



REPEAL OF THE UNION—MEETING AT SPITALFIELD'S MARKET.

Pursuant to a requisition, to which upwards of two hundred names were attached, the united parishes of St. Nicholas Without, St. Luke's, and the Dean's Liberties, met upon Friday last, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament for the above objects.

At half-past two, Mr. Lawrence Finn was called to the chair, and Mr. Michael Carroll was appointed secretary.

Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, in proposing the first resolution, said, that there was an usage as old as Eoip "that every man does his own business best," and what was true with respect to man individually, applied with equal force to states and nations. Those countries have ever prospered that framed their own laws, their own commerce, and that have watched over their own interests; but as soon as they voluntarily committed to others the management of their affairs, of which it was wrested from them by force or fraud, from that moment they began to decline in prosperity, and the annihilation of their trade followed. (Hear, hear.) It was even thus with regard to the Union, and with respect to the promises liberally bestowed by the framers of it, they might say in the words of Seneca to the nightingale, "vos et gratias agitis." Were those promises made in mockery for the purpose of adding insult to injury; English capital was to flow in upon them like the shower of gold upon Danes; language would be exhausted in recouducing the sad falsification of those delusions; but let them inquire what were the evils that followed in the wake of this measure, he would answer as the epithet of Wren did St. Paul's—'Circumspice.' Mr. Fitzpatrick here went into a review of the consequences of the Union, and ridiculed the conduct of those timorous politicians whose nerves were alarmed at agitation. It might be bad if there were no abuses to remedy; but like the fire-bell at midnight, it disturbed their sleep that they might not be burned in their beds. (Cheers.) Those time-serving Catholics, who thought whatever came from court was correct, and that nothing done by ministers was wrong, who, although they felt injustice, disguised their feelings, were like the French marquis who fell from a balcony at Versailles, and as it was court etiquette that nothing unfortunate should be mentioned in the King's presence, replied to his Majesty's inquiry "was he hurt?" Test a contractor, Sir, men united frequently for a bad purpose with a desperate fidelity to each other.—Let them do so, on the contrary, for a noble, and a good, and a virtuous purpose; let there be a combination of all creeds, and repeal of the Union must follow. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Fitzpatrick seconded the resolution.—They met there by sufferance, their liberties were suspended at a Viceroy's nod, and what the monarch of those realms dare not attempt, his lieutenant with perfect impunity accomplished.—Notwithstanding all this, they were seated with silence. He but once addressed an assembly of his countrymen, and most willingly relapsed into his original obscurity. For years his lips were sealed, and he waited patiently, for the advantage promised to be conferred on the country by those who declared that they would uphold the Union at all hazards; but lest it should be mistaken for acquiescence in his country's degradation, he would sing the claim of silence from him, and never should be heard of again with factuality.

A position was here read and adopted, after which there was a general call for Mr. Rutven. Mr. Rutven said he felt it to be his duty to attend the meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of a large and respectable portion of his constituents. It was his duty to listen to the expression of their feelings and wishes, that he might be able to speak to them, in another place, and he would, as long as he could, represent those feelings, which were due not only to Ireland but to themselves in particular. (Cheers.) He regretted the absence of Mr. O'Connell for many reasons, and he did it the more, because his honest, and learned, and patriotic colleague could give utterance to his (Mr. O's) sentiments more powerfully and better than he could himself. (Cheers.) Never could man show more devotion in the cause of his country, than did Mr. O'Connell. (Cheers.) He (Mr. R.) was perfectly aware that the Repeal question was too well understood by every one who heard him, and had been too ably advocated by persons fully competent to undertake its discussion, for him to trespass on the time of the meeting, by advertising at any length to the topic. He would only say that they could not expect that the interests of Ireland could be half so well consulted by a British parliament, as they could be by a parliament were sitting in College-green. (Cheers.) It was the duty of a constituency to watch over the conduct of representatives; and he hoped he should always merit the confidence of those who entrusted their interests to his care.—The honourable gentleman sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. Lawless next came forward, and, in an eloquent speech, during which he was frequently cheered, quoted several passages from Basterly's work, to show the progressive decrease of trade and manufactures since the Union.

A young gentleman, whose name we could not ascertain, occupied the attention of the meeting for a considerable time.

