

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2136.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1834.

Price 6d.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

A COMMITTEE of the House of Commons has declared my Election void. They have declared this pending the Repeal debate. The result has been that you are deprived of my vote or that vital question. This does not prevent my appearing before you again as a Candidate. The Writ issues to-night. I shall leave this to-morrow for Dungarvan, when I shall be prepared to render an account of my Stewardship, and ask you again for your votes. You shall have my address at length in a few days. In the mean time,  
I am your faithful servant,  
EBENEZER JACOB.  
London, April 28, 1834.

**TO BE LET.**  
THE TAN-YARD in John-street, lately occupied by Mr. F. FOGARTY. Proposals in writing to be made to JAMES KIRBY, Esq., St. Vincent, and WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., M.P., 13, Cavendish-square, London, May 5, 1834.

**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY.**

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF SUMMER GOODS.**



THE PROPRIETORS have just received a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of every Article in their line, suited to the present Season. The immense supply of Goods which they hold in previous to the late exportation of all the decided advantages which large ready-money Purchases were sure to command at such a crisis. Of these advantages, as in the former instance, they are determined to give their Customers the full benefit. The Stock just received comprises Vest of England Black Cloth, of indelible Colour and finest Quality, Blue, Green, and every shade, Claret, Mulberry, Adeline, Glencoe—Olive—Green—Invaluable—Mixtures of every Shade, Oxford, Cambridge, Steel, Lavender, &c. &c. Red and Livery Cloths, of every colour and quality; Superior Cassimeres, Single, Double, and Treble Milled; Diagonal ditto; Mixed Tweed and Scotch ditto; Polished mixed Serotins and Casimeres, for Summer Wear, and other Goods, which have not yet been received by any other House in the Trade. The Waterford Cloth-hall, Michael-street, May 2, 1834.

## EQUITY EXCHAMBER.

**PURSUANT to the Decree of His Majesty's COURT OF EQUITY, in the Cause of GEORGE BARRETT, Esq. and others, Plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS HEYDORF, Esq. Defendants.**  
The Lands and Premises in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, prior to the 15th Day of MAY, 1789, being the date of the Decree of His Majesty's Court of Equity, to come in before me, at my Chambers on the 10th day of JUNE next, or before the 7th Day of JUNE next, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded of the benefit of said Decree.—Dated this 24th day of May, 1834.  
A. R. BLAKE, C. R.  
Tenny's & Co. Solicitors for Plaintiffs, Waterford, and 16, Montagu Square, South, Dublin.

## IN CHANCERY.

**PURSUANT to the Decree of His Majesty's COURT OF EQUITY, in the Cause of PETER WOOD, Esq. and others, Plaintiffs, against JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq. and others, Defendants.**  
On MONDAY, the 10th Day of FEBRUARY next, at ONE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, at my Chambers in the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP AND SELL BY PUBLIC CANT, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, of PETER WALSH, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, of, in, and to, ALL THAT AND WHICH, the Town of Chebstown and Monaghan, or Chebstown Mill, Turkerstown, Beechford, Fiddown, Brenner, Banagher, Ballinacorney, Ballinacorney, Garryduff, Sandpitt, Templemore, Barabey, Knockanure, Tinkelly, Groves, Curragh, Carrigrohane, and Kilshealy, situate in the County of KILKENNY, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said decree mentioned.  
Dated this 11th January, 1834.  
For particulars as to Title and for Rentals, application to be made to MICHAEL CORCORAN, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, No. 2, Gardiner-street, Dublin, and JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. the Receiver, Carrick-on-Suir.

The above Sale is adjourned to FRIDAY the 24th Day of MAY next, at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK, at the place above mentioned.—Dated this 5th February, 1834.  
THOMAS GOULD.

The above Sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY the 14th Day of JUNE next, at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK, at the place above mentioned.—Dated this 29th April, 1834.  
THOMAS GOULD.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital in April, 1834.  
Admitted in April... 18  
Died... 10  
Remaining in Hospital... 5

There is a considerable falling off in the number of admissions of this month as compared with the last. The fever was almost in every instance the ordinary typhus of this country, and in a great majority of the cases, the symptoms were of unusual severity. The fatal case was not a fit one for the Fever Hospital, and was sent to the institution in such an extreme state of exhaustion, as to be merely kept alive for a few hours by the most powerful stimulants.  
F. SHEEHAN, M.D.  
Signed on behalf of the regulating committee,  
BENJAMIN GRAHAM, Chairman.

