The Waterford Chronicle

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MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

A meeting of the electors of Birmingham, to take into consideration the appointment of a committee to watch the elections for that borough, and the northern division of the county, preparatory to a general meeting of the town people, (which will be shortly held), took place yesterday morning in the Town Hall. The proceedings commenced at half past eleven o'clock, and by twelve the whole of that splendid building was filled in every part.

W. Phipson, Esq., having been unanimously called to the chair, observed, that he felt it a great honour to be called upon to preside at so numerous a meeting as that which he now saw before him. Considering the great extent of the borough and its well known spirit, he was aware that many of them might entertain different opinions on some minor points of policy, but he had the gratification of believing that they all assembled together that day with a determination to sacrifice their minor differences, for the sake of presenting a firm, unbroken, and a broad front to the common enemy. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Smith then proceeded to address the meeting. The cause of their meeting, he said, was to enable the tried and spirited townsmen of Birmingham to exhibit a firm, a constant, and an equal opposition to the re-establishment of Tory domination in England. (Hear, and cheers.) It had pleased his Majesty, by the exercise of his Royal prerogative, to summon to his councils an individual, constantly and pertinaciously opposed to the interests of the country, except when he had to defend them from enemies abroad. But he (Mr. Smith) fearlessly maintained, and there was no stronger way of proving it—that if to the weakness and ignorance of a King, added to the wickedness of a Minister, an united people opposed a firm front, honest public spirit, firm determination and public virtue, the ignorance of the one would be enlightened by the city of knowledge, while the wickedness of the other would be dashed into ten thousand atoms. (Cheers.) The Duke of Wellington, it appears to me, must do one of three things. He must either pursue exactly that course of liberal policy which he has always opposed, and invariably denounced as the greatest curse that could be entailed on the country, or he must meet the present House of Commons, and endeavour to force upon them the adoption of the opposite principles, or he must form another House of Commons, and endeavour to have it such a one as he requires. (Cheers.) We won't have measures from him. It had been said that the Duke of Wellington granted both to Englishmen and Irishmen two great measures—that he emancipated the Catholics, and emancipated the Dissenters; but it was not an act of his own free will—the people wrested from his weakness that which they could not obtain from his grace. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He (Mr. Smith) did not even wish to have reforms from such a source, for if the Duke were to become a reformer after the declaration against reform, it would be a piece of profligacy that would tend to alarm upon the nation. The people of Birmingham had no other course to pursue than to meet his Grace with open hostility, and the people would be attended with the same success as they formerly struggled. He implored them, by every motive the most sacred, to banish from their minds every atom of party spirit, party feeling, personal prejudice, personal dislike, or even personal suspicion, before the duties of public duty. (Great cheering.) Mr. Smith concluded by moving a resolution, expressing regret at the transference of his Majesty's confidence from the late Administration to a party which has been uniformly distinguished by its resistance to all measures of national improvement, and appointed a committee for the purpose of securing, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, such representation for the borough, and the northern division of the county, as shall promote the measures of the acquisition of which we are deliberately and unalterably determined.

Mr. Muntz seconded the resolution, in a long speech, in which he attacked the Tories and the Duke of Wellington, and stated that the political Union would be reorganized in a very few months, as soon as the people were given to understand that it was considered advisable.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amidst a tumult of applause.

The Rev. Mr. M'Donell (a Catholic Priest) rose to move the second resolution. He said, their object was to express their firm, their deliberate, and their unalterable determination to resist to the utmost the measures now in contemplation in higher quarters. (Loud cheers.) He believed that a great lesson had been taught to the late ministry, and that they would come to know it sometime. He believed they would find that they ought to have sought for the support and assistance of the people, and not to have depended for rest on the rotten reed of aristocratic support.—(Tremendous cheers.) He thought that the political bequest which had been recently served up was wanting in one essential requisite—he meant the Durham mustard, which would have rendered it wholesome. (This allusion was received with protracted cheers.) He trusted the latter would be communicated to the next banquet on the political table. They knew that no man had so resolutely opposed every principle of reform as the Duke of Wellington. (Cheers.) They were now told that the present party would adopt those very principles, and put them in practice. Were they to suppose that those men, from mere lust of power, were prepared to do that which they had so often contended would compass the destruction and degradation of the country? (Hear.) They heard a great deal about measures; for men. Now he (Mr. M'Donell) considered that it was full time to speak out, and to declare to every one whom it concerned, that the people of England would not be trifled with. They were told that they ought to allow the Duke and his party time. Time! What for? To prepare their nets—to draw them quietly round the people of England, and secure them beyond all hope of escape. (Cheers.) They were to wait, he supposed, until the return of Sir Robert Peel. He hoped the people of England would hail his arrival with so loud a voice as to *repeal* him, and the Duke too. (Cheers, and a laugh.) Were they to be told that the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who had exerted himself to exclude Dissenters from the University, and prevent their completing their education, was the man who would throw open the gates of the colleges and seminaries of learning? (Cheers.) In that meeting, and he believed he might add throughout the country—there was no such thing as Church of Englandism, or any other ism but Unitarianism. (Great cheering.) The national creed consisted of but one article; and that article was, "Britons never would be slaves." (Immense cheering.)—He was glad to hear their voices once again—he should now be enabled to tell the hero of Ireland, when he wrote to him, that the people of Birmingham did not deserve his reproaches. Had they forgotten the Duke's insult to Ireland, which he seemed to have forgotten was his native land? Had they forgotten his declaration, in answer to millions of her people to be admitted to the rights of freemen, that Ireland had been won by the sword, and that by the sword she must be maintained? He (Mr. M'Donnell) would have that man to know that there were more swords than his own. He would have him to know that it was not he, but the united energies of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, that conquered on the plains of Waterloo; that it was their swords that made him a hero; and that their swords could unmake him, if he drove them too far. (Tremendous cheers.) The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving the second resolution, relative to the formation of a committee.

Mr. William Beale seconded it. The people required the preservation of peace to enable their commerce to find its way into every part of the habitable globe; they required that those measures of reform, which had just dawned upon them, should be carried into execution; they required that every man should be allowed to worship his God in the way his conscience dictated—without being deprived of privileges to which he and his children had a right. (Cheers.) When the Duke of Wellington thought that he was qualified for a statesman, he over-rated his own abilities. The Duke of Wellington had said on a memorable occasion that there should be no mistake. He should be wide awake from him (Mr. Beale.) He now said (pointing to his hat), looking to its actors and the whole of his costume, that he was not the man for the people of England. (Laughter and cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to amidst loud plaudits; only one hand being raised against it.

Mr. Edmonds read a letter which he had received from Mr. Thomas Attwood, in his unavoidable absence, containing an address to his constituents.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Scholefield; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, and duly acknowledged, the meeting separated about half-past two o'clock.

On Thursday last the Police of Paris made a most important discovery. For some days past their attention had been attracted towards a house in the Rue Larochefoucauld (Chaussée d'Antin), where a number of suspected persons were seen to go in and come out during the night. Search of the house was ordered, and it was discovered that one chamber in it was a perfect *magasin for* the use of robbers. There were found placed in different cases, and ranged with minute neatness, nearly 500 instruments, such as false keys, files, hatchets, scissars, gimblets, chissels, &c. In a cupboard were ranged a quantity of daggers, masks, gunpowder, and wax for taking the impressions of keys, and also false badges of porters and coachmen. In a neighbouring room were found several slight articles, apparently connected with other robberies. Among the number a police agent discovered a passport with the address of a merchant in the Rue St. Denis. On inquiry being made, it was found that he had been robbed last summer by means of false keys. Four persons were arrested during and after the search, and it is thought that the gang are no strangers to the robbery committed so very recently on M. Sourigues, the watchmaker, in the Rue de la Paix.

CLEANLINESS.—The frequent use of the bath, and scrupulous attention to cleanliness, are among the surest means of obtaining health to those who are sick, and securing it to those who are well.—It is an astonishing fact that few countries in the world are so badly supplied with proper bathing places as England, and that (taking the people in the mass) there are few among whom the use of the bath is less general than among the English.—And yet we consider ourselves, and, indeed, especially pride ourselves on being a cleanly people.—We suspect there is some truth in a sarcastic remark which we met with a few years ago—"A Frenchman in the middling ranks of life often puts on a dirty shirt over a clean skin, but an Englishman of the same condition still oftener puts on a clean shirt over a dirty skin." The extravagant price paid, even in London, for a bath, is proof enough that the use of it is very confined. If it were more general, there would be a competition of speculators in that line, and the number of baths would be increased, and the price lowered. As less is paid for a bath now than was paid in 1815, we may perhaps conclude that there are more bathers than formerly, and that the salutary practice is rather on the increase among us. Before the last peace, there were few of our provincial towns that had public baths of any kind, and to many of the northern parts of the island no such vessel as a bath had ever been seen. To speak of London alone with its admirable supply of water and fuel, with the ingenious contrivances lately invented to economise fuel, and generate and diffuse heat at a small expense, we think it might be practicable to let the poor man have his bath for two or three pence. Indeed there can be no doubt, but that it would be practicable if the purifying and most salutary practice of bathing were to become general among the people. If the working classes were once tempted by low prices, we think it pretty certain that they would contract the habit to such an extent as to make low prices pay those who should speculate in such establishments.—*Quarterly Journal of Education.*

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday a very numerous meeting of the Association was held at the Corn Exchange Rooms.