In the midst of his speech a deafening cheer, which burst from the crowd without, announced the arrival of Mr. O'Connell. The hon. and learned gentleman immediately made his way to the platform, and when the gentleman had concluded, rose to address the meeting. Mr. O'Connell said, he had felt uneasy during the early part of the day, but he should not be able to attend their meeting, and he was delighted that he was not disappointed. He had just come from Kells, where he had to announce to them the gratifying fact that he was surrounded by 30,000 well-wishers. (Loud cheering.) He probably saw 50,000 or 60,000 men during the day in Kells, but at least 30,000 were about him shouting for Repeal. (Cheers.) The cheering was so loud that he was astonished they had not heard it, and he was exceedingly glad that they were making such a very good echo to it in Spitalfields. (Loud cheering.) The men of Meath had deter-

mined to petition parliament for the abolition of tithes and the repeal of the Union. Some of the government papers said that they should not have 20,000 signatures in favor of Repeal; but he expected from 60,000 to 100,000 from Meath alone. (Loud and continued cheering.) This was, in truth, a national question, and no man was an Irishman that was not a Repealer. Let men call themselves what they would, they were not Irishmen if they were not Repealers. (Cheers.) The people of Meath were equally unanimous about tithes; they were determined that what was justice in England should be justice in Ireland. Mr. Poulter Thompson, in his speech to his constituents at Manchester, said that it was but just and reasonable that the Dissenters, who derived no benefit from the church establishment, should not be compelled to contribute to its support. What the Protestant Dissenters complain of the Catholics of Ireland do also—they derive no benefit from a church establishment; but the moment this point was taken up for Ireland, the Morning Chronicle says, "Oh! that is another question altogether; we mean to do justice to Englishmen, but not to Irishmen." What benefit did they receive from the rector of Narraghmore in that parish? He was not known amongst them at all. (Cries of "He is not; we never see his face.") And as for his praying, they were able to pray for themselves; and he was sure they would pray an additional rosary to get rid of minister's money altogether. (Laughter and cheers.) A gentleman had just pointed his attention to a paragraph in one of the morning papers—(Mr. O'Connell read it to the meeting.)—It contained an account of the seizure of some fitches of bacon, the property of a poor man, named Sullivan, in Temple-bar, for minister's money. He would like to know what value poor Sullivan got for his fitches of bacon. (Laughter.) Addressing the people of Meath the day before he had put the question to them thus—"If a man went to a farmer or manufacturer, and demanded a week's wages—" for what? "the farmer would naturally say, "you did not work for me—did you?" "No; I did not, to be sure; but then I worked for your neighbor." (Laughter.) The person, in the same manner, did not work for them; but then he worked for their neighbors. (Continued laughter.) Was that honest? was it fair? Would not the farmer give the fellow a kick for his impudence; and is it not fit that the system should be put an end to?