

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2139.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1834.

Price 6l.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. Scott brought up various accounts of money received by the Chamberlain at London.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal act 60 George III. c. 9, subjecting certain publications to the duties of sixpence on newspapers.

Mr. ROBINSON asked the noble lord (Althorp) when it was his intention to afford him an opportunity of bringing forward his motion on the subject of the present state of our commercial relations with Portugal.

A conversation then took place between the hon. member and the noble lord, who said that the matter could be brought on the motion that the house go into a committee of supply.

Sir H. HARDINGE observed that the foreign enticement bill stood on the book for a further stage to-morrow—he wished the right hon. secretary for the Colonies to give some intimation whether it would or would not be urged forward.

Mr. STANLEY answered that the hon. gentleman who had charge of it was not at present in London—probably, therefore, the consideration of the subject would be postponed.

The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate was then read.

Mr. RONAYNE rose to speak upon the question, but Mr. O'CONNELL moved that the house be adjourned.

Strangers were accordingly ordered to withdraw, while the Speaker went through the form of counting the house.

It appeared that there were one hundred and eighteen members present.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill being read.

Mr. RONAYNE rose to object to the measure. As to the hon. and learned member's having the house counted, the object was perfectly obvious—it was defensible to show that when the business was to defend the pension list, ministers could muster their forces to the tune of 400 strong; but when the question was whether Ireland should be given up to the tender mercies of the police and soldiery, only 118 members left all could be got together.

The measure proposed he wholly protested against—it was a grievous disappointment to the Irish nation. The hon. and learned member then proceeded to allude to the Marquis of Anglesey's letter, which, he said, had so nonplussed ministers, who had done all they could but with- out avail, to destroy its effect; first they said the letter had not been written by the noble marquis, for that the "style differed from his usual style"—(a laugh)—and when this point was abandoned, the next thing had been to set up a cry about the breach of faith committed by him in bringing it forward.

He denied that he had been guilty of the slightest breach of faith. The authenticity of the document was undoubted; and as to not giving up the names of authorities, the example had been set by the noble lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, having made an assertion with respect to the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, refused to give up his authority for the assertion, which was proved to be a gross libel.

Mr. P. LALOR objected particularly to the present proposition for the commutation of tithes. Tithes commutation had not been voluntarily entered into by the people of Ireland; and it had opened the eyes of the people to the amount that they paid, and the consequence had been their resistance to tithes.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, it was a pity that the right hon. secretary had not applied himself to ascertaining, if he could, the very first remark of the hon. and learned member, instead of making an

attack upon him (Mr. O'Connell, who had taken no part in the discussion.)

The right hon. secretary's charge against him was distinguished by the right hon. gentleman's usual want of veracity.

The SPEAKER said, that he was sure the hon. and learned member would at once see the necessity of withdrawing these expressions.

Mr. O'CONNELL would content himself then with asserting simply, that the charge made against him by the right hon. gentleman was not founded in fact.

Mr. RONAYNE denied that any plan had been concerted between himself and the hon. and learned member.

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(For continuation see Fourth Page.)

CURIOUS STATE DOCUMENT.

We find the following remarkable document in the last number of The Irish Monthly Magazine...

IRELAND AND POLAND.

Reply of Count Nesselrode to the Note of Lord Palmerston, on the Affairs of Poland. ST. PETERSBURG.—The undersigned has received the commands of His Majesty the Emperor...

The partition of Poland was accomplished by the treaty of the Polish Diet? How was the Union of Ireland with England accomplished? Lord Palmerston relies on the treaty of Vienna...

It is said that severe punishment and even torture, have been resorted to in Poland. Were no such expedients ever adopted and justified by England? What was the conduct of Lord Castlereagh in Ireland...

THE WEXFORD CLIQUE AND THE WHIGS. (FROM THE WEXFORD INDEPENDENT.) What a happy association! The little knot of Wexford Incorrupts and their masters, Stanley and Co...

NESSERRODE.

Falsely Publication of Banns.—In the Archdeacon's Court, London, on Wednesday, an application was made in the case of Hadley v. Reynolds...

MARKIAGA IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at Clifton, G. B. Ponsouly, son of C. B. Ponsouly, Esq., of Kilkenny Abbey, county of Tipperary...

THE POLICE—MORE BLOOD—FATAL ATTRACTION.

Monday last, the fair day of Groom, when great crowds of country people usually congregate in that village, and seldom separate after profane frolics in public houses, without riot and outrage...

INVESTIGATION AT NEWCASTLE.

Sunday last, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cranston, arrived in this city from Dublin, and proceeded by orders of the Lord Lieutenant to investigate the circumstances attending the recent conflict between the military, police, and country people...

THE WEXFORD CLIQUE AND THE WHIGS.

What a happy association! The little knot of Wexford Incorrupts and their masters, Stanley and Co? Stand forth ye parasites and account to God and your country for the injury you have inflicted...

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.

Little Charles-street, May 2, Seven o'clock. At twenty minutes before two this afternoon a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighbourhood of St. Philip's Church in Birmingham...