Sir FRANCIS M'DONNELL in the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell proposed Mr. Marcus Costello as a member of the Association. In doing so he observed, that there could not be a stronger proof of the *forgetfulness* of past injuries than the anxiety of this gentleman to be enrolled in their body.—He was one of the first victims selected by the Whigs, in order to put down tithe agitation, and suffered a long and severe imprisonment in consequence of the decided part which he took on the question.—(Cheers.)

The following gentlemen were then proposed and admitted members of the Association:—The O'Connor Don, M.P., J. Coplan, Charles Hayes, Patrick Gardiner, Peter Loughnan, John Pearson, Patrick Keon, Terence Quin, Rev. Mr. Laffan, Walter Berwick, Samuel Ward, Stephen Egan, Francis Connell, Edmund O'Connor, John Bagnal, —— Daly, John Kiely, Denis Moylan, John Robinson Price, Thomas Mahon, James Redmond Barry, James Lawler, Patrick Gardiner, Peter Loughnan, John Pearson, Patrick Keon, Walter Berwick, and John Thomas Moran, Esqrs.

Mr. O'Connell—We have a Protestant clergyman among us, but we have had no Catholic clergymen as yet. There was one respected and valued friend of mine who would have been the first to have had himself proposed, but he is now no more. With a sigh for his memory, allow me to propose to you a Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Bogue, who has distinguished himself by his patriotic exertions in the county of Monaghan, the independence of which he has mainly contributed to secure. The people of that county have selected for their representative Mr. Sergeant Perrin, whom, I am sorry to say, has been calumniated by a portion of the liberal press. No man has been more calumniated than he has been, with respect to the report of the commissioners of Corporate Inquiry. He sacrificed to the undertaking a great deal of his time, and upwards of £1,000 of his professional emoluments, without receiving one farthing compensation from the country. The county of Monaghan is peculiarly circumstanced; it is divided between the supporters of Mr. Perrin on the one hand, and of the Westenra family on the other. There ought to be no division of interests amongst us at present. If the Westenra family do not take their stand by the people at the next election, let us see what claims they will have upon the constituency of the King's county. (Hear, hear.) A Westenra, with an orange flag in one county, and a green one in the other, would not be a sight likely to conciliate the people. Every man should stand by his colours. If orange, let it be orange; if green, let it be green all over.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of proposing to you, as a member of this association, the Rev. Mr. Bogue, than whom an honester man or a more sincere patriot does not exist.

The Reverend Mr. Bogue said, that he not only felt proud of being proposed by Mr. O'Connell, but of being admitted a member of this Association. Since he was able to feel and think, he had felt acutely for his country's wrongs and sufferings, and although he could not bring much to her assistance, he had never hesitated at coming forward, when he thought that his humble influence or talents could be of service. (Cheers.) He should not offer to the oppressors of Ireland an apology for a Catholic Priest taking part in the politics of his country. (Hear, hear.) It would be degrading to common sense, were it to be assumed that he, as a clergyman, ought not to come forward to seek for the political amelioration of his country under the laws, rather than to suffer discontent and insubordination to break out against them. (Cheers.) His name had been mentioned in connexion with the Monaghan club. He was sorry that the club was so little known to the people of Ireland. (No, no, from Mr. O'Connell.) It was found, after its establishment, that it was not as manageable as was expected, and that instead of serving the purposes of a family, it had no other object than the independence of the country, and the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE—TITHES.

Mr. O'Connell—I will now proceed, Sir, with the business of the Association. It is my duty to report from the standing committee for elections upon a question of the greatest magnitude and importance—first, in reference to the elections for Ireland generally; secondly, as to a few particular counties. The committee, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, availing themselves of that unanimity of feeling and purpose which pervades the entire country from the highest classes to the agricultural population, have agreed upon suggesting to the Association that the new elections be placed upon this proper basis and criterion—The total extinction of tithes.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) They say that from north to south, from east to west, the principle had been most emphatically declared. It was evident at the late meeting of the county Down, where the Orangemen, who were congregated for the express purpose of supporting the tithe system, did not dare to propose one resolution laudatory of, in support of it. They concealed their object, they abused me, they abused the late ministry—in short, they spoke of every thing but the business which brought them there. (Laughter.) And why did they do so. Because, if a resolution had been proposed on the subject, the Presbyterians who were there would have concurred in kicking it out. That the meeting was called by the Marquis of Downshire and Lord Roden to sustain the tithe system was sufficiently obvious—that they did not dare to avow that object, and that they would have been defeated if they did, it is equally so. Is not this strong evidence of its unpopularity with the meeting? Am I not justified in saying, that if the other parts of Ireland declare their sentiments unanimously upon the subject, the system must be abolished.—Let us now look for the reasons of the formation of the present administration. It was stated in some of the English papers that the late ministry were dismissed because the King was opposed to the amelioration of the Irish church. Why that is the very text upon which they came in is the maintenance of tithes. (Laughter and cheers.) What then becomes our duty at the ensuing elections? To declare that tithes must be totally, and for ever, abolished. Every man that has a vote must give that vote against tithes. Let this be posted up in all public places, and upon the church and chapel doors—tithes, or no tithes. (Cheers.) From the extreme of Kerry to the Giant's Causeway—from Connemara to the Hill of Howth—let the cry be no tithes. (Loud and continued cheering.) The reform bill has not given us the full exercise of the elective franchise. One man out of every 115 possesses it in Ireland; in England and Scotland one man out of every 20. If the number be few the duty is greater, the office one of more value and trust. The man that possesses a vote may, therefore, be called one trustee for the putting down of tithes. (Laughter and cheers.) Let us infuse this spirit into every parish and village in Ireland. If there be but one vote in it, to let the men take off their hats to him, and ask him vote against tithes. Let the neighbours' wives courtsey to him, and say—"Sir, will you vote against tithes?" (Laughter and cheers.) If after this he be base or miserable enough to yield to temptations or fears, let the men hold no intercourse with him, the women will not speak to him, and he will have no one but the tithe proctors and the tithe consumers to talk to for the remainder of his life. (Cheers.) I am happy to have it in my power to impart good news to you. The corporation of London have declared the Duke of Wellington unfit to be minister. (Cheers.) He has been now declared by the votes of nine-tenths of the British empire unworthy of confidence, and I am quite certain that he cannot form an administration unless the people are unless to themselves. I was rejoiced, Sir, at being called to-day to propose two Catholic clergymen as members of this Association. It is the duty of the Catholic clergy to recollect not only the injustice of the principle of tithes, but the infamous tyranny and oppression which was exercised over the wretched Catholics who refused to pay the impost. It is their duty to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Can they forget the struggle which we made against the Kildare-place Society. Upwards of £300,000 were, by grant, placed in the hands of that body. And now, when we are upon this subject, let us remembering the mistakes of the Whigs, we ought not to forget the good which they have done in taking away that grant. It was a great bounty, and let no man tell me that the Catholic clergy are not bound to thank them for it. The Kildare-place Society conferred upon us what they called the blessings of the "unmixed Scriptures," that is to say, they expelled their wretched Catholic tenantry from their homes for refusing to send their children to a school where a system of corruption and hypocrisy was practised which was degrading to human nature. For not consenting to this moral degradation, the Catholics were persecuted with unrelenting severity. I stand upon this fact, and I claim the assistance of the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Presbyterian to prevent the accession to power of a party under whom it occurred. The Catholic should recollect that the Whigs did them justice by depriving the Society of the grant, and that the Tories, if they get into power, will renew it. When they were in office Spring Rice had a committee appointed to report upon the Kildare-place Society; even Leslie Foster concurred in the report that was presented, but the Tories would do nothing towards remedying the evil. They continued this gross insult to the Catholics of Ireland. When the Whigs got into office they took away the grant. You may be assured that the very first act of a new Tory administration will be to restore it; and, that that respected and distinguished prelate, Doctor Murray, whom, I am happy to state, is fast recovering from his late severe illness, would be told, on going to the Education Board, to walk out and to make way for Mr. Joseph Devonshire Jackson. It is, therefore, our bounden duty to make a stand at the next election upon the tithe question. The mongrel union which took place at Downpatrick, between the Conservative faction and the followers of old John Knox, was got up for a special purpose. Let the Presbyterians take care that, by a junction with the Tories, they do not perpetuate the tithe system. If the assured organ of the latter, the Duke of Wellington, pledges himself to ecclesiastical reform, he cannot be sincere. It is the very question upon which the late change of administration hinges; thus it stands, tithes or no tithes, ecclesiastical domination or freedom, in Ireland. (Cheers.)—Let us, then, rally together, send the word round from man to man, from woman to woman, until it shall have acquired the force of moral electricity, "No tithes, no tithes; down with the Duke of Wellington and tithes." (Loud and long continued cheering.) It may be said that so base an instrument as the *Times* alleges that the Duke of Wellington will now be a reformer. If this be true, the translation of one of Martial's epigrams is peculiarly applicable to him:—

"With all these marks of a knave complete,
Should thou be honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat."