—They would pay their own clergy—the Dissenters would pay theirs. Let every sect do so. He had heard of a gentleman, with whom a fellow, not very respectable, wished to shake hands. His reply was, "Let every man shake his own hand." (Loud laughter.) In the same manner should every sect pay its own clergy. In Meath, the farmers put their shoulders to the wheel. They selected two honest representatives, and refused the sordidness of the aristocracy. This was what the men of Meath did; and was it not pleasant for him to look in their honest faces? He spent a merry and cheerful evening with them. They had with them the representatives of their choice—they had the son of Henry Grattan, who achieved the independence of '82; and they had the son of another man who was about to achieve a better thing for them, and who would never relax his efforts to obtain it. (Loud and long continued cheering.) On the 30th of this month he would be in London with his family. In his own circumscribed circle several tradesmen would sustain a loss by his departure; he would then have no longer the pleasure of leaving money with the Irish butcher and baker; he would have to transfer it to the Saxon. It might be bad taste, but he would bring over with him everything Irish that he could possibly carry. Spring Rice had attempted to show that Ireland had grown prosperous since the Union. (A voice in the crowd—"He lies.") That was a hard word; but he (Mr. O'Connell) was too polite to contradict him. He would leave it as the word of him who had spoken it, not as his; but he at the same time called on him to take notice that he did not contradict him. (Cheers and laughter.) The time of Repeal was spreading throughout the country. He solemnly declared that not one half of the anxiety that was excited by the agitation of this question, existed about Catholic emancipation. He remembered that at that time it was said the question would not succeed, because he abused the enemy too much; yet he continued to abuse them, until he defeated them with their help, but he then forgave them, and never abused them since. Mr. O'Connell recommended the people to stick together, and to refrain from all secret societies, or illegal oaths, which he told them (as he felt it his duty as a lawyer to do) subjected them in Ireland, though not in England, to the penalty of transportation. (Hear.) He would bring on the question of Repeal as soon as possible after Easter. (Hear.) Mr. O'Connell related an anecdote about Lord Castlereagh's efforts in accomplishing the Union. He said that 27,000 in money, and the power of appointing several high and emolumentary posts, had been promised to those who would vote for the Union. Lord Castlereagh visited one member, whose name he (Mr. O'Connell) would not mention, who had been confined to his bed at the time with gout, and whom he wanted to vote for that measure. After Lord Castlereagh explained his purpose, the gentleman declared he would, if possible, go to the house, and expose the nefarious offer which had been made to him; upon which his lordship said, if he did, he (Lord Castlereagh) would declare there, upon his honor, that the entire estate was false. (Cries of "Oh! ah!") He next complimented his colleague, Mr. Rutven, in very laudatory terms, and adverted to the pamphlet, "Repeal, or No Repeal," which he regretted he had not time to call to his house for, before he attended the meeting. He said that the question of emancipation had been postponed 28 years, and that the government owed him a balance of years to that amount on the transaction. (Cheers and laughter.) Emancipation had been wrong from the Duke of Wellington by the Catholic Association. (Hear.) The Honourable Gentleman then alluded to the corporation reform, which, he said, would take place in a short time, and concluded his eloquent and impressive speech by expressing a wish that every one who then heard him would