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

Kilmainham will not be converted into a barrack; and we have authority for stating that Sir Hossey Vivian will be continued in command of the forces for three years longer.—Evening Mail.

DUEL PREVENTED.

In consequence of information lodged at the Head Police-office, on Sunday, that a hostile meeting was to take place in the neighbourhood of Rathmines, on Monday morning...

THE WHIGS.

(FROM THE TRUTH TELLER OF MONDAY.) This evening promises to be a critical one in the history of the Whigs. Mr. Harvey's motion will either succeed them;—or, if they shall succeed in securing their rejection, their success will render them more despicable in the eyes of the great body of the people than they are at this moment.

The Times of this morning tells us that the Cabinet adjourns, that to resign if they should be beaten will be extreme folly. Our contemporary may rest assured that the Whigs will not resign the good things of office, while there remains a possibility of clutching them.

If the Tories shall replace our present rulers, we shall soon know the worst. Should the star of Radicalism, on the other hand, be in the ascendant, we shall still have a long good night both to Toryism and Whiggism.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(FROM THE TRUTH TELLER OF MONDAY.) The Ministerial Press throughout the country is felicitating the public on the "inglorious defeat" sustained by Mr. O'Connell, in his attempt to force upon the legislature a consideration of the evils resulting from the legislative Union with Ireland.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that these writers are so ignorant of existing facts as they are oblivious to history. Only a few evenings since, Lord Teyburn presented to the House of Lords, eighty nine petitions in favour of a repeal of the Union—several of them signed by the mayors and corporations of towns in the west of Ireland; and others numerously subscribed to by the inhabitants of most important districts in the north.

As to the smallness of the parliamentary minority—what of that? Is it the first time that the Government and the country have had to lament that they have been governed in their policy by such an equivocal proof of justice and public opinion, as is furnished by a division in the House of Commons? Lord North lived long enough to repent of the policy adopted towards the North American Colonies, though that policy was supported by "most satisfactory" majorities; and Lord Chatham lived long enough to be justified by his contemporaries, as he has been by posterity, in pressing his motion for a reconsideration of the declaration of a war with America, though he had only "a contemptible minority" of seven.

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CAPTAIN ROSS.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expedition of the Arctic Seas, merely recommends that a sum of £5,000 be voted to Captain Ross. It, however, thus describes the rewards which the other parties have received:—

It appears from a memorandum delivered to your committee by the Admiralty, that "all the men have received double full pay until they finally abandoned their ship, and full pay after that until their arrival in England, amounting to the gross sum of £1,580, that they have besides been employed in eligible situations in the dock yards, or placed in others that will tend to promotion; that Mr. Abernethy, the gunner, "has been promoted and appointed to the Springtarn;" that Mr. Thom, purser, "has been appointed to the lucrative situation of purser of the Canopus, of 84 guns;" that Mr. M'Diarmid, the medical officer of the expedition, "has been assistant surgeon of the navy, and when qualified to pass his examination, will be promoted to the rank of surgeon;" that Commander Ross, to whom it appears that the greater part of the scientific results of the expedition are due, "has been placed on full pay, and appointed Commander of the Victory for twelve months, that he may by that length of service be enabled to receive the rank of Post Captain, which is by a special minute of the Admiralty ensured to him at the expiration of that time;" and that Captain John Humphreys, of the Isabella, to whose persevering humanity alone Captain Ross and his party, under Providence, in all probability owe their lives, has received that remuneration for the expense of bringing them home, which upon consideration, has been thought proper by the Admiralty, and which appears to your committee to be a reasonable compensation.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

By the way, I saw the Queen on Sunday last for the first time since my return to Spain. She is looking well and handsome, though her beauty begins to fade in some degrees. Her person is much larger than it was last year, and it will soon be quite beyond the line of grace, but her countenance retains that charming expression which, while public respect waited on her, gained her so many hearts. Her smile is still angelic, and could the well-known lines of Pope be applied to a faulty woman, they must be to her. She was dressed in a most unassuming manner, and received with the appearance of great benevolence all the petitions which the poor are entitled to present to the Royal Family.

THE JOURNAL DU COMMERCE OF LYONS.

The Journal du Commerce of Lyons, of the 25th ult., says—"The number of victims received into the Hotel Dieu up to yesterday was 213, of which 123 were brought in wounded but living, and 90 were already dead, of whom 37 only have been recognized by their friends. Out of the whole 213 there were only 34 natives of Lyons, the greater number had come from other departments, and a very few were foreigners. There were 29 silk weavers, 11 shoemakers, 10 day labourers, 9 tailors, and 7 hatters; the rest being of various conditions. Of the 53 dead, who have not been recognized, no account can be obtained of their birth places or occupations. Amongst the 213 several were wounded by accident or mistake, having taken no part in the riots."

MR. CORBETT.