(Laughter and cheers.) It is impossible to believe that the Duke of Wellington could be such compound of mental contradictions, that he could so belie all his former professions, that he could be so egregiously mistaken, or so false as to justify this assertion of the *Times*. If he were so, no human being could confide in him. He cannot be that man, Sir, and if he were, would his party sustain him for one moment? He certainly will not, in any event, be supported by us, and, if he is supported by no one, his administration must fall to the ground. Thus I laugh at the assertion of the *Times*. I have before described this paper as the perfection of literary turpitude and rascality. I thought that a person named Stirling, whom I had heard was formerly connected with it, was still so, but as I find it is not the case, I shall say nothing of him. Walters, one of the proprietors of that paper, actuated by an irregular ambition, expended £43,000 on his election for Berkshire, in the hope that the late administration would make him a Baronet. Having been disappointed in his expectations, he now turns upon them. With respect to Barnes, the editor, I shall merely designate him by a phrase applied to him by an Irish reporter, who, having been dismissed by him for getting drunk, explained, "that he would not care if he was not turned off for being drunk by the most glorious drinking set round he ever saw." (Loud laughter and cheers.) This is the fellow who is selected by the Tories as their prophet, and who expects to carry every thing his own way. I have heard that a body in this city, which calls itself the United Service Club, where military men get good dinners cheap, and as suitable to their appetites as their pockets—(laughter and cheers)—have raised a paddle in a storm, and quarrelled with a phrase which I applied to the Duke of Wellington—"the chance victor of Waterloo." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If they read at all these gentlemen must know, that the phrase is not mine but that of Lord Byron, who points in the same ode to the murder of Marshal Ney. If the Duke of Wellington professed that gallant and chivalrous feeling which belongs to the soldier, he ought rather to have perished upon his own sword, than to have suffered this brave and distinguished man to be slaughtered before his face. (Cheers.) Shame upon him? say, and upon the United Service Club, who stand by a man who saw Ney thus brutally assassinated.—(Continued cheering.) Lord Byron challenges the admirers of the Duke of Wellington to point out in the course of his long and eventful life, one single trait of generosity or high feeling. When did he relieve the indigent, or promote one who was not of his own clique. (Hear, hear.) No man ever before occupied so large a space in history, whose life did not afford some solitary instance for the finger of indulgence and veneration to point at, save the aforesaid Duke of Wellington. (Cheers.) Will the United Service Club deny that he was taken by surprise by the French, when he was feasting it reel and toe at a ball—(laughter)—and that two divisions of the British army were slaughtered before he could come to their assistance. To be sure, he did obtain a transcendent victory, but how did he obtain it? By that spirit of obduracy which was then beginning to be infused into the British troops—that spirit which had enabled the armies of France to achieve so many brilliant victories, but which, under the influence of a deeper, lost its accustomed force;—that spirit, aided by the fortuitous circumstance of Grouchy mistaking his way, enabled the Duke of Wellington to overthrow the brood of Napoleon, gilded as it was by many a social virtue and dazzling talents. The hand of Providence destroyed the who was once the victor for a republic; it punished the crimes and the irreligion of a people amongst whom Atheism was established. In France I read myself the motto over, not over a churchyard, but a receptacle for the dead; the motto was this—it was printed in large characters—"Death is an eternal sleep." (Hear, hear.)—This was the Atheism which was one time established in France, and Napoleon rose to the highest pinnacle of military glory when he followed christianity in France. He triumphed and continued to triumph, until he pulverised the forbidden of the head of the church, whom he held long in chains and under irons. Down then he fell; and how? Why, it was but the scattered remains of his army that the Duke of Wellington defeated at Waterloo. (Hear.) It was the hand of God that scattered his thousands of warriors; they fell beneath the chilling flakes of snow, and, like the snow which feels the influence of the south wind passing over it, that army melted away, and the mighty power of that mighty man was reduced to infantile weakness. (Loud cheers.) Napoleon passed away, the persecutor of Christianity fell from that height to which he had been elevated when he was its protector. The Duke of Wellington should read his own history. He was brought up in this country in the very worst school of politics, he was educated in Orange principles, and nurtured by ascendancy. He ran to power without condescending to think of his own country; he never boasted of it, he scarcely admitted that he was even an Irishman. (Hear, hear, hear.) He obtained power as the champion of Orange ascendancy, and yet that very power was made subservient to Catholic christianity in Ireland. Unwillingly, in despite of himself, this very power was used to carry Catholic Emancipation. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobbett is mistaken upon this subject, as to the feelings of the people of England. I was present at the scene, and I know that there were six petitions against Catholic Emancipation for one in favor of it. That question was carried against the sense of the majority of the people of England, but certainly with the full approbation of the intelligent portion of the English community. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—The power of the Duke of Wellington was used to carry that question; and I believe I may say that he did that good which no man but he at the time could have done. In possessing that power for such a purpose he was but the instrument of Providence. Now, if, like Napoleon, when he persecuted christianity, he should endeavour to use his power for baleful purposes, he will become as weak as Napoleon was at Elba. (Cheers.) In little less than one fortnight I should not be surprised to find that, bowing to use Lord Castlereagh's expression, "turning his back upon himself," and also turned out of office. (Cheers and laughter.) We have, however, but one duty to perform, and that is to show that there is no safety for the people and the country if the Duke of Wellington continues in his office. (Hear, hear.)—In my own county a Tory candidate I find, is about to start. If I could be sorry (and, as I was going to say, I was sorry) to be the representative of the city of Dublin; but whatever I represent I shall go down and proceed from parish to parish, and tell them that the Duke of Wellington seeks to maintain his power at the expense of the ruin and miseries of Ireland. I shall go from church to chapel—the churches are at too great a distance from one another to be reached in one day. I shall raise the population of the country against the base and paltry hypocrites who pretended to be friends of the Roman Catholics, and would now ally themselves to their worst and bitterest enemies. (Hear, and cheers.) The committee have felt it to be their duty to agree to certain resolutions, which, if adopted by you, can be turned into the shape of an address, and sent all over the country. (Hear, hear.) We must demonstrate to the people of Ireland that the question of tithes or no tithes is to be decided by the elections,

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

A WORD FOR THE DUKE AND A WORD FOR THE TIMES.—In a letter signed "A true Reformer" will be seen additional motives for believing that any government of which the Duke of Wellington makes one must be a reforming government. We could, if it were necessary, give the names of the parties to whom the declaration of the noble Duke, as stated by our correspondent, was addressed, wherein we find him acknowledging distinctly that "no minister can now conduct the affairs of this country without immediately proceeding to the reform both of the English and Irish churches, and also the corporations." Nothing can be more explicit than this recognition of the principle; and the same sense of the necessity for admitting the principle, because the public mind requires it, must operate in favour of such an application of the principle, and therefore of carrying the reform to such extent as will satisfy the national solicitude. In that case what will be wansing to complete the benefit looked for? That it should have been conferred by a Whig ministry instead of one hitherto known as a Conservative? We do from the bottom of our hearts believe that none but an idiot will care one halfpenny by what hand the wished-for good shall have been secured for the people. Nay, there may be advantages in the accomplishment of extensive reforms by those who had heretofore opposed them, even greater in some respects than if they had been obtained through the earlier advocates of such measures. When an habitual stickler for "things as they were" has been brought round, it is not only like the conversion of an old sinner—a legitimate cause of gladness to the faithful, but it tends to settle doubting and restless disputants—it tends to satisfy all objectors that the thing was right, or that it had become inevitable, and that further opposition was chimerical or useless. If, for instance, Catholic emancipation had been carried by Whigs, against the sense of the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the intelligent, as contrasted with the fanatical and unreasoning, Tories, no man surely will contend that the adverse portion of our countrymen (for such there were) would so easily or so speedily have sat down contented with the bill, as when they saw that it was introduced by those who had been anti-Catholics, but who, in yielding to what they acknowledged to be a necessity, gave the most convincing proof to others that such necessity was of overpowering force. So it will be with other reforms, introduced and executed through the agency of old Conservatives. They will not only enact the law, but they will do more—they will settle the controversy, and silence the most inveterate objectors; not merely enforcing the legislative act, but restoring the peace of society. All this will be rallied at by party, we are aware, but by party degenerated into pot-house faction, by those who are attached to names, as being worth more than principles; and who have nothing in any law or Parliamentary motion but the means of gratifying some selfish, sordid, or vindictive appetite. To such persons we scorn to address ourselves; we are not of them; our object is the country;—our care is not this or that individual minister, but this or that measure of general and lasting reform. What will it signify twenty years hence, which is but a moment in the life of nations, whether the Irish tithe question was finally disposed of by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Durham? It may, indeed, be a family trophy for the statesman, and the posterity of the statesman, by whom that and similar measures may have been achieved; but what affair is it of ours? How does it regard us—the people of England? Those who revile us may save themselves the trouble, for they will not shove us one inch from our predetermined course. We are for reform. As reform ministers, we esteemed and often supported—in their errors or weakness we rebuked—in their sudden fall we sincerely lamented, Lord Melbourne and some of his colleagues. But can we now restore that Cabinet if we would? Ought we restore it with the foul addition of Hume and O'Connell, and other dirty radicals, if we could?—No. Then how must we act by the Duke of Wellington? Show him that he must reform, or write and vote him out of office; for all of which we are prepared; to the whole of which, in the face of England, we sternly bind ourselves and those, comprising three-fourths of the people, who do us the honor to be guided by us. The Duke says he will reform, and we believe him. If he breaks his word, on which we do not speculate, away goes our support from under him; and we pray that all our miserable assailants may exhibit one-half of our steady adherence to principles, disregarding persons. No challenge of ours have our calumniators ever dared to accept. That we have praised public men, is true; and afterwards, for good public cause, accused them. Is that inconsistency? Let them point out one system of policy which, once embraced by us, we have ever, to the last abandoned, or one measure which we have once condemned and ever afterwards applauded.—There would have been real inconsistency—there would have been base or imbecile tergiversation. But of that he is a shameless slanderer who dares to impeach the *Times*. The Whiglings, or low radicals, or *Toryunculi* of the day—what are they to us, or the English nation? The people look to us, and we support the cause of the people: may we perish if we abandon it!

