

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2140.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1834.

Price 6d.

LUTRELL LAMBERT—REPEAL DEBATE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are extracts from the letter of a correspondent, totally unconnected with public life, and were never intended for publication. For these very reasons, perhaps, they have more value, because they are the unpremeditated thoughts of a disinterested observer, who gives, without reserve, his own impressions:—

"I was present at most of the repeal debate. Some things appear to me not to have been described to you. Luttrell Lambert, as you call him, was the most decided failure that I ever conceived I could witness, and the more remarkable as there were great notes of preparation for a grand attack on O'Connell. He had been talking to every one, it seems, for days, about what he would do—he had all the decided looks of government packed to cheer—he took a conspicuous place, and although a knot continued cheering him, at almost every sentence, he failed, and fell in, and sat down evidently painfully humiliated. There was, I thought, I saw, some machinery put to work to disconcert him. Several of the young Irish members began, in view of him, to jeer and gibe—some from the distance, it evidently had the effect—he got confused at the beginning, and never recovered."

Joseph and Nicholas Fitzsimon were, as I remember, the only two of the Irish members who sat behind, encouraging, as battle holders. Yes, I think there was a third, but I cannot recall just who it was; but it certainly was not either of the Westford members, for both Talbot and Walker endeavored to dissuade him from his premeditated ribaldry on O'Connell, which he had been talking of, and even, it is positively asserted, rehearsing before the glass. I think if you were to allude, *en passant*, to the conduct of Joseph and Fitzsimon on this occasion, it would be no harm. Joseph was called bottle-holder by an Irish member, and seemed terribly annoyed. As for the other, he is an —, and without, perhaps, deliberately meaning much harm, requires a dig in the ribs occasionally, to keep him in the right path. You have no idea how some of the Irish members feel any remark in the *Pilot*. You are so great a favor, believe me, with those that require warning; but you have, I am persuaded, kept some of them in their trumps. I believe you used to be always applauding Feargus O'Connor. I know, at least, there was puffing enough to give me a great opinion of him, but I was much disappointed. His repeal speech was well enough as a common place on presenting a repeal petition. He also was pretty well on Emerson Tonnant; but as a speech, for the forward position he took on this debate, or for a man who wanted to be the Ajax of last year, it was a great disappointment to me, for it was one of great mediocrity. Your friend Feargus wants modesty. He is only a very moderate man, and you and O'Connell, as you always do, have blown him up to fancy himself a great fellow. In his place he would be the useful enough. He made a capital speech; O'Connell's reply is here more generally praised; but I liked his first fully as well."

LIMERICK PETTY SESSIONS.

CATION TO PAVNBROKERS.—William Piercy, Esq., charged Thomas and James Myles, pavnbrokers, with having received from his (Mr. Piercy's) washerwoman a quantity of wearing apparel, marked and branded with his name in large letters.

Mr. Boyse, jun. who appeared for Mr. Piercy, stated to the bench that the Messrs. Myles had acted contrary to law in taking such articles in pawn. To maintain this he cited from the pavnbrokers' act, 26 Geo. 3, chap. 43, sections 10 and 11.

Mr. Myles—Mr. Myles, this is a serious charge; but woman, it appears, has lived near you, and therefore you must have known her.

Mr. Myles—I did know her; but I acted in perfect ignorance of the law.

Mr. Boyse—Gentlemen, many of the pavnbrokers of this city take in pawn every article that is offered them, whether stolen or otherwise. They prey upon the vitals of the community, and at the end of twelve months they sell the people's property without scarcely noticing the owners. (Mr. Boyse here counted over the amount of each ticket, fourteen in number, which amounted to £2 14s. 3d.)

Mr. Myles—This is pretty work, indeed! Why, in the most barefaced transaction we ever witnessed. The community may be all robbed, and though all such articles were marked, yet a pavnbroker will take them in pawn, and thereby encourage every one who is inclined to rob with impunity.

Mr. Boyse—By the 10th section of the act every pavnbroker so offending, in the first instance, forfeits the goods so pawned, and in the next he must pay double the amount raised upon the articles. In this case it is £2 14s. 3d.; therefore, Mr. Myles, must pay £5 8s. 6d. and give up the goods, making in all £8 2s. 9d.

Mr. Myles—We hope that this investigation will have a caution to pavnbrokers in general.

Alderman Watson, addressing himself to the washerwoman, said—O!ly that you came here as a witness or pro-secutor, we would send you to goal for thirty days, or make you pay the penalty in such case. You have acted a very ungrateful part towards Mr. Piercy, who an your own confession, proved a very good and benevolent friend to you and your orphan since the death of your husband.

Bench—See that Mr. Myles pays £5 8s. 6d. and let it be handed to the church warden, as the act directs.

Mr. CORBETT.—MY HEALTH.—Better; but slow work. They say "slow and sure;" and if it be as sure as it is slow, it will be a very fine affair. Of all the mortifications which this silent man has occasioned me, none equals that of compelling me to be absent from the discussion on Mr. Harvey's motion; which, taken altogether, is by far the most interesting thing which has taken place since the reform of the Parliament.—From the Register of Friday.

THE CONSERVATIVES—THE CHURCH.

The subjoined letter from the London correspondent of the *Evening Mail* we would have published in our last, if we had room. It will acquaint our readers with the sayings and doings of the Irish Conservative party at this moment.—Having mentioned the source from which the epistle is derived, we deem it unnecessary to make any observations on the subjects referred to.—We give the epistle as a picture of the present posture of Conservatism, drawn by a Tory pencil:

I wrote you some days back—I don't know whether you published it—that Mr. O'Connell, in his reply at the conclusion of the debate on the repeal of the Union, threw out an intimation that, provided the church in Ireland were sacrificed, he would give up agitation. He followed up this intimation last night by enjoining a proposition which had for its object the annihilation of the established church in Ireland, and the uprising in its stead the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the state. In this view, I am sorry to say that he was backed openly and avowedly by two members of the Cabinet—namely, Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp. Mr. Russell took a different course—but so mild and so complimentary was his style, particularly towards Mr. O'Connell (who, by the way, had about two hours previously given him the lie in the throat), that I much doubt that the title bill will pass without a clause being introduced, giving the revenues of the establishment to the priests. Mr. O'Connell himself, in the course of his speech, said, "he would not whether it might not tend to the pacification of Ireland, if a part of the fund were appropriated to the purchase of glebes for the clergy of the people of Ireland." And again he said, "you gave to Scotland the church of her choice, and of the majority of her people; try the Scotch experiment with Ireland." It is then, as was truly remarked by the eloquent Recorder of Dublin—it is then, in spite of declamations and oaths, come to the open avowal, that the established church is to be abolished, and the Roman Catholic substituted for it in Ireland. That Lord Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Althorp, and Lord John Russell are of the opinion that such a change ought to take place, is notorious;—but how can Mr. Stanley submit to it?—who, no later than Monday night, stated, "that public usefulness, as a minister of the crown could not outlive the sacrifice of private honour."

In the course of the debate last night, Colonel Conolly reproached, in the most indignant manner, the conduct pursued by ministers. The gallant member went out of the house without voting, but his colleague, Sir E. Hayes, voted against the second reading of the bill. It is worthy of remark that neither Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, nor indeed any of the high Tory party, were in the house during the discussion, or voted in the majority. It is said—and I believe it to be true—that Sir Francis Burrett, and several other supporters of ministers, had an interview with Lord Grey, for the purpose of enforcing the views taken last night in the House of Commons, respecting the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish branch of the Established Church.

ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB.

The first assemblage of the Yacht Fleet for this season took place on Thursday, under the orders of John Smith Barry, Esq., Vice Commodore, Admiral of the Day.

YACHTS PRESENT.

NAMES.	OWNERS.	TONNAGE.
Columbine	J. S. BARRY, V. C. AD.	91
Rustellan	T. G. FRENCH,	91
Arctick	Rev. R. BARRY, Captain,	35
Black Eagle	D. MAHONY,	26
Helm	J. TONSON RYE,	13
Leopards	PENROSE FITZGERALD,	10
Medora	JOHN ELYNSTONE,	8
Peri	HUGH ROGER,	5
Houli	JOHN GALVEY,	3
Evening Star	J. CALFIELD BRAMISH,	2

The Vice Commodore, with his usual punctuality, was the first at the rendezvous, passing the club battery soon after 11 o'clock, when he directed the club ensign with a full breeze. The fleet then stood out to sea in a large top sail breeze from the south. A strong flood tide making into the harbour, prevented any very rapid progress of the yachts to windward, and gave the spectators on shore a more lengthened enjoyment of the scene than they would otherwise have experienced. Weathering the Cow and Calf Rocks was found a tough job by some of the craft; for the tacking was very short and continuous, making quickness in stays of much importance. About four o'clock the Vice Commodore bore up, followed by the fleet, which, being well together, upon their arrival off Cove presented a most picturesque appearance. The band of the 45th regiment sent by the courtesy of Major Miller, from Spike Island to the Vice Commodore's Quay, enlivened the scene with some exquisite music, while a numerous crowd of promenaders on the beach testified their acknowledgments of this addition to the attractions of Cove.—Southern Reporter.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wood coupe of various letters have been ordered by the House of Commons, relative to the proposed abolition of Kilmainham Hospital. These letters are written by Mr. Stanley, Sir H. Vivian, Sir James Keble, the Marquis of Anglesey, Sir Wm. Gossett, Colonel D'Aguliers, the Hon. S. Stewart, &c. Copies have also been ordered of the communications between the Ordnance Department and Treasury, as to the saving to be effected by the transfer of the Artillery Station from Island-bridge to Kilmainham; and a return showing the names of all the officers and persons, other than pensioners, upon the establishment of Kilmainham, with a statement of the pay and allowances received by each.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—The widow of Colke, executed on Saturday for the robbery and outrage near Thirk, favored Mr. John Keble with her company to tea the same afternoon.—York Courier.

The Earl of Bunsilken left Florence-court on Wednesday, for Townley-Hall, where he will remain a short time previous to his departure for London.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY.

DRAMATIZATION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. Willis opened the pleadings. This was an action for defamation of character, brought by a Roman Catholic clergyman against a minister of the same religion. There were six counts in the declaration, and the defendant pleaded the general issue. Damages were laid at £2000.

Mr. Jackson, K.C., stated the case. Gentlemen of the jury—I am counsel for the plaintiff, who appears before you to complain of great an injury as could be inflicted upon any person in his situation of life. He had been a priest in Termonfechin, county Louth, for eight years up to November last, and maintained an unblemished character in the office he filled. The defendant is also in holy orders, and presides over an adjacent parish in the same diocese. My client was educated abroad, and after graduating at Rome, returned to this country in the lifetime of the late Primate, Dr. Curtis, in order to see his mother.—Having gone to her residence, he chanced to meet the Primate, who being satisfied from observation of the learning and general qualifications of the plaintiff, requested him, instead of returning to Italy, to reside in Ireland until an opportunity occurred for conferring upon him a vacant office in the church. This proposition was accepted to, and in a short time after he was appointed to the parish of Termonfechin, a parish analogous to a perpetual curacy in the established church, where the incumbent is bound to pay a certain annual sum to his superior from the amount levied by him. In 1832 the county Louth unfortunately became very much disturbed, and the nightly depredations which thus spread the flames of discord denominated themselves "stickmen." They attacked the houses of many persons, and amongst the rest that of Mrs. Tierney, as she had by taking land, and bringing an ejectment in order to obtain possession, incurred their hostility; and they consumed her property to the amount of several hundred pounds, and which money was subsequently levied off the county by the grand jury. Two men, named M'Gurk, had put their names to notices, offering rewards for the apprehension of these "stickmen;" and sometime afterwards, they were returning from the fair of Drogheda, they were waylaid, and beaten almost to death. Another person, of the name of Clarke, was in the habit of employing labourers at a rate of wages which was not considered as sufficiently high, and his own was accordingly injured, and none allowed to work in his service. You may be at a loss to conjecture why one clergyman would assert of another that he was leagued with these "stickmen," and encouraged their proceedings; but it appeared that the defendant, actuated either by feelings of anger at another person, not educated at home, being introduced into the parish, or annoyed at the preference shown by the Archbishop, harboured much ill will against Mr. Mulholland. In the year 1831 there was an ecclesiastical conference in the town of Dunleer, when the plaintiff and defendant were in attendance, together with the Rev. Thomas Magee, and the Rev. Andrew Rogers, who filled the office of a Roman Catholic Dean, and was also Vicar to the Dean of Killybeggs. Previous to this conference my client heard that Mr. Traynor was going about endeavoring to injure him in the good opinion of his parishioners, and instigating them to withhold the corn dues which they were in the habit of paying. After the regular business which had assembled them together had been disposed of, the plaintiff asked the defendant "if he was not exciting the people to deprive him of his just rights?" and the latter confessed the fact to be so. On hearing this admission, Mr. Magee started up and said, "you are a most malicious man," and the circumstances fully warranted him in thus expressing himself. In a conversation with a man named Murphy, the defendant said that the plaintiff was a stickman; thus charging him with a gross dereliction of duty in instigating the people under his care to lawless proceedings, by the force of his own evil example. I know the great influence possessed by the Catholic clergy over the lower orders, who principally compose their congregations, and the tremendous responsibility of their station; and I cannot, therefore, imagine any more dreadful charge than that brought by the defendant, against a person in the responsible situation of my client; a charge which, if true, would make him amenable to the outraged laws of his country. You have heard the pleadings in this case, and you may naturally ask, has the defendant put any justification upon the record? He has not, and upon his own showing, the assertions he made are proved to be utterly destitute of foundation. Upon the occasion of a wedding, Mr. Traynor said before the whole company, "the roof of my tongue is quite parched from preaching, and exhorting the people against nocturnal depredations, but Mr. Mulholland does not take the least pains to prevent these illegal meetings." When these rumours reached Mr. Mulholland's ears, he made a complaint to the Primate. The affair was put in a train of investigation, and Doctor Rogers was appointed to conduct the inquiry; he accordingly called upon Mr. Mulholland to point the charges which he had pleaded in his writing, which was accordingly done, and the statement was forwarded to Mr. Traynor, in order to receive his answer. On the 1st of July, 1833, there was a meeting of clergymen at Mrs. Buttery's house in Dunleer; and Mr. Traynor, when asked there why he did not answer the charges forwarded to him, declared "that he did not reply, because he could prove what he had asserted." This led to further observation, and Dr. Rogers fixed the following Friday, for a meeting at Mrs. Spring's, Termonfechin, in order to have any further facts explained. When that day arrived, and the reverend gentlemen were assembled, my client, instead of having some relief offered to his wounded feelings by the defendant, was assailed with greater virulence, for Mr. Traynor got up, and, addressing him, said, "Can you, or will you, deny that you spoke publicly and privately against Mrs. Tierney, and that you denounced M'Gurk and Clarke from the altar, and excited the people to commit outrage upon them? If you deny what I say, I can prove it." The gentlemen present interposed, and one proposed that a written apology should be given by the defendant, and the

matter allowed to drop. This motion was attended with some success, and both parties shook hands; but Mr. Traynor finally refused to sign the apology. Soon after my client was removed from his parish, and he now applies at your hands for a verdict which will remove the aspersions which the defendant has thrown upon his character—that character which is dearer to him than even the means of subsistence, or life itself.

John Murphy examined by Mr. Mills—Is a gardener, and servant to Mr. Leland, of Drogheda; knows both parties in this action; remembers being in the house of Thomas M'Gurk, in company with the defendant; when the latter asked him where he lived, witness told him that he belonged to the parish of Termonfechin, and Mr. Traynor replied, "Oh, then, you are a 'stickman,' and your parish priest is another;" witness called to Mrs. Spring's house, and repeated these expressions to her; Rogers, adding, however, that he concluded they were not used in derision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon—When the conversation took place M'Gurk was in the room, for he treated witness to a glass of spirits; a man named James Allen was near the door; cannot now say whether the words were said in jest or in earnest; stated to some persons that they were used in jest; did not look upon the affair as serious.

