

WATERFORD CHRONICLE

No. 2010.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

Price 6d.

WATERFORD NURSERIES AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD FENNESSY AND SON HAVE just received, per the Alexander, Nichols...

FURS, SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, RIBBONS, &c.

JAMES CARROLL, (LATE CARROLL AND GREAVES,) COMMERCIAL-HOUSE, QUAY.

TAKES leave to inform his numerous Customers that he is now extensively supplied with the following GOODS...

TO BE SOLD.

Interest in part of the Lands of CARRIG-HERIS, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, held for Eighty Years unexpired...

TO BE LET.

A Three Horse Stable, with Coach House, Cow House, Saddle Room, &c., situate in a well-enclosed Garden...

OPTICIAN AND MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED SPECTACLES.

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in this City, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOTEL, where he hopes for a continuance of that support...

IN CHANCERY.

Edmund Rice, and Plaintiff, vs. Peter Walsh, Esq., and others, Defendants.

EDWARD RICE, and Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS GOULD.

For particulars as to Title and for Rentals, application to be made to MICHAEL CONROGAN, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs...

Passengers on Friday by the Nora Creina, Capt. Hyde for Bristol.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

I am a Repealer—a candid, avowed Repealer. I wish to obtain a seat in Parliament, first and chiefly to assist in procuring the restoration of our National Legislature...

These opinions are not of recent growth—I have long adopted and cherished them. I solicit your suffrages, that I may be able to assist you to reduce them into practical effect.

I may be known to you as having long been a zealous, and, I trust, not inefficient member of the Catholic Association. I felt that the right of my Catholic countrymen to a perfect political equality was founded on the first principles of freedom of conscience...

I will vote for the extension of the suffrage for shortening the duration of Parliaments—so short accounts make long friends—for giving to the electors the protection of the Ballot, and for reducing every expenditure, and abolishing every unnecessary tax that is brought before the House...

I offer myself, then to you, as, I trust, an honest straightforward man, desirous to get into Parliament only for the purpose of doing good to the people, and especially to annihilate Tithes, and to get back for Ireland her own Parliament.

I intend, immediately, to wait on you personally—to give to every one of you every explanation of my sentiments in my power, and to show you that my only objects are the prosperity and freedom of Old Ireland.

I have the honor to be, Your faithful servant, EBENEZER JACOB.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of your Borough in Parliament, and in so doing I shall be very explicit in laying before you my political opinions.

I avail myself, however, thus early of the opportunity of declaring, in the most distinct manner, that I do not come forward as the Nominee of any individual—I would not accept a seat in Parliament upon such terms. Being myself a strenuous Reformer, I certainly never will countenance a recurrence to a system so vicious, and I now trust for ever abolished.

The question of the Repeal of the Legislative Union, occupies at present much of the public mind of Ireland, and, in my opinion, the Representatives of the people would but ill discharge their duty, if they did not take that subject into their serious and early consideration; and with this view, I shall certainly vote for a committee of the House of Commons, to inquire fully, fairly, and impartially into the merits of this important question.

On the subject of Tithes I shall express my opinion in the words of a Cabinet Minister—they must be "extinguished."

Long and intimately acquainted with Dungarvan and its inhabitants, I cannot but feel a deep interest in its prosperity; I shall, therefore, strenuously support any measure for the improvement of its port and harbour, thereby to enable your brave and hardy fishermen to follow their occupation with greater facility and profit to themselves.

I trust also, that my coming forward may be the means, in some degree, of reconciling differences, which have unhappily for some time existed in your Town.

Electors of Dungarvan, I am known to you, and I hope I do not require too much in asking you to place some reliance upon my political integrity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, PIERSE GEORGE BARRON.

NEWLY-INVENTED MUSKET.

A letter from Berlin states that a new kind of musket is about to be introduced into the Prussian army, by which the ramrod will be rendered unnecessary.

Mr. James Mills, of Battersfield, has come forward for the representation of Leeds.—London Paper.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE CORPORATION for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, do give notice, that a Light House has been erected on the TARBERT ROCK, River Shannon, from which a Fixed Bright Light will be exhibited on the Evening of the 31st March next, and thereafter will be lit from Sun-set to Sun-rise.

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PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The King's speech is a curious document. It contains nothing of value, and ends with a scolding: Every body, of every party, agrees that it is the most anticathartic-like and undignified composition which ever emanated from any ministry.

It has been conjectured that the government intended to apply for a re-enactment of the Coercion Bill, or for some other measure of a similar nature; but by an attentive perusal of the speech itself, it will be seen that there is no demand made on Parliament for new or even for renewed powers.

The ministry are strong in the House, but they are, indeed, far from being popular in the country. In fact, I believe they are much more unpopular than the Tories ever were.—They have lost the Reformers, without gaining the Conservatives.

On the other hand, the Tories are in utter despair—they are nearly broken up as a party, and the best-informed persons consider it quite impossible that they should ever come into power again—quite impossible.

Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars which calls imperatively for the notice and attention of the court: the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge—a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of a gentleman, so being certain of great dishonour and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service.

The General Commanding-in-Chief against the Insurrection, Sir George Nugent, has been appointed to the command of the 15th Hussars.

The Repeal of the Legislative Union, occupies at present much of the public mind of Ireland, and, in my opinion, the Representatives of the people would but ill discharge their duty, if they did not take that subject into their serious and early consideration; and with this view, I shall certainly vote for a committee of the House of Commons, to inquire fully, fairly, and impartially into the merits of this important question.

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THE LAW OF LIBEL.

This strange, undefined, and undefinable monster, we have no doubt, will shortly be shorn of some of its terrors. It seems to perplex all parties; both the bar and the bench are in constant opposition, though our judicial authorities seem inclined to construe the least insinuation as grossly libellous.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions and Court of Record.—February 17.

City Accountants Sessions.—13th February; day for posting Accounts, Thurs, 1st Feb.

Waterford News.—Thurs, 13th, Rochester Paper.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPTAIN WATHEN.