Williers B. Fowler, is elected Secretary and Solicitor to the Dublin Law Society.

## NOTTINGHAM HOSIERY HALL, AND LINEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, MALL, WATERFORD.

**JOHN KIRBY**  
HAS just received his Supply of Summer HOSE, comprising an Extensive Assortment of every Article in Ladies' Gaiters, and Children's Cords and Silk Hose, Cotton Drawers, Vests and Night Caps, Cotton and Silk Gloves, &c. Belfast and Coleraine; and 4-4 Genuine Linen, warranted free from a mixture of Cotton, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Covers and Napkins, Drogheda Sheetings, Diapers and Towelling; Lawns and French Cambric; Coloured and Bleached Cotton Shirting; Nankinets, Jeans, Gingham, and India Nankin; Worked Collars; Worked Trimmings; a splendid supply of Ribbons, British and India Silk Handkerchiefs; Bobbins and Quillings; Ladies' Gaiters, and Children's Leather Gloves. Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, and Combs; Haberdashery, &c. Grande Eau de Cologne, direct from J. M. FAVINA. Ready made Shirts; Silk Stocks. Every article for mourning. General Orders supplied on the most equitable terms. His Stock at all times being purchased on such terms as enable him to compete with any Establishment in this or any other neighbourhood, on terms so advantageous to purchasers as will convince, on comparison, that his system of business will always merit a decided preference.  
April 28, 1834.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, &c.  
THE Interest in the Lands of LOWER FARNARE, (held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever,) situate in the Barony of Decies without Drum, in the County of Waterford, within nine Miles of Clonmel, seven of Dungarvan, and four of the navigable River, Black Water, between Tomah and Cappanquin, now producing a well secured Profit Rent of £210 per Annum, regularly paid. Part of the Lands will be out of Lease in 18 Months, on which may be expected an advance of between £30 and £40 over what it produces at present. Also, the Interest in the Lands of GURRANE in the same neighbourhood, producing a profit rent of over £22 per Annum, and held also under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever. The fullest information as to title, &c. can be had on application to JOSEPH LINDSEY COCHRAN, Solicitor, in the Strand, Cork, or to MR. JOHN MARKHAM, York-street, April 28, 1834.

## THE MARKET.

WATERFORD MARKETS, MONDAY, MAY 5.

	Waterford	Mon.
Butter, per cwt.	20 10 0	20 10 0
Wheat, per bush.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Oats, do.	10 10 0	10 10 0
Barley, do.	10 10 0	10 10 0
Flour, 24s. per cwt.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 22s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 20s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 18s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 16s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 14s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 12s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 10s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 8s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 6s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 4s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 2s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 1s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Do. 0s. do.	12 10 0	12 10 0

New Butter on Saturday—No to 90s 0d per cwt.—Weighted, 222.  
Some lots obtained 95s.  
Monday—New Butter, 86s to 90s 0d per cwt.—Number of Firkins weighed, 229.  
Some lots obtained 95s.  
Bacon Pigs 25s 0d to 27s 0d per cwt.; Scalded do. 19s to 21s 6d; Hams, 14s to 15s; Oats, 15s to 16s. Flour (24s) 27s to 29s 0d per bag; 24s, 22s to 24s do. 4ths, 13s to 15s do.  
Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 22s 6d per barrel; do. (millers) from 23s 0d to 25s 6d per barrel; (shipping) 8s 6d to 9s; Heavy, 9s to 10s 6d; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d; Oatmeal per ton £10 10s to £11.  
In other articles no alteration.  
KILKENNY MARKETS—APRIL 25.  
Butter, 80s 0d to 82s per cwt.; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; Barley, 10s 0d to 11s 6d per do; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—12s 0d to 13s; 24s, 23s 0d to 24s 0d; 24s, 13s; 0d to 15s 6d. Bacon Pigs, 24s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 2s to 3s; Mutton, 3s to 4s; Veal, 4s to 6d; Pork, 4s to 5s; Potatoes 4d. to 5d. per stone.  
WEXFORD MARKETS—APRIL 29.  
Butter, 80s 0d to 82s 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 32s per bag; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s per do; Oats, 9s to 11s per do; Meal, 12s to 14s per cwt.; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt.; Scalded Pigs, 19s to 20s per cwt.  
CLOMEL MARKETS—APRIL 30.  
Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt.; Bacon Pigs, 22s to 23s per cwt.; Hams, 16s to 18s per cwt.; Oats, 15s to 16s per do; Flour (secondals) 25s to 26s per bag; Barley, 10s to 13s per barrel; Wheat 1s 6d to 1s 8d per stone; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

## BIRTH.

On Saturday last, the lady of John Thomas Derrereq, Esq. of Wexford of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ultimo, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. James Ridge, Mr. Robert Ridge, of Castle Derraw, (who has just attained his 51st year,) to Gertrude, widow of the late Captain Ridge, of Johnstown, in the county of Wick, who so nobly fell at Waterloo on the 19th of June, 1815. The happy pair set off immediately after the ceremony for Montreal, the place of the lady's nativity, to take possession of her immense estate in America. On the same day, George Warrington Ridge, Esq., sixth son of the bride, to Mary Anne Ridge, eldest sister of the bridegroom.

## DEATHS.

Monday, Alice, the wife of Mr. Peter Corish, Bridge-street. Wednesday, James, James Maher, Esq. Friday week at Waterford, Nicholas M'Donald Sarsfield Codd, well known as a most eccentric character. He was a blood descendant of James the Second's renowned General.

## WATERFORD PORT NEWS—MAY 5.

**ARRIVED.**  
2d—William, Beer, Swanes, culm.  
3d—Margaret, Evans, Newcastle, coals, for Ross; Wm. and Mary, Davis, Cork, bones, for Liverpool.  
4th—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, m.g. Rapid, Patrick, Millard, culm, for Ross.  
5th—Britannia, Morgan, Portocole, coals; Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, m goods; St. Patrick, ditto, Tobin, ditto, ditto, for Cork.  
**SAILED.**  
3d—Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Dublin, m.g.

**LAW CALENDAR.**  
EASTER TERM—Began April 15; Ends May 18.  
Waterford City Quarter Sessions—May 19.  
County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, June 20; Dungarvan, 23.  
County Tipperary Sessions—Newnagh, June 24; Cashel, July 2.

## LAW POINTS.

**CHATTEL INTEREST—GRAFTED UPON A FEEHOLD.**  
A. obtained, twenty years since, a lease of building ground, for three lives renewable for ever, at a pepper corn fine, and granted under leases for long terms of years. One life only survives, and no renewal has been obtained. If all the lives had been taken for years (being derivative interests) fall with it—nonwithstanding purchasers having paid fines and made improvements? And need those purchasers apprehend anything from judgments to be obtained against the lease for lives, supporting them to have been revived or relocked under Moore's Act?

**ANSWER**—If the foundation give way, the superstructure must fall—and if the interest of the lease for lives be extinguished, the sub-tenant's interest will also be determined. The judgment against the tenant having a freehold interest, clearly affects the premises in the hands of the tenant, although he holds under a chattel interest grafted upon a freehold.

**MARSHALL AND SHERIFFS RIGHTS TO YEAS.**  
Question—Does an assize taken by the sheriff of a county, and committed to the Marshals—who whom do the fees for the arrest belong, and who is liable to pay them? If a detainer is lodged, has the Marshal or Sheriff the right to the fees, for the second writ.

**ANSWER**—By the 10th William III., chap. 9, the poundage is determined to sell on terms so advantageous to purchasers as will convince, on comparison, that his system of business will always merit a decided preference.

**QUESTION**—The Sheriff levied under an execution, and recovered the amount marked at foot of it. What remedy has he, and what is the law? **ANSWER**—Where a Sheriff receives the amount of an execution, and withholds it one calendar month after notice, he is liable to pay 10 per cent. interest, and treble costs out of pocket of the application.

**ANSWERS TO LAW QUESTIONS.**  
**INDORSER—BILL—COSTS.**—An indorser upon a bill is not liable of proceeding against the Acceptor or any other party to a bill, unless he is named in the bill, or unless the indorser is not entitled to get up the bill without discharging costs, but merely a personal acquaintance upon the bill.

**OPPRESSION—TENTANT IN GAOL—CONFESSION—ARREST.**—We do not perfectly, we fear, understand the case set by a shopkeeper in gaol. The landlord, C. D., or named party in the agreement, is justified in the distress, and we conceive the omission of "Rev. C. D." is not available at all, there being a confession. As the tenancy commenced in September, it must be determined in September, and no notice to quit can be served with effect till March next. The cross debt of £3 so set off for the claim for rent.

**GOLD KEY—MIND.**—The Court of Conscience will be convened to entertain the "minor's" case; and his being under age does not disentitle him to his own name. If the watchmaker give up before the summons is proceeded upon, queris will be entitled to the costs.

**MASTER AND SERVANT.**—We think C. S., the servant, can oblige his former master to an investigation of the alleged charge. We advise queris to obtain a summons before a magistrate, under the 21st Geo. I., ch. 27, or get a magistrate "to write to his master."

**PENSION—BARRISTER OFFICER'S DAUGHTER—MARRIAGE.**—We shall make inquiry into the law and practice respecting this lady's fortune, with "wedding haste."

## ANCIENT ALTAR AT LOUGH O'CONNELL.

We understand that Mr. Steele, taking advantage of the favourable state of the roads in consequence of the late continuance of dry weather, has had the Catholic Altar, which he brought from Salsburgh, near Birr, removed from the Canal Steer in this City to Lough O'Connell. The Altar is nothing but a natural Limestone Rock, just like one of those in our Crags, with a Cross rudely carved on it. In the days of the Penal Code, it was surrounded by the wood of Salsburgh, and it stands for the present on the western side of the Lake in the county of Clare, from whence it is to be transferred to the Chapel in the house of Lough O'Connell, in which there is also a Protestant Oratory. The Rock is about 33 feet in breadth, about 23 in thickness, and about 6 feet in height, but part of the base was taken off with wedges at Birr to facilitate its removal. The view from the house gives this Rock, the Lake, the Mountains and Gleas in Clare, and the Keeper Mountain in Tipperary in the extreme distance.

In acting as he has done with respect to this Altar, Mr. Steele certainly supports his consistency in not permitting indignant private feelings, however vehemently burning, to interfere with his intention announced in this City last autumn of having a Catholic Chapel dedicated in his own house as an historical monument to his Political Leader.

We always denounced Mr. Steele's public conduct, but assuredly we cannot deny, that he has taken so delicate and prominent a part in politics, that the history of modern Ireland cannot be written without writing his history too. Whatever required the greatest energy of purpose and action, combined with the coldest caution and calculation, was his department for seven years, in Irish Agitation. We believe that there is no precedent of a person with one prosecution hanging over him, juring a Government into a second, by premeditated design, that he might come in conflict with it, without the aid of Counsel.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

## MURDER OF MASTER BREEN.

In our last number, by a mistake, it appeared, that Brinn, who has been convicted of the murder of Master Breen, was to have been executed on Saturday, (this day); it should have been Saturday, 31st May.—*Wexford Freeman.*

## REMARKABLE EVENTS.

APRIL 27.  
1834—Elizabeth Barton commonly called the "Holy Maid of Kent," was executed at Tyburn.  
1637—The Spanish fleet, consisting of sixteen ships, totally destroyed by the renowned Blake, under the walls of Santa Cruz, in the island of Tenerife; an exploit at the time unrivalled in the naval history of England.  
1792—The National Assembly of France, declared war against the Emperor of Germany.  
APRIL 28, &c.  
753—Rome founded.  
323—Alexander the Great died.

A letter fell during the exhibition of the Cork Horticultural Society on Tuesday, fortunately without doing serious injury, although several bruises were received. The accident was caused by a compact mass, principally of ladies, having gathered round the head of the 83d.

Francis Harper, Esq. was elected a Burgess of Wexford on Friday last.

We are gratified to learn that Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese, who was seriously ill the last few days, is now pronounced convalescent, to the great satisfaction of all his fellow-citizens.—*Limerick Chronicle.*  
The report of the Commissioners of Corporation Inquiry in Ireland, will be presented to Parliament this week.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The Speaker resumed the chair about the usual hour.  
Mr. F. O'CONNOR presented numerous petitions in favour of a repeal of the legislative Union, from Manchester, signed by 26,700 persons, and from various other places.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a number of petitions from Ireland in favour of a repeal of the Union.

**CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.**  
Mr. A. JOHNSTONE presented several petitions against church patronage in Scotland, and in doing so the hon. member said, that having a number of petitions to present, he hoped that when the second reading of the Sabbath bill came on, opportunities would be given to him and other members who were situated like him to bring them forward. He trusted this would be the case, as the subject was of such importance that hon. members would not like to present petitions without being allowed the opportunity of making observations upon them.

**ADJOURNED DEBATE UPON MR. O'CONNELL'S MOTION.**  
The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate was then read.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Pryme, but Mr. MULLINS presented himself to the house, and persevered in his claim to be heard, which occasioned some laughter. He should make, he said, only a few observations to explain why he voted in favour of the motion of the hon. and learned member for Dublin.

He entered into the question of the design and object of the Union with Ireland, and read to the house the preamble to the statute. Some hon. members anticipated great and numerous evils to this country as the necessary consequences of repeal. He did not share in such anticipations; but if any injurious results should follow, the best way would be to refer the whole matter to a committee composed of members from the empire at large. In all the circumstances of the case, therefore, he could not conceive himself justified in supporting the amendment of the right hon. secretary of the treasury.

He could see nothing improper in the motion of his hon. and learned friend the member for Dublin. If lost, he would propose an amendment to the resolutions of the right hon. gentleman. If his Majesty's ministers did seriously and in earnest resolve to set about the consideration of the grievances of Ireland with a view to their removal, and if they could so far exert an influence over hon. members as to be certain of carrying their measures of amelioration, in that case, and in that only, would they be justified in scotting the proposition of the hon. and learned member for Dublin.—(Hear.)

Mr. JEPHSON said, those who were for repeal almost exclusively belonged to the lower classes of Ireland. And who, he (Mr. Jephson) would ask, were most likely to benefit by the measure were it carried? Not certainly the lower classes; but they were not the best judges at all times of what would be most for their own interest. Those who were the most competent to judge of the probable effects of a repeal of the Union—the intelligent and respectable classes of society in Ireland—were one and all against the measure. The question had been argued affirmatively by the ablest men in Ireland; but what had they made of it? He thought they must, by this time, see that it was a most ill advised step to bring the question forward. Were they, he would ask, satisfied with the position in which their argument now stood? (Cries of yes, yes, from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shill, and other repealers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite answered in the affirmative; but he (Mr. Jephson) must be permitted to say, that he entertained very great doubts whether they were so. There had not been a single argument brought forward to show that a single evil had been inflicted on Ireland in consequence of the Union. There had been nothing but declamation on the subject. The demand for repeal had only been within the last few years. There had not been a word said on the subject before; and what led to it was the settlement of Catholic emancipation. The great evil of Ireland was agitation, and that was caused by the tardy way in which the Catholic question was granted. The delay, in fact, bred a race of men who lived by agitation, and when the Catholic question was settled they were forced to find some other on which they could exercise their talents. He trusted, however, government would do something to abate agitation, if not, he should be forced to become a repealer in order to enjoy something like repose in his native country.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL deprecated the tendency of the honourable member for Malloy's observations, and the temper in which they were uttered. The honourable member had said that the Unionists had the wealth and intelligence of the country with them. This had been ever the cry when an oppressed people sought the recovery of their rights. But though he (Mr. O'Connell) would admit they had the wealth, he distinctly denied they had the intelligence. In reference to the intelligence of the country, had not the honourable member convicted himself of misrepresentation—for did he not say that there was a great body of talented young men all over the country in favour of repeal. He (Mr. O'Connell) did not know why the honourable member had selected these young men particularly. He (Mr. O'Connell) was one of the class himself. He had drawn his first breath in agitation. (Laughter.) He had never before heard a country taunted with being possessed of talented young men. But he could tell the hon. member for Malloy, that a time had been, and a time might come again, when he would, as he had been before, be glad to avail himself of their services—and a time might come when he would want them at the hearings. That class had struggled for emancipation as much and as effectually as any other in the country—that class had, many of them, seats in that house in consequence. And he (Mr. O'Connell) would say, every one of them who was in that house had an equal right to that of the hon. member for Malloy at least; and that they did not get into the house by crooked lanes and alleys, by putting forth the strong arm of power for the purpose of crushing refractory tenants voting against them—(cheers)—or by any other