Sir Patrick Bellew examined by Mr. Holmes.—Lives in the county Louth, and has known the plaintiff and defendant for some years; the former was curate of Termonfechin in 1832, when the parish was distracted by nocturnal depredations; some of the persons guilty of those outrages were called "stickmen;" the out houses of Mr. Tierney were maliciously destroyed by them, and a presentment for the amount of the fire was given by the grand jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell—The Catholic primate is rector of the parish, and he employs a deputy or curate to discharge his duty.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers examined by Mr. Jackson—Is a Roman Catholic clergyman; was Dean of the diocese of Armagh in the time of Dr. Curtis, and priest of the parish of Dysart; recollects being present at a conversation which took place some years ago at the house of Mrs. Buttery, of Dunleer, with respect to parish dues, when both the plaintiff and the defendant were present; the Rev. Mr. Magee was also one of the company; the plaintiff complained of Mr. Traynor's having interfered with his corn dues, by endeavoring to induce John M'Gurk not to give him the dues that he was in the habit of paying; witness was commissioned by Doctor Kelly to investigate the truth of the charges brought against him Mr. Mulholland; he received from the plaintiff a list of them in writing, and enclosed them to the defendant, requesting his answer; witness, however, got no reply, and feeling hurt at his silence, took no steps in the business until the next conference, which was in about three weeks after; the prohibition, the plaintiff, and the defendant were present; after the regular business was over, Mr. Mulholland complained that nothing had been done by the vicar to execute the commission entrusted to him; witness replied that he could not execute it, because Mr. Mulholland did not answer the charges; it was then determined to hold a meeting at the house of Mrs. Spring in the parish of Termonfechin; five or six clergymen were present at it, and upon witness's asking defendant to state the nature of the charges which he had to make against Mr. Mulholland, he said to the plaintiff, "Will you deny that from the altar you denounced M'Gurk, Hugh Clarke, and Mrs. Tierney?—if you deny it, I can prove what I have asserted to be true;" on hearing this, witness started up, and stated that he would not listen to such language until the defendant was fully prepared to prove his allegations—that it was reported that an action was about to be brought by Mr. Mulholland, and the defendant was thus furnishing additional grounds for it; Mr. Henry took up a slip of paper, and wrote an apology for the offensive words used, but Mr. Traynor refused to sign it; the value of the parish of Termonfechin to the plaintiff was from £100 to £200 per annum; the parish was much disturbed by a lawless association amongst the people, called "stickmen;" Murphy told witness when he left the room that he had a conversation with the defendant, in which he charged Mr. Mulholland with being one of that party.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett—The parties dined together in the room in which the investigation took place; both plaintiff and defendant were present, and all appeared to be in good humor; the reason they dined together, was, that it should be supposed, by their leaving the house abruptly, that there was division amongst clergymen; witness delayed spending in his report, hoping that from the hierarchy which appeared to reign amongst them, the affair would be amicably arranged.

The Rev. James Toib examined by Mr. Holmes.—Is a Roman Catholic clergyman; was at the house of Mrs. Spring, of Dunleer, about the 5th of July last; the plaintiff and defendant were present, and several other clergymen; the meeting was held for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the parties; was not present during the whole discussion, but Mr. Traynor, in his presence, charged the plaintiff with having excited insubordination throughout the parish; when witness heard this, he proposed that an apology should be made by the defendant, in order that an end might be put to the matter; Mr. Traynor would not consent to this, but Mr. Mulholland, to the best of witness's recollection, would have let it drop there if he had done so; nothing further occurred to witness's knowledge.

Mr. Bennett here suggested that an amicable arrangement might be effected between the parties, without allowing the matter to proceed further. Witness was ready to make an apology for the expressions which had been used, as simple as that which had been suggested at the meeting to which Mr. Holmes objected to this. Mr. Mulholland should be first restituted in the parish from which he had been removed by the representations of the defendant.

Mr. Bennett denied that the removal of the plaintiff was occasioned by the statement which had been put forward by Mr. Traynor. They

were quite separate and distinct facts. His client had nothing at all to do with the decision which the Primate had thought proper to come to. They

Archbishop was merely exercising the right which was vested in him of appointing any one to the parish that he pleased. The learned gentleman then addressed the jury on behalf of his client, no hope of an accommodation having been held out on the other side.

The Chief Justice charged the jury at considerable length, and concluded by stating that no evidence had gone before them of the special damage set forth in the averment of the declaration, that the plaintiff had been deprived of his parish by the representations of the defendant, and that if they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, it should be merely for the slanderous expressions stated to have been made use of.

Mr. Jackson tendered an objection to the charge of the learned judge, which was received. The jury retired, and after remaining in about twenty minutes, the foreman announced that there was no possibility of their coming to an agreement. An offer was then made, on the part of the defendant, to withdraw a juror; but this proposition having been rejected on the other side, the jury again retired, and at five o'clock returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages—only farthing.