REPEAL OF THE UNION—COMMERCIAL CLERKS.

On Sunday there was a meeting held in the Corn-Exchange of the commercial clerks of Dublin. The object of the meeting was to petition parliament for a repeal of the Union. The hour settled for the chair being taken was two o'clock, but so crowded were the rooms before the admission. Even the stairs leading up to the great room of the Corn-Exchange were filled up with a dense mass of people, and it was not until struggling for an hour and a half that the reporter for this paper was able to gain admission into the room. We regret to say, that by the time he could obtain a place near to the speakers, several admirable speeches had been delivered, especially one delivered by Mr. Powell that was equally apposite and excellent as regarded the points to be discussed. Mr. NUGENT was in the Chair.

Mr. T. J. Kehoe acted as secretary. Mr. O'Connell, after several resolutions had been moved and seconded, rose to address those assembled; in consequence of a vote of thanks having been passed to him, thanking him for attending the meeting. After alluding to that and other topics, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say—there is a borough which has now become vacant in Ireland—that is the borough of Dunganvar. I speak with regret of the gentleman who filled that borough. He was an Englishman—he had no business with Ireland, but he was sent there by another Englishman, the Duke of Devonshire. (Hear, hear.) The Honourable Mr. Lamb is dead. Peace be to his remains! "I was not with the dead," he had no reason for quarrelling with him when he was living but this—he was an Englishman, and he wished to maintain the domination of his country. I was an Irishman, and I contended for the liberty of mine. (Hear and cheers.) The borough of Dunganvar is vacant. What I now say will be read within 48 hours in Dunganvar. (Hear.) I ask the people of Dunganvar will they send one of the base Whigs to represent them—they will send one of the prosecuting Whigs to represent them? (Hear.) The worst feature of the Whigs in Ireland is, that they are a prosecuting government. (Hear.) They have, too, employed the worst of their energies as aid-camps to aid them in those prosecutions. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The people should not, on those prosecuting Whigs, and the people of Dunganvar will, I am sure, assist Ireland in doing so. Put out the prosecuting Whigs; will be posted in a few days on every wall in Dunganvar. They will have a candidate. I pledge myself from this spot, as will be an honest and consistent, and an avowed Repealer. (Cheers.) Why do I introduce this subject? Because, if you will permit me, I mean to propose a resolution respecting it. It may be said I am not a commercial clerk. I deny it. I am a commercial clerk. Ireland is my master, and I write a good deal for it. (Cheers and laughter.) The latter department belongs to me. I even manage the foreign correspondence; and you may have seen some of my foreign correspondence in the "familiar epistle," to Friend Peace. (Cheers and laughter.) I trust that the people of Dunganvar will regard with abhorrence one of the prosecuting Whigs; (Cheers.) Within forty-eight hours the people of Dunganvar will hear our opinion. They will know what I have said.—The fishermen of Dunganvar know their work.—They are a hardy, a brave, an honest, and a bold race of men. They will, I think, listen to my advice, and they will, I am certain, hunt out the slippery eels of the present prosecuting administration. (Hear, and cheers.) I am certain that the present meeting will aid me in adopting such a resolution. I believe and hope that they will give me every assistance in carrying it into effect. (Hear and cheers.) After several other observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing a resolution, which earnestly requested of the people of Dunganvar not to select any man as their representative but a Repealer, and calling upon them to reject a prosecuting and a time-serving Whig. Mr. Rutven seconded the resolution, and enforced upon the people of Dunganvar the necessity of their exerting themselves at this moment to reject a Whig candidate, in order that they might manifest to the Whig administration how odious were the present measures of the administration in Ireland.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABOLITION OF TITHES—PARISH OF ST. AUDEONS.

(FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.) A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parish assembled on Monday at the chapel in Bridge-street (the school-house having been found insufficient to contain the multitude assembled) for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the legislative Union, and the total and unqualified abolition of tithes. Among the gentlemen present, we observed besides Mr. O'Connell, Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M.P., William Finn, Esq., M.P., and E. K. Reynolds, Esq., &c. At three o'clock, CORNELIUS MACLOGHLEN, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds acted as Secretary. Mr. Thomas Cooke then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. John Reynolds moved the second resolution. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. James M'Comick, and seconded by Mr. James Maguire. Mr. Mark Malone moved the next resolution, proposing the conduct of the Whig press. Mr. John Redmond concurred fully with that part of the resolution which reproached the Whig press and corrupt part of the press, and he heartily concurred in the commendation bestowed on the honest and patriotic portion of it. Mr. Thomas Reynolds then read the petition, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Connell here presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers, which were prolonged for several minutes. It is, said he, with heartfelt gratification that I present myself to this meeting. I rejoice, too, to see you, sir, in that chair. For twenty-five years, while we were struggling for religious liberty, I never missed you. (Hear, and cheers.) While you had more business to transact than most mercantile men, and while you took care—and God bless you for it—of your own commercial circumstances, and they prospered with you, you also devoted your time, not to obtain popular applause, not to obtain any honors in the Catholic Association, or the Catholic Board; but to do business, and discharge your duty to your country. (Hear and cheers.) I trust, before twelve months are over, I shall see you all the chair of Lord Mayor of Dublin. (Cheers.) If I did not see you Lord Mayor of Dublin, I would count the reforms in the corporation to reform at all. I know that you will not canvass for votes; but I will. (Cheers.) I am rejoiced that I am speaking to you in this beautiful parish of Audeons. Sometimes, while we were struggling for emancipation, I felt annoyed with Audeons parish, because, through an overweening anxiety in the public cause, they felt a jealousy with respect to the actions of men who were really honest. Although I was annoyed at the act, I respected the motive. I respected those who had rather be temporal slaves than that even the discipline of the religion in which they believed should be interfered with. (Loud cheers.) Upon coming to this meeting, I learned, for the first time, that there was a resolution, or statute, passed by those who have authority for determining upon it, that the parish chapel should not be devoted to public business. I regret it exceedingly; for while I candidly and distinctly say that no man is more inclined than I am to be an agitator, on any question where civil liberty is concerned, I trust that there does not live one more submissive to the church than the humble individual who addresses you. I am most ready to submit to that authority, not only in matters of faith, but of discipline.—Long, then, as such a statute shall remain unrevoked by the competent authorities, I will not only myself obey it, but I shall impress upon every layman the necessity for doing so. (The Rev. Mr. Murphy here said, "There was no such statute, and he knew there was not.") I am glad to hear it. It was the mistake of a most respectable gentleman, who informed me there was; and I have, then, only to add that which I was about to say, that if such a statute existed, I would recommend the laity to petition, and entreat those competent to revoke it, that they would restore what was the common law of the country, that parochial buildings should be applied to all parochial purposes, spiritual as well as temporal. (Hear.) I pass now from that to the question which has brought us here, and which has collected so respectable a meeting of my constituents. (Hear.) You have called upon me and my colleagues to name an early day for discussing the question of Repeal. I obey that call. (Hear, and continued cheering.) I pledge myself to obey your commands in this, as I am ready to obey my constituents in everything. I am the servant of the people; I call myself so; not like those impatient members of parliament who designate themselves the masters of the people; who do not do their business to their satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of their masters. I mean to leave Dublin four days before the parliament meets. I mean to be in London before the parliament is opened. (Hear, hear.) I mean to be down in the house the instant that parliament opens; and the first moment that the order-book is put upon the table, I will insert a notice of motion as to the repeal question: I will give notice for taking the question into consideration. I do not mean to say that I am now stating to you the terms of that notice; but the notice will be one that will bring on a full discussion of the question on the Tuesday but one after the Easter recess, which will be something about the 17th of April. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That will give time for petitions from all parts of Ireland; and I hope by that period to have a couple of millions of signatures. (Cheers.) This is my pledge. (Cheers.) Within a couple of months after the King's speech has been delivered, I will bring forward the question of repeal; and I will either die in the interval of it, or I will redeem that pledge. Do I expect that the honourable houses will support me? I should decide you if I said that I did; but if they report me fairly, and if my intellect does not fail me between this and then, I will be able to prove these first, that the words of Charles James Fox, prime minister of England in 1806, in speaking in condemnatory terms of the Union, were correct; and next, I will be able to establish that the Union, such as it was, has been grossly