means than the unbought, unsolicited suffrages of their constituents. The hon. gentleman had said that the wealth and intelligence of the country were opposed to repeal; so said the right hon. secretary for the Treasury on Wednesday night, and it was of course caught up by his subservient echo who sat behind the Treasury benches. (Hear.) So, too, did all those opposed to reform, on the discussion of that great question, and with equal candour and veracity. (Hear.) He begged pardon for using the word subservient, if it were unparliamentary, as it escaped him in the heat of the moment. It was said by the hon. gentleman, that the delay of emancipation was the cause of the present agitation; he forewarned the house to take care lest the delay of repeal would cause consequences that did not and could not calculate upon. That question was, however, carried by the moral power of the people of Ireland; so would the question then before the house, if the people were but true to themselves. It was a question of national vitality, and he could tell the hon. gentleman that all efforts to suppress it would be ineffectual. There was scarcely an individual in the country, of what creed soever, who, putting selfish interests apart, did not agree on the necessity of a domestic legislature; and was it to be denied to a united people? The advocates of repeal were told they should not think of the past, but of the future—of what the British Parliament would do—What did it do? It passed the Million Act—the title Corporation Act, by which £25,000 were paid for the collection of £12,000; it passed the Church Bill, and it passed the Corrocion Bill. Surely it did a deal for the country. The hon. member then went into statements contradictory of those made by the right hon. Secretary for the Treasury. In Dublin the houses which had been built since the Union were untenant, and the trades had decreased alarmingly in numbers, though the population had doubled. He next entered into arithmetical calculations to prove that the imports as well as the exports of the country had decreased in value, though they had increased in quantity. Also that the tonnage of Ireland had increased only in bulk, but not in revenue. Moreover that the manufacturers of the country had fearfully decreased, in evidence of which he adduced the state of the woolen trade in Kilkenny. He concluded by ridiculing the fear which the hon. member for Wexford seemed to entertain for personal safety on his return to Ireland. He could return, he said, and live unmolested under the shadow of the union jack; and when he chose to die he could be buried in it, though he believed that not a tear would water his grave, or a sigh be uttered to his memory.

Mr. PETEE said, he was decidedly opposed to any such proposition as that which had been brought forward by the hon. and learned member for Dublin. He denied the statement that Ireland had not benefited by the Union, and that the interests of that country had been sacrificed by England. He would ask whether the measures adopted, which had been passed since the present administration came into power, had been unproductive of benefit—measures amongst which were to be named the reform bill, the church reform bill, the tithe bill, and the bill for the promotion of education? He trusted that his Majesty's government would go on introducing reform in every case in which they could do so with safety; but that they would resist all these ill-adviced recommendations which involved in their adoption danger to our existing institutions.

Mr. CHRISTMAS contended, that much had been done intended to be for the advantage of Ireland, and he was ready to admit that she had not, in consequence, benefited to the extent that was anticipated. It had been declared that one of the good results of the measures to which he alluded, would be an increased flow of capital to Ireland, and he regretted to say that this expectation had not been realized. Were there, however, any cases that could be assigned for the disappointment? He would refer to the long agitation of the Catholic question as one of the great causes of the effect there was so much reason to deplore. He did not say no right existed to agitate that question; but the practical effect was to keep Ireland in a state which prevented the introduction into that country of British capital. Another of the causes of the present state of affairs was, he believed, the granting of suffrages to the Catholic freeholders. What, he begged to ask, were the benefits that they were to derive from a Repeal of the Union? Even the hon. gentleman who were the supporters of the measure, were divided as to the advantages which, according to their views, would be its results. The hon. and learned member for Cork (Dr. Baileys) and the hon. and learned member for Dublin (Mr. O'Connell) promised certain commercial benefits, but one was in favour of protecting duties, and the other was the advocate of free trade. It was quite possible, then, that a Parliament established in Ireland might adopt the principle of prohibition which could not fail to have a most mischievous effect on both countries. One of the arguments urged with great force in favour of the Repeal of the Union was, that it would lead to the return of the absentees to Ireland, but he feared that there had already been too many absentees. The hon. gentleman who had preceded him in their opposition to the proposal to repeal the Union, declared that their principal reason for rejecting the measure was their conviction, that it would lead to a separation of the two countries, but he went further than that; and he would assert that the repeal would be *ipso facto* a separation. The present state of opinion in Ireland, influenced as it was by a long course of agitation, was, in his opinion, another argument against the change recommended. He, for one, would support the Legislative Union by all the means in his power, being satisfied that it was necessary to secure the wealth and prosperity of the two countries.

The Hon. Member having resumed his seat, much laughter was occasioned by the number of hon. members who rose simultaneously for the purpose of addressing the house. At least a dozen presented themselves.

The SPEAKER called on Colonel VERNER, who said as long as the power remained in him, he would resist with all his energies any measure, whether of the government or of the