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

WILL PARLIAMENT BE DISSOLVED?—We perceive that some of our contemporaries are anxious to disseminate a notion, perhaps for the purpose of engaging the support of a certain class of members of the House of Commons, that the Duke, as at present advised, thinks that he can meet parliament without any dissolution, and it is added, most considerately for the country, doubtless, that the kingdom will thus be saved from all the turmoil and disturbance of a general election. Admitting the inconvenience necessarily attendant on a general election, and even conceding (though we much doubt it), that such a course would be at all advantageous to the Duke himself, it is one of which, as far as the country is concerned, we can by no means approve. It would at once show that the Duke cannot place that reliance on the opinion of the country, without the possession of which no minister can be justified in re-assuming or retaining the reins of government in this free country. But in addition, we must confess that we have not so high an opinion of the honor and independence of the present House of Commons as to be willing to be bound by their opinion whether the noble Duke and his party are now deserving of the confidence and support of the country. And though we do not mean to deny that, perhaps, taking the whole body of the House of Commons, the aggregate of talent and information is respectable, and though measures requiring the greatest deliberation, labor, and patience have been successfully passed by it, yet it is impossible to deny that there are amongst its members too many individuals who, without fortune or talent—we had almost added character—appear to have entered the house solely for the purpose of forwarding their own sordid views, and who having as yet effected nothing for themselves, and having disappointed the expectations of their constituents, would support, as a forlorn hope, the Duke or any one else, in order to put off the evil day of a dissolution, the day of reckoning with those whose trust and confidence they have abused—names we will not mention, nor need we point out, we are sure, instances of pliancy and subserviency on the part of the present House, which were not equalled even in the days of Castlereagh himself.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

We presume, from all we see and hear, that a dissolution of the present House of Commons must speedily take place; and the future destinies of the empire will depend, to a considerable extent, on the sort of members that may be elected to fill the new one. The electors have a great moral duty to discharge; and a regard for their own interests, as well as those of the nation, and of their descendants, ought to impress upon them the necessity of acting independently and prudently.—We hope that no man, not a sincere Reformer, will present himself before any popular constituency; but we hope, also, that the electors will carefully distinguish between Reform and Revolution, and that they will give no countenance whatever to the declared or concealed advocates of the latter. The nation needs practical, not speculative Reformers—men who will fearlessly put down acknowledged abuses, but who have no wish to see any principle or bulwark of the constitution modified or weakened. The question as to Church Reform is the only one about which there is any real difficulty; were it fairly disposed of, all the rest might be satisfactorily adjusted in the course of a single session; and *till it be disposed of no Ministry can be established on a solid foundation.* We, therefore, hope, that the electors will carefully inquire into the sentiments entertained by the candidates for their suffrages, as to this important particular; and that they will elect no one who is not ready and willing to carry a reform of the church to the very farthest length to which the interests of the great mass of the people of Ireland, as well as those of the empire, require that it should be carried. Other matters may be easily set to rights; but this is a point as to which the most precise and distinct avowal of sentiments should be required. No room should be left for doubt, subterfuge, or evasion. We hope also that the electors will, as much as possible, eschew the services of demagogues and adventurers. Such persons have almost always some private end or purpose of their own to accomplish; and their noise and bluster are in nine cases out of ten intended to lull suspicion, and to withdraw the public attention from the jobbing schemes they are secretly contriving by the aid of some committee. There have recently been some very disgusting examples of what has now been stated; and if the public do not profit by the experience they have already had, and take care in future who they elect as representatives, they will deserve to be swindled. What the country requires is a House of Commons composed of honest and independent men, determined to uphold all that is sound in the constitution, and to eradicate all that is vicious or corrupt. The object is not to pull down, but to repair, amend, strengthen, and perfect. Should parliament be dissolved, and the electors do their duty, such a House of Commons will be returned, and, if so, it will be of comparatively little importance whether this or that public man be in the enjoyment of Court favour. The progress of safe and salutary reform will be ensured, and tranquillity and prosperity will be introduced into Ireland, and established on a basis not to be shaken by the efforts of agitators, the intrigues of courts, or the mutations of cabinets. Such, at least, is our firm conviction, and we shall not scruple to express it on all fitting occasions, without caring a straw whether we are said by unscrupulous slanderers to be the pensioners of the Duke of Wellington, or the sycophants of Lord Melbourne. We are attached to the principles of the constitution, and will do our best to promote the cause of rational and substantial improvement; but we are glad to have to say that this is no longer dependent on the accident of any particular individual being at the head of affairs, but on the good sense, the intelligence, and the virtue of the electoral body. We heartily supported the Reform Bill because it put an end to nomination—because it gave the middle classes, those, in fact, who have the greatest interest in the security of property and the prosperity of the Empire, the power to think and act for themselves in the election of their representatives in the House of Commons. If a dissolution take place we shall, therefore, look forward to the result with the utmost confidence. The nation, we have no doubt, will be true to itself; and if so, it will treat alike the apostles of abuse and of anarchy—the opponents of well weighed necessary reforms, and the reckless abettors of innovations.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The electoral statistics, which would be curious in any circumstances, being now of immediate interest and importance, we hasten to throw together some information as to the extent of the suffrage under the Reform Act. Before we go into the statement, it is necessary to observe that the number of electors must be less than the number in the returns, as many are counted twice over, or oftener, in respect of different qualifications—but nevertheless the calculations will give an outline of the form and body of the enfranchised section of the country sufficiently to be depended on. In England 40 counties return 144 members, and previous to the election of 1832 had 344,564 registered electors. The cities and boroughs are 185; they return 327 members, and their registered electors up to the same date were 274,649. The total for England was thus 619,213 electors, and 471 representatives of counties and boroughs. In Wales, 12 counties return 15 members, and their registered electors in 1832 were 25,815. The 14 districts of boroughs return 14 members, and their registered electors were 11,309. In Scotland, 30 counties have 30 Members, and their registered electors in 1832 were 33,114. Seventy-six cities and boroughs return 23 *Members*, and their registered electors of the above date were 31,332. Total *for* Scotland, 53 Representatives, and 64,447 electors. In Ireland 32 counties have 64 *members*, and their registered electors in 1832 were 60,607. The cities and boroughs are 34! they return 41 members, and their registered electors are 31,545. Total for Ireland 105 members, and 92,152 electors, according to the registration of 1832. The first remark that occurs is upon the proportion of the town to the county suffrage. In round numbers, the gross population of cities and boroughs in England and Scotland is half the population of counties; and the representation of cities and boroughs is about double the representation of counties. Wales gives an advantage to the counties; and the returns for Great Britain stand thus:—County population 10,446,241; Borough population 5,816,060.—Members for counties, 189; members for boroughs 464. So that the county population is two to one against the town, and the town representation two to one against the county. In Ireland the case is different. The county representation exceeds the borough representation, but the county population is rated at 7,060,000, and the borough at little more than 700,000. In Ireland the registered electors for counties in 1832 about doubled those for towns. Taking Great Britain and Ireland together, the population of cities and boroughs is about one-third of the population of counties; the electors for counties are to the electors of towns about as four is to three—the numbers of the first being 403,494, of the latter 317,299; the number of members for counties is 253, the number of members for boroughs 405.—According to the registration of 1832, the electors for the towns and counties of Great Britain and Ireland were altogether 812,936. But as we have before observed, this calculation must exceed the truth. From a view of these proportions very false inferences may, and doubtless will be drawn. It will be contended that the landed interest is inadequately represented, and that the towns have an unfair share of representation. In such arguments the material fact will be overlooked—that population has not been made the basis of representation; and that if population be once let in as the governing rule, it will be hard to keep out universal suffrage as a consequence.

