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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 13.
TRANSMISSION OF SCOTCH AND IRISH PAUPERS.
 Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY presented a petition from the rector, churchwardens, and select vestry of the parish of Marylebone, against the bill passed in the last session of Parliament for the transmission of Scotch and Irish paupers to their respective countries, and praying an alteration therein. Heretofore, under the old law, Scotch and Irish paupers, generally were only transferred to the bounds of the county, when the next county took them up, and transferred them outwards. This put the county of Middlesex to an average expense of five shilling per pauper. By the present act the county was saddled with the entire expense of transmitting them all the way to their several homes. The magistrates too had the power of contracting for the performance of the transit; and they had done so at the rate of 32s. per head. This was an increase of nearly six-fold on the former expense. No parish in the metropolis felt it, however, so severely as the parish of Marylebone, for it paid one-sixth of the poor-rate of the entire county of Middlesex. He thought that independent country degraded by having its labourers wandering about amongst the people of England, as outcasts and vagabonds. His opinion was, that these evils would continue to exist until the house consented to a system of poor laws, founded on the Act of Elizabeth, and free from the defects and evils which had grown upon the system in this country. He believed that government before the end of the present session would be prepared to bring forward a measure on this subject, and he trusted that when it was submitted to the house it would meet with their approbation as one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon that country.

Mr. O'DWYER said that what had fallen from the hon. member was a strong argument in favour of the repeal of the Union. He could not understand how the Union could exist, when such complaints as these were made. It was extraordinary how they should make such complaints, whilst they cautiously abstained from complaining of the incursion into this country of the Irish gentry who had money to spend. He would like to see them act in the spirit of impartial justice, and when they felt so anxious to send home the poor vagrants, he thought that they ought to send with them the rich vagabonds. (Laughter.) Whenever a poor law should be brought forward he would give it his support, although he thought it by no means the best remedy for the evil, and certainly it was a measure which would be injurious to one class of the people. If, instead of a poor law, they substituted a tax on the property of absentees—if all legal impediments to the transmission of property were removed, so that the property of absentees might with facility pass into the hands of men who would be willing to purchase it and settle in the country; they would thus have a resident gentry who would take care of the people, and they would no longer have to be told that the Irish peasantry were outcasts, dependent upon the generosity of the English people. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. FINN said that the effect of some law which would go to establish a resident gentry in the country, and would transfer to Ireland the charge of all Irish interests. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FINN was surprised at the terms in which the right hon. member below him had talked of the Irish peasantry who came to this country to seek employment. He knew these poor creatures well, they were wretchedly clad, wretchedly fed, and when in their own country, extremely ill-housed. Their condition was the effect of the manner in which Ireland had been treated by those in whose hands the government was placed, and was the result of that misgovernment which continued for 700 years, had reduced that fine country to such a state of distress. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Pitt, in that house, had himself admitted the selfish and narrow policy adopted towards Ireland by this country, a policy which sacrificed all Irish interests to the jealousy of England. Lord Grenville had made the very same admission, and to this very hour those who governed that country were true to the same policy. The sums of money which it was said those wretched men were able to put together were exaggerated. He had made the most particular inquiries amongst two hundred of them in the port of Liverpool, and he found that the largest sum which any of them was able to put together did not exceed thirty shillings per head. His advice to those men was never to go back to their own country, but to convert the money that they had to procuring themselves a passage to America, where there was a demand for labour, and where they would be sure to find remunerative employment. Some of these poor men had been barbarously treated. Many of them had their faces cut, and had about them other marks of ill-treatment. He saw one man among them who had the appearance and wore the dress of an English labourer. "Why, my friend," said he (Mr. F.) to him, "are you not an Englishman?" "No, Sir," replied he, "but I have a kind master, with whom I have worked for many years, and he has dressed me in this way in order to save me from ill-usage by passing through the country." Why then did they boast of their condescension and kindness to Irishmen, with these facts before their eyes? He believed it was difficult to protect Irishmen from aggression, and when he had heard the hon. member for Waterford talk of his Scotch steward, he (Mr. F.) gave a shout as if murder had been committed. Why talk of their generosity to Irishmen?—had they not in Ireland seven English Bishops, with an income of £40,000 a year, and with patronage to the amount of upwards of £150,000, and then did they talk of their generosity towards Irishmen? Had they not besides five millions of absentee rent coming to enrich this country, fruitless in every channel through which it passed, and giving that employment to Englishmen of which the Irish were deprived. Besides, the principal portion of their economy was drawn from the diminution of Irish establishments. The hitherto designated loyal portion of that country were beginning to feel the withering effects of the system, and were becoming alive to a sense of their common interests as Irishmen. He had heard them talk of the gin shops, as one of the greatest evils to the morality

of the English people, but he had no hesitation in saying that one of the most prolific sources of evil and misfortune to Ireland, and of deprivation to the morality of the people of that country, were the wretched whiskey-shops with which it abounded, and to the existence of which, and to the consumption of that destructive beverage, the government afforded every facility, for the sake of the revenue which they derived from it. (Hear, hear.) It was in these places that half the crimes which were perpetrated by the people were committed, and it was under the influence of this pernicious excitement that they were committed. In his own country he had traced the criminal from the whiskey shop to the dock, and he had marked him through his career of crime until he found it all originating in the whiskey shops. In a village of his own, consisting of about forty houses, there were found seven of these whiskey shops, and he found it impossible to check the evil. When English gentlemen talked of the state of the Irish people, he would remind them of one fact, that since the Union the population of Ireland had nearly doubled, and the consumption of butchers' meat had diminished to one-half. (Hear.)

Mr. POTTER defended the manufacturing districts from those in the ill-treatment of Irishmen. In those districts they were well received and treated without any distinction. (Hear.)

Mr. A. JOHNSTONE thought the complaints of the petitioners unreasonable. No part of the country gained more from all quarters than the metropolis, which for six months in the year was the residence of the aristocracy, and where a large share of the public revenues were spent.

Mr. WINSTON BARRON considered the complaints of the metropolitan districts to be unfounded, unjust, and illiberal. (Hear.) If the opinions of the petitioners were persisted in he should feel it his duty to call for a return of all landed proprietors of Ireland who resided in and spent their fortunes in the parish from whence the petition came. (Hear.) With respect to the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, he (Mr. Barron) hoped that the legislature would not rush hastily into a measure which must extend to that country an increase of distress, of misery, of poverty, and of crime. (Hear.) Instead of such a plan he thought it to be the duty of parliament to introduce a measure of national amelioration, something by which the country might be improved; by the making of canals, railways, and other public works, all of which had been grossly neglected by those absentee proprietors whose conduct was a curse to their country, and who forewent their duty both to man and to God.

Mr. MAXWELL begged to be allowed to say, that if any of the hon. members from that country (Ireland) who were continually expressing their regret that no measures of amelioration were introduced for its benefit, would propound some plan for the attainment of such a desirable object, they should have his, and would also have the support of many honourable members of that house. (Hear.) For his own part, he felt quite assured, that a good system of poor laws would materially benefit that country. (Hear.)

Mr. FINN made an observation relative to renewing his motion on poor laws for Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that he would bring forward a special motion for the amelioration of Ireland, and that without mixing it up with the question of repeal, so that honorable members who really wished to benefit that country would have an opportunity of doing so. The measure, to which he alluded, was a system of poor laws, upon which he had given notice of motion in the last session, but was from time to time disappointed of effecting his purpose by some manoeuvre or other. He did not consider that because the system did not work well in England it was therefore to be inferred that its application might not be improved in Ireland, so as to successfully remove existing evils. Notwithstanding the labours of the committee now promoting its enquiries in Ireland on the subject, he should persist in bringing his proposition under the notice of the house. He had had a conversation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of his (Mr. O'C.) plan, in which the noble lord had given his approval, observing that it had been already acted upon by his, the noble lord's family, to a limited extent. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman said he disagreed with the hon. and learned member who had made allusion to the word vagabond, which he (Mr. O'C.) understood, in the present case, in its legal sense only. (Hear, hear.) He gave his hearty concurrence to that part of the petition which recommended the introduction of poor laws into Ireland; and he believed that their introduction would not encumber the landed proprietors, as appeared to be feared by the hon. member for Waterford; on the contrary, he firmly believed that they would increase the prosperity and comfort of all classes. (Hear.)

Mr. WINSTON BARRON begged to say one word in explanation. The hon. member for Cork had quite mistaken what he (Mr. B.) had said. He was far from being opposed to a public provision for the employment of the poor of Ireland.—But he was decidedly opposed to every system founded upon the 43d of Elizabeth. (Hear, hear.) What he (Mr. B.) wished to avoid was, to give any legal right to an able bodied man to be supported without labour, and he trusted that English gentlemen would not press upon Ireland a measure, which had done to this country so much acknowledged mischief.

Mr. HARDY said that the townships in the south and west of England were laid under heavy contributions by a set of vagrants, who, not being Irish or Scotch, or having at all events not lately come from Ireland or Scotland, pretended they had come to England in search of employment; and thus getting themselves passed from one township to another, they regularly tramped through the country, especially in the fine weather.—(Laughter.)—making "the circuit" at the expense of the different parishes through which they passed. He was sure that the evil complained of by the petitioners was attributable mainly to that class of persons, and not to the poor people who came to this country from Ireland or Scotland really for the sake of obtaining employment. (Hear.)

Colonel WILLIAMS could not be silent when gentlemen "ran a-muck" against the English poor laws. (Hear, hear.) He had been for a quar-

ter of a century an administrator of those laws; and he was consequently able to say, from his long experience, that all the evils attributed to the laws themselves were caused solely by the bad administration of them.—(Hear, hear.) from Mr. F. O'Connor.)

Sir S. WHALLEY hoped that the house would allow him to say one word in explanation. He had not used the word "vagabond" in an invective sense. (Hear, hear, hear.) What he had said was, that he deprecated the allies of a kingdom so intimately connected with England should be subject to the legal application to them of so reproachful a term, through the want of the only just, rational, and practical absentee tax, a poor law. (Hear, hear, hear.) There was no individual in that house, who would be more reluctant to cast a reproach upon the Irish people, or whose heart beat with more warm feeling towards them than himself. (Hear, hear.)

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

There being no other business before the house, the SPEAKER left the chair at two o'clock, and the house adjourned.

EVENING SITTING.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair at five o'clock. Mr. HUMPHREY presented a petition from the parish of St. Mary Pagnell, Bermonsey, the tenantry of which we could not learn.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

Mr. FITZSIMON brought up the report of the committee on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. The report said that the committee had found that the standing orders of the house respecting railways had been complied with.

Leave was accordingly given to bring in a bill for the extension of the power of the company. **CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO IN IRELAND.**

Mr. O'CONNOR begged to ask the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Rice) when a report would be laid before the house of the sums of money paid by the Exchequer for the Irish tobacco which was destroyed pursuant to the late act of parliament. As rumour stated the amount to be a sum which was scarcely credible, it was proper that the public mind should be set right by an official statement.

Mr. RICE said that the report prevailing respecting the sum of money paid by the Exchequer for the tobacco destroyed in Ireland was so absurd as to contradict itself. An official report was not yet proposed, but he should take the earliest opportunity of laying one before the house. In the meantime he had to thank the honourable and learned member for Dublin, for having put the question, as it gave him an opportunity of stating what the real facts were. It would be recollected that, by the act of parliament, it was prohibited to grow tobacco in Ireland, after a certain time; but the sale of tobacco grown within the time was legalised for a limited period. The treasury had been enabled to buy up with great advantage to the growers and to the revenue all that remained unsold when the period allowed by law for the sale had expired; and it was considered to be much more expedient to destroy that quantity than to sell it for the profit of the exchequer, because such a proceeding might have seemed unfair to the general dealer, who had laid in a stock of foreign tobacco, on the faith that the home grown would not be brought into the market in competition with it.—The whole quantity so destroyed was no more than 800,000 lb., and the cost was only 1s. per pound. But it had been rumoured that so much as £800,000 in money had been paid for that tobacco. (Hear, hear.)

TITHES (IRELAND.)

Mr. LITTLETON moved to lay before the house a return of the amount of tithes commuted in Ireland, under the Act of George IV., and of the number of parishes in which the commutation had not been made, and of the value of the tithes therein respectively.—Ordered.

CONDUCT OF BARON SMITH.

Mr. O'CONNOR rose, in pursuance of previous notice, to move for the dismissal from the bench of Mr. Baron Smith, an Irish judge. The hon. and learned member said that his object in the motion he thus brought before the house tonight was one which he was not presumptuous enough to imagine would engage the serious attention of gentlemen not immediately connected with Ireland. It was properly an Irish question, and related to the liberties, property, and lives of the people of Ireland, and he much feared that it was one of those which for some reason or other were considered to be beneath the dignity of this house. It was a question which, if it had related to an English or Scotch judge, would not have taken up much time in its consideration; for in such cases the house would not, he believed, for one moment interfere between a judge of either of those countries and an inquiry like the present.—(Hear, hear, hear.) It was a misfortune that the house did not really understand the situation of Ireland at the present time, and how important such a subject as this was to the minds of the Irish people generally. If in this country a barrister were to stand up in court, and to try a special jury that the case they were about to try was one of the utmost importance, arising, say, out of a stoppage in transitu in a bankruptcy case, adding that it was one in which the assistance of a judge was particularly required, but that the interference of a judge then on the bench could not be had with safety and justice to the parties—if a barrister in England had stood up and made such a declaration, every one would admit that the judge would be justified in committing him to prison for his contempt. But in Ireland, it seemed, it was far different, for in Ireland he (Mr. O'Connell) had done this, and the only remark made by the judge was, that he (Mr. O'C.) was a very funny fellow. (Laughter.) If it had not been true, for what he then said he (Mr. O'C.) must have been sent to jail; but, as it was, he could not send him there, discharging, as he was, in duty to his client. That judge remained on the bench for years afterwards. He repeated that it was a misfortune that this house did not know what was the real state of feeling among the people of Ireland. The case he now had to present against Mr. Baron Smith was one of the most important descriptions, as involving neglect of his duty as a judge, together with other important matters which he would have more fully to lay

before the house. He hoped he should not be considered as having brought the question before the house for party motives, as Mr. Baron Smith, when he was in Parliament some forty years since, on the one occasion that offered itself to him, would not be actuated, then, by motives of that description towards him. He was actuated by none other but a sense of his duty towards the people of Ireland, and his constituents in particular. He confessed he was more anxious to bring the case of an Irish judge before the public, than it might be a hint to the remainder, for the Bench was so constituted in Ireland that it had not the public confidence. One great reason of it was that the judges were so old that they were incapable of performing the business added to their natural disinclination to descend from a high station, the retiring salary was so very much below that which they received when on the bench, that the judges continued on as long as they had sufficient strength to sign the quarterly receipts for their salary. The first accusation he made against Mr. Baron Smith was that he did not attend in court scarcely any day before half-past twelve o'clock, or from that time to four o'clock; that his state of health was such that it enabled him to sit out the night, but did not allow him to rise by day. His honourable friend, the member for Monaghan, obtained a return last year, which, though there existed some defects in it, showed how completely unfit this judge was to remain upon the bench. The clerks of the crown had been directed to return the number of hours during which the judges upon the Ulster Circuit had sat each day during the circuit. He only, however, brought before the house the county of Armagh and the county of Down. The clerks of the crown had given these returns only from recollection, and yet for the county of Down these returns showed that the judge did not sit in the crown courts sooner than eleven or twelve o'clock each day, bringing it down pretty fairly to twelve o'clock. Now, he submitted to the gentlemen whom he was addressing, that twelve o'clock was too late an hour for a judge to enter the court.—(Hear, hear.) The return stated how many prisoners had been tried between six o'clock in the afternoon, and six o'clock in the forenoon, and they had for one county fourteen prisoners tried between those hours. The judge had sat till six o'clock in the morning, and he was ready to prove that the trial of more than one of them commenced after twelve o'clock at night.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Could any thing be more disgusting to persons having a regard for the decent administration of justice? What was the situation of the wretched prisoners? They were exhausted by waiting all day, and rendered incapable of defending themselves. The jury were half asleep; the witnesses had all dined and refreshed themselves till they were almost unable to give evidence.—four out of the fourteen prisoners only were acquitted. Was not this a state of things fit to be inquired into? The consequences of the irregular habits of the judge were not less fatal in the administration of civil justice. At the last sittings at Nisi Prius after Michaelmas Term, he (Mr. O'Connell) attended as counsel, and could state from his own knowledge, that Mr. Baron Smith usually came into court at about twelve or one o'clock, and sometimes at half-past one. The consequences might be illustrated by what had happened in the case of a client of his. A merchant residing at Liverpool, had delivered a quantity of coals to a steam company at Drogheda, and ultimately was obliged to bring an action to recover their value. He brought over twelve or fourteen witnesses from Liverpool, whom he was obliged to maintain in Dublin during the whole of the sittings, and at the end of them had the mortification of taking those witnesses back, without having had his cause called on, because Mr. Baron Smith never came into court till past mid-day.—He might be told, that it was not his duty to try this case, but the duty of the Chief Baron. In the first place, Mr. Baron Smith ought not to have undertaken the task, unless he meant to perform it; and in the next, it was not a matter of choice; for the Lord Chief Baron being ill, it was his duty to take his place unless he was himself ill. But ill he did not pretend to be. He merely committed this outrage upon all notions of conducting business—an outrage which would not be endured in this country, in pursuance of what with him was a long established usage. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'C.) once went circuit with Mr. Baron Smith. He recollected that the judge who presided in the civil court was a very early riser, and generally went into court so early as eight o'clock. Baron Smith seldom came into court until half-past three o'clock. Thus he had time to attend to all the civil business in Baron Fletcher's court, who generally rose at four o'clock, and he (Mr. O'Connell) was then in time for the criminal business in Baron Smith's court, where they generally worked away until three o'clock in the morning.—In the Court of Exchequer in Ireland Baron Smith seldom comes into court until at a very late hour in the day. He then appeared to write a letter or two, and then generally went away, appearing to take very little trouble about the business that might be going on. He felt himself bound to claim inquiry upon these points. He did not think that the house could refuse that inquiry.—But what would they think of the man who thus having neglected his duties as a judge, invested himself upon the judgment-seat with the functions of a politician. It happened that at the close of the last year, Mr. Baron Smith was appointed to preside at the commission court in Green-street. In Dublin a commission sits four times in the year, though here it sits eight times in the year. But in Dec. 1833, it happened to fall to Baron Smith's lot to be appointed one of the judges to open this commission. He begged the attention of the house to a consideration of the state of the calendar on this occasion. What was the fact, that in a population of upwards 327,000, there were not more than about seventeen offences on the calendar.—(Hear, hear, hear.) There were about four cases of cow-stealing, three or four of petty larceny, three of pig-stealing, a case of bigamy, and an attorney to be tried for swindling.—(A laugh.) Surely if there was a case in which a judge might feel himself at liberty to repose for the greater part of the day

this was one. He had no law to explain. There was nothing in any of the cases about to come before him calculated to require any lengthened or laboured exposition. But he (Mr. O'Connell) was prepared to prove that notwithstanding he wrote out and sent to the Newspapers in his own hand writing, a long and lengthy essay, in which he introduced every topic under Heaven but those which he might be expected to advert to. He talked of every thing but the matter in hand—suggested that mistakes had been made by the measures of his Majesty's ministers—answered speeches that had been made in Parliament—talked of and praised the propriety of his active vigilance for the last three years, and went on to the utmost of his ability to revive and re-animate the religious animosities of that country. Surely if he had been an advocate for Catholic emancipation, that circumstance, so far from lessening the mischief of his conduct, was calculated to give his words still greater effect. He began by stating that the state of the calendar did not call for any observation. He had not been in the habit of addressing grand juries until within the last three years, but from the state of the country he felt himself called upon to offer some general observations. He (Mr. O'C.) called upon the law officers of the crown to say whether this was language which should be used by a judge? Now he admitted that he had a right to address the jury upon the state of the calendar, but nothing more. The honorable member then went on to read an extract of the charge delivered by the learned judge, which stated that during the many years he had the honor of a seat upon the bench, he did not find it necessary to address grand juries until within the last three years, but from the spirit which he saw he felt that it was his duty to sound the tocsin. He (Mr. O'Connell) denied that it was the duty of a judge to sound the tocsin, he ought not to become a bill ringer. It was not compatible with the duties of his office to expound politics from the bench when it was his duty to administer law. Now he would ask the House of Commons whether it was necessary that a judge should become the political guardian of the state. The honorable member continued to read another extract from the charge, and Baron Smith complained of the audacity of factious leaders. (Mr. Shaw cried—"Hear, hear.") The hon. gentleman cried "hear, hear;" but the hon. and learned gentleman might have to try some of those factious leaders. The learned Baron went on to say, that two years ago he pronounced that the resistance to tithes was only one of the three heads of the political Hydra—rents and taxes being the two—which it was necessary to crush. Here, said Mr. O'Connell, was an admission on the part of the learned judge that it was a politician in two years ago. He asked if it were sitting in a judge of the bench to be making these observations about tithes, rents, and taxes, and attributing to individuals motives of the worst kind? Was this judicial? Was this the proper conduct of a judge? The honorable and learned member then read another extract from the learned Baron's charge—where he declared that the constitution had been defamed in Ireland—and where he expressed his happiness at his warnings being attended to by the government, and a loyal public. He (Mr. O'C.) would have the whole of the charge read by the clerk at the tables. He would shortly state what he contained, and read one or two passages more from it. Not content with this, he next attacked his (Mr. O'Connell's) hon. friend, the member for Drogheda, for having said in that house that he (Mr. Baron Smith) "would sacrifice truth at any time to antithesis." He then took up the cudgel for his learned brother, Baron Pennefather, and said "that any one who impugned that learned judge's motives or canvassed his conduct would be doing wrong," and then he proceeded to justify the actions of that gentleman. Now all that might be very good for a political dinner speech, or a contested election speech from a window, or a house top, or the hustings; no doubt it would, but that happened to be exactly the reason why it was, of all others, the description of language most unfit for the mouth of a learned judge seated on the bench. He (Baron Smith) then went on to discuss the right of the subject to petition parliament; and complained that the conversations which occasionally took place in that house were calculated to degrade the dignity of the judicial bench. What sort of language was this for a judge, he (Mr. O'Connell) would ask them? The bench were responsible to that house. It was an important part of the duty of that house, as representatives of the people, to watch over the due administration of justice; and more than all to see that its source was unimpaired by prejudice. If then the house believed what he (Mr. O'Connell) had already stated, respecting the honor of the night, when the judge in question usually thought fit to enter on the trial of capital felony, was it not his duty to make a declaration of duty in them if they did not exert their utmost vigilance on the subject? The hon. and learned member then read several extracts from the address of Baron Smith to the grand jury of Armagh—passages of which were nearly as follows—"Let all who supported such shabby parliamany." It would be remembered, he (Mr. O'Connell) had no doubt, by the house, that a motion for reducing the Irish judges was then before it (hear). This was an allusion to it and a strong one it was. The Baron then went into a long statement of the objects of those exerting themselves to procure relief for the country, and charged them with the intention of overthrowing "tithes, rents, salaries, old institutions, privileges, and public taxes." This he characterized as "the epidemic of the day," and after a deal of fine flourishing, came to the conclusion "that it would bring about again what had happened to the country two centuries ago;" thus threatening the country with revolution. But that which he (Mr. O'Connell) most specially objected to was, that which read thus:—"It has been said that there was no longer a Catholic party in Ireland, as those of that creed had gone all they were worth; if this be the case, why have there been such unceasing efforts on the part of their clergy against the Established Church? Why such fierce attacks upon our faith? and why such a manifestation of joy on the dissolution of the number of our

deal with that—(Hear, hear.) He was at his loss how to grapple with the title-tattle of this man or the other man; and that must remain as it did. As for his hon. and learned friend, who had thus been as he, in his soul believed, most grossly calumniated, he had no fear for the result. They had struggled together for a period of 25 years in favour of the great principle of religious freedom; and so long had he adorned that sacred principle with a life of pious patriotism or the exercise of greater talents than his hon. and learned friend. Had it been possible to seduce him from his integrity, he would long since have been seduced. His were talents of an ordinary kind; but high and extraordinary as they were, he might have had their price had he consented to betray his country. (Tremendous cheering.) Oh, no! his hon. and learned friend, he believed, on his soul, to be beyond the reach of temptation.—(Renewed cheering.) In conclusion, the hon. and learned gentleman remarked, that nothing should swerve him from his purpose for an enquiry—a full, searching enquiry—into those charges which the noble lord and the honourable member for Hull had pressed themselves desirous of promoting. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of privilege, constituted of members wholly unconnected with Ireland.

Mr. HILL, then rose and said that he should proceed to the discussion of this question with perfect equanimity of temper. He should attend to the precept and depart from the example of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. The hon. member then reminded the house that the hon. and learned member for Dublin had said that he (Mr. Hill) was perfectly justified in what he said. Did he not now withdraw that refutation by his present speech? Did he mean to say that he was not sincere in what he said at Hull? The hon. and learned member must say one thing or the other. He had charged him with fabricating the statement he made at Hull. What did he mean now to say? No reply was given, so that he had now to defend himself against the charge originally made by the hon. member for Dublin. Now how could the hon. and learned gentleman show that he had fabricated the statement? For he appealed to the whole house to say whether the statement was not known to hundreds in the house, and thousands out of it, before he made it at Hull. (A few "Noes," but more "Yesses.") He could prove that the learned gentleman said it. (The learned gentleman then referred to a letter written by Mr. Feagus O'Connor, in which he spoke of having heard of the charge against Mr. Hill before. He next referred to a speech made at a dinner by Mr. O'Connell, in which he criticised this letter of Mr. Feagus O'Connor.) It was after this that Mr. O'Connell wrote to his (Mr. Hill's) constituents at Hull, reiterating the charge of fabricating the statement, although he knew that Mr. O'Connor had heard it many months before. (Cheers.) The learned member for Dublin accused him of not answering his charge, but he (Mr. Hill) did not pretend to that skill in vituperative invention which would have enabled him to cope with the hon. and learned member's newspaper controversy.—(Hear, hear.) Besides, he knew that the learned gentleman's charges were of an evanescent nature. (Hear, hear.) In a few months himself or his own friends would answer this charge. (Laughter.) The learned gentleman must mingle more of the alloy of truth in his charges if they were to wear well. Pending the enquiry, he would put his tongue and his pen under the seal of silence. (Hear, hear.) He was, as the hon. and learned member said, anxious for enquiry. The speech which he made at Hull was unpremeditated, and his attention was only called to it by what appeared in the Examiner.—He admitted that he deeply regretted having made the statement which he did at Hull.—This was the first opportunity he had of saying so much. He had been met by taunt and insult, and if he expressed his regret before now, he should have been supposed to have done so from intimidation. He regretted upon all accounts that he had made the statement in question. The hon. and learned member for Tipperary never meant to impute to his Majesty's ministry endeavours to obtain votes by particular machinery.—(Hear, hear.)—No, he could mean no such thing. He was called upon to be a prosecutor. Was he to draw up a charge on paper, or on parchment?—(Hear, hear.) He was ready to alter his statement of Wednesday night, but he objected to be made a public prosecutor. It was the wish of the house, he would specify the charge in the way suggested, but he would not do so otherwise.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He had seconded the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman, because he was anxious for an enquiry, and if the hon. and learned gentleman who was affected by the statement, proved himself to have been unjustly accused, no man more than he (Mr. Hill) would be more gratified.

Colonel EVANS said that he had certainly been of opinion, and he expressed himself to that effect, that the present inquiry was replete with absurdities, and that the strongest indignation that secret intentions should be made to undermine the rectitude of the hon. member for Tipperary; but now he could say that he was filled with disgust, and held the most ineffable contempt for the attempt that was made for that purpose. It was the habit on all occasions to put forward the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies—the Corymbus, he would call him, of the ministry.—(A laugh)—whenever an emergency required his ingenuity or interference. He (Colonel Evans) had read the other day in a review, that the right hon. gentleman had been gifted with an insubstantive power of parliamentary tactics, and he certainly thought that the proceedings of the other night in the house proved that. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) The right hon. gentleman on that occasion rose, and directed the attention of the house to the asseveration of Mr. Stiel—(Hear, hear)—accompanied it with some solemn warning concerning that asseveration, as if all was unnecessary, except that consideration alone, and thus diverted the attention of the house from the main question at issue. If the hon. member for Hull had gratuitously, and he would say, indiscreetly, made any remark that involved the character of any one, why should a new charge be brought forward, and a new version be endeavoured to be given to the original one? Did he remember that on such a supposition he was liable to be visited with the censure of the house? And why should any allusion be made, as was on the other evening, to any possible contingency of expulsion? (Hear, hear.) He (Colonel Evans) had been a member of a committee to investigate certain charges of espionage; and what were the facts that came out?

There ought to be no further inquiry.—(Hear, hear.) He did not see how the inquiry was to be conducted, he did not see how it was possible to make the subject a breach of privilege. There was no charge against the hon. member. They seemed at first to have conjured up in their imagination a sort of phantom, and which, when they came to approach it, escaped from their grasp. He must say that gentlemen very frequently, and almost necessarily, had to speak out of the house—not only that which they did not speak in the house, but often that which was very frequently opposed—and necessarily opposed to that which passed in the house.—(Hear, hear, and cheer.) 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Why, the lightest thing in the world might be made to assume a charge of the gravest nature, and the most honourable man might have imputations cast on him of a most serious description, from the mere circumstance of being called on to answer them. He really hoped the house would be satisfied with having retained this question; he hoped the hon. and learned gentleman would be satisfied. It was impossible to do him more justice. This had now been done to him. (Hear, hear.) There was no charge before the house; the hon. and learned gentleman had no accusers; reasons had been properly propounded, but the house must be satisfied with the asseverations of the hon. and learned gentleman. He was sure that all must admit that he could not be expelled from the house, because he could conceive no greater dereliction of duty than that a member of that house should give his advice to ministers, behind the back of his country and his party, for the mere purpose of getting a better odour with ministers, and yet set diametrically opposite to that when before his constituents. If the hon. and learned gentleman had actually done so, he was entitled to great credit for cleverness, because in all the conversations he had actually had with him, he had never got from him any statement that was not the most directly opposed to the measure. He had had conferences with him many times on the nature of the bill, and the hon. and learned member for Tipperary had pointed out to him, in the course of those conferences, numerous acts of parliament against the bill, which had escaped his own attention. But if hon. members changed from the charge—and if they swerved from it after they had got a majority on the preceding occasion by a government runner, he would not call him a government agent, and had damaged the character of the Irish members, and put them in the situation of seeking, those who would be safe, if they were not merely a question of opinion, but of feelings which must be highly detrimental, not only to the character of the individual, but to the public. The hon. member was bound to make good his charge, such as was made at Hull—bound to show that the hon. and learned gentleman went to a minister—not a cabinet minister—and gave his deliberate opinion in favour of the passing of that measure, which he had not courage enough in the house to abstain from opposing. If this course were attempted for the purpose of running down the Irish members, he could assure the noble lord, and those of his party, that such an attempt must signally fail. What had the noble lord done? He had not only sanctioned this, but he had gone further, for when it was put to him whether the hon. and learned member for Tipperary was the individual, he said he would believe it. Now, the Irish people depend on the character of their members; those on the other side of the house had levelled a blow at that character, and it became the Irish party to stand quietly by until they had placed the purity of that character beyond all dispute. (Hear.) This was an unjust charge, an unnecessary charge, and a cruel attempt against an innocent individual; and he was sure that every Irish member would be able to satisfy the public that it was, at best, a base, foul, and unworthy attempt.

Mr. BURDETT rose, not for the purpose of protracting this unpleasant debate, because he was quite sure that in the position the house stood, a protraction of it could only have the effect of doing its own degradation. He was simply at a loss to know how it was possible for the house to proceed. He was not aware up to this moment, what the breach of privilege was; and he, for one, must say, that as far as the learned member for Tipperary was concerned, he thought nothing attached to his character. (Hear.) There was nothing whatever to inquire about. He would be ashamed of himself if he did not say he believed the solemn asseveration of the hon. and learned member, and there ought to be no further inquiry.—(Hear, hear.) He did not see how the inquiry was to be conducted, he did not see how it was possible to make the subject a breach of privilege. There was no charge against the hon. member. 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in what manner they could bring it to a practical good. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman opposite seemed to impute motives to him, but he most distinctly declared that he had no motives whatever, except that the house should take that course which was most consistent with public convenience and private justice. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) Then, how about the case at the present moment? In the course of last autumn the hon. member for Hull made a speech in which he stated that one of the Irish members who spoke and voted against the coercion bill in that house went privately to the ministers and said the bill ought to pass, but that in public he was obliged to support it for fear of the consequences if he did not. Setting aside all questions as to the propriety of the present question, this was the statement of the honourable member for Hull—he did not know whether in an after-dinner speech or not, but he was sure that no one would say that it was merely said that one of the body had acted as stated.—(A laugh.) He agreed with the honourable member behind him, that with regard to the reform bill many gentlemen who voted for the entire measure. (Hear, hear.)—Now, they might very conscientiously, out of the house, have spoken against those parts of it which they disliked, and still would any one for a moment have thought that, had such a thing been published, the members alluded to would have made out a sufficient ground for a separate inquiry, and might upon having a question brought under the notice of the house in so solemn a manner as to ask for a particular individual, and, therefore, it was, that the distinction was to be drawn between the declaration of the honourable member for Hull and his noble friend (Lord Althorp). The declaration of the noble friend was not full—it was further—for he said that more than one Irish member who had opposed the bill in the house, out of it used very different language. (Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman opposite got up and asked the noble lord whether he was one of those to whom he alluded—the

The 17th January. The duties on low priced cotton goods had been brought before the Senate, but no decision had been come to, the subject having been referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Resolutions approving of the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank had passed the house of Assembly by a majority of 118 to 9. Nevertheless the papers are filled with "lengthy" comments on the commercial embarrassments occasioned by that removal. These papers contain no other news of importance.—Herald.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.
(FROM THE COURIER.)
The letters and news contained in the French Papers from Geneva come down to the 8th, at which time, according to one account, the inhabitants of this city were still apprehensive for the public tranquillity. From Grenoble it appears that a band of 50 Savoyards marched out to Grenoble. They must have been a somewhat more valiant and better fed race than those who, under that name, accompanied by their monkeys, haunt our streets. Valorous as they were, they were unable to upset the Piedmontese Government, and their heroic enterprise ended in a flight. It proves, however, that a considerable degree of agitation prevails in that part of the Continent. From Spain, the French Papers bring no news of importance.
A report is now current that a revolution has again broken out in Mexico, and that the Government of Santa Anna has been overthrown. We have endeavoured, but without success, to trace its origin.

THE FUNDS.
Form O'Clock.—Consols for Account 89 1/2; Belgian 57 1/8; Brazilian 73; Dutch 50 1/2; Portuguese 67 1/2; New do. 67 1/2; Spanish 30 1/2; Mexican 39 1/4.

MR. SHELL AND THE INQUIRY.
The debate on Monday night was occupied by a discussion between members touching the all-important investigation into the expressions of Mr. Shell. The Morning Chronicle and other London Journals are strenuously recommending to give the subject, if possible, the 'go-by,' and they justify their advice upon two grounds, the one that the public can derive no advantage to indemnify the time which the investigation must consume, and the other, that in the event of a termination unfavourable to the gentlemen accused, the consequences that must follow will not be justified by the offence. We will not now enter minutely into the merits of these arguments, but our readers will agree with us that the time for urging them has passed by, and that after what has already occurred, nothing ought to satisfy Mr. Shell, except an inquiry into his conduct and his country, except an inquiry, impartial, explicit, and uncompromising. His very friends are more desirous of it than even his enemies, because the former are convinced from the whole tenor of his public and private life, that conduct like that imputed to him is perfectly foreign to his nature, and that if he did conceive the Coercion Bill a necessary measure, he could never have borne himself as he did during the stormy discussions of the last session. As to the inquiry taking up too much of the public time, the public themselves are the best judges of what belongs to them, and the intense interest which they have justly attached to the accusations now before them, is a sufficient answer to such an objection to lose time. We again repeat our conviction, that Mr. Shell will be fully and honourably acquitted, but let the result be what it will, we cannot pass by so trivial the wholesome example which will be inclined to speak one way and to vote another, and against whose political profligacy public opinion can be the only barrier opposed.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
Mr. George Carr of Ross, whose effective support for forwarding the views of the London Temperance Society is so generally known, spoke with much power and earnestness, at a meeting convened for that purpose on last Tuesday night. The result of his exertions has been the forming of a Society called the "Waterford Temperance Society," whose main object is to discontinue, as far as lies within the power of each member, the consumption of even the smallest quantity of ardent spirits. Mr. Carr brought many arguments to prove that it was much easier for a drunkard to renounce altogether a reasonable portion. He drew to contrast himself with the temperance Societies in America; and he pointed out the vast improvements that both the moral and the domestic comforts of the lower orders would undergo, could they be induced to resist the temptations of the whiskey shop, by imprudently calling on Mr. Carr to tell by what inspiration he came there. Mr. Carr gave a silencing reply to the insistent demand.

On Wednesday morning, one of the 15th Hussars took ill in Dungarvan, about ten o'clock in the morning, while on duty near the court house. He was immediately removed to hospital, and before one hour had elapsed, he had every symptom of cholera in its most malignant shape. Medical assistance was procured without delay, but such was the virulence of the disease, that he died about four or five o'clock the same evening. He was interred in a few hours afterwards. It is reported that he recovered from an attack of the same disease; and it is also said that it was that man's bed the soldier slept on the night previous to his decease. If this be true it is an additional proof, if any were wanted, that cholera is contagious. Cholera does not appear to prevail in Dungarvan, but in the immediate neighbourhood there have been several cases during the last fortnight.

On Wednesday night a country fellow belonging to the fief called *Polena*, struck the bugler of the 15th Hussars in Dungarvan, under the ear, with a stick loaded with lead, which he was sounding the call to stables; the soldier fell senseless and the *Polena* ran away; some of the townsmen who witnessed the brutal attack pursued the ruffian, and greatly to their credit, made a prisoner of him and lodged him in bridewell. Mr. Maurice O'Connell stated publicly from the balcony on Thursday that he will use all his endeavours to get this offender transported.

A severe family affliction has prevented Sir Richard Kease, Bart., from attending his duties in parliament at the opening of the session.

WATERFORD HUNT. Monday, Feb. 17, Slievenamora, Thursday, 20th, Knockhouse; Monday, 21, Mount Nell; Thursday, 27th, Snowhill.

POST OFFICE PACKETS TO IRELAND.
On the motion of Mr. Winston Barron, on Tuesday last, a return was ordered by the house of Commons, "of the number of hours occupied each day in transmitting the mail by his Majesty's packets between Millford and Dunmore East; specifying the name of the packet sailing each day, from 1st October to 31st December, 1833;" also, "a like return of packets from Liverpool to Kingston."

Mr. Winston Barron has given notice that he will move in committee on the Carrickfergus disfranchisement bill, that the largest unrepresented towns in Ireland be empowered to send a member to parliament in place of Carrickfergus.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORT.)
Dungarvan, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1834.
In the sketch I sent you yesterday, I stated the leading features of the opening proceedings of this election. The polling on Wednesday, as I have already mentioned, commenced soon after the candidates and their respective friends had addressed the electors, and was continued until 5 o'clock with unabated vigour at both sides. The greatest decorum and tranquillity were observed throughout the day by the people, which, as it was unexpected, reflects the greatest credit on the lower classes of this town; yet they evince, on every opportunity, their enthusiasm in the cause of Ireland, and their interest for the Repeal candidate, by rendering the air with long and loud huzzas whenever a batch of Mr. Jacob's electors are proceeding to the hustings—on the other hand, as is usual on such occasions, they "groan" at Mr. Barron's electors as they pass from his committee-room to the court-house, but no personal violence has been attempted on any one of them.

The polling is carried on in two booths, in one of which Mr. Thomas Donnelly presides as deputy, and in the other Mr. Richard Hudson, the Seneschal's son. Both gentlemen are discharging their duty impartially and efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The conducting agents are, Mr. Rodolphus Green, of Dungarvan, for Mr. Barron; and Mr. Edmond Power, of Carrick-on-Ball, for Mr. Jacob. The inspecting agents are, for Mr. Barron—Messrs. John Fitzpatrick, Walter Whelan, and Richard M'Grath; for Mr. Jacob—Messrs. Nicholas Maher, of Tharles, and Mr. Robert Fleming of Waterford. I have in my former communication informed you of the counsel at both sides.

As the hour of five o'clock approached, the court house was densely filled with the electors, many of whom particularly singled out Mr. Pirell O'Gorman as the object of their sarcastic and bitter rebuke, for having, they said, deserted the people and become one of Ireland's bitter enemies. To each attack Mr. O'Gorman returned, with hat and hand, and in apparent good humour, a most profound bow. This courtesy, on the part of Mr. O'Connell's former friend, had only the effect of increasing the denunciations of the people against him.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the deputies appeared on the hustings, and the Seneschal announced the state of the poll as follows—
MR. DENNEHY'S BOOTH.
For Mr. Jacob, 45
Majority for Mr. Barron, 55
Majority, 10
MR. HUDSON'S BOOTH.
For Mr. Jacob, 35
Majority for Mr. Barron, 39
Majority, 4
GROSS POLL.
For Mr. Jacob, 80
Majority for Mr. Barron, 94
Majority for Mr. Barron, 14

At the announcement of the gross poll Mr. Barron's friends, who occupied one of the side galleries, loudly cheered, which was responded to by Mr. Jacob's friends with overwhelming huzzas and groans. Mr. Barron was about to address the electors from the gallery, but the noise and hisses were so deafening from his opponents, he was obliged to retire, as it would be a vain and fruitless attempt to persevere in it. Mr. Jacob and his friends then requested the people to retire peacefully from the hustings and follow him to his committee room where he and his friends would address them from the platform erected outside the room windows. The multitude immediately left the court, and repaired to the committee room, from which Mr. Jacob, Mr. Carbery, and Mr. D. P. Ronayne addressed them at considerable length—enjoining them to be quiet and peaceable and that there was no doubt of ultimate success. After which they retired to their homes, and the town was as silent during the night as a grave yard.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.
At an early hour this morning the candidates and their friends were quite on the qui vive, marshalling their forces, and preparing for a day's engagement. The most hardworking man at Mr. Jacob's side is Maurice O'Connell—he accompanied every tally from the committee room, with a fisherman leaning on each arm—he appears to be a great favourite both with the men and fair ones of this town, and his good humour has won for him the friendship, I may safely say, of all parties. He appears to be a true son of Erin, and never appears without a fine shillelah in his hand. The respectable shopkeepers here, with a few exceptions, are also indefatigably engaged in favour of the Repeal candidate.

The polling commenced on day at nine o'clock. As Mr. Barron's electors pass to the hustings they are assailed with deafening hisses and shouts by the repealers. They are escorted to the court-house by parties of the 15th Hussars, I think unnecessarily, as the people are determined to resist their attacks to hissing and shouting.

Mr. Jacob's friends are quite confident to-day of success. Mr. Barron is already obliged to bring in his respectable friends to be polled, while Mr. Jacob has still all his respectable voters as a *corps de reserve*. On Wednesday Mr. Jacob polled those only who were considered to be wavering. This evening will certainly show what the result will be.

The rumours during the day were various, and the opinions with respect to the final result of the election were more thronged than on the preceding evening. At five o'clock, Mr. Hudson announced the day's polling as follows—
BOOTH, NO. 1.
Mr. Barron, 80
Mr. Jacob, 86
Majority for Mr. Barron, 6
BOOTH, NO. 2.
Mr. Barron, 70
Mr. Jacob, 82
Majority for Mr. Jacob, 12
NETS POLLING.
Mr. Barron, 140
Mr. Jacob, 158
Majority on this day's polling for Mr. Jacob, 18
GROSS POLL.
Mr. Barron, 224
Mr. Jacob, 238
Majority for Mr. Barron, 14

Immediately after the announcement of the poll the electors were led by Mr. Jacob to follow him and his friends to the balcony at his committee-room, where he would address them. Accordingly they were accompanied there by an immense number of the people. Mr. Jacob briefly addressed them. He said his opponent was obliged to poll that day, in order to keep up his tally.

Several members of this committee, while he (Mr. Jacob) had not yet polled a single householder, upwards of fifty of whom were ready at a moment's call to go to the hustings. Mr. Jacob was loudly and repeatedly cheered during his address.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell next presented himself on the balcony, and was greeted with repeated plaudits. He spoke at considerable length and with his usual tact and eloquence; he concluded by calling on the people in the most emphatic manner to continue the same peaceable line of conduct they had pursued since the commencement of the contest.

After the usual cheers were given for the Repeal candidate, Mr. O'Connell, &c. &c. the people separated and retired quietly to their homes.
FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.
ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
The polling commenced at nine o'clock this morning; the agents on both sides are redoubting their exertions to pick up every stray voter they can lay hands on, as the numbers are at this hour exactly equal. At this moment it is impossible to form a correct opinion as to the final result. The repealers are confident of success, and Mr. Barron is equally confident. Maurice O'Connell has just passed by my window with four or five voters proceeding to the hustings. He is loudly cheered by the people, and is greeted so, for he is one of the best and most hard working electioneering agents I ever saw.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.
I have just come from the hustings, after taking this day's polling, which is as follows—
Mr. Jacob, 54
Majority for Mr. Jacob, 42
This leaves Mr. Jacob a majority on the gross poll of 36. I may now confidently say that the Repeal's success is placed beyond a shadow of a doubt. At this moment I think the contest will terminate this evening, as the whole constituency of this borough consists of 628 registered electors, 548 of whom are now polled. Notwithstanding this circumstance, Mr. Barron's friends say, that they will keep the booths open till midnight, as they cannot see how he can do so, as the candidates are now nearly run dry; some of the above mentioned number of electors are dead, and others absent; therefore, in my opinion, there will not be much more than fifty more polled this election.

ONE O'CLOCK.
The polling is going on very slowly. Jacob has now a majority of 42 on the gross poll.
SECOND EDITION.
Chronicle Office, Six o'clock, a. m.
FRIDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.
At the usual hour this evening the day's poll was announced on the hustings by the Seneschal, as follows—
BOOTH NO. 1.
Mr. Jacob, 33
Mr. Barron, 39
Majority for Mr. Barron, 6
BOOTH NO. 2.
Mr. Jacob, 36
Mr. Barron, 37
Majority, 1
GROSS POLL.
Mr. Jacob, 307
Mr. Barron, 290
Majority for Mr. Jacob, 17

On the majority being announced for Mr. Jacob, the people assembled in the Court house gave repeated rounds of the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers I ever heard.

Mr. Ronayne then addressed the electors at great length, and with his usual ability. Time will not permit me this evening to send a full report of his excellent speech on the occasion. Suffice it to say, that it was uttered by him, and received by the people, in the greatest good humour, when alluding to Mr. Jacob's opponent. He regretted that Mr. Barron was ill-advised in prolonging the exertion by not resigning that evening, particularly when there was not the smallest expectation of success on his part.

There are now, as will be seen from reference to the above statement, 567 electors polled. The number at present unpolled at this election does not amount to more than 30 or 40; it is therefore evident that if Mr. Barron were to poll every man fit to move he could not pull up to this a great triumph to Repeal—to O'Connell, and to Ireland. The men of Dungarvan have done themselves immortal honor on this occasion, not alone for their conduct in ousting an ill-repealer, but for the quiet and orderly demeanour observed by them throughout the whole contest, even after they were certain of having achieved such a grand victory. I have no doubt but that the contest will terminate early to-morrow (Saturday). It is intended by the patriotic merchants and shopkeepers of Dungarvan to chair Mr. Jacob after the close of the election, and also to entertain him to a public dinner.

IRISH RETURNS.
A return has been ordered "of the number of times of examination for licentiates at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, in each year, from Mr. January, 1825, to 1st January, 1834, and of the hour at which the examination commenced and terminated; and of the number of candidates examined, of the number admitted, and of the number rejected on each occasion of examination—similar return from the College of Surgeons of Ireland. Return of the course of examination for licentiates at the College of Surgeons of London—similar return from the College of Surgeons of Ireland. Return of fees paid, on examination, and for letters testimonial at the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin and London."

A return is ordered "of the costs of the prosecution (in Ireland) in the case of the King v. Barrett, for libel, tried in the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1833, distinguishing the number in which defence had been taken to the action, and stating the amount of costs included in the verdict found, and the amount of costs included in the sum for which execution issued."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—TUESDAY.
NIISI PRIMA SITTINGS, BEFORE BARON FOSTER.
On the names of the jury being called over, one of the Society of Friends claimed an exemption from serving in the trial of the case of *Baron Foster*. The court refused to grant the exemption, provided for by the Irish statute of the 19th George II. You will please, Mr. Attorney-General, to turn this matter over in your mind. The Attorney-General—I conceive it to be, my lord, a rather doubtful question, and a very important one, deserving mature consideration.
Mr. Tombs—The Quakers are compelled to serve upon juries in England.
Baron Foster—The difficulty is, that an Irish set, yet unrepealed, stands in the way.
MR. SHELL.
The following are the names of the Committee of Privilege to whom the complaint against Mr. Shell is referred:—
Lord Granville Somerset, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Col. Mebery, Sir H. Harcourt, Sir Reilly, Col. Verney, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Slaw (of Dublin), Mr. Hume, Mr. Kenry Tynte, jun., Mr. Gillon, Major Fancourt, Mr. Shaw Leferre, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Grote, Mr. Parrott, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Strat—Power to send for persons, papers, and records; Fire to be the quorum.

The General Court-Martial in Dublin, of which Major-General Sir E. Blyden, K.C.B. was President, has closed its proceedings in the trial of a First Lieutenant Alick, of the Royal Artillery, but the result will not be known for some time.
The depot companies of the 51st Regiment have embarked at Portsmouth for Cork, and on their arrival the depot companies of the 58th Regiment will be passed on to England.

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. If chosen by you, my determination is to be the Independent Representative of an Independent Constituency, and to support every measure calculated to promote the best interests of Ireland.

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,
PJERSE GEORGE BARRON.
Eastland, Jan. 24th, 1834.

BIRTHS.
Yesterday, the lady of Richard Morris, Esq., of Ballyvaran, of a daughter.
Thursday, the lady of Daniel Osborne, of Kilmaccolter, county Kildare, Esq., of a daughter.
On Sunday last, at Kenmare, the lady of the Rev. C. P. Thompson, of a son.
At Ballyvaran, the lady of the Rev. G. B. Dawson, of a daughter.
On Tuesday last, the lady of Robert Fingland, Esq., of Narrows, county Wick, of a daughter.
On the 24th instant, at Loughbrickland, county Down, Mrs. Thompson, of two daughters and a son; the mother and children are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.
On Monday last, at Tegal, county Westford, by the Rev. Mr. Rowan, P.P., Mr. Walter Swafford, of Westford, merchant, and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Row, of Ballinacree, in the county Westford.
On the 24th instant, in Rathpeck Church, county Westford, by the Rev. Mr. Elickey, Mr. Rowland Malcom, a Westford, second daughter of Mr. Charles Lett, of Westford, and Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Lett, of the same place.
On the 10th inst., in St. Catherine's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. John H. Mason, and afterwards in Meath-street Chapel, by the Rev. P. Moore, John Howard Carr, Esq., of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and Miss Anne, daughter of the late Richard Howard Carr, Esq., of the same place.
On the 11th instant, in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Stephen Thomas, Curate of Dunbrody, Mr. James Shaw, Esq., of Riverstown, county Lethbridge, and Miss Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Shaw, Rector of Lethbridge, diocese of Kildare.
On Monday last, in the Methodist Church, Bishop-street, Dublin, by Mr. Purser, to Anne Briggs, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. L. Fiddis, of Ormskirk, county Antrim.
On Monday last, in Thomas's Church, Dublin, James Shanley, Esq., of Riverstown, county Lethbridge, and Miss Mary, daughter of John M'Vey, Esq., of Bowdoin.

DEATHS.
On Monday last, at Cappoquin House, Richard, aged 7 years, third and youngest son of Sir Richard Essex, Bart., M.P., for this County.
Late, in the New Ross Fever Hospital, Henry St. Leger, who acted as distinguished part at Cullinstown, in opposing O'Connell's Trials, on the memorable Sunday, that Mr. Lambton made his appearance there. He had since been in training for an Officer of Artillery.
On the 24th instant, in Killarney, the Rev. William Harding, second son of the late H. Harding, Esq., of Harding, Orrey, county Limerick.
At Newcastle, county Limerick, of cholera, Kerry Copley, Esq., on the 7th instant, at Bellintra, from the effects of over-exertion, having been nearly six feet two inches high, and only seventeen years of age, Francis, second son of the Rev. Joseph Preston, and nephew of the late Lord Tara.
On Saturday last, J. Montgomery, of Locust Lodge, near Castlebliss, county Wick.
At Janville, Merion, Dublin, Henry Lovett, youngest son of Captain Blane, of the Royal Navy.
On Saturday last, at Maghera, aged 25 years, Frances Letitia, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. A. Years.

SHIPWRECK.
On Tuesday week the Brothers, Orcheston, master, belonging to Bank, and laden with grain, for London, sailed from Banff harbour at two o'clock, P.M., but had scarcely cleared the bay when the wind shifted to N.E., and it came on to blow a tremendous gale. The vessel bore up for Banff, and in making the bay, struck upon the Collic Rock, near Macduff, but was afterwards got off, and driven ashore at the back of the pier, near the Palmer Cove. Captain Blaikie, with the Coast Guard, immediately proceeded to the beach with Manby's apparatus, and succeeded in throwing out a rope to the vessel, which, however, unfortunately broke. Several attempts were made to throw the rope a second time, but proved unavailing. Immediately after, Mr. Nibbet, of the Banff, Salmon Fishings, procured a large salmon-boat, and a number of spirited young men volunteered to row out to the vessel, with a line attached to the boat from the shore; and, at the imminent hazard of their lives, succeeded in rescuing the body of the ship, who leaped into the water from the boom, with a bundle in his hand, and was taken on board and conveyed to the shore. The boat proceeded a second time, and took the rest of the crew on board, with the exception of the Captain, who obstinately refused to leave the vessel. A third time the boat returned to induce him to come on shore, but to no effect. Remonstrances and entreaties were all in vain, without him. About twelve o'clock, however, he was heard calling for assistance, but the sea having increased no assistance could be afforded, and it is presumed that he sunk to rise no more. His body has since been found by the crew of the vessel, which is now a total wreck. Every exertion was made by the persons who lined the shore, and too much praise can be given to Mr. Nibbet and the young men who accompanied him, and particularly to John A. Cameron, Esq., Solicitor, who went along with them and encouraged them to persevere.

MENDICANT ABYLUM.
John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylums, acknowledges to have received, from the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., £1 donation, and from Messrs. M'Cheane and Hutchinson's workmen, 12s 6d, for the above Institution.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Friday
Butter, per cwt.	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8
Wheat, per bar.	20 24	20 24	20 24	20 24	20 24	20 24
Barley, do.	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2
Oats, per cwt.	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2	11 12 1/2
Flour, 5 lbs. per bag	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8
Meal, do.	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
Indian Corn, do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mead, do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bacon, 5 lbs. cwt.	28 2/8	28 2/8	28 2/8	28 2/8	28 2/8	28 2/8
Scalped Pork, do.	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
Beef, do.	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2
Ham, do.	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2	18 18 1/2
Whiskey, per gal.	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Beef, per lb.	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Mutton, do.	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Pork, do.	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Meal, do.	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Potatoes, per st.	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Coal, Newport, 24s	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Swansea, 24s	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Cardiff, 24s	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3

Butter on Thursday—70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Weighted, 13s. New Butter—70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Number of Arkins weighed, 169. One lot obtained 77s.
New Butter, per cwt. 82s to 86s.
Bacon Pigs 24s 6d to 30s 6d per cwt.; Scalded 6s. 12s to 22s; Heads, 15s to 16s 0d; Orls. 13s to 14s 0d; Flour (24s) 28s to 30s 0d per bag; 24s, 20s to 24s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.
Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 22s 6d per barrel; do (milling) from 23s 0d to 25s 9d per do; Oats (shipping) 10s 6d to 12s 6d; Heavy 9s 6d to 11s 6d; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d; Oatmeal per ton 210 lbs to £11.
In other articles no alteration.

WEXFORD MARKETS—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
Butter, 6s 0d to 70 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 33s, per bag; Wheat, 22s 0d to 33s 6d per burl; Barley, 12s to 13s 0d per do; Oats, 12s to 13s 0d per do.
CORK BUTTER MARKETS—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
The Merchants—First quality 70s; Second do, 71s; Third do, 58s; Fourth do, 67s; Fifth do, 80s; Sixth do, 30s.
The Country—First quality, 60s; Second do, 61s; Third do, 48s; Fourth do, 36s; Fifth do, 27s; Sixth do, 18s.
LIVERPOOL MARKETS—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.
CORN MARKET.
The imports of Grain, &c., have this week been light. Since our last report the business in Wheat has been a very moderate amount; on Tuesday one or two cargoes were taken by speculators, but the millers have not been free buyers, and, except for fine samples, which are comparatively scarce, the rates of the previous week have scarcely been maintained. The best Irish red is held at 6s 8d to 6s 9d, but good runs are offering at 6s 5d to 6s 6d per 100 lbs. Price marks of Irish Flour have reached 41s to 42s per sack. The quantity of Oats offering has been fully equal to the demand, and the best Irish meal has been sold at 2s 7d per 40 lbs.; 2s 3d per load in an extreme quotation for Dublin. No change in the value of Barley, Beans, or Peas. Inquiries still wait for some Flour in bond, but few holders are at present disposed to sell.
Tuesday, One o'clock.—At this morning's market Wheat was dull sale, at a decline of fully 1d per bushel on previous quotations. Corn and Beans were not considered the top price of Irish Oatmeal.
Imports from the 4th to the 10th Feb., inclusive.
Wheat Oats Barley Meal Oatmeal Flour
Imports, qrs 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign 1013 1720 1390 138 1839 and
Irish.. 7025 4060 193 52 1311 5832
Foreign .. 1189 1474

PRICE OF BUTTER, BEEF, &c.
MONDAY, FEB. 10.—Our Butter market continues in a very depressed state, and our quotations must be considered quite nominal. In Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c., we can note no alteration.
Butter per cwt.—Ballast Butter 77s to 80s—Carlow, 64s to 74s—Waterford 66s to 74s—Cork 72s to 74s—Limerick 72s to 74s. Bacon 21s to 22s per cwt. Hams, 20s to 22s—Dry 44s to 46s—Beef 30s to 31s per tierce. Pork 10s to 12s per barrel. Firkin Lard 4s to 45s. Bladdered 44s to 45s per cwt.
LIVERPOOL NEW CATTLE MARKET—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
The market was well supplied to-day with excellent Beef, but the supply of Mutton, was rather short. Considerable business was done. On the 10th Feb. the following prices were obtained, viz.—Beef, 8d to 8 1/2d; Mutton, 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d per lb.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL.
From the 4th to the 10th Feb., inclusive.
Cows Calves Sheep Lambs Pigs Horses
Imports, 100 100 100 100 100 100
Foreign 100 100 100 100 100 100
Irish 100 100 100 100 100 100

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.
Our market last week was well supplied with all denominated grades of grain; but the arrivals this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, were moderate. Fine samples of Wheat met a tolerably free sale, and were well supported. Last Monday's quotations, but inferior qualities were sold off heavily at a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter. The continued dullness in the Mail trade caused a corresponding slackness in the sale of Barley, and scarcely any but the very best parcels (principally Crompton's) found purchasers among the millers, other sorts being obliged to be disposed of to distillers and corn dealers at a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter. Oats supported the currency of the past week. Malt was 1s per quarter cheaper, but white ones are unaltered. Beans and Barley supported last week's prices. Other articles are without variation.

ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK.
Wheat 32s to 38s Grey ditto 34s to 40s
Rye 30s to 36s Beans, small 36s to 38s
Barley 24s to 30s Oats, potatoes, 22s to 24s
For macking 22s to 30s Oats, potatoes, 22s to 24s
Ditto new 22s to 30s Oats, potatoes, 22s to 24s
Pease, white 36s to 40s Feed 10s to 12s
Ditto boilers 40s to 44s Flour, per sack 48s to 50s

REPEAL OF THE UNION—TITHES.
On Sunday there was a meeting of the registrationists held at the Chamber of Commerce. Thomas Lyons, Esq., in the chair. There were about 130 persons present. After some discussion it was agreed that the citizens assemble on next Monday and a committee of arrangement was formed to provide a fitting place of meeting—*Cork Paper.*

The inhabitants of Killworth held their anti-Tithe and Repeal meeting on Sunday last in the parish Chapel, and though the large edifice was crowded to excess, the utmost order and decorum prevailed. The Reverend Mr. Cotter, who presided, opened the business of the day in a short but pithy address. Mr. T. Rice, Mr. Morrow, Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Goran, and several others followed, and each successively addressed the people.—The proceedings having concluded the meeting broke up, first giving three cheers for repeal, and three cheers for a total abolition of Tithes.—*Ibid.*

IRISH ASSISTANT-BARRISTERS.—A return is directed to be made forthwith of the amount of fees of assistant-barristers in Ireland, distinguishing the heads under which received, in the year 1833.
NEW ATTORNEYS.—In the Court of Exchequer on Monday, twenty-eight

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 11. The gallery was opened shortly after five o'clock, when very few noble lords were present.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from various towns and parishes in the county of Sussex, against the continuance of tithes.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Lord STRANFORD wished to put a question to the noble earl opposite, on the subject of the negotiation understood to be going on between this country and France, as to the commercial relations of the two countries. In so putting the question he wished it to be understood that he had no desire to incoherence, but that he did so in consequence of the very satisfactory passages on the subject which were contained in the speech from the Throne. The first passage to which he referred was that which spoke of the good understanding which prevailed between England and France on the subject of their respective and mutual commercial relations. Now he (Lord Strangford) could not think that such a good understanding existed, or that it should have been advertised in so very satisfied a manner, unless France had been disposed to give up her hostility to the manufactures and commerce of this country. He (Lord Strangford) hoped, however, that this good understanding did exist, not merely as regarded the political affairs of the two countries, but also as to their commercial relations; at least he was desirous of knowing from the noble lord opposite, what was the nature and conclusion of the negotiations pending on the subject. Then the other passage in the speech to which he referred was, that where the general prosperity of the commerce of the country. (Hear.) Now he (Lord Strangford) doubted that this state of prosperity could be progressive, if the natives of the continent should continue to confederate to make a mockery of our system of reciprocity and of trade.

Earl GREY said, that if he understood rightly the question of the noble lord, it was whether or not there were negotiations on foot between this country and France on the subject of the commercial affairs of both countries, and whether, if there were, they were likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion? He doubted the propriety of the use of that word "negotiation," although there had been commissioners appointed on both sides between France and Great Britain, to examine into the respective laws and customs of the two countries, as relating to their commercial affairs, and a voluminous report had been made by them of the matters which can render their consideration. He (the noble earl) was not without hopes that a commercial treaty, founded upon reciprocal interests, would be effected between this country and France. (Hear.) The reports of the commissioners were voluminous, and would require time for noble lords to inquire into them. With reference to what the Noble Lord (Strangford) observed as to that part of the King's speech which alluded to the good understanding between this country and France, he (the noble earl) would beg the house to consider that this passage referred to the political understanding between the countries. That a commercial understanding of mutual benefit would be also established between them, there was every reason to hope. The noble lord must be aware that there were many difficulties to contend with, but it is obvious that the question could not be settled without improving the good political understanding which he was happy to say, existed at present, and which his Majesty's speech had referred to. It was a matter of consideration what steps should be taken upon the subject. He would not at present hazard an opinion as to what those steps should be. His noble friend moved for certain returns, which would prove that the commerce of this country had increased; and he (Earl Grey) hoped that a further increase would take place, and that in a commercial state would be in the most prosperous circumstances. From the influence of public opinion in France, and from many other causes there, there were at present many difficulties interposed between an adjustment of our commercial relations with that country; but he was convinced that in a short time these difficulties would be removed, and a final settlement based upon mutual advantage would be effected. He trusted that the good feeling, whose existence was now fast progressing between all countries, would shortly tend to the establishment of a commercial system of mutual advantage, and that nations would see the benefit which they would derive from the establishment of a system of free trade, and the abandonment of restrictions upon commerce. (Hear.)

The house then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Richard Deering, of Norfolk, complaining of agricultural distress.

Mr. FINN wished to take that opportunity of correcting a mistake which appeared in the public journals relative to what he said on the question of the corn laws. He never did express an opinion on this question, but he would now say that the repeal of the corn laws would be, in his humble judgment, a most mischievous measure.

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. SINCLAIR presented a petition from the minister, elder, and 300 inhabitants of a parish in Caithness, Scotland, complaining of the system of church patronage in that country, and praying that for the future the patronage might be committed to the General Assembly, with a recommendation that the election of the pastor should be placed in the hands of the inhabitants.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

CORN LAWS—TITHS.

Mr. C. BULLER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Selkirk, in the county of Stafford, for an alteration of the corn laws and of the tithes system. The petitioners complained also of the manner in which tithes were collected in that parish, and, mentioning by name, they accused him of harshness and severity in the execution of his claims. He entirely concurred with the petitioners in their prayer for the immediate relief that lay only for the welfare of the established church itself.

Mr. OSWALD MOSLEY had been requested by his constituents to support the prayer of the petition, in which he did most cordially concur. The present system imperatively called for alteration, inasmuch as it engendered heart-burning

and animosities between the clergy and their parishioners. (Hear.)

Nearly half an hour having elapsed without any business, at one o'clock, there being then but three or four members present, the Speaker left the chair.

EVERING SITTING.

The SPEAKER took the chair soon after five o'clock, there being at that time a rather full attendance of members.

KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition for an act to authorize the making of a railway from Dublin to Kingstown. The petition was referred to a committee to report thereon.

DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

Colonel LEITH HAY moved for various returns relating to the distillation of spirits from malt during the last year, and the duties paid thereon.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Lord ALTHORP stated that as some anxiety existed to know whether government intended to bring forward any bill for the establishment of local courts; that it was their intention to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Mr. O'CONNELL expressed himself happy to hear that declaration of the noble lord. There was nothing which would confer more benefit upon the public generally, than a local court's bill. (Hear.)

While he was upon this subject, he would beg to call the attention of the house to the rules about to be brought in for regulating the practice and proceedings of courts of law. His opinion was decidedly contrary to those rules. Their first effect was to greatly increase the quantity of power in the hands of judges. The costs of proceedings were to be cut up, not according to the rules of law, but according to the arbitrary opinions of the judges. There was also a splitting of actions.

His opinion was, that when two parties had occasion to come into a court of law as litigants, that the question between them ought to be decided upon one trial. There was no notice taken at all of special demurrers, which were left as they found them. He threw these objections out preliminarily for discussion that would arise when they came to be discussed before the house. He trusted that these rules and regulations would not be allowed to pass into the statute law.

Sir J. CAMPBELL said, that whenever the hon. and learned member might feel disposed to impeach them, he would be prepared to defend them. He was perfectly convinced that they did more to simplify the practice of the law than anything which had for a long time been introduced with reference to the same object.

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to ask whether it was the intention of the right honorable gentleman to bring those rules under the notice of the house.

Sir J. CAMPBELL—Most undoubtedly not. He fully approved of those rules, and they would have all the force of law, from six weeks after they were laid on the table of the house, unless a bill was introduced to prevent them. If the hon. and learned gentleman felt so strongly upon the subject, he was sure that he would not shrink from bringing in a bill for that purpose.

The conversation dropped.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF CARRICKFERGUS.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of Carrickfergus. It would not be necessary for him to trouble the house at any length by entering fully into the subject which he was now bringing under its consideration, for he had, on a former occasion, stated at some length in a bill on the same subject, stated at some length the grounds upon which he did so. The bill for leave to bring in a bill, he was now about to move, was founded upon three reports of two committees. One was the election committee, which had reported in favor of the disfranchisement of Carrickfergus, and the other was a committee of inquiry, which had reported in favor of the disfranchisement of Carrickfergus, and the other was a committee of inquiry, which had reported in favor of the disfranchisement of Carrickfergus.

He stated that the bill was now about to be introduced, and that he was now about to move for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of Carrickfergus. He stated that the bill was now about to be introduced, and that he was now about to move for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of Carrickfergus.

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