The following characteristic notice respecting Mr. Corbett's health, which we regret to learn has suffered very much of late, appears in his Register of Saturday:—

"MY COUGH. "NORMANDY FARM, APRIL 30, 1834.—Daniel, in his 'Rural Sports,' tells us of a gentleman who was very skillful and very particular in hunting his barriers. When the dogs are at fault, or trailing, it is of great consequence, that no voice but that of the huntsman is heard; and especially that no sudden exclamation or noise take place over the dog's head, or that he should utter his own voice, look about, and hope that their trouble over; This puts a stop to their diligent search; and, indeed, is a great hindrance to their pursuit, and to the sport of the day. Daniel, as an instance of the rightness of the gentleman before mentioned, tells us, that one day, when the barriers were badly trailing, a gentleman amongst the horsemen in the field, was taken with a very violent coughing; where upon the owner of the barriers took up to him in great haste, and with angry countenance, saying, 'Sir, I wish your cough was better.' 'I wish so, too,' replied the other, 'and your temper along with it.' 'Now amongst the innumerable persons who do me the honour to make inquiries relative to the state of my health, the tone of some certainly does too much resemble that of the owner of the barriers above mentioned. What it is not enough to have the bodily affliction; and, added to that, the inexpressible mortification at being compelled to be absent from my duty in Parliament at this time, are not these enough, without being subjected to something very much bordering on sarcasm, or abuse? Such persons are not only very unreasonable; but they discover a want of feeling. They tell me at the same time, how grateful they are to me for the knowledge that I have communicated to them; and for the great good which they think I have done for the country; their only feeling, therefore, ought to be sorrow for the bodily sufferings which I now have, and anxiety for my complete re-establishment; and they ought, many, many friends do, to press me by all means, not to attempt to resume my labours in Parliament, nor even to think of it, until I find that my strength is fully and completely restored; and this, indeed, is the advice which I shall most assiduously follow.

"My state at present is this: my cough is gradually leaving me; but I have to suffer a degree of lassitude and want of appetite, more difficult to get rid of than the cough. I think, however, that that is beginning to go. I have been able to-day to think about dining upon a sucking-pig on Sunday next, and to think about it without loathing; have tried very nice young chickens, very nice roasted; and though I ate of them, it has been without relish. The only meal that I eat with any thing worthy of being called an appetite, is a rather of bacon, all fat, toasted before the fire, and laid upon a thin bit of bread. First six times a day I have half a pint of very nice made beef tea, which has been the main stay. Upon the whole, I think I am much better, and feel stronger than four days ago. "It is a very curious thing that I have not had the smallest degree of headache; and, indeed, I cannot recollect the day when I had, it would seem as if this top part of me were wholly disconnected with all the rest. If I had not been in Parliament nobody but those immediately about me would ever have heard of my being ill. Being there, the fact was obliged to be stated by myself, and, indeed, it was necessary that it should be stated. According to present appearances my recovery will go gradually on; but upon one thing I am determined, and that is, not to return to London till my strength be completely restored; and this is the advice of my doctors, as well as of the best and truest of my friends.

CAUTION TO PUBLICANS—TRADES UNIONS.

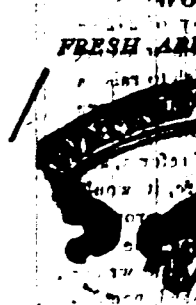
Lately at the borough of Highbury Ferrers, Thomas Denton, a person licensed to sell beer, was convicted before S. Allen, Esq., Mayor, and J. Shilton, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for the said borough, for permitting a meeting of the Trades Union Society, being an unlawful combination and confederacy, within the meaning of an act of Parliament passed in the 57th year of the reign of his late Majesty, George III., to be held at his house, and his license was adjudged to be forfeited for such offence.—Sherborne Journal.

ARISTOCRATIC WOMEN.

Such among these aristocrats was the insolence of the men, the impudence of the women, if possible, exceeded it. There is in England a dynasty of women of fashion, who make it their proud boast to exact deeds of arrogance, impudence, and folly, such as eye hath not seen, nor imagination conceived. With these Aspasiases the patrician political adventurer is all in all; the plebeian is nobody. With these no professional man can be a gentleman; scarcely a member of the lower house of parliament can be such unless he must necessarily come, in time, to the upper. For example I once heard Lady—say, in reference to Lord—'—his removal to the upper house, on the death of his father, There, you know, he will be among gentlemen.' Their ideas of "gentlemen" is similar to that which Madame de Genlis, and her class, entertained of "gentlemen;" at least before the revolution. And what qualities does that idea comprehend? Does it suppose a man of affable demeanour—the strictest honour in all his dealings; of firm yet gentle temper, and enlightened understanding; a man that requires no law but his word to make him fulfil an engagement? Good God! Sir, do you not die in a state of delirium? No, Sir, hear me once more. Their gentleness is an ignorant, idle, dissolute, selfish, unfeeling, remorseless, insolent, human brute, got by a patrician sire, out of a patrician equestrian, or semi-plebeian dam, who—I beg Mr. Corbett's pardon I should say which—dresses, rides, drives, votes, games, and wench, after the most approved fashion of the day; and who, when he has defrauded you of your money, your time, your labour, or your good name, will shoot you by way of giving you satisfaction. This he calls the satisfaction of a "gentleman." Well, are you not satisfied? Yes, I have received such satisfaction, and I die "perfectly satisfied."—New Monthly.

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