A GHOST!

The greatest consternation has prevailed in the town and neighbourhood of Kingscourt for some time past, in consequence of its being seriously asserted, and partially believed, that the spirit of Thomas Slevin, a brogue maker of that town, who died very suddenly of cholera about three months ago (and which was then noticed in *The Drogheda Journal* under the head of "awfully sudden death") has been lately appearing. By the various statements which are afloat on the subject, it would appear that the ghost had made its first appearance on Sunday night, the 12th October last, to a spindle maker of the name of Michael Ward, and another man; and on Sunday night the 20th inst., it again appeared to a labouring man of the name of James Tuite, who had courage enough to interrogate it, *secundum artem*, when the spirit informed him, amongst other things, that he was not really dead when interred, but only in a trance, and that it was not with cholera he had been affected, but spasms in the stomach, or ordinary bowel complaint. He mentioned several trifling debts he owed in his life time, particularly one to a small leather cutter of the name of Owen Reilly, commonly called Master Owen, which debt was only known to the latter and the deceased.—The spirit ordered the windows and a quantity of turf which were in an apartment called "the room" of the house he had occupied in his life time, situate in the Chapel-lane, Kingscourt, to be removed therefrom, which was accordingly done; he then gave directions that his remains, which are deposited in the Chapel-yard of Kingscourt, should be disinterred and carried to his family burial place at Castle Blaney; this request was not, however, complied with, nor insisted upon.—Tuite sates that he had interviews with Slevin's ghost on the Monday night, Wednesday night, and Friday night following, when a large concourse of persons, anxious to gratify their intense curiosity attended, but were disappointed, as the spirit neither appeared to nor was heard by any person save Tuite. The places of assignation were Slevin's house and his grave in the chapel yard.—*Drogheda Journal.*

RATHER SINGULAR.—On Thursday last a man in the employment of Messrs. Heslop, Milward, and Co., of Lowca Foundry, Whitehaven, saw a strange object afloat in the sea, off the embouchure of Lowca Beck, which attracted his attention.—He waded up to it, and found it to be an enormous monstrous turtle apparently dead. He mounted it for the purpose of piloting it to land, when the monster showed vitality enough to put its fins into motion, and the adventurous navigator found himself sailing out to sea like another Arion. In this extraordinary predicament he dismounted, "in all reasonable haste," and luckily reached the shore, where he got assistance, and with the help of a rope towed it ashore, and lodged it safely on dry land. It turned out to be a turtle of the edible species, and weighing no less than three hundred weight and a quarter. This is the first instance of a live turtle being picked up on the coast of Cumberland.—*Cumberland Paper.*

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC.—Saturday, an inquest was held before Mr. Bartlett, coroner for Essex, on the body of Elizabeth Walker, aged 80. The deceased lived in a cot on the estate of Lord Petre at Brentwood, his lordship allowing her an annuity on account of her being the widow of an old family servant. On Friday morning she was seized with apoplexy. In her pocket was found six-ten pound and two-five pound notes of the Bank of England. This is considered extraordinary, as her income was exceedingly narrow. She was very retired in her habits, scarcely ever went out, and generally kept her door and window fast locked. No one lived with her, and she had but one relation living, a son, who is a post-man, living in London. It would seem that she always carried her hoard about her person. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

1—Will he join the Duke?
2—Will the Duke go on without him?
3—If not, what will then take place?

No one of these questions is to be answered *off hand*; and yet though they must all be answered by *events* in a few weeks, it is the part of prudence for us to *discuss* them now, and to make up our minds with regard to them, without loss of time. I will, therefore, offer my *opinion* as to each, and state the *reasons*, upon which such opinion is founded:—

1—*Will Peel join the Duke?* The answer to this question will depend upon the view that he shall take of the state of things. If he look no further than at the demonstrations of public feeling, which are now exhibited; if he look no further than the undeniable unpopularity of the corner-food faction; if he look no further, and take it for granted, that this feeling towards the corner-food men is an indication of a preference which they give to the Duke and his party; if he think the House of Commons will participate with the people in that mixture of abhorrence and contempt; which is now so manifest and so generally felt towards the corner food faction, who have received that very proper appellation from Mr. Thomas Attwood; if he think that these form the everything necessary to give him a smooth sea to sail on; if this be the view that he takes of the matter, he will join the Duke without hesitation, and will be first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

But, if he consider, *why it is*, that the people exult at the turning out of the corner-food people; *why it is*, that they rejoice at anything that inflicts disgrace on them—if he consider that their present joy is founded, not at all on any liking for their successors, nor on any confidence that they have in their good intentions; but solely on the chance which the change gives them of getting more good and less evil), than have been dealt out to them by the corner-food people, to whom are precisely fitted the words of the Litany—"We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us;" the word *health* meaning, in this place, goodness, uprightness, trustworthiness. If Sir Robert Peel duly consider this, he will hesitate long before he joins the Duke; unless he be prepared to undo the things which the corner-food men did, to the dissatisfaction of the people; and to do the things which they refused to do, in spite of the supplications and the sufferings of the people; there being at the head of the former the poor law bill, and at the head of the latter the repeal of the malt tax; if he be prepared, and if he be wise, he is prepared to do these things, then also he will join the Duke without hesitation.

I hold it to be impossible for any ministry to stand in quiet for a month, without undoing the last terrible act of the corner-food men, which has already plunged the country into a state not to be looked at without the most fearful apprehension. But, there is another very weighty consideration, for Sir Robert Peel especially; namely, the CURRENCY. According to all appearances, the United States of America will speedily come to a prohibition of the circulation of any bank notes under twenty dollars. If that take place, the doom of our paper money is sealed. We must lessen it in a very great degree; and that, wheat, which is now sold at five shillings a bushel, will, as I predicted in my letter to Tierney, published in 1818, come down to three shillings and sixpence, if not to *three shillings* a bushel. I will not stop to descant on the ruin and confusion which this would produce; but I venture to say, that society would be nearly, if not quite, dissolved, before we should come to the three shillings, or even to the three shillings and sixpence.

Now, it is not given for human wit to devise, or for human means to enforce, any other than two ways of preventing this catastrophe; the one is, a direct and very large reduction of the interest of the debt, which could not take place, without a general sweeping away of pensions, sinecures, grants, allowances, and a very great reduction of the army. The other is an issue of one pound notes, and making of the paper money a legal tender. The former of these would create a tumult prodigious; while the latter, whatever might be the real operation of it on annuitants and mortgagees, and the like, would be hailed with pleasure and gratitude by ninety-nine hundredths of the people, who will not at all calculate as to what will be the ultimate and hereafter consequences.

Now, however, Sir Robert Peel might have been bothered out of his senses by the gabbling and dunder-headed Horners, Tierneys, and Coplestones of 1819, he is now fifteen years older than he was then; and he must see; or, at least, I think he must see that there is no chance now left us, by the renowned and ever to be praised President of America; that there is no chance now left us of escape from convulsive revolution, except by our pursuing one of these two courses. To be sure, as far as foregone speeches and professions go for any thing in such a case, he is pledged to pursue neither of them, as tightly as man can be pledged.—If he (and it all depends upon this;) if he be too proud to acknowledge his errors on this subject, then he cannot join the Duke; if he be not too proud for this he will join him; because, then, though his task will be difficult, there is the honour of overcoming the difficulty to tempt him to encounter it. And in this state I must leave this question to be decided by the judgment of the reader.

2. *Will the Duke go on without him?* I think he will, decidedly; and, if he should, and should go on with anything like success; or, whether he succeed or not, Sir Robert Peel incurs a great risk of being accused of what no man likes to be accused of. He had a great hand in forming what is called the Conservative party: he was the leader of it: he had as much hand as any man in producing the difficulties in which the Government and the King are now placed: he had a great deal more to do with this than the Duke has ever had: and, we see clearly, that all is left open for him; that he may cut and carve for himself, as to offices and power; and that he may prescribe of himself the measures to be adopted. To decline, therefore, to assume a full share of the responsibility, would certainly expose him to imputations which it must be very disagreeable to him to have to bear. In short he must join, or he may march off *for ever*, along with Brougham.

