





PLACES AND PENSIONS.

It appears that the Motion made last year by the Member for Cumberland, for "an account of all the salaries and pensions paid by Government," has been so far complied with, as to furnish a return so glaringly defective, that Mr. Hume has started in his place in the Hon. House, that this return does not contain more than "three-fourths of the salaries and pensions actually payable out of the pockets of a bankrupt people. If an unfortunate insolvent rendered a fraudulent account, &c. defective return to his creditors, he should pay the penalty of his transgression, by suffering a long imprisonment, or, if the fraud was palpable and of considerable magnitude, he might be criminally prosecuted for the offence. And here have we had a set of public jugglers, disbursing the funds of the national treasury; and when they are called on to account for a certain portion of the public expenditure, they give a defective and fraudulent return, lest the suffering people might be startled at their unprincipled prodigality, at a time that the Empire has been labouring under such enervating distress. The national expenditure, exclusive of the interest of the funded debt, amounts to twenty-one millions sterling, annually, and our present Ministers have commenced their practicable reduction, by taking a few hundreds a-year off a salary, here and increasing the amount of another salary a few hundreds a year there. The fact is, that since they came into office, it will be found, that by applying the simple rules of subtraction and addition to the reductions they have made, and the increase realised by the appointments to new offices, that they have already augmented the weight of the national burthens. The explanation of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is anything but satisfactory. In one and the same breath, he is reported to have told the House of Commons, that the "Ministers intend to abolish all offices, whether high or low, in which no duties are performed," and afterwards to have insisted on the propriety of retaining two notorious sinecures—one, the place of a Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the other the "Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster." This right honourable personage need not lay "the flattering unction to his soul, that the people are to be imposed on by this species of legerdemain. It is not self-adulation, or a draft upon public credulity, for services to be performed hereafter, that will now suffice to propitiate a long-suffering and plundered country. As Whigs, neither himself nor his colleagues have the slightest claim upon public confidence, and it is only by starting from the past with retrenchment and economy, that they will deserve, or can obtain the confidence of the people.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

THEIR PROMISES. To reform the Parliament. To lessen the public expenditure. To abolish useless places. To practise all possible retrenchment. To give an example of the most searching public economy. THEIR PERFORMANCES. They have postponed the reform in Parliament to the Ides of March. They have lessened the public expenditure by two thousand six hundred pounds a year, and they have increased it by twelve thousand pounds a year.

The places which became vacant by the resignation of the late Ministers, and some of which were totally useless, have been all divided amongst the relations of the new Ministers.

They are practising all possible retrenchment by raising an additional military force of six thousand men, which, as no foreign war is apprehended, seems to be a very odd way of practising retrenchment.

And they have given an example of the most searching economy, by voting one hundred thousand pounds to do some mason and stucco work at Windsor, a place that has already cost more than half a million of money!

So much for the beginnings of a Whig Ministry!!!

LIFE OF SWING.

The life of this celebrated hero, whose adventures have recently made so great a noise in England, has been transmitted to us under a Parliamentary envelope from London. Supposing the result of it might gratify our readers, we publish it in this day's Chronicle. The fable is so unwieldy, well imagined, and we are confident that it is a faithful picture of what the English peasantry have long suffered between the Gligaricos, the Game Laws, and the Parsons.

IRISH TOBACCO BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has postponed by Bill to prevent the growth of tobacco in Ireland until the first day the House will meet after recess.

FRESH EDUCATION.

Parliament, Dec. 29.—The seriatim of votes taken at this momentous election contest, which should have been entered upon this day, has been postponed till Friday next.

INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM.

The five Powers have at length resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, on the condition that no member of the present French King's family shall be the King of that country.

A proclamation has been issued by the King of Prussia, for compelling the estates, the meeting of which is to terminate in four weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

Just published, by RICHARD COYNE, Esq. the following standard Works:— HIGHWAYS and BYEWAYS, or the "THEORY and PRACTICE OF LEAST ISSUES. By John Dawson, Esq. of Portlough. Edited by Piers Mahony, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo. bound in vellum. LEG BAIL, or a commentary on the Habeas Corpus Act.—By Patrick Murphy, Esq. Barrister at Law. 1 vol. folio, bound in ass's skin.

The learned author of this work, displays great legal knowledge and seems to be a very acute reasoner. His researches prove that he has been a person of laborious habits, and, although but a young man, this volume shows that he is intimately conversant with all the ancient writers, on civil jurisprudence. His quotations from "The Laws of the Twelve Tables," "The Code of Justinian," and "The Capitularies of Charlemagne," are copiously and judiciously selected; and he has demonstrated, in the most satisfactory manner, that there never can be a return made on a Writ of Habeas Corpus, in a case where the party incarcerated may have been enabled, by any accident, to give "leg bail."

A CURE FOR THE BELLY-ACHE.—A Medical Drama, in one Act, by John Doherty, Esq. late Solicitor-General for Ireland, and now one of his Majesty's Judges in the Court of Common Pleas. ALL THE BLACKGUARDS in Merion-square.—An heroic-comic Poem, by W. B. Mitche, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo. with proof impressions, printed, dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF SIR SAHAWY FRANKLIN, late of Dublin Castle, by David Mahony, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. vellum. The last speeches and dying declarations of twelve Attorneys, who were lately hanged at the New Drop in London, for robbing their clients.

THE DEISTS OF DUNGOON.—A Satirical Poem, by John M. Carthy, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo. Dedicated to Mr. Andrew Roche.

GENTLE BANQUET.—A Pastoral, in imitation of Shenstone, by a Dublin Loyalist of 1798.—The following extract from this work, will induce the reader to form a correct opinion of the Author's talents:— My boys were all furnished with gold, Its tinkling of made my heart glad; But now I'm quite beggar'd and old, And they're empty, which makes me so wail.

When Tom Branghall's nine muses shone bright, When the love that my bold heroes bore, To gold earnings was all my d. g. t. THE STATESMAN'S VAIN MEG, with an ample vindication of those Whig Economists who in effecting all practical retrenchment, never forget to take care of number one. By Spring Rice, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo.

ELECTION BY WHOLESALE.—A supplementary treatise to Finlay's "Landlord and Tenant." By Charles Doyle, late of the City of Dublin, Merchant Tailor, and Milliner-maker. 1 vol. 4to. dedicated, by permission, to Richard Challenger, of Coolish Park, in the county of Wicklow. An apology for the Wellington Pastoral, which compared the Ex-Dictator to Cyrus; written in imitation of Tertullian's Apology for the primitive Christians. By Richard Coyne, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo. dedicated, without permission, to the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle.

THE DUBUITS' GIRDLE, showing how the roughest coward may obtain a character for courage and go to sleep in a whole skin, by insulting any man who is known to be a conscientious enemy to duelling, by Tom R. Dawson, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. in one's skin. Dedicated to Sir H. Hardinge, and several other political heroes.

Historical Memoirs of the Civil Wars in Ireland, by Dr. Curry, Rector of Frol, W. Conway, Esq. with a new preface and an apology for the Editor's tergiversation. 1 vol. 8vo.

THE DANGEROUS PRINTERS The Printers of Warsaw, like those of Paris, assisted, and in some instances led on their fellow-citizens against the Russian mercenaries of the government. The consequence was, that the Warsaw State Gazette did not appear on the 30th, ult. but after the Russians had been completely routed over the Vistula, the Printers returned quite soberly to their Offices, on the morning of the 1st of December, and resumed the State Gazette.

REMOVED SEAT IN THE MINISTRY. Losses.—Ten years—there are very general rumors in town today that there has been a split in the Ministry on the great question of Reform. It is said that Lord Althorp, the Lord Chancellor, and some other members of the Ministry are not satisfied with the extent to which the Premier desires to limit it. There will, however, be ample time for them to make up their quarrel during the recess, and it is thought they will have the wisdom of seeing the necessity of doing so. The adjournment of the House will be on the 31st of February.—(Continued of the Rights.)