The honourable acquittal of this distinguished veteran, and the removal of Lord Brudenell from the command of the 15th Hussars, which was announced in our last, have produced more satisfaction in all circles, military as well as civil, than any event of a similar character within our recollection.

In the Sun of Tuesday we find the following general order issued from the Horse Guards, containing the sentence of the court-martial, and the approval of its finding by the King. The high ranked gentlemen who formed the court have recorded their opinion of the charges in a manner most creditable to themselves, and well calculated to produce the best results as regards an improved discipline of the army.

COURT-MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDER. Horse Guards, Feb. 11, 1834. At a general court-martial, held at Cork, on the 20th day of December, 1833, and continued, by adjournments, to the 16th of January, 1834, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz:—

(Here the charges are recited.) Upon which charges the court came to the following decisions:—

The court having taken into its serious consideration the evidence produced in support of the charges against the prisoner, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion that he is Not Guilty of any of the charges preferred against him. The court, therefore, honorably acquits him of each and of all the charges.

Whatever may have been his motive for instituting charges of so serious a nature against Captain Wathen (and they cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honor and interests of the army), his conduct has been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts.

It appears, in the recorded minutes of these proceedings, that a junior officer was listened to, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers examined, with the view of finding out from them how, in particular instances, the officers had exercised their respective duties in a practice in every respect most disgraceful to the discipline and the subordination of the corps, and highly detrimental to that harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between officers.

Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars which calls imperatively for the notice and attention of the court: the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge—a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of a gentleman, so being certain of great dishonour and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the court.

Although it would appear, upon an attentive perusal of the whole proceedings, that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the court have thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, His Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieutenant Col. Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars.

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, PIERSE GEORGE BARRON.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Yesterday evening a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Chapel, Chapel-court, 11th street, Borough, London, to take into consideration the best means of effecting a repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Fitzgerald was unanimously called to the chair.

The following resolutions were put and carried with acclamation:—

Resolved—That this meeting feels determined to agitate England from one end of the country to the other, in endeavouring to assist the people of Ireland to obtain justice, and that nothing short of a Repeal of the Legislative Union can possibly better the condition of the working classes of this country.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion, that the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, was obtained through fraud and bloodshed, and this meeting pledges themselves by every constitutional means, to meet from time to time, till the Imperial Parliament feel the necessity of restoring to the people of Ireland a domestic Parliament of their own election.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, amongst others, Messrs Grady, George, and Quinn. The former of whom, in a luminous speech, pointed out the disadvantages of the Union to both countries. Mr. Quinn, in a neat speech, seconded the second resolution.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated, giving three cheers for Mr. Grady three for O'Connell, three for the Repeal of the Union, three for the True Sax, and a person in the meeting proposed three groans for the King's speech, which were accordingly given.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND THE DISSENTERS.

From east to west, from north to south, from Yarmouth to St. David's, Carlisle to Cornwall, nothing is heard but odious cries against clerical apathy, and exhortations to firmness—and exclamations of disgust and defiance. Almost every parish in England is at war with its pastor; and, in several many hundred still have been instituted. Thus, is the parish of Abbey Helm, in Westmoreland alone, upwards of three hundred Excommunicated persons have been instituted; in the parish of Lymm, in the county of Lancaster, 488; and many more in the parish of Guiseley; hundreds also have been brought in the parish of Keadell, where the sums claimed by the rector would form an addition of £10,000 a year to his revenues. William Green Orrell, has shed 308 of his parishioners; and the Rector of Eborston, 248.

In this country of Lancaster alone, the number amounts to 1,810. In the comparatively small county of Westmorland, matters are still worse. For these thousands of suits have been raised. The expense of these has been estimated by the present Solicitor-General for England—who most certainly is allowed to be a competent judge—at only Two Millions of POUNDS STERLING!!

I AM a Repealer—I wish to assist and chiefly to assist of our National League...

These opinions are have long adopted our suffrages, that I reduce them into principle...

I am a known member of the Association, I am a known member of the Association, I am a known member of the Association...

I will, therefore, if for Repeal, but also for the extinction of Tithes...

I will vote for the shortening the duration of accounts make long electors the protection...

during every expenditure necessary tax that I will vote for the extension of the franchise...

I offer myself, then, straightforwardly, only for the purpose of my opinions...

I intend, immediately to give to every of my sentiments in that my only object...

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. G. G.

20, Gloucester-street, TO THE INDEPENDENT

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I Beg to offer my presentation of it and to say...

I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself...

I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself...

I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself...

I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself...

I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself, I shall myself...

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THE ENLIGHTENED ENGLISH.

MANSON HOUSE.—A young clumsy red-cheeked Yorkshireman, named Robert Davis, was brought before the Lord Mayor...

Inspector McLean stated that the defendant appeared in the neighbourhood in a woeful state of intoxication...

The Lord Mayor—How did it happen that you got into so beastly a state of intoxication?

Defendant—Eh! Why I don't know just, but I bin at sea, you see.

The Lord Mayor—At sea! You don't look like a seaman.

Defendant—No, I am a clothworker from Yorkshire, but I just come from sea.

The Lord Mayor—You haven't been in America since, have you?

Defendant—Eh! No. I sat bin there, and I sat a going now, for I be going back again to Yorkshire (laughter).

The Lord Mayor—What's that for?

Defendant—Eh! Why you see the ship roiled and rowled, and I thought if I could cut a bit, so I sailed, when they said I couldn't cut a bit, so I offered me a piece of bacon with all the lean cut off, and that made me worse.

The Lord Mayor—And did you eat the bacon?

Defendant—Eh! I ate it, I ate it, I ate it, but they would not let me eat the rind of the ship, but I am hanged if I didn't make the ship for to pitch me, and I made my hands for to pitch me.

The Lord Mayor—And so because you lost your appetite you were determined to lose your passage?

Defendant—Eh! I was going to the West Indies, and I was going to the West Indies, and I was going to the West Indies...