The Duke, however, would, in one respect, be stronger without him; because the Duke, and those other persons, whom he appears to have selected for the composition of his Cabinet, are by no means bound to anything with regard to the debt, and legal tender. It was the corner-food men that were the teachers and preachers of Sir Robert Peel as to these matters; these are now swept away; and Canning, and Wilberforce, and Huskisson, and even Liverpool, and oracle Ricardo, and all that rubbish, are under the ground long ago. To be sure, Sir Robert Peel has great speechifying talent; he is a great general in debates and divisions; but Lord Althorp, without any talent at all, of that sort, was a greater general than the right hon. baronet ever will be. "It is not a question now," said Canning to Pichegru, when the latter was leading the *sans culottes* into Holland; "it is not a question now of *Places fortes*; but of *Coffres Forts*." So, likewise, it is not a question with us, of intense speeches and brilliant repartees, but of cool calculations about pounds, shillings, and pence.

Therefore, the minister that will raise the bushel of wheat from five shillings to ten or three will pull down the taxes from fifty millions to twenty, though he stutter like a school-boy, and hum like a bumble-bee, will succeed with the people, and with the House of Commons; and may, if he will, enjoy power to the end of his natural life; because, out of these measures every other good would proceed; and I do not mean, all, when I say, that to set all the shops both singing for the repeal of the malt-tax, would go further towards saving the church, than all the declaring, and all the petitioning that could be mustered up in all the counties of the kingdom. In short, if I had to carry the thing on I believe placed in the situation that the Duke is, I would rather make the attempt without Sir Robert Peel than with him; and as the Duke is a man of sense, I think that, at any rate, he will not abandon his enterprise merely on account of the refusal of Sir Robert Peel to join him.

3. *If the Duke will not go on without him, and, if he will not join the Duke, what will then take place?* Why, then, chaos will be very nearly come again. My prophesy will be fulfilled to a letter; namely, that no man will know what is the concern who does not stand in need of the necessaries of life. A sense of common danger, however, will make somebody or other gather about the King, and there will be a coalescing; a mixing of principles, of opinions, of projects, and of men; change will succeed change, till, at last, no one will know what is meant to be done, or use will know what to expect; confusion will be the day will be the evil thereof; the sense of the country will rouse itself; it will make an effort to be delivered from the load that oppresses it; right itself again; and, I trust, restore to King and people all the blessings that are now, upon these questions, [illegible] of.

THE COBBETT.

LIFE IN INDIA.—Let us now talk of danger. I have obtained statistical accounts of the army, which informs me that the average deaths, one year with another, are one officer in 36 and a half in the Madras army, and one in 29 and a half in Bengal. It is no great matter, as you perceive. It is true, they do not lead the life of hardship which I am about to do, and they do not go in the sun, &c.; but, as a set off, they drink a bottle or two of beer and one of wine every day. I do not mean grog, and I shall drink little drop of European or native brandy. I possess one of the best syringes in India, for I actually paid 25 rupees for it, and my moral reputation would suffer. It is for the purpose, that the English, for the most part, do I have, moreover, an ample provision of quinine against intermittent fevers, and salt of hartshorn necessary against cholera, which is very bad where I am going. The tigers seldom say anything to those who do not speak to them—leave be same. The most formidable animal is the elephant; but he is excessively scarce in the countries through which I shall pass. After all, I am resolved never to speak to those animals except to whisper in their ear, and never to fire but when sure of hitting. When on horseback, I shall always have a brace of pistols at hand; and my syce or groom, who follows me, running on foot for 60 leagues, at the rate of 6, 7, or 8 leagues a day, and my grass cutter, are always at my heels like shadows—one with my carbine, the other with my gun. All this makes 5 balls, weighing 2 of a hundred. Some robbers or brigands have certainly appeared in that direction, but they have the stupidity to rob only their brethren, the natives, whom they kill without mercy, for a few rupees; but I have never been able to discover a single instance of a European being killed by them. The people here are dreadful cowards, and the English impathise in that respect I have been obliged to adopt their disagreeable manner. The domestic service is so divided, and each servant does so little, except the special object of his engagement, that an almost military exactness is required of him, by kicks of severity equally military; which is indeed natural enough. I have one man who has nothing else to do but bring me water. I shall want him on my journey, because, although there are two men attached to my cavalry (the aforesaid jade) she would die of thirst if it were not for the water-carrier. The man who cuts the grass for her food, and he who dresses and saddles her, cannot draw water at a tank. True, I give my waterer, who also gives me drink, only ten francs a month, but when I find this man, who has almost nothing in the world to do, negligent in his office, you may imagine that a kick I am inclined to bestow upon him will be of the seat. Would you believe that I have, in two plates, yet I must have a man to wash them on my journey? So if they are not clean, we kick him! By an unusual artifice, I have accustomed on a single hint the attributes of cook and waiter at table. At table? As if I were going to have a table! an English ensign, whom, on a march, has one in his tent, as well as chairs for my part I shall eat kneeling or standing.—*Jacquemont's Journey in India.*

A MUSICAL WHIP.—We see by the German papers that a man has been lately fined, at Spires, for cracking his whip to a patriotic tune. It must have been a *crack* air, we presume—the man being not a songster, but a *thongster*.

SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE.—The parish of Hereford, near Ollerton, which contains 40,320 acres of land, does not possess a church or a chapel, public-house or a beer-shop nor any other public building to hold the parish meetings in; it here are generally held at Mr. Hunt's, the White Hart Inn, at Ollerton.

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IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM PALESTINE.

(FROM THE PLYMOUTH HERALD.)

The following extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of this town, on Wednesday evening, from a near relative, who has been some time travelling in the East, contains information of considerable importance, and will be read with much interest. The letter reached this country *via* Malta. The particulars described have not, until this period, been known in England:—

"JERUSALEM, JULY 10, 1834.—When at Cairo, I thought it would be foolish to return to Europe without visiting those spots so celebrated in sacred and profane history, and which were at so short a distance from me. I accordingly, in company with a single Arab, crossed the Isthmus of Suez, coasted along the Red Sea, and, on a dromedary, arrived at Mount Sinai, in Arabia. From thence I crossed the desert, and, after many dangers, arrived at Jerusalem. Ibrahim Pacha, who was at Jerusalem, behaved to me with the greatest attention; I dined with him, and was afterwards several times in his company. As I made several excursions among the Arabs, and they conversed with me without reserve, I discovered that they were very discontented with the Pacha's Government, particularly with his taking their young men for soldiers. They informed me that a widely extended conspiracy was on the point of breaking forth into rebellion, and that I should do well to quit Palestine. I accordingly made preparations for my departure; but, in spite of all my diligence, I was too late. No sooner did the Pacha depart for Jaffa than the revolution commenced. The garrison of Herek and Solth were cut to pieces, and the Arabs from Samaria and Herbon marched on Jerusalem. The Pacha had left only 500 men in Jerusalem, and the assailants were more than forty thousand. As, however, the walls were furnished with a few cannon, and the Arabs were armed with nothing but lances and muskets, we could have held out for ever had not the Arabs discovered a subterranean passage. They entered at midnight, and the soldiers, after a gallant defence, were obliged to retire to the castle. All the Christians fled to the different convents, and thus saved their lives. For five or six days the city was given up to plunder, and never did I witness such a heart rending spectacle. The Jews, who had no place of safety to which they could retire, suffered very much; their houses were so pillaged that they had not a bed to lie on, many were murdered, their wives and daughters violated, &c.; in fine, barbarities were committed too shocking to relate. From the hope of being well paid, or some other motive, these savages spared the convents. To add to our miseries, an earthquake, one of the strongest ever felt in Palestine, destroyed several houses, and threw down that part of the city wall which passes by the mosque of the temple. In Bethlehem the convent was rendered uninhabitable, and many inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their houses. For more than ten days successive earthquakes continued to shake the city; none, however, were so strong as the first. The Pacha, on hearing our situation, hastened from Jaffa with 5,000 men. There is only a twelve hours' march from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the Pacha was there three days and a half before he could relieve us, More than 30,000 Arab peasants had occupied the passes of the mountains, and, as the soldiers wound their way through the narrow ravines beneath, the rebels took murderous aim at them from behind the rocks, and sometimes rolled down on their heads enormous masses of stone, thus crushing their enemies and rendering the path impassable to the cavalry and artillery. The activity and courage of Ibrahim Pacha, however, overcame every opposition, and he at length entered Jerusalem in triumph. You cannot imagine how anxious I am to return, but as the Pacha is still waging a bloody war with the Arabs, it is impossible to quit the city. If GOD permits me to return to Europe in safety, I shall not repeat of my voyage. The very first opportunity I shall mount my dromedary, and, swift as the wind, scud across the desert to Cairo and Alexandria, and from thence to Europe. If I quit Jerusalem at present, there is not the least doubt of my being killed by the Arabs."