The Morning Herald says:—It is rumored that there is a division in the Cabinet. A difference has arisen, we are told, between Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, the latter wishing to carry Parliamentary reform and retrenchment much farther than is agreeable to the taste of the Noble Premier. If we could not rightly, Lord Althorp hinted a few days ago that he expected to be deserted by the greater part of those with whom he had been connected all his life. It is to be hoped, however, that there is no truth in this report, or, if there be, that the usual understanding will not be followed by any serious consequences.

A curious order has been issued by the French Government to the Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian Refugees, to leave Paris, and to withdraw to distant departments assigned for a residence.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: WATERFORD MARKETS, T. Friday, Dec. 23. (Selling Market) Flour, per cwt. 22 1/2; Wheat, per bushel 11 1/2; Barley, per bushel 10 1/2; Oats, per bushel 8 1/2; Potatoes, per cwt. 12 1/2; Butter, per cwt. 18 1/2; Eggs, per dozen 10 1/2; Hides, per cwt. 15 1/2; Tallow, per cwt. 12 1/2; Soap, per cwt. 10 1/2; Lard, per cwt. 14 1/2; Pork, per cwt. 16 1/2; Bacon, per cwt. 18 1/2; Beef, per cwt. 14 1/2; Mutton, per cwt. 16 1/2; Lamb, per cwt. 14 1/2; Chickens, per cwt. 12 1/2; Ducks, per cwt. 10 1/2; Geese, per cwt. 12 1/2; Turkeys, per cwt. 14 1/2; Poultry, per cwt. 10 1/2; Fish, per cwt. 12 1/2; Game, per cwt. 10 1/2; Vegetables, per cwt. 12 1/2; Fruit, per cwt. 10 1/2; Cattle, per cwt. 12 1/2; Swine, per cwt. 10 1/2; Horses, per cwt. 12 1/2; Carriages, per cwt. 10 1/2; Furniture, per cwt. 12 1/2; Drapery, per cwt. 10 1/2; Cloth, per cwt. 12 1/2; Linen, per cwt. 10 1/2; Woollen, per cwt. 12 1/2; Silks, per cwt. 10 1/2; Lace, per cwt. 12 1/2; Ribbons, per cwt. 10 1/2; Hats, per cwt. 12 1/2; Shoes, per cwt. 10 1/2; Boots, per cwt. 12 1/2; 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day rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighbouring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence.

The crowds, though pressed back by the military almost as far as the quays, were still congregating and shouting, and receiving recruits from the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Marceau. This news having reached the headquarters of the staff at the Luxembourg, Count Montalivet, the minister of the Interior, immediately repaired to General Lafayette, and his staff, who were then with him in the gardens of the Luxembourg, to consult upon the immediate removal of the prisoners to their old quarters at Vincennes.

Count Montalivet then at once decided upon their removal, declaring, that as Minister of the Interior, he was ready to take the whole responsibility upon himself, and he instantly sent an express to General Daumessnil to be ready forthwith for the reception of his old guests, and to have all the lamps in the passages of the Castle lighted.

An extraordinary Diet is to be convoked at Berna to regulate the affairs of the Swiss Confederation. A circular, dated 7th December, has appeared, which states the three objects which are to occupy the Diet. First, to re-establish order in the Cantons in a state of trouble; second, to take measures to protect the friendly relations between the Cantons; third, the urgent necessity to take a respectable attitude, and preserve the Swiss neutrality from being violated.

The following is in the *Courier de P. A.*—A letter from Port de Beauvois states that the Piedmontese army consists of 60,000 men, and were disposed to join the French. The fort of Barrand is being armed. Arrows continue to take place in Savoy, and the frontiers are lined with troops.

A letter from Warsaw of the 7th December says, we have just received the central intelligence that the Russian General Wolow, who is in Lithuania with 50,000 men, has assumed the white cockade, and that he is on his way to Warsaw to assist the Poles. The inscription was spreading in Posen, consisting of six vessels, twelve frigates, and other small craft in proportion, is said to have been ordered from this port. Report makes its destination to watch the Russian fleet.