The Lord Mayor—What will your father say to all this?

Defendant—Eh! He'll be glad to see you back, I don't say.

The Lord Mayor—Have you got a wife?

Defendant—Yes, you.

The Lord Mayor—Eh! He will probably receive you with open arms?

Defendant—Eh! He can't open his arms; why, me, they're broken.

The Lord Mayor—The defendant had in his pocket 25s 17s 6d. When taken to the station...

The Lord Mayor—Well, my good fellow, I shall discharge you, and I advise you to get to York as quickly as possible.

Defendant—Yes, you; I'll go fast enough, but not before I tuck in a bit of dinner.

The Lord Mayor—Your performance throughout would have thrown him out of the highest days of the immortal Jack Emery, then left the stage, amidst the laughter, in which he rejoined.

SINGULAR CHANGE IN THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR.—At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, the President, Mr. Pettigrew, communicated an account of a remarkable change in the colour of the hair which had taken place in a female after an attack of small-pox.

The following method, which requires only forty-eight hours, may be adopted for selling and smoking meat.—A quantity of salt-petre, equal to the common salt that would be required for the meat in the usual way, must be dissolved in water, and into this the meat to be smoked must be put, and kept over a slow fire till all the water is evaporated.

INDULGENCES OF THE POOR.—It is stated by Colquhoun, that "the chief consumption of oysters, crabs, lobsters, pickled salmon, &c., was first in season, is by the lowest classes of the people."

SINGULAR VERDICT.—An inquest was recently held on the body of a man found in a cellar, where he had taken shelter, in Montreal, and a verdict returned by the jury that he "died of misery."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at the office, King-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, and within One House of the Post-Office, Subscriptions—Yearly, £2 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 2s. 6d. Quarterly, £0 15s. 6d. Published on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

AGRICULTURE.

ON PLANTING EARLY POTATOES.—J. C. strongly recommends that early potatoes, particularly Scotch pink eyes, be planted whole—being convinced from experiments instituted with this view that the crop will thus be secured from failures...

Mr. Owen declared his profound ignorance of the tenets of St. Simon, and could not comprehend what they were from any thing he had heard; then, after consuming about twenty minutes in reading his own creed, from his quarto volume, published in January, 1816, he proceeded...

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THE FRENCH COURT.

THE FRENCH COURT.—A Court Dress to be Sold.—A coat, two waistcoats, smallclothes, and sword, as good as new, very little worn. Inquire at 14, Argyle-street.

Upon what extraordinary terms are respectable people contented to gain admission to the formalities or festivities of a Court? Those who would be horrified at the idea of wearing any garment that had once enveloped the body of any person, feel no reluctance to appear at the "Castle" in the cast clothes of another! A full Court suit, chapeau, sword, buckles, &c. form an outfit of rather an expensive nature for the finances of our modern courtiers, so that no one will venture to question the prudence by which they are enabled to get there upon more economical terms.

The facilities of modern presentation, as compared with the exclusive qualifications of former days, are equally attainable, as the sword, hat, coat, and breeches; for you can obtain a presentation at the Irish Court upon the same terms that you get an economical dinner in those establishments in London, which the Cockneys have designated by the significant terms, "cheap and nasty."

The advertisement states the courtly suit to be "as good as new"; and, after this decisive warranty, it admits the trifling detriment, "being very little worn." The meaning of the advertiser is very obscure. We are left to choose whether he intended to convey that "little" meant referred to time, or the visible effects of use. However, it establishes the courtly acceptance of "as good as new," which literally means *trouvé comme neuf*, and equally refers to costumes and characters.

Since the downfall of their principles, the Tories have gradually ceased from dancing attendance upon the Court; and now that so little hope remains for the re-establishment of their system, they are beginning to sell their clothes to the aspiring Whigs, and to abandon the portals of the palace altogether. The coat that was made for the burly Tory, by a slight alteration can be made to fit the more slender dimensions of some awfully induced Whig; and the embroidered vest that formerly enveloped a breast dilated with the spirit of a fierce ascendancy, may now encase the trunk of the fawning and insidious "liberal."

There are two qualifications required to entitle one to a presentation at Court; hereditary rank, or, in the absence of this claim, acquirement. Any definition of the former is unnecessary, as it is a matter of course. The latter, however, which, by grace especial, were certain individuals, as appendages of the Court, but who were not of its attendants. The Union having annihilated the ranks of the nobility and hereditary gentry, the most homines that swelled the professional and courtiers in their stead, and crowd the streets and fill the drawing-rooms with their wives and daughters.

It is a senseless vanity that can thus reconcile us to obtrude ourselves into a circle where the distinctions of rank are still maintained, and where the only equality conceded refers to the mere admission. The descendant of the *Genéralissimus* may be jostled by the wearer of the second-hand coat; and, however close the contact, still he is unnumberable the distance that otherwise separates them! Hence we find a class of persons frequenting the Vice Court in Dublin, that cannot be matched amongst the frequenters of any saloons in Europe, and whose relative pretensions resembled those of the factitious lords and ladies in *High Life Below Stairs*, compared with the persons whose titles they usurped. If in private life the friendship of individuals is not always found superior to the leugality of station, how much more difficult it is in public life, for respect to exist under the same disadvantages; and yet men are weak enough and vain enough to expect the contrary!—*Irish Monthly Magazine.*

A LITTLE SMALL TALK ABOUT LORD BYRON.—(FROM AN UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT.) I met Lord Byron, some years ago, at Jackson's Rooms. I thought him very ordinary, and made a memorandum of it at the time, unknown to his Lordship; he has been since considered extraordinary.

He sparred well, and always doubled his fists. His Lordship was dressed in a frock coat, but so buttoned up, that I could not see what his under vestments were, very possibly a waistcoat and shirt, and perhaps flannel next the skin; he wore up cravat, and I saw his neck, which was brown, probably from exposure to their; his forehead was paler than any other part of his face, doubtless from the protection afforded by the brim of his hat, which he wore most generally when out of doors.

He had a club foot, and limped when walking. He often rhymed in conversation—at any rate, I thought so; and when he did not, I thought him rather prosy.

I met him one morning at the Floating Bath, near Westminster-bridge; it rained, and he remarked that the weather was damp; I could form no correct idea of his swimming, as the place was so crowded as to room; by-the-by, he did not bathe. One of his Lordship's maxims was, that no man could swim well if he was bald on his legs—whether this were meant as a bit on some people who cannot keep their heads above water, I cannot say; but his Lordship never made a remark to any person without some object in view.

His hands were rather well-shaped than otherwise, though I can form no very accurate opinion, as he always, when I have seen him, sparring or walking, wore gloves.

He considered Bonaparte a successful general, and was of opinion that but for his talents and his victories, he would not have been so successful. His opinions on politics were decisive. He considered Pitt deep, and Fox warm.

I observed, your Lordship is facetious; he answered, by a quotation in Greek, which as I do not understand that language, I must omit, it might have been Latin, but I am equally at fault there.

He thought a profligate minister might endanger the interests of his country, and that when the Tories went out, which he appeared to wish, the Whigs generally came in; as his Lordship was bold, and did not wear a peruke, I am of opinion that he alluded to the politics of the present administration; there was a coalition and an absence of selfishness about this that I admired.

It has been observed, that his Lordship was fond of gin and water; we passed several vaults, and no such disposition was evinced.

Orders are issued at all the Cavalry Depots in London for all soldiers on furlough, to join immediately their respective regiments.

SLAVES IN JAMAICA.

The slave emancipation bill had finally passed the legislature of Jamaica, on the 12th December. The following are its leading provisions:—

From 1st August, 1834, the slaves, aged 6 and upwards, are to become apprenticed labourers without any formal indentures.

The slaves are divided into three classes—prædial labourers, employed on their masters' lands—prædial labourers, employed on other lands—non-prædial labourers.

The apprenticeships to cease in August, 1840, and the hours of labour not to exceed 45 hours in the week. Non-prædial apprenticeships to cease in 1838.

Masters to be liable for the maintenance of discharged labourers above fifty, or those that are disabled.

Apprentices may purchase their discharge, without consent of the master, by paying the appraised value.

The value to be appraised by three Justices of Peace, who are to order sums advanced on the security of the negro, to be paid out of the purchase money.

No apprentice to be removed from the island, nor to another estate, if the removal separates him from his wife or child.

An employer's right to an apprentice's labour may be transferred by bargain or sale, but families not to be separated.

The employer bound to supply the apprentice with food, clothes, and medicine.

Children under 12, now born, to be indentured, and remain apprentices till 21.

Special Justices to be appointed for the execution of the act, who shall take cognizance of offences committed by negroes.

There are long regulations as to punishment, which we cannot abridge; but it is enacted that females are not to be flogged.

Sunday markets are to be abolished, and prædial labourers are to have Saturday free.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN—TUESDAY.

A person who registers in the name of Tom Flanagan, and who has frequently figured in the King's Bench, appeared shortly after the sitting of the court, in one of the side bars, from whence, after some junior motions had been disposed of, he addressed Mr. Justice Burton. He said he had one word to say to Judge Burton respecting what occurred in Roscommon, and was proceeding to make some rambling and incoherent observations in a similar strain, when the learned Judge asked him what the object of his addressing the court was? to which he replied, his application was, that the green wax due against him might not be renewed.

Judge Burton informed him there was nothing before the court, which called for interference.

Flanagan—Well, very well, my lord, the next time I come in, I will put on a wig and gown, and perhaps I would be attended to; for law is like a lottery now, it is all chance.

The officers of the court exhibited a disposition to remove the orator, but he resumed his seat, and shortly after withdrew.

COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF THE 50,000 NAPOLEONS MATCH AT HAZARD, BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The plot of the piece, unmasked, is simply this: The visitors to the common gaming-house (called after the celebrated club) the "Athenæum," fell off, and it became necessary to hit upon some plan which might be calculated to bring back the play, or, theoretically speaking, "draw full houses."

After many plans were proposed and dismissed as useless, the "match" was thought of, and, naturally enough, with those who have often been concerned in getting up "crosses" in the prize-ring, and, profiting by them, the idea was no sooner formed, than it was "booked" as good, and no time was lost in setting to work to effect the object.

A pretended challenge from France (as if there were any such noodles there as to give it), to play hazard for 25,000 Napoleons aside, was first drawn up, and its insertion, as a paragraph, in some of the Sunday papers, was well paid for, and then it found its way, as a piece of general intelligence, into some of the daily papers. This was soon followed by another paragraph, which stated, that the challenge had been accepted by the proprietors of the "Athenæum," but stipulating, that the event was to come off at—where do you think, Sir?—why, at another place than at their own hall, and here the murder "comes fairly out."

So much for the plot of the farce, and now for the performance, the arrangements for which are soon made. The 50,000 Napoleons, in gold and silver, were immediately collected, and the time announced, publicly, for the commencement of the performance, which has been continued every night since. At eleven o'clock (as regular as clock-work) the farce opens with the appearance of the two champions; he for "England" unmasked (excepting wearing a face of sincerity), but he for "France" *en mystère*, (what masquerade is this!) best, no doubt, his blishes "for very shame" should be seen. They are quickly followed by the "empires," in the person of an old veteran gaming-house keeper. The money is then formally put down upon the table, before the eyes of the poor deluded, dazzled dupes, who are allured to witness this precious but too specious bubble match. The only object for all this display of money is obvious, for the counters only change hands upon the events of the game. The pretended match then proceeds, and lasts just one hour, after which the old games of the house commence, and last throughout the night. The audience at the farce now become the real actors—no masks here—in the serious drama which immediately follows it. Paragraphs are occasionally inserted to keep up the delusion, which pretend to give an account of the fluctuations of this match. What important effrontery! It is stated, in one of the last paragraphs, that "the success between France and England was so various, that the contest was likely to last for a long period." Ay, so it will, while a guinea is to be made by it.—*Contemporary of the Times.*

A FRIENDLY VISIT.—On Friday morning, Mrs. Fry, accompanied by two young ladies and a gentleman, had a long interview with Mr. Secretary Stanley, at the Colonial office. Previously to admission, when the usual question, "What name?" was asked by the office-keeper, "Friend Fry wishes to see friend Stanley," was the answer.