GRAND JURY LAWS.

(FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.)

In a late number of this journal, we stated that the new Sergeant, and principal law adviser of the Irish secretary, had misled several counties by his wrong opinion of the existing law, regulating the conduct of grand juries respecting county works. On that occasion we said enough, we thought, to demonstrate that the treasurer of the county of Roscommon was not at all to blame in not attending at the special sessions. We also stated on the authority of Mr. French himself, that he had not laid any case before the law officers of the crown; that he merely acted upon the opinion—the positive and reiterated opinion of one of them, Mr R W Greene—and it was added that that opinion had been given upon a case submitted, not by the treasurer of the county, but by the secretary to the grand jury. Under these circumstances we are really at a loss to conceive how any one who read our remarks, could for a moment after censure the treasurer. These observations we have been induced to make, by its being communicated to us that the original allusion in this journal to the matter, had still left a wrong impression upon the minds of some of our good friends in Roscommon.

The following letter will throw more light upon the subject:—

"Dublin Castle, 12th Nov, 1834.

"Sir—The Lord Lieutenant having been pleased to direct me to consult the law officers of the crown on the regularity of certain accounting sessions held on the 20th October last, at which some of the County Officers neglected to attend, I beg now to inform you that they are of opinion that the Grand Jury at the last Summer Assizes had the power of appointing Special Sessions for accounting for works presented before the 1st of May, 1834, and consequently that the sessions held on the 20th of October for the purpose, were duly held. The Clerk of the Peace may countersign the allowance by the two presiding magistrates, if he be satisfied that they altered the affidavits in court; and the treasurer will be justified in paying the amount allowed.

They further state that the power of the Grand Jury to appoint special sessions under the 59th George 3. cap. 84, only extends to presentments made before the 1st of May, 1834, and therefore the treasurer cannot pay any sum presented at the last Summer Assizes.

"The law officers of the crown add, in reference to the case of the county of Roscommon, in justification of Mr. French, and in explanation of the perfect propriety of his conduct, that in declining to attend at the sessions he was fully warranted by the opinion then entertained of the construction of the act. It was, therefore, under the sanction of that opinion, and Mr. French's consequent supposition that it was not his duty to appear, that that gentleman absented himself. The law officers are anxious that this should be thoroughly understood by the magistrates and county at large.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"E. J. LITTLETON.

"To the Secretary of the Grand Jury of the County Roscommon."

From this official communication of the late Secretary for Ireland, it will at once be learned that the only person on whom public censure ought to fall is Mr. R. W. Greene. His wrong opinion and advice was the head and front of the offending. Had he known his duty, or knowing, discharged it well, there would never have been a word of all that has transpired—the Treasurer would have obeyed the orders of the Grand Jury—and the money, so hardly earned by the poor people in public works, would have been instantly paid. As it is, the evil, at least as far as Roscommon is concerned, has been remedied. The special sessions *stated* the accounts and they have been paid in full by the Treasurer. But in other counties the mischief has been done irremediable—at all events, for a time; for, acting upon the studid advice of Sergeant D. Greene, the Grand Juries neglected to appoint special sessions, and consequently in these counties—and there are many so situated—the poor people will necessarily be kept out of their money for several months to come. How well this Neophyte Whig Sergeant did not stumble on the popular opinion of the case—even though it turns out to be the legal one! The advice to grand juries was, it must be conceded, worthy of the sage lawyer who, to enforce the payment of the abominable impost of tithes, recommended the incarceration of *all* recusants, to the amount, in fact, of one million of persons, exclusive of all the women and children in Ireland.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 31st ult. had reached Paris on Monday. The day before a fire had broken out in the former city, which had consumed 5,000 houses.

THE ADMINISTRATION—MR. BULWER.

Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer—the increasing reputation of Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer makes us carefully distinguish them—has just published a pamphlet entitled a Letter to a Late Cabinet Minister, the very first paragraph of which is striking, and exemplifies the scope of the work, while it is an excellent illustration of the genius of the author.

"My Lord—The Duke of Wellington has obtained many victories, but he never yet has obtained a victory over the English people! That battle is now to be adventured; it has been tried before, but in vain. On far worse ground the great Captain hazards it again; for his first battle was to *prevent* giving power to the people; the power obtained, his second is to *resist* it. It is the usual fate of fortunate warriors, that their old age is the sepulchre of their renown. No man has read the history of England without compassion for the hero of Ann's time. Marlborough in his glory and Marlborough in his dotage; what a satire in the contrast! With a genius for war, it may be equal; with a genius in peace, in contestibly inferior; with talents far less various; with a knowledge of his times far less profound; with his cunning and his boldness, without his eloquence and his skill, the Duke of Wellington has equalled the glory of Marlborough—is he about to surpass his dotage? Marlborough was a trickster, but he sought only to trick a court; has the Duke of Wellington a grander ambition, and would he trick a people? 'Like chimnies,' said the wise man, 'which are useless in summer, soldiers are great in war, and valueless in peace.' The chimney smokes again!—there is a shout from the philosophers who disagree with the great man. 'See how useful it is!'—but it smokes because it has kept the soot of the last century, and has just set the house in a blaze!—the smoke of the chimney is the first sign of the conflagration of the edifice."

Being satisfied that extracts from Mr. Bulwer's pamphlet will afford our readers more pleasure than anything we can put together on the subject, we shall make no scruple to quote largely from it. The following, according to Mr. Bulwer, will be the members of the new Cabinet.

"The King has dissolved Lord Melbourne's Administration, and the Duke of Wellington is at the head of affairs. Who will be his colleagues is a question that admits of no speculation. We are as certain of the list as if it were already in the Gazette. It is amusing to see the now Ministerial journals giving out, that we are not on any account to suppose, that it must necessarily be a high Conservative Cabinet. God forbid so rash a conjecture! 'Who knows,' say they, 'but many Whigs—many Liberals, will be a part of it!' We are only waiting for Sir Robert Peel, in order to show yon, perhaps, that the Government will—*not* be Tory!' So then, after all the Tory abuse of the Whigs—after all the assertions of their unpopularity, it is nevertheless convenient to insinuate that some of these most abominable men may yet chequer and relieve the too expectant and idolatrous adoration with which the people would be imbued for a Cabinet purely Conservative! The several ambroslas of Wellington and Londonderry, of Herries and Peel, would be too strong for mortal tastes, if blended into one divine combination—so they might as well pop a Whig or two into the composition, just to make it fit for mankind!—The hypothesis may be convenient—but, unhappily, no one accepts it. Every man in the political world who sees an inch before his nose, is aware, that though his Grace may have an option with respect to measures, he has none with respect to men. He may filch away the Whig policy, but he cannot steal away the Whigs themselves without their consent And the fact is notorious, that there is not a single man of liberal politics—a single man, who either belonged to the late Government, or has supported popular measures, who will take office under the Duke of Wellington, charm he never so wisely."

Mr. Bulwer entertains our opinion that the late Cabinet was not broken up without previous concert between his Majesty and the Duke of Wellington, and he thus forcibly expresses his view:—

"For, my Lord, there are two propositions which I hold to be incontestable:—First, that the late resolution of the King, if sudden in effect, was the result of a previous and secret understanding that the Tories would accept office; and that his Majesty never came to the determination of dismissing my Lord Melbourne, until he had ascertained, mediately or immediately (it matters not which, nor how long ago) that the Duke of Wellington was not only prepared to advise the King, as to its successor, but could actually pledge himself to form a Ministry.

"I grant that this is denied by the Conservative journals, but to what an alternative would belief in that denial reduce us! Can we deem so meanly of the Royal prudence, as to imagine that the King *could* dismiss one Government, without being assured that he could form another? In what an awful situation would this empire be placed, could we attribute to his Majesty, with the Tory tellers of the tale, so utter a want of the commonest resources of discretion—so reckless and improvident a lunacy!"

The following is the account which Mr. Bulwer gives of the origin of the present crisis:—

"England has two prominent causes of trouble; the one is the state of Ireland, the other is the House of Lords. Now it is notorious that we cannot govern Ireland without a very efficient and thorough reform in the mighty grievance of her church; it is equally notorious that that reform the House of Lords will reject. We foresaw this—we all knew that in six months the collision between the two Houses would come—we all knew that the Lords would reject that reform, and we all felt assured that Lord Melbourne would tell the King, that he was not fit to be a minister if he could *not carry it*. There is the collision! in that collision which would have yielded? Not the House of Commons. All politicians, even the least prophetic, must have foreseen this probability, this certainty. His Majesty (let us use our common sense) *must* have seen it too. Doubtless, his Majesty foresaw also that this was not the sole question of dispute which his present Administration, and his present House of Commons would have been compelled by public opinion to raise with the Hereditary Chamber, and his Majesty, therefore, resolved to take the earliest decorous opportunity of preventing the collision, not by gaining the Lords, but by dismissing the Commons, and he now hopes, *by the assistance of the leader of the House of Lords*, to make the attempt to govern his faithful subjects, not by the voice of that chamber they have chosen for themselves, but by that very assembly who were formerly in the habit of choosing for them. It is an attempt to solve our most difficult problem, an attempt to bring the two Houses into harmony with each other; but it is on an unexpected principle. We are not to make our lords reformers, but to make our representatives cease to be so.