The march of Russian troops towards the Duchy of Posen is incessant.

COUNTY REVOLUTION AT GHENT. BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (three o'clock).—There has been a great commotion at Ghent. The Grand dukes have seized the occasion of the election of the Burgomasters and Burgesses to effect a counter-revolutionary movement, which they were able to accomplish the more easily, as there are but very few Belgian troops on that side. Money has been largely distributed amongst the many troops who rushed in a body to prevent the election.

At 10 o'clock, however, the sentence was read to the prisoners by a huisser of the Court of Peers. They received it with perfect calmness and resignation.

You are aware that the deliberations of the Court of Peers are secret, but I can tell you that only one voice was raised with the word not guilty generally; there were 141 voices raised for the sentence which was passed; 26 were for mitigating that sentence against Chantelauze and the De Rancville.

It was remarked with surprise by every body in the Court of Peers, that no allusion had been made by Counsel to the letter which Charles X. was said to have written, taking the whole responsibility of the ordinances on himself.

M. de Prater is going into voluntary exile with his mother to Paris.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Shares, Bonds, and other financial data. Includes entries like 'Bank Stock', '3 1/2% Co. 701', 'Do. do. do.', etc.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

The London Journals of Saturday (inclusive) have been received—the following are extracts:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Wednesday, December 22.

This morning we received Brussels Papers to the 20th instant. In the National Congress, on the 17th instant, it was stated that 14,000 inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg had protested against the pretensions of King William to separate that province from Brussels.

It is reported in these papers that a brisk campaign was heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Flushing. The King of Holland has accepted the armistice; two Commissioners are to be appointed on the side of Belgium and of Holland, and two on the part of the five Allied Powers.

The French Papers state that the Polish Dictator, Chlopceki, has ordered, on pain of death, that no invasion of the neighbouring States should take place.

Letters from Berlin, of the 14th of December, state, that the order for assembling a Prussian army on the frontiers of Poland, is considered to be under the command of General Grieseman.

They write from Navarin, of the 11th of November, that several suspected vessels have appeared in the Archipelago, and that some merchant vessels have been plundered, and their crews massacred.

Accounts from Brussels mention that three Members of the Congress are going to Paris to make some commercial and political arrangements for Belgium, and the Journal of Commerce of Antwerp says, that General Chasse has left that City for Holland.

An extraordinary Diet is to be convoked at Berna to regulate the affairs of the Swiss Confederation. A circular, dated 7th December, has appeared, which states the three objects which are to occupy the Diet. First, to re-establish order in the Cantons in a state of trouble; second, to take measures to protect the friendly relations between the Cantons; third, the urgent necessity to take a respectable attitude, and preserve the Swiss neutrality from being violated.

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We have received accounts from Paris up to nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, being four hours later than those received by the express, which state that the capital was gradually becoming more tranquil, and the people hourly more reconciled to the sentence passed on the Ex-Ministers.—*Sun of Friday.*

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3. Inviolability of the Polish territory, and the withdrawing of the Lithuanian army stationed about Bialystock and Bessaz, under General Rom. 4. The exchange of prisoners.

London, Friday, Dec. 21.

This morning we received the main Papers to the 17th instant, but they contain nothing of material interest. There is another article from the Polish journals. It states that no intelligence has been received of the Lithuanian army, nor of the fate of Prince Constantine or his faithful troops (amounting to 2000 men), as the Vistula was frozen over, and the passage across it very difficult. This article states that private letters describe Warsaw as being in a state of excitement, and a prey to the excesses of a licentious population. From the 20th of November to the 1st instant, The Comandante-in-Chief (Chlopceki), opposed, amidst imminent and personal danger, the dreadful anarchy which reigned, and saved the Ross of many general and civil officers of rank. All this, however, we were prepared for; it is the consequence of conditions of the determined character of that of Poland. Scores for 100,000 men were found in the arsenal, when it was seized. The rest of the article only describes what was previously known.

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We rejoice to learn, by the accounts which have been received up to the noon of Thursday, that tranquillity is restored in Paris. The patriotism of the youth of the Polytechnic School, combined with the prompt energy of the King, and the forbearance of the National Guards, have succeeded in rescuing France from anarchy.

We have just received, by an express which left Paris at mid-day on Thursday, all the Morning Journals of that date, and private letters from our correspondent. The King, on Wednesday night, went forth among the people, and appears to have made upon them an impression quite favourable to the restoration of the public tranquillity of his capital, which appears during the three previous days to have been seriously threatened.

Prince Polignac and his fellow-officers are to be confined in the fortress of Ha, in Picardy. There, as well as at Vincennes, this unhappy man has been for years a captive.

There is no news whatever this morning from Poland or Russia.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON FRIDAY. CITY, Haverley, Dec. 22, 1850. The citizens look upon the success of the French Ministers only so far as respects the 18th of the 19th Dec. to quiet the mind of the people, and the only object, considered, and to the general opinion in favour of the compromise, the latter rather for the sake of the stability of both countries, there is a general more firmness in the Money Market, but the only advance in prices. Consols closed at 82, and are now 82 1/2. Railway Bills and India Bonds are unchanged. Bank Stock, 100.

In the Foreign Market, French 5 per cent. 10; Spanish, 14; Portuguese, 20; Brazil, 20.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT—REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.

Bristol, Dec. 22, 1850.

I write in great haste to convey to you the important information that I have this morning learned from a quarter on which reliance may be placed, that a distinguished character, holding high rank in the Spanish army, and who has taken an active interest in the late memorable revolutions of France and Belgium, starts this day in the *North Channel*, steamer, on his way from London to Waterford. Various rumours, some of them, I am sure, malicious, are about us as to the object of his visit to Ireland. This, however, may be corrected by his frequently reverting to these revolutions in terms of praise as regards France and Belgium, and of comparative censure regarding Ireland. At all events, I know it to be ascertained with confidence, that Government keep a watchful eye on the movements of the individual in question.

[We have made inquiry, and find that a distinguished character, such as that referred to in the communication of our private correspondent, did arrive in this city by the *North Channel* on last Saturday, but we feel convinced that the rumours relative to the object of his visit are totally groundless.]

STAMP ACT.

Lord Althorpe has intimated that it is intended to bring forward the Stamp Act which was before the house last year.

CATHOLIC RESISTANCE.

Mr. D. Bessaz intends to bring in a Bill to empower Catholic Bishops in Ireland to accept contributions in aid of lands for the purpose of building chapels thereon, or for other charitable purposes.

TITHES SYSTEM.

Mr. Harne has given notice, that after the recess he will bring the subject of the tithes system under the consideration of the House with a view to a fair examination and adjustment.

St. John, Thomas Wynn, Esq. M.P. for the County of Tipperary, arrived from London, at his residence on the Mall in this city.

Several of the English letters have been conveyed. The sentence is generally transporting for him. Against some sentences of death has been recorded. Merit, the outrageous contumace.

The garrison of Cork has been increased to six thousand men; three thousand conscripts have been sent thither to complete the number.

REFORM MEETING IN DUNGARVAN.

When we invite public attention to the proceedings of this very important meeting, the particulars of which were reported in our last, we do it not for the purpose of reiterating those well-merited eulogies which some of these gentlemen who attended the meeting, have had already bestowed on them by the *Waterford Chronicle*, even though we believe that honest and unbiassed praise is the unquestioned right of the faithful public servant, for, in ninety cases out of one hundred, he receives no other reward from his country. It is for the purpose of reading a moral and political lecture to those ill-landed politicians who, both in England and Ireland, are known to be averse to every species of Parliamentary Reform, that we recur to the meeting of last Tuesday, and we would address ourselves to that world of soundness, which is the uniform and unvarying characteristic of men, who never can be convinced that public justice ought to be rendered to the people, until you convince them that the refusal of it may not only endanger that political power which they possess, but also the very superstructure on which is based the foundation of their personal fortunes. These observations will be considered particularly suitable to the subject which occupied the Reformers assembled at Dungarvan, when we state that we have just seen a letter from a Member of the House of Commons, in which he declares his conviction, in the most unequivocal terms, that the Tories, aided by the ex-Dictator, are determined to make a stand against the Ministers in the House of Lords on the question of Reform, and that he "seriously apprehends the Ministers will be beaten." Now, who will not be convinced of Reform, by the numerous appeals made by some of the higher ranks in England and Ireland to their sense of justice—or, by the arguments addressed to their understandings by the mercantile and trading classes—or, by the clamours and complaints of a deeply suffering population, must rely on the force of other arguments than those dictated by truth to meet these arguments propounded by the advocates of reason and justice. If the influence of that rank, interest, and character, which have been congregated at the different meetings in England as well as the City and County of Waterford, is to be met by a repulsive "No" from the Tory Oligarchy of the Empire, instead of having conceded to it that indispensable change in the national representation which is now sought for by every class but that oligarchy, let it answer to God and the country, and to posterity, for those consequences which will be as inevitably destructive of that oligarchical power as that oligarchical power has been confessedly ruinous to the interests of both the people and the monarchy.

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ATTEMPTS NOW MAKING IN IRELAND TO REKINDLE THE EMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DISCORD.

It is to us a most disagreeable but an essential duty, to be obliged to inform our readers that attempts are making to alienate the middle and lower classes of Protestants from the great cause of Ireland, and from the society of their Catholic countrymen. On a former occasion we were made acquainted with the doings of certain worthies in Dublin, and in the North of Ireland, for the encouragement of vagabond idlers, who it was said were only to watch the notions of the Irish peasantry, but whose ostensible employment actually, was to be the seduction of the lower orders from their allegiance to the Government, that a case might be made out sufficiently strong to justify the plundering of the entire kingdom under the ban of an Injunction Act. Our readers will remember that the *Waterford Chronicle* was the first Journal in Ireland, at that time, to warn the poor Irish against the machinations of suspicious travellers, as there were "spies abroad," and since then there have been three cases exhibited in different parts of Ireland, of such a nature as fully to bear out in the suspicions we at that time expressed, as well as to prove the extreme correctness of the source from whence we derived the information. In collaboration of what the *Pilot*, in a late number, has mentioned, we have to state that in a County not very remote from the County of Waterford, there have been great exertions recently made to detach the honest, patriotic, and unsuspecting Protestants of the middle and poor class, from the political ranks of their Catholic countrymen, which they had joined for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the Act of Union. And from what description of men in society, do our readers imagine, have these apostles of discord been selected? From amongst the agents of rack-rent landlords, and absentee, and some of the resident Protestant clergy! That men whose most meritorious occupation, hitherto, has been the doering of the poor, should embark in a private crusade against all that is liberal and philanthropic in the land, ought not to surprise the people. Should that people succeed by their firmness and union, "O'Connell's occupation's gone" for those burpees. The per centage on the rack-rent—the annual present from the paper tenant—the grand jury jobber's portion of the plundered county—the importance of the ignorant or partizan magistrate, would be all swallowed up in the great vortex of national regeneration.—It is not, therefore, surprising that those men should risk the loss of what little character they have, by assuming the functions of social incendiaries; for let it be remembered, that when Christ was preached in Ephesus, the silversmiths, who decided the loss of their trade by the subversion of idolatry, cried out to the multitude, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and thereby succeeded in raising a formidable riot against the teachers of Christianity. These firebrands, with, probably, less religion than the silversmiths at Ephesus, are impelled by the very same motive that actuated the Ephesians. They fear that they shall lose a shrine at which they have hitherto paid their devotions, and which ought to be called the shrine of Misdo.

When we invite public attention to the proceedings of this very important meeting, the particulars of which were reported in our last, we do it not for the purpose of reiterating those well-merited eulogies which some of these gentlemen who attended the meeting, have had already bestowed on them by the *Waterford Chronicle*, even though we believe that honest and unbiassed praise is the unquestioned right of the faithful public servant, for, in ninety cases out of one hundred, he receives no other reward from his country. It is for the purpose of reading a moral and political lecture to those ill-landed politicians who, both in England and Ireland, are known to be averse to every species of Parliamentary Reform, that we recur to the meeting of last Tuesday, and we would address ourselves to that world of soundness, which is the uniform and unvarying characteristic of men, who never can be convinced that public justice ought to be rendered to the people, until you convince them that the refusal of it may not only endanger that political power which they possess, but also the very superstructure on which is based the foundation of their personal fortunes. These observations will be considered particularly suitable to the subject which occupied the Reformers assembled at Dungarvan, when we state that we have just seen a letter from a Member of the House of Commons, in which he declares his conviction, in the most unequivocal terms, that the Tories, aided by the ex-Dictator, are determined to make a stand against the Ministers in the House of Lords on the question of Reform, and that he "seriously apprehends the Ministers will be beaten." Now, who will not be convinced of Reform, by the numerous appeals made by some of the higher ranks in England and Ireland to their sense of justice—or, by the arguments addressed to their understandings by the mercantile and trading classes—or, by the clamours and complaints of a deeply suffering population, must rely on the force of other arguments than those dictated by truth to meet these arguments propounded by the advocates of reason and justice. If the influence of that rank, interest, and character, which have been congregated at the different meetings in England as well as the City and County of Waterford, is to be met by a repulsive "No" from the Tory Oligarchy of the Empire, instead of having conceded to it that indispensable change in the national representation which is now sought for by every class but that oligarchy, let it answer to God and the country, and to posterity, for those consequences which will be as inevitably destructive of that oligarchical power as that oligarchical power has been confessedly ruinous to the interests of both the people and the monarchy.

London, Friday, Dec. 21.

This morning we received the main Papers to the 17th instant, but they contain nothing of material interest. There is another article from the Polish journals. It states that no intelligence has been received of the Lithuanian army, nor of the fate of Prince Constantine or his faithful troops (amounting to 2000 men), as the Vistula was frozen over, and the passage across it very difficult. This article states that private letters describe Warsaw as being in a state of excitement, and a prey to the excesses of a licentious population. From the 20th of November to the 1st instant, The Comandante-in-Chief (Chlopceki), opposed, amidst imminent and personal danger, the dreadful anarchy which reigned, and saved the Ross of many general and civil officers of rank. All this, however, we were prepared for; it is the consequence of conditions of the determined character of that of Poland. Scores for 100,000 men were found in the arsenal, when it was seized. The rest of the article only describes what was previously known.

We have received Brussels papers to the 22d instant. The Princess of Orange and her family are coming to London.

The Journal of Antwerp says, "According to a letter from Flushing of the 17th, permission has at length been given by General Coblos for the foreign vessels bound to Antwerp and Ghent to go to Ostend, and several of them have taken advantage of this permission."

The Journal de la Belgique states, that by an error of the Press, it announced, that the whole of the project of law relative to the Senate had been rejected, whereas, it should have been adopted by a majority of 112 to 65.

The National Congress, in its sitting of the 20th, commenced the discussion of the 2d Chapter of the Constitution of the Belgians and their rights.

Some slight disturbances arose in Ghent lately, but they were soon put down.

We rejoice to learn, by the accounts which have been received up to the noon of Thursday, that tranquillity is restored in Paris. The patriotism of the youth of the Polytechnic School, combined with the prompt energy of the King, and the forbearance of the National Guards, have succeeded in rescuing France from anarchy.

We have just received, by an express which left Paris at mid-day on Thursday, all the Morning Journals of that date, and private letters from our correspondent. The King, on Wednesday night, went forth among the people, and appears to have made upon them an impression quite favourable to the restoration of the public tranquillity of his capital, which appears during the three previous days to have been seriously threatened.

Prince Polignac and his fellow-officers are to be confined in the fortress of Ha, in Picardy. There, as well as at Vincennes, this unhappy man has been for years a captive.

There is no news whatever this morning from Poland or Russia.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON FRIDAY. CITY, Haverley, Dec. 22, 1850. The citizens look upon the success of the French Ministers only so far as respects the 18th of the 19th Dec. to quiet the mind of the people, and the only object, considered, and to the general opinion in favour of the compromise, the latter rather for the sake of the stability of both countries, there is a general more firmness in the Money Market, but the only advance in prices. Consols closed at 82, and are now 82 1/2. Railway Bills and India Bonds are unchanged. Bank Stock, 100.

In the Foreign Market, French 5 per cent. 10; Spanish, 14; Portuguese, 20; Brazil, 20.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT—REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.

Bristol, Dec. 22, 1850.

I write in great haste to convey to you the important information that I have this morning learned from a quarter on which reliance may be placed, that a distinguished character, holding high rank in the Spanish army, and who has taken an active interest in the late memorable revolutions of France and Belgium, starts this day in the *North Channel*, steamer, on his way from London to Waterford. Various rumours, some of them, I am sure, malicious, are about us as to the object of his visit to Ireland. This, however, may be corrected by his frequently reverting to these revolutions in terms of praise as regards France and Belgium, and of comparative censure regarding Ireland. At all events, I know it to be ascertained with confidence, that Government keep a watchful eye on the movements of the individual in question.

[We have made inquiry, and find that a distinguished character, such as that referred to in the communication of our private correspondent, did arrive in this city by the *North Channel* on last Saturday, but we feel convinced that the rumours relative to the object of his visit are totally groundless.]

STAMP ACT.

Lord Althorpe has intimated that it is intended to bring forward the Stamp Act which was before the house last year.

CATHOLIC RESISTANCE.

Mr. D. Bessaz intends to bring in a Bill to empower Catholic Bishops in Ireland to accept contributions in aid of lands for the purpose of building chapels thereon, or for other charitable purposes.

TITHES SYSTEM.

Mr. Harne has given notice, that after the recess he will bring the subject of the tithes system under the consideration of the House with a view to a fair examination and adjustment.

St. John, Thomas Wynn, Esq. M.P. for the County of Tipperary, arrived from London, at his residence on the Mall in this city.

Several of the English letters have been conveyed. The sentence is generally transporting for him. Against some sentences of death has been recorded. Merit, the outrageous contumace.

The garrison of Cork has been increased to six thousand men; three thousand conscripts have been sent thither to complete the number.

KILKENNY ANTI-UNION MEETING.

To the Editor of the *Tipperary Free Press*.

Sir—A meeting of the people of the town and neighbourhood of Kilkenny, was this day held in the Parish Chapel, for the purpose (according to the requisition) of considering the propriety of adopting a petition for a repeal of the Union.—The respectable Parish Priest, the Reverend Mr. Flanagan, after giving a half consent for the use of the Chapel, retired; but the Chair was ably filled by the able and Rev. Mr. Noyden. The Chapel was crowded to excess by the wealthy and influential portion of the people of this town, and extensive parish, and several Protestant gentlemen of rank and respectability in the town and neighbourhood, attended. A petition was agreed to, and several resolutions passed, which are intended for publication in your independent Journal. One resolution I remarked, placing the petition in the hands of Mr. Wynn for presentation with an earnest request that he would support its prayer; and if he did not feel it expedient so to do, calling on him to hand it over to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for presentation. This resolution I consider important, as I think it will tend to fix Mr. Wynn in the opinion of his constituents—many of whom were present at this meeting, and evinced great anxiety for its adoption.—Much is said at present for and against Mr. Wynn; but I think if such a resolution were generally adopted, it would bring him to avow himself for or against this important question. Mr. Wynn did not go into Parliament without pledges. I attended the progress of his election, and often heard him pledge himself to attend to the wants and wishes of his constituents, nine-tenths of whom, I am convinced, are sensitively alive and anxious for a native and resident Legislature, such as existed prior to the Union.