The titlors of Dublin assembled on Monday, in the great room, Coin Exchange, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries.

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RYVAL FOLLIES.

Strange that such difference should be shown in the opinions of two able and respectable men, Dr. Pratt and Mr. Owen, each the apostle of absurdities, which the world think such a like; but which they, in speaking of, would say, "Ah, how different!" lately held a public discussion on the merits of their respective principles, at the Boston Rooms. We take an account of the two brothers from a morning contemporary:—

Dr. Pratt commenced by speaking respectfully of Mr. Owen, and of the benevolence of his projects; but he ridiculed his system of perfection, founded on metaphysical axioms, having no facts and no proof on which to rest, as altogether chimerical; he contrasted the wild and visionary nature of Mr. Owen's system with the simplicity and beauty of that of St. Simon, which, as he stated, depended on the practical application, in all attributes, and to all persons of the Christian rule, "Do as you would be done by," and on the universal education of the whole people, according to some rational plan, such as that of Pestalozzi.

Mr. Owen declared his profound ignorance of the tenets of St. Simon, and could not comprehend what they were from any thing he had heard; then, after consuming about twenty minutes in reading his own creed, from his quarto volume, published in January, 1816, he proceeded, as usual, to abuse all Governments and all religions, as the occasions of all the evils of every kind which prevail on earth—maintaining that he knew of no proper objects of punishment, except the heads of the Church and of the Government, and that only one thing was now required in order to convert the penitentiaries in which we live into a terrestrial paradise. Here he was stopped by a female in the gallery, who exclaimed that the absence of St. Simon, the prince of darkness, was necessary before Mr. Owen's prophecy could be accomplished—that the God of Revelation had declared it, and then the millennium would commence. Mr. Owen paused while the lady spoke, and then went on as if he had not heard her, to take a rapid view of his own exertions for a long period of years, proclaiming the constant success (witness Harmony, New Lanark, Orbistown, &c.!!) which had uniformly attended them. The time of regeneration was, he said, fast approaching, but there were yet one or two things to be done. First, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; secondly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; thirdly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; fourthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; fifthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; sixthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; seventhly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; eighthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; ninthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; tenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; eleventhly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; twelfthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; thirteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; fourteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; fifteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; sixteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; seventeenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; eighteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; nineteenthly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; twentiethly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; twenty-firstly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; twenty-secondly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self, to be regarded as a religion; twenty-thirdly, the various sects were to be reconciled, and the religious war was to be discontinued, and there to be no religious belief, not even your self,



Opening of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

It having been known that His Majesty would open parliament in person to-day, preparations were made for his reception in the House of Lords.

The day being uncommonly fine, indeed quite a summer's day in point of weather, efforts were made from and in every quarter, by ladies in particular, for tickets of admission into the house and Painted Chamber.

All the tickets were accordingly very soon disposed of, and many who had expected to gain admission into the interior were obliged to content themselves by some forming ranks in Parliament-street, and others in getting into the houses there, from which all entered the greatest anxiety to see the procession as it passed along.

At an early hour the Painted Chamber and inside the House of Lords were taken possession of by ladies, in vast numbers, which rapidly increased as the time of His Majesty's making his appearance approached.

All his concerns were literally crowded. The ladies, young and old, all vied with each other in the profusion of the elegant plummage. The prevailing colours of the dresses were, coralline blue, light pink, and primrose, and the feathers principally white.

The ambassador's box was occupied by the members of the diplomatic body, amongst whom we noticed Prince Talleyrand, who entered at a quarter past one, and who walked and looked remarkably well.

Prince Esterhazy, Baron Bulow, M. De Baccot, Chief Secretary of Legation to the French Embassy, and numerous others. When Prince Talleyrand walked across the house, in front of the Throne, much curiosity was manifested to see the veteran statesman by the ladies, the greater number of whom rose from their seats for the purpose.

Earl Grey was in the house early, appeared in excellent health and spirits, and received the warm congratulations of many peers. At about half-past one, the Lord Chancellor entered at the lower door, attended and preceded by his suite; he likewise looked extremely well.

Most of the other members of His Majesty's government belonging to this house were present, and took their usual seats on the front ministerial bench. The bench of bishops was more fully occupied by prelates than we remember having seen for some years on the day of opening the parliamentary session.

There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Hereford, Gloucester, Rochester, Llandaff, &c. &c.

At twenty-five minutes past two, His Majesty entered the house amid a royal salute of artillery from Cannon-garden. He walked up to the throne with a firm step, dressed in the costume of an admiral. His Majesty then delivered the following SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on the assistance and diligence of your devotion to the public interests, and on your firmness in supporting our ancient foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established Constitution of the State.

These qualities eminently distinguished your labours during the last session, in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under the consideration of Parliament than during any former period of similar duration.

Of the measures which have, in consequence, received the sanction of the Legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. The manner in which that beneficial measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying into execution by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration. The reports which are appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations, into the administration and effects of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what manner the necessary corrections may, in due season, be safely and beneficially applied.

It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my Government and that of France, and the friendly disposition of the other Powers of the Continent give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

I have, however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the Civil War in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions.

Upon the death of the late King of Spain, I did not hesitate to recognise the succession of his infant daughter, and shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may affect a Government, the peaceable settlement of which is of the first importance to this country, as well as of the general tranquillity of Europe.

The peace of Turkey since the settlement that was made with Mehemet Ali, has not been since interrupted, and will not, I trust, be threatened with any new danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that Empire with other Powers, which might affect its future stability and independence.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, I have directed the Estimates of the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a view to the strictest economy—and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the public service. I am confident that I may rely on your enlightened patriotism—and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people for supplying the means which may be required to uphold the honor of my Crown, and the interests of my dominions.

The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the Revenue, as compared with the expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land, though in almost all respects the state of the country, both as regards its internal tranquillity and its commerce and manufactures, afford the most encouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

The acts passed in last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, and farther improvements may be expected to result from the commission which have been issued for other important objects of inquiry.

I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes in that part of the united Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or to any institution in Church or State.

The public tranquillity has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favorable appearance than at any period during the last year. We have seen, with feelings of deep regret and indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

This kind of our national strength and safety I do not intend to decline my fixed and unalterable resolution, upon the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power. In support of this determination, I cannot doubt the zealous

and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and People. To the practices which have been used to produce dissatisfaction to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two Countries is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the Law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation, thus perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences, and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well-affected in aid of the Government are imperiously required to put an end to a system of excitement and violence which, while it continues destructive of the peace of society, and if successful, most inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom.

After the delivery of the Royal Speech their Lordships adjourned.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolstack at a quarter-past five o'clock. The attendance of Peers was not very numerous.

Earl GREY moved the first reading of the vestry's bill.

His Majesty's Speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk, at the table.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND rose to move that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, in answer to the most gracious Speech just read. In doing so, the Noble Lord said it was not often that he had to claim their Lordships' indulgence, but in the present case he felt that indulgence was never more wanted. He was always unwilling to force his own ideas and opinions on the House, but he felt that he should not be performing his duty if he neglected doing so when an opportunity like the present presented itself, of delineating his sentiments, and, in doing so, he relied with the fullest confidence on their Lordships' indulgence.

His Majesty's speech alluded to subjects of such vast importance that it might be said that the task should be confided to other hands; but he would content himself with briefly noticing the principal topics. It must be most gratifying to their Lordships and the public to hear the assurance His Majesty gave them of his fixed determination to support the constitution of the country.

It was also gratifying that His Majesty should place such firm reliance upon the loyalty and affection of his subjects. The abolition of slavery in the West India colonies must be a subject of heartfelt congratulation to the country, and reflected the greatest honor on those by whose instrumentality it was accomplished.

The speech of the Noble Governor of Jamaica was a convincing proof of the happy results that might be anticipated from that measure. That speech needed no comment, but did the greatest honor to the noble person from whom it emanated.

Nothing was more important than the consideration of the Poor Laws. It was a subject, in his opinion, which required the most anxious consideration of the Government, the Parliament, and the country. The hopes expressed by His Majesty for the continuance of peace, he was sure, was participated in by all—(loud cheers)—and it was a source of congratulation that the state of affairs abroad did not lead to any fear of the peace that now prevailed being disturbed.

Under other policy a general war might have been engendered, but the good understanding between this country and France rendered it most improbable.

He hoped the time was not far distant when the disputes respecting the succession to the thrones of Portugal and Spain would be brought to a settlement. The general prosperity of the country was allowed, and he hoped the evils and agitation which had so long afflicted Ireland, which had sown such seeds of discord among the agricultural, commercial, and trading interests of that country, would soon be put a stop to—and that His Majesty's wish might be realized, that the bond of union might be preserved inviolate.

The Noble Duke then moved the Address. Lord HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM seconded the motion.

The Duke of WELLINGTON considered that the Speech contained as little as any Speech he had ever heard. It is impossible for any man who had heard that speech to know what was the intention of His Majesty's Government. His Grace then entered into an examination of the policy pursued towards Portugal, Holland, and Turkey, which he strongly reprobated; contended that Ministers, by not recalling His Majesty's subjects from Portugal, and by not interfering in time with the affairs of Turkey, had done a great deal to provoke that war which they desired to suppress.

Tonching Ireland, he said he considered it imperative on His Majesty's Government to have said in the Speech, if it was their intention to renew the Coercion Bill, which expires with the present Session.

Earl GREY defended the speech. First, with respect to the West Indies, whatever the Noble Duke might say, it could not be disputed that the slavery measure of last session had been most gratefully received in the colonies. With respect to Holland and Belgium was declared to be an ill-assorted union, hence secession was absolutely called for. Belgium was, however, in a state of safety, and placed in a situation which enabled her to wait until the King of the Netherlands was convinced of the necessity of agreeing to the principles of existing treaties. Respecting the civil war in Portugal, he denied that the present Government was a party to that war, which he deprecated as much as the Noble Duke.

Several noble lords having spoken to the address, it was agreed to without a division, and a committee appointed to prepare it.

The EARL OF STRATHMORE was then appointed chairman of the committee for the session, except where it should be otherwise arranged.

The House, at half-past seven, adjourned till tomorrow (Wednesday).

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY. At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the chair, and informed the house of the new writs which had been issued since the last session, namely, for York (city), Huddersfield, Leeds, and East Somersetshire.

Mr. FLEETWOOD, the member for Preston, who was excused last session on account of illness, and Mr. Blackburne, the new member for Huddersfield, took the oath.

Mr. C. WOOD moved for a new writ for the boroughs of Ayr, in the room of Mr. Kennedy, and for Leeds, in the room of Mr. Macaulay, and for Dungeness, in the room of Mr. Lamb, deceased.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved for copies of affidavits, orders, and other proceedings, in the Court of

King's Bench in Ireland, in the case of the King v. O'Brien; also for a return of the amount of taxes repealed in Great Britain since the year 1814; and also of those repealed in Ireland since that year.

Mr. LITTLETON gave notice that on the 20th inst. he would call the attention of the house to the state of Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion to render lawful the publication of fair reports of the proceedings and debates of that house, and to render punishable the publication of false and unfair reports.

The Hon. MEMBER also gave notice that on the 13th of February he would move for the disfranchisement of the borough of Carrickfergus, and on the 15th for an inquiry respecting the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith, with a view to his removal from the bench. He further gave notice of a motion respecting the liberty of the press in Ireland; also respecting the law of distress in Ireland; also respecting the corporation of the city of Dublin, the extinction of tithes, and several other subjects.

THE CORN LAWS. Mr. H. HANDLY wished to ask whether it was the intention of His Majesty's government to propose any alteration in the corn laws, or whether they would oppose any alteration if proposed by any other member.

Lord ALTHORP stated that it was not the intention of government to propose any alteration in the corn laws. As to the other part of the question, if any hon. gentleman thought fit to propose any alteration, he would do so without the sanction of the King—(hear, hear)—and that His Majesty's government would not support such a measure (hear, hear).

Sir R. C. FERGUSSON gave notice that he would move to-morrow for the disfranchisement of the borough of Warwick.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws respecting the recovery of debts, and especially as to imprisonment.

A great number of other notices were also given; after which the Speaker read the speech of His Majesty, as delivered from the throne in the House of Lords.

Mr. S. LEFAYRE then rose to move an humble address to His Majesty in answer to the gracious speech which had just been read. In the opening of his speech the hon. member was, for the most part, inaudible. He expressed his confidence that the important subjects which were to come under the notice of the house this session would be dealt with in the same perseverance which characterized the last session. The reformed Parliament, which in the opinion of many persons was to lead to the downfall of royalty and the destruction of all the institutions in this country, might, in his judgment, be compared to any former Parliament, not only in firmness and perseverance, but in its zeal to maintain unimpaired all existing institutions, at the same time it endeavoured to remove all existing abuses. Amongst the many important questions which that Parliament had to consider, there was not, perhaps, one of greater importance than that which related to the abolition of negro slavery. Notwithstanding the frequent applications that had been made to the house, and the plausible arguments that had been alleged respecting the legality of slavery, and the equitable nature of property in slaves, yet that house in consummating that act of humanity had paid full regard to the rights of private property, and had made a greater sacrifice to those rights than had ever been read in the history of England.

He was now happy to be able to congratulate the house and the country on the result of their deliberations, that the slaves were no longer to be held in bondage, and that the rights of property in slaves were to be abolished. He would therefore add to these relations he proposed to the house. It was the good sense of the people of Ireland to avert the calamity, which he called particularly on the Roman Catholic population, who could not be insensible to the great benefits they had derived from an imperial legislation; they could not forget that Catholic emancipation, that charter of religious freedom had been granted to them by a United Parliament, and they must feel convinced that the same legislators which conferred upon them this important Union will extend to them the shield of its protection, and watch over their dearest interest with an unceasing vigilance. He would now call upon such of the Irish members as were advocates for a Repeal of the Union, to bring the question at once to a speedy discussion; he put it to them whether it was fair to keep the country longer in suspense, or whether the passions of the people should be kept in a continued state of excitement for the mere purpose of upholding a fleeting popularity. The hon. member, after some further remarks, concluded by proposing the address, which was an echo of the speech.

Mr. MORRISON seconded the resolution. He thought it perfectly necessary to occupy the time of the house in going over the same ground as that travelled already by his hon. friends who had sat down, or in treating of any of those topics which he had in the course of his address, had so ably handled.

He should observe no further on them than that he fully concurred in all which had been expressed by his hon. friends, and felt gratified at the manner in which His Majesty's speech alluded to the subjects treated therein. It was greatly gratifying also to know, that amidst the many complicated questions involved in our foreign relations, His Majesty's government had been enabled to preserve to the country the blessings of peace, and when it was considered that this consummation was brought about, mainly by our cooperation with France, he trusted that it was not out of place then to express a wish that this growing cordiality should be followed up by closer commercial and political relations between the two great countries.

With respect to the enquiries instituted during and since the last Session of Parliament, by order of His Majesty, he (Mr. M.) believed that they had given their results, as far as they had gone as yet, the greatest satisfaction. Their origin, and the manner in which they had been persevered in was a proof that His Majesty's Government were determined to protect no monopolies, and to continue the continuance no longer of corporate or other abuses. He hoped that these inquiries would be followed by a law, which he was convinced, next to the Reform Bill, would be hailed with universal satisfaction. His honorable friend, as the representative of an agricultural county, could not doubt speak on the subject of agriculture, and all things connected with it, in a tone of authority which he (Mr. M.) could not pretend to; but he (Mr. M.) really believed, notwithstanding that the adjustment of the rate of labour and the prices of produce in that department of our industry, was much more equal than was generally believed. He did not then intend to enter upon, or open the discussion of a matter in which the interests of all classes of the community were vitally involved; but he could not help expressing a belief, that there could be no hope of seeing the agricultural resources of the country fully developed, as well as the manufacturing interests of the country, until that great question, so much spoken of in the house, should be set entirely at rest. But, as far as regarded the condition of the manufacturing interests of the country, he believed he could speak with some degree of confidence. During the last

(hear, hear.) The good understanding and friendly alliance which existed between the two countries was calculated to produce the most happy results, and was essential to secure the liberty of Europe, and uphold constitutional government. (Loud cheers.) He therefore trusted that the link between them would be drawn still closer, because he saw no other security for preserving free institutions. (Hear, hear.) The favourable report of the revenue was another matter which should be regarded with satisfaction, but while he admitted the general appearance of prosperity which this return indicated, he could not shut his eyes to the distress which was manifest of the community laboured under, as well as classed from papers on the table of that house; he of course alluded to the agricultural interests. (Hear, hear.) This distress was mainly attributable to the low price of corn, and was it not for the price of stock, which tended to counterbalance the depression in the price of corn, the occupiers of land would be reduced to the most lamentable distress. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let it not be supposed from the observations he had made that he was an advocate for high prices; on the contrary, he felt that the public, as well as the farmer, would be benefited by a moderate scale of prices. The heavy burden of local taxation was another principal cause of the distress which prevailed amongst the agricultural interests, in proof of which he would just read to the house a statement which contained the amount of local taxation to which a particular district of the country was subject. The hon. member then read the statement, from which it appeared that in a district containing three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, the poor rates amounted to one million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand, which, with other taxes, made a proportion to each inhabitant exceed one pound a year. (Hear, hear.) There was another oppressive burden upon which the occupiers of land laboured. He alluded to the odious and oppressive impost of tithes. (Hear, hear.) But while he felt the necessity of extending relief to the agricultural classes in reference to this impost, he could not agree to some of the remedies which had been proposed as a cure for the evil.