"You may say that this is conjecture, but it is by such conjectures that the riddles of history are solved. If the conjecture be true, the present government is an ingenious experiment, but his Majesty has forgotten that Gatton and Lostwithiel are no more. In the next election this question is to be tried, 'ARE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND TO BE GOVERNED ACCORDING TO THE OPINION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, OR ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR OWN REFORM!' That is the point at issue.—Twist, pervert, construe it as you will—raise whatever cries in favor of the Church on one hand, or in abuse of the Whigs on the other, the question of the electors is—will they, or will they not, choose a House of Commons that shall pass the same votes as the Lords, and that shall not pass votes which the Lords would reject? After having abolished the Gations, will they make their whole House a Gation?"

Our next extract shall consist of the supposed conversation between the King and Lord Melbourne, in which his Majesty justifies breaking up the Administration:—

"My Lord—You are an excellent man, very—but old Lord Spencer—he was a man seventy-six years old; no one could suppose that at that age an Earl would die!—You are an admirable minister, I am pleased with your measures; but old Lord Spencer is no more. It is a sudden, and unforeseen event. Who could imagine he would only live to seventy six? The revenue is prospering—the cabinet is strong—our allies are faithful—you have the House of Commons at your back; but alas! Lord Spencer is dead! You cannot doubt my attachment to reform, but of course it depended on the life of Lord Spencer. You have lost a Chancellor of the Exchequer; you say, you can supply his place; but who can supply the place of the late Lord Spencer? You have lost a leader of the House of Commons; you have found another on whom you can depend: but, my Lord, where shall we find another Earl Spencer, so aged, and so important as the Earl that is gone! The life of the government, you are perfectly aware, was an annuity on the life of this unfortunate nobleman—he was only seventy six! my love of liberal men and liberal measures, is exceeding, and it was bound by the strongest tie—the life of the late Lord Spencer. How can any people want reform, now Lord Spencer is dead? How can I support reforming Ministers, when Lord Spencer has ceased to be?—The Duke of Wellington, you must be perfectly aware, is the only man to govern the country, which has just lost the owner of so fine a library, and so large an estate. It is true that his grace could not govern it before, but then Lord Spencer was in the way! The untimely decease of that nobleman has altered the whole face of affairs. There were people not quite contented with the Whigs, because they did not go far enough, but then—Lord Spencer was alive! The people now will be satisfied with the Tories, because they do not go so far, for Lord Spencer is dead! A Tory Ministry is necessary, it cannot get on without a Tory parliament; and a Tory parliament cannot be chosen without a Tory people.—But ministry, parliament, and people, what can they be but Tory after so awful a dispensation of Providence as the death of the Earl Spencer? My Lord, excuse my tears, and do me the favor to take this letter to the Duke of Wellington."

JOURNEY THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

BY H. D. INGLIS.

(FROM THE ATHENÆUM.)

One would suppose that the landlords of Ireland, if for no other purpose than to keep up their rents, would encourage the establishment of manufactories, but Irish landlords have a logic peculiarly their own. David Malcomson, a truly benevolent and enterprising gentleman of Clonmel, established a cotton manufactory near the village of Portlaw, which is conducted with great skill, and greater liberality. A father could scarcely be more solicitous for the welfare of his children than this worthy member of the Society of Friends for the comfort of every one in his employment. His factory has proved a national blessing:—

"The most marked improvement has taken place in the neighbourhood, since the establishment of this manufactory; not in lodging only, but in food also, a great change has taken place; and although high wages, which leave a surplus, are some incentive to intoxication, it is a fact that not an hour's labour is ever lost in the factory, owing to the dissipated habits of those employed in it."

Now let us see how he has been rewarded by those whose tenantry he has benefitted:—

"I regretted deeply to learn, not from the proprietor of the mill only, but from other sources, that Lord Waterford's family have thrown every obstacle in the way of this establishment, and that, only the other day, an attempt had been made to take advantage of some manorial rights, and to demolish the mill dams. Pity it is that the aristocracy, which, even by open acts, separate themselves from the interests of the people around them. The enterprising Quaker who has established this factory, has done more for the neighbourhood, than Lord Waterford and all the Beresfords have ever done; and his lordship's pride ought to be less in his magnificent domain, and fine stud, than in the comfortable condition of the surrounding peasantry, and in the establishment which has produced it."

And yet the people speak of the ingratitude that deprived the Beresfords of the representation of the county of Waterford;—by the way, we are glad to find, that good effects have resulted from that lesson:—

"The defeat of the Waterford family in the election for the county, was felt by them as a severe blow; but it has had its uses; more attention is now paid to the interests and comforts of the tenantry, and it is universally admitted, that the property has recently been, and is at present under excellent management."

THE PAST.—BY L. E. L.

(FROM FISHER'S DRAWING ROOM SCRAP BOOK.)

Oh, recal not the past though this valley be filled
With all we remember, and all we regret;
The flowers of its summer have long been distilled,
The essence has perished, ah, let us forget.
What avails us to mourn over hours that are gone,
O'er illusions by youth and by fantasy nurst;
Alas of the few that are lingering, none
Wear the light or the hues that encircled the first.

Alas, for the spring time! alas, for our youth!
The grave has no slumber more cold than the heart,
When languid and darkened it sinks into truth,
And sees the sweet colours of morning depart.
Life still has its falsehoods to lure and to leave,
But they cannot delude like the earlier light;
We know that the twilight encircles the eve,
And sunset is only the rainbow of night.

BIRTHS.

At Mersey-walk, Tranmere, Cheshire, the lady of John A. Huntington, Esq., of a daughter.

Saturday, at Mount Congreve, the Hon. the Lady of John Congreve, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Friday, Mr. Daniel Mullowny, of Patrick street, to Miss Anastatia Power, of Stephen-street.

Thursday, at her father's house, by the Rev. John Quirk, Grace, eldest daughter of Robert Ronayne, Esq, of Tinock, and Cousin german to the Member for Clonmel, to Francis Kennedy, Esq., of Ballinamultina, county Waterford.

Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Bruce, second son of the Marquis of Aylesbury, to the Hon. Louisa Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies. After the ceremony the friends and connections of the parties repaired to Lord Beresford's in Cavendish-square, where a most splendid repast was provided; after which the happy couple proceeded to Lord Aylesbury's seat in Wiltshire. There were present, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, Earl of Munster, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Hill, Lord Decies, General Phipps, Lord and Lady Beresford, Sir Robert Hill, Sir George Brydges, the Hon. W. Best, the Messrs. Hope, &c., &c.

Nov. 26, at Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. T. H. Porter, Thomas Going Millett, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Millett, Esq., of Clonmel, county Tipperary, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Cormick, Esq., of Ballef Cottage, county Tipperary.

On Monday, at St Mary's Church, Clonmel, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, Robert Howell, Esq., of Croan, in the county of Waterford, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Baker, Esq. Solicitor, of Clonmel.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, in the 17th year of his age, deservedly esteemed and regretted, Master Raymond Ardagh, of Paul's square.

Last week, of apoplexy, while taking an airing on horseback, accompanied by his daughter, Colonel Francis Knyvett, Mayor of Shrewsbury. He had served in the British army in Egypt, and had the superintendance of Lucien Bonaparte, when he resided at Ludlow and Thorngrove.

9th June, at Serampore, the scene of his valuable and most interesting labours, the Venerable Dr. Carey, whose indefatigable labours in translating the Holy Scriptures into the language of the East, are so well known to the Biblical scholar, and to all friends of missions.

THE KEADY ORANGE ARMY.—On Tuesday, an investigation took place, in Armagh, into the conduct of the Keady Orange Army, to which we referred, a few days ago. The facts, as stated by us, respecting their firing over the heads of the troops, their state of organization, &c, were fully proved. The details will be laid before Government; but as no benefit of the new order of things, the Duke of Wellington's government will take care, that these belligerent friends of theirs shall receive no chastisement for their treasonable misdeeds.—*Northern Whig.*

COUNTESS OF HARRINGTON.—The portrait of this lady, when Miss Foote, and presented to her by Mr. Pea Green Hayne, is now for sale at a jeweller's in Regent street. The picture is in a gold frame, set with emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones. This was among the numerous presents given to Miss Foote by Mr. Hayne, which, in the whole, cost him upwards of £5,000. The price now asked is said to be 100 guineas.

A BLIND LODGER WIDE AWAKE.—Thursday evening last, a blind man, who was inquiring for a lