met with by settlers in the wild and unimproved wildernesses of a foreign and desert country, have no terrors for your petitioners, being constantly haunted at home with the phantoms of poverty, distress, and want, and that the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, and the late Mr. WYNDHAM'S project, have rendered them destitute of their property, and consequently, of subjecting them to all the pains and penalties of the law against vagrancy.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, (published in the Chronicle of Saturday last), a meeting was held at the Arena for the purpose of adopting measures in reference to this work of national gratitude.

ROGER HAYES, Esq. J. P. presided. A resolution was moved by the Rev. JOHN SUGRAN, P. P. of St. Patrick's, to the effect, that the Chairman be requested to communicate with Mr. DAVEN, in Dublin, to ascertain what measures were adopting there to mark the national gratitude towards the distinguished Liberator of Ireland.

The following letter was read, and elicited the applause of the meeting:—

Dear Sir—I am reluctantly obliged to absent myself from the meeting this day, for the purpose of remunerating Mr. O'Connell for his services to Ireland. I should be a hundred times as glad, as an Irish Catholic, if I did not feel a proud consent in Mr. O'Connell's extraordinary exertions, and a source of purpose, in presenting the Chronicle to a sincere and disinterested friend, to the cause of the oppressed and the oppressed of Ireland, and, therefore, I will, as far as in my power lies, assist your meeting in expressing their substantial gratitude to him. He has left himself and family in the hands of the enemy, and will be a source of purpose to other public men as to leave him and them in the hands of temptation?

The cause of my absence is the necessity of keeping an engagement in a distant part of the County Cork, preparatory to our Ireland meeting tomorrow evening in Dungannon. This engagement was made prior to the day of your meeting being fixed.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, H. WYNDHAM BARRON.

To the Chairman of the Meeting of Mr. O'Connell's Friends. Indeed there is not a man in the community who does not feel the claim of Mr. O'Connell upon his countrymen. If they have been hitherto tardy in manifesting their feeling towards him, that backwardness on their part, cannot be attributed to any indifference to his extraordinary merits, as well as sacrifices.—No such thing; but it is all owing to the want of that concert and combination, which is now happily about to appear amongst them.

DANIEL DENFORD, Esq. was called to the Chair, after Mr. HAYES, when the thanks of the Meeting were moved to that gentleman for his proper conduct in the Chair. The Meeting then adjourned, until the copy of Secretary DAVEN shall have been received, of which Mr. Hayes will, of course, give due notice to his fellow-countrymen.

CONSULARARY.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—There is not any circumstance more repugnant to my feelings than what is termed "reshuffling the pack," but as I am the individual alluded to in Mr. ALOOCK'S letter, which appeared in this day's Chronicle, as having handed you the letter and estimate from Major MILLER on the subject of introducing the Constabulary into this City, and of suppressing facts connected therewith, I feel bound to state, for the information of the public, the grounds on which I deemed it necessary to publish those documents.

For the last three years the project of establishing the Constabulary in this City under the Act of 3 Geo. IV. has been a favourite one with some of the Magistrates, upon the alleged inefficiency of the present Police. During the last year, I have, in the most respectful manner, declared myself to be opposed to the introduction of the Constabulary, and, in consequence of the objection, conceiving it to be to the disadvantage of the City, and to the disadvantage of the Magistrates, Corporation, and Citizens, to see a single man employ himself for correcting any existing evils, and of rendering the present Establishment fully adequate to the wants of this peaceable City.

The subject of the Constabulary, when it was first introduced to the Council, that body received it with the consideration of the Committee of seven in conjunction with the Magistrates. The Committee assembled on an appointed day, and after discussing the merits or demerits of the project, decided that as there was a difference of opinion on the question, the matter should be referred back to the consideration and disposal of the Council.

In the mean time it appears (without any intimation to the Committee) a correspondence was entered into between Mr. ALOOCK and Major MILLER, Inspector General of Police, which was printed, and I sent round in an official shape, as a circular, to the members of the Corporation, Sir, from the very plausible statement then made on the day before the meeting of Council, urging the advantages to be derived by the adoption of the plan, it did occur to me, and I believe many others, as I calculated on the subject, such an intimation was given to the Council, to point out the objections, which, in my mind, would further accelerate the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

The whole subject was fully discussed on Thursday last, in full Council, when many cogent reasons were advanced against the proposition; and, from the bond of resolution, moved by Mr. HAYES, it was a strong and conclusive evidence that the measure was under existing circumstances, wholly inadvisable.

I may take leave to add, that having but a few days since, at a highly respectable meeting of my fellow-citizens, moved the necessity of a general reform of all those in every branch of the state, I should have acted to my best advantage, if I had not been under the necessity of every means within my power to avert the risk of a premature and a most inconsistent project, and that I had the support of an establishment acknowledged on all sides as wholly unnecessary.

TRUMPHEAL ENTRY OF D. O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P.

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

PRIVATE LETTER.—From day break this morning every thing was bustle amongst the various trades, preparing to welcome the arrival of Ireland's hope, O'Connell. At ten o'clock several of them set out towards Hawth to meet him, and from that hour until twelve, the various streets on the North side of the City were crowded with the processions of the various bodies of tradesmen. Such respectable bodies of men I have seldom seen. Every trade was preceded by one or more banners, with various devices, and every man bore a white wand with three ribbons on the top, orange, green, and white. Hundreds of the tradesmen were bearded with scarfs of green, orange, and blue silk. Indeed, even a first of July, in the good old ascendancy times, in the North, would not have exhibited more orange scarfs, banners, and ribbons, than were brought forth on this occasion. It augurs well for Ireland, that men at length have begun to forget the sectarian feelings which set man against his fellow man, and at length have sunk all in the one great national cause. Even Royalty itself was never received with half the enthusiasm that was this day exhibited. Many of the banners of the trades were happy illustrations. The Tailors, an immense body of respectable men, about five or six hundred, all wore scarfs, some orange alone, but the majority green and orange. The Bricklayers had an excellent amateur band. The Bricklayers, with the banners of their trade, had their banners carried in a London and were a very large body. The Cabinet Makers, House Painters, Paper Stainers, Carriers, Sawyers, Slaters, Pipe Makers, Jewellers, Carpet Weavers, Glovers, Coach Makers, Saddlers, Carpenters, various banners of orange, green, and white, and many other small banners, bearing various inscriptions. "O'Connell's Friends," "Reform," "Repeal Union," &c. &c. At half-past five, amid an immense concourse, O'Connell entered Dublin. The various streets through which he passed, were one brilliant glare of illumination. Some idea may be formed of the immense concourse, when I inform you, that when his carriage was at Marlborough-square, in which he resides, some of the trades were only then entering the City.—Yours, in haste, P. S. I did intend to send you his speech, but it is too late.—Mirror.

IRISH MEMBERS.

The Irish Members are evidently beginning to be impressed with some sense of the duties which they were selected to discharge, and are obviously, thanks to the voice which spoke out in Ireland—endeavouring to redeem themselves in public opinion. Mr. Moore O'Farrell has evidently abated some of his lofty bearing, and has actually condescended to recollect he had a constituency, and that constituency the independent and useful class of the community. Mr. Lowry, if indeed it can be said, he was for a moment under a cloud, has redeemed himself, by anxious, labourious, and to a degree effective efforts to represent, the independent men by whom he was returned; and although he was not yet gone to the full point which will satisfy his supporter, he seems to be rapidly progressing to just and manly views of Irish interests. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon has been doing from the beginning of the session. Well, without too soon surrendering ourselves to appearances, and professions, we shall be open to conviction, and if the second Member for Clare goes on a little longer steadily in his late line—even the Pilot, which never was swayed against him by personal feelings, will restore him to favour, and send him again in the list of Irishmen. Even Mr. Wyse seems to have smarted under the angry lash of public opinion; and although a remnant of false pride has prevented his acknowledging error it has at last proved him sensible to its consequences, and that he respects the majesty of the popular voice. First, it was complained of broadly and generally—and the complaint had evidently reached Mr. Wyse's ears—that when Mr. O'Connell was grossly attacked, solely for defending the poor people from the oppressions of the rich, Mr. Wyse was silent. Secondly, it was also observed that Mr. Wyse, in a debate upon the London Police, required as a general principle that all places should support their own police—in ignorance of the fact, that a great portion of the Irish Police Establishment was supported by England, and that the application of his principle, would be injurious to his own constituency. Mr. Peel took instant advantage of the blunder, and Mr. Wyse was unable to retort, by showing that it was British misgovernment which created the necessity for an express of which England, in strict justice, should pay all. Thirdly, Mr. Wyse was also complained of that he played the game of the Minister, by endeavouring prematurely to force the discussion of the Union question. To the first of these charges Mr. Wyse answered, that he could not speak to what was a mere matter of fact between Mr. O'Connell and other persons. The people answered—he could have said at least as much as Mr. Hume, Mr. Rathven, or Colonel O'Grady, who have got the thanks of the country.

The second charge Mr. Wyse has not explained. To the third, he has replied, that he required the discussion of the Union question in compliance with the desires of his constituency. This the Waterford Chronicle asks fairly, and the public voice responds the question—where, when, or what portion of his constituency ever required Mr. Wyse to strangle the question by a premature discussion of it.

Mr. Wyse infuses into the end of the extract of his letter to Mr. Scully a sarcasm against the Irish people, by saying it makes a bad impression at his (the English) side of the water, where they had that it is *pro non morosus*, Irish members are called upon to support. This is a misstatement of the public sentiment. No Irish member of parliament is called upon to support Mr. O'Connell, because he is Mr. O'Connell, but because he is advocating the interests of Ireland, and because, therefore, deserting him is deserting the country. We hope for amendment, and it is with this object we notice the proceedings of Irish members, particularly those returned by the popular voice.—Pilot.

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