REPEAL OF THE UNION—COMMERCIAL CLERKS.

live to see a parliament in College-green. He ended by saying, "That glance of bliss is all I crave. "Between my labours and the great." Mr. Murphy was then called to the chair, and the usual vote of thanks passed to Mr. Finn; after which the meeting separated, giving three cheers for Messrs. O'Connell and Rutven, the abolition of tithes, and the repeal of the Union.

On Sunday there was a meeting held in the Corn-Exchange of the commercial clerks of Dublin. The object of the meeting was to petition parliament for a repeal of the Union. The hour settled for the chair being taken was two o'clock, but so crowded were the rooms before the admission. Even the stairs leading up to the great room of the Corn-Exchange were filled up with a dense mass of people, and it was not until struggling for an hour and a half that the reporter for this paper was able to gain admission into the room. We regret to say, that by the time he could obtain a place near to the speakers, several admirable speeches had been delivered, especially one delivered by Mr. Powell that was equally apposite and excellent as regarded the points to be discussed. Mr. NUGENT was in the Chair.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABOLITION OF TITHES—PARISH OF ST. AUDEONS.

(FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.) A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parish assembled on Monday at the chapel in Bridge-street (the school-house having been found insufficient to contain the multitude assembled) for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the legislative Union, and the total and unqualified abolition of tithes. Among the gentlemen present, we observed besides Mr. O'Connell, Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M.P., William Finn, Esq., M.P., and E. K. Reynolds, Esq., &c. At three o'clock, CORNELIUS MACLOGHLEN, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds acted as Secretary. Mr. Thomas Cooke then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. John Reynolds moved the second resolution. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. James M'Comick, and seconded by Mr. James Maguire. Mr. Mark Malone moved the next resolution, proposing the conduct of the Whig press. Mr. John Redmond concurred fully with that part of the resolution which reproached the Whig press and corrupt part of the press, and he heartily concurred in the commendation bestowed on the honest and patriotic portion of it. Mr. Thomas Reynolds then read the petition, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Connell here presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers, which were prolonged for several minutes. It is, said he, with heartfelt gratification that I present myself to this meeting. I rejoice, too, to see you, sir, in that chair. For twenty-five years, while we were struggling for religious liberty, I never missed you. (Hear, and cheers.) While you had more business to transact than most mercantile men, and while you took care—and God bless you for it—of your own commercial circumstances, and they prospered with you, you also devoted your time, not to obtain popular applause, not to obtain any honors in the Catholic Association, or the Catholic Board; but to do business, and discharge your duty to your country. (Hear and cheers.) I trust, before twelve months are over, I shall see you all the chair of Lord Mayor of Dublin. (Cheers.) If I did not see you Lord Mayor of Dublin, I would count the reforms in the corporation to reform at all. I know that you will not canvass for votes; but I will. (Cheers.) I am rejoiced that I am speaking to you in this beautiful parish of Audeons. Sometimes, while we were struggling for emancipation, I felt annoyed with Audeons parish, because, through an overweening anxiety in the public cause, they felt a jealousy with respect to the actions of men who were really honest. Although I was annoyed at the act, I respected the motive. I respected those who had rather be temporal slaves than that even the discipline of the religion in which they believed should be interfered with. (Loud cheers.) Upon coming to this meeting, I learned, for the first time, that there was a resolution, or statute, passed by those who have authority for determining upon it, that the parish chapel should not be devoted to public business. I regret it exceedingly; for while I candidly and distinctly say that no man is more inclined than I am to be an agitator, on any question where civil liberty is concerned, I trust that there does not live one more submissive to the church than the humble individual who addresses you. I am most ready to submit to that authority, not only in matters of faith, but of discipline.—Long, then, as such a statute shall remain unrevoked by the competent authorities, I will not only myself obey it, but I shall impress upon every layman the necessity for doing so. (The Rev. Mr. Murphy here said, "There was no such statute, and he knew there was not.") I am glad to hear it. It was the mistake of a most respectable gentleman, who informed me there was; and I have, then, only to add that which I was about to say, that if such a statute existed, I would recommend the laity to petition, and entreat those competent to revoke it, that they would restore what was the common law of the country, that parochial buildings should be applied to all parochial purposes, spiritual as well as temporal. (Hear.) I pass now from that to the question which has brought us here, and which has collected so respectable a meeting of my constituents. (Hear.) You have called upon me and my colleagues to name an early day for discussing the question of Repeal. I obey that call. (Hear, and continued cheering.) I pledge myself to obey your commands in this, as I am ready to obey my constituents in everything. I am the servant of the people; I call myself so; not like those impatient members of parliament who designate themselves the masters of the people; who do not do their business to their satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of their masters. I mean to leave Dublin four days before the parliament meets. I mean to be in London before the parliament is opened. (Hear, hear.) I mean to be down in the house the instant that parliament opens; and the first moment that the order-book is put upon the table, I will insert a notice of motion as to the repeal question: I will give notice for taking the question into consideration. I do not mean to say that I am now stating to you the terms of that notice; but the notice will be one that will bring on a full discussion of the question on the Tuesday but one after the Easter recess, which will be something about the 17th of April. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That will give time for petitions from all parts of Ireland; and I hope by that period to have a couple of millions of signatures. (Cheers.) This is my pledge. (Cheers.) Within a couple of months after the King's speech has been delivered, I will bring forward the question of repeal; and I will either die in the interval of it, or I will redeem that pledge. Do I expect that the honourable houses will support me? I should decide you if I said that I did; but if they report me fairly, and if my intellect does not fail me between this and then, I will be able to prove these first, that the words of Charles James Fox, prime minister of England in 1806, in speaking in condemnatory terms of the Union, were correct; and next, I will be able to establish that the Union, such as it was, has been grossly

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABOLITION OF TITHES—PARISH OF ST. AUDEONS.

violated to the injury and ruin of Ireland; that the Spring Rises of the day, by the jumbling of figures, were able to inflict the greatest injuries upon the country. (Hear.) I will next be able to establish and show that Lord Grey was perfectly accurate, when he said that Ireland would look for the first opportunity to regain those constitutional rights of which she had been robbed.—Having said so much, I think I should sit down. (Cries of "No, no!") Well, then, I went.—Therefore will I take up a correspondence which has been lately published. There is now a pamphlet performing in London, one of the characters in which is called King Ewald Tandi. This, I think, is the best name we can give O'Connell of the Evening Post, he should hereafter be for ever designated Ewald Tandi. (Laughter.) I shall call the attention of the meeting to some correspondence in the Evening Post, but I shall not publish it. (Hear.) The London papers have become tired of his trash; and the Courier, with some common sense, called upon him to give reasons why there should not be Repeal, and it also called upon persons to come forward and show what good reasons there were to oppose it—ones reason, why I have been almost so long, and that I waited until the business of the day was nearly over—that I was in hope somebody would come forward and give us reason why we should not have Repeal. Now, would you not be glad, if it was but for the very novelty of the thing, to have a person to argue against Repeal. I would admire the ingenuity of the man who could discover one reason against it. I would give any money to have a man to afford the slightest argument in opposition to Repeal. (Hear and cheers.) Now, what does O'Connell do, when he is asked for his reason against Repeal? Instead of meeting the question, he says he will consider it for two or three weeks! (Cheers and laughter.) I recollect that when this fellow was appointed secretary to an anti-union meeting, to have heard, and my authority is a corporation, I will tell you the name of the person who said it, John Willis—I was told this by a gentleman who is ready to prove it. John Willis is that time said that the Repeal question would come to nothing; he was asked the reason why? "Oh," said he, "they have made O'Connell secretary, and he will sell the pass." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It happened accordingly; he either gave, or he sold the pass. (Hear, hear.) It is, I believe, now admitted, that I am working the question of Repeal tolerably well this year; the accusation was brought against me that I was not a thorough repealer. I wished to give my enemies rope enough, and Heaven forgive me! I think there are some of them deserve to get the rope end of themselves, for I would not knot it at all for them. (Laughter.) I wished to take away every excuse; I wished to demonstrate, that a thorough repealer would not be a reformed parliament; and I wished to show that a reformed parliament would do any good for Ireland; that there was no good to be done for her but by a reformed parliament in College-green. (Hear and cheers.) Mr. Reynolds has talked to-day about petitioning parliament against the removal of the Bank of Ireland charter. Does he recollect that he will have to turning them out of the shop, and to make use of the people's house for the good of the people? (Cheers and wis of "they must get notice to quit.") Let them take this as notice—use one of the representatives for the city of Dublin, I give them that notice, and my colleagues will second me. Why do the opponents to Repeal do this? Is it from any apprehension of ill usage? If they said so, they could not pronounce a greater calumny against you. Any man who said he had a speech to make against Repeal would be listened to. (Hear, hear.) I tell you more; I would have nothing to do with a meeting which would not give that opportunity. I would have fair play for every man. (Hear, and cheers.) A man, named Cooke, addressed a meeting the other day. He was opposed to us, and he was heard. He has since written a letter in vindication of himself. Here is this worthy Cooke's letter: he has left off factoring potatoes and coals in small quantities, to become a correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post. He says—"Two things in the meantime he so good as to state. First—That Mr. O'Connell did his very best to obtain for me a hearing; but the people could not brook to have their leader told to his face, and before their faces, that he was a scoundrel of Ireland—a multifarious scoundrel." Now one word of this did Cooke say; so that, saving your presence, this is as great a lie as ever was printed in the English language since English was first used. (Cheers and laughter.) He adds—"This and such sentiments raised the wind; and when once raised, I saw his perfect impotency in attempting to allay the storm. All through Mr. O'Connell was only a 'jocular wily rogue'; but yet, though he did 'cook' me, he was still the gentleman." Now, I can't return the compliment.—(Laughter.) Small blame to me for being a gentleman. (Laughter.) But I now tell you, and I tell it to you publicly, that a mere lying falsehood than this statement of Mr. Cooke's was never published. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And yet the individual who writes this said he would cry a great deal if I died to-morrow! (Laughter.) Now, I had much rather set the people laughing while I am alive, than that they cried after me when I was dead. (Cheers and laughter.) Never was there a more gross lie stated, than that the people would not hear this Cooke. I did get him a hearing; and he was ultimately prevented from proceeding, because he was guilty of prophaneness; I may well call it blasphemy; he was violating one of the commands of God. There is not a child in the parish who could not tell him this—that the holy name of God should not be taken in vain; and he was doing that continually.—He said that paying tithes to the parsons was paying them to God; and he ultimately said, though he has since had the audacity to deny it, that Lord Grey had no religion, and yet that he respected him as God! The people, when they heard this, could not bear any more. In reply to him, I took care that the awful name of the Deity should not be introduced by me, with that readiness, that profanity, with which he used it. With hypocrisy on his lips and little sense of religion in his heart, that awful name was used by him, until the people had

ed for the Proprietors, at the Office for the Chronicle, of Commerce, near the Post-Office, Suburbs, St. John's, Waterford, at 12s. 6d. Published on the Mornings of every day, and Saturday.

and Saturday.

and Saturday.