(Hear.) The source which His Majesty's government had pursued on this, as on all other occasions, would give, he was confident, satisfaction to the country, and he trusted the owners of tithes would come forward and aid the government in getting rid of this odious burden. (Hear, hear.) When the measures contemplated by the government had been carried into effect; when the evils of the tithe system should be corrected, the abuses of the poor law system, particularly in their mal-administration, removed, and when the unhappy differences which existed between the laboring classes and their employers should be terminated by an improvement in the education of the latter, the evils which affected the agricultural interest would be gradually dispelled, and then the consequences of good government would in a short time restore the agricultural interest to the same prosperity which was enjoyed by the rest of the community. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had only one other topic to advert to, namely the determination expressed by His Majesty, to preserve inviolate the Legislative Union between this country and Ireland—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that both House of Parliament would aid His Majesty in enforcing this wise determination. (Hear, hear.) In giving expression to these sentiments, he was not influenced by any want of sympathy for the distressed and calamitous which a long period of misgovernment had impregnated upon that wretched country; but because he believed, as he said, that the Repeal of the Union would add to these calamities he was fully persuaded that it was the duty of the good sense of the people of Ireland to avert the calamity, which he called particularly on the Roman Catholic population, who could not be insensible to the great benefits they had derived from an imperial legislation; they could not forget that Catholic emancipation, that charter of religious freedom had been granted to them by a United Parliament, and they must feel convinced that the same legislators which conferred upon them this important Union will extend to them the shield of its protection, and watch over their dearest interest with an unceasing vigilance. He would now call upon such of the Irish members as were advocates for a Repeal of the Union, to bring the question at once to a speedy discussion; he put it to them whether it was fair to keep the country longer in suspense, or whether the passions of the people should be kept in a continued state of excitement for the mere purpose of upholding a fleeting popularity. The hon. member, after some further remarks, concluded by proposing the address, which was an echo of the speech.

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year it was undeniable, that our prosperity in that department was most manifest. The value of the manufactures of the country, before the late war, was £150,000,000; but particularly by that given before the committee of manufactures, &c. However, if, after this, any doubts should exist on the subject, he was satisfied that the value would be obtained by two facts, which he would leave to speak for themselves. (Hear, hear.) And first, with respect to that important branch of our manufactures, the cotton trade. In the year 1813, the consumption of cotton exported for home use was 124,769,330 lbs. In 1831 it was 28,976,612 lbs, making a difference of 27 per cent. increase in one year. That was the largest consumption ever known in this country. Next, for the exported cotton manufactures. In 1825 they amounted to 17,396,278 lbs.; in 1831 to 15,565,192 lbs, making a difference of 23 per cent. increase in a year's time. These statements, he said, he was assured, if left by themselves, without further aid, be quite sufficient to prove the astonishing progress of the cotton trade—that most important branch of our national manufactures; but there were two or two circumstances besides, which he would now take the liberty of mentioning to the house in corroboration. Not trouble the house by entering into detail, he should briefly state that from 1814 to 1824, the consumption of cotton imported for home use averaged 12,000,000 lbs. (hearing) and that in the ten years which terminated in 1831, the consumption was 27,976,612 lbs. This was a subject important, not only to the manufacturing, but to the agricultural class of the community; and likewise to the mercantile class in the mercantile, as it formed a staple growth and valuable article of colonial commerce. In 1832, the home consumption of wool, in our manufactures, was 27,460,000 lbs. In 1833, 29,615,000 lbs, an average of 42 per cent. on the year 1832. The exports of raw wool for home use, in the year 1831, were 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1832, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1833, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1834, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1835, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1836, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1837, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1838, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1839, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1840, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1841, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1842, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1843, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1844, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1845, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1846, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1847, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1848, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1849, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1850, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1851, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1852, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1853, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1854, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1855, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1856, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1857, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1858, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1859, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1860, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1861, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1862, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1863, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1864, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1865, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1866, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1867, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1868, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1869, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1870, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1871, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1872, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1873, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1874, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1875, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1876, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1877, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1878, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1879, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1880, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1881, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1882, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1883, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1884, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1885, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1886, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1887, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1888, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1889, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1890, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1891, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1892, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1893, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1894, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1895, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1896, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1897, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1898, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1899, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1900, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1901, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1902, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1903, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1904, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1905, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1906, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1907, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1908, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1909, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1910, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1911, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1912, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1913, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1914, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1915, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1916, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1917, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1918, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1919, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1920, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1921, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1922, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1923, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1924, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1925, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1926, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1927, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1928, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1929, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1930, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1931, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1932, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1933, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1934, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1935, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1936, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1937, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1938, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1939, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1940, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1941, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1942, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1943, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1944, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1945, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1946, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1947, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1948, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1949, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1950, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1951, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1952, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1953, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1954, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1955, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1956, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1957, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1958, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1959, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1960, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1961, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1962, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1963, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1964, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1965, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1966, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1967, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1968, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1969, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1970, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1971, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1972, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1973, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1974, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1975, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1976, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1977, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1978, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1979, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1980, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1981, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1982, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1983, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1984, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1985, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1986, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1987, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1988, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1989, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1990, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1991, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1992, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1993, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1994, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1995, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1996, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1997, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1998, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 1999, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2000, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2001, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2002, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2003, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2004, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2005, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2006, 1,400,000 lbs, and in 2007, 1