VISIT OF ARTHUR O'CONNOR TO IRELAND.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

General Arthur Constant O'Connor arrived in Dublin on Sunday last. It is with feeling of subdued pride and melancholy gladness that we hail the return of the illustrious exile to the land he loved so well and served so faithfully. The annals of the world do not record an example of a devoted spirit undergoing the severe ordeal through which, in the storms of revolution, it is the patriot's lot to pass, with more untarnished fame than Arthur O'Connor. The first act of his political life was the sacrifice of a prospect of brilliancy and renown which his birth would have ensured him, and his talents would have adorned at the shrine of civil and religious liberty; and his last act was like unto the first, it was the voluntary relinquishment of that country which was his idol, to appease the vengeance of a sanguinary government, and make the blood of his fellow-countrymen cease to flow. The Irish Senate was amazed that the nephew of a powerful and bigoted nobleman, the heir of his fortune, and his nominee in the House of Commons, should have the hardihood to support the claims of the Catholics to equal freedom, and bring the aid of a powerful and manly eloquence to the subversion of an ascendancy in the honours and emoluments which he might have largely shared. But the sacrifices of O'Connor stopped not here; a plot was laid, deep, and deadly against the independence of his country. The arm of the oppressor was strong, and his hand was cruel. Constitutional freedom was denied, and torture was inflicted, till the standard of revolt was unfurled.

"When tyranny o'erstrides the land
Dear is the traitor's name."

The spirit of O'Connor mingled with the loftiest and most daring of our island. Armed hosts were poured in upon our shores. O'Connor stood before the guardians of the French Republic and claimed their aid.

The "Rebellion" was suppressed, and "precious blood" was on the assassin's dagger, and valiant spirits had been released upon the battle-field, and gallant hearts had burst upon the scaffold. But the object of all was to be attained, and it was therefore that long after resistance upon the part of the people had ceased, the executioner continued to do his office. But there were a few whom the unparalleled fidelity of their countrymen rendered it impossible to convict, and who would have resisted the iniquitous designs of the British Minister "even to the death." For the accomplishment of those designs it became necessary to dispose of O'Connor and his friends. Perpetual banishment was proposed to them, and the condition of submission to it was the cessation of the slaughter of the defenceless people. The patriots of humanity were wretched from their native shore—the conditions were adhered to as conditions on the part of the sons of England have ever been.

Opposed as we are to the ministry of England, they have our unfeigned gratitude for the permission afforded to General O'Connor to revisit Ireland. Thirty-five years of absence have not lessened the attachment of his country; nor cut off all his friends who loved and venerated him. It was in the hour of gloom and calamity that he departed from us. Let us hope that his return may be the forerunner of prosperity and happiness; and above all, may the act which alienates him from us, be speedily repealed by the unanimous vote of an Irish Parliament.

As if the time shall ever come, when a treacherous advance of our credulity may be taken, by a desperate effort to destroy even the shadow of our national independence, and erase this great and powerful island from the list of nations; if adding insults to injury, equivalents shall be talked of for what is beyond all value, and that to dole out as charity the thousandth part of the rights which God and Nature gave us shall be called equivalents; if enormous burdens shall be added, and that we shall be told they are meant for relief, and if in this monstrous project you should hold a ministerial station, let your conduct towards me be the exact of your conduct to the nation. Had the dreadful list of those beloved friends, whom I shall mourn while I live, been greater than it is,—had the profusion of my own particular blood been as abundant as I were left the last of my own race; did my sufferings equal, or exceed they could not, the most excruciating tortures which have been inflicted throughout all history; if the salvation of our island were at stake I would stretch out one arm to grasp the bloody hands of my deluded, padded, betrayed countrymen, point the finger to our common parent, and in the deliverance of our common country, bury all remembrance of the past.—Arthur O'Connor's letter to Lord Castlereagh.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Thursday last there was a meeting in London of the proprietors of the Provincial Bank of England. This company, it appeared from the report of the Directors, was only established in April, 1833, and since then it has continued to advance in a very extraordinary degree. Five pence per cent. has been paid on 7,815 shares, and the deed of settlement executed by 451 proprietors, holding not less than 6,451 shares.—Branch banks have been opened at Oldcastle, Birmingham, Brecon, Walsall, and other parts of England, and the plan adopted by the company continues the Irish and Scotch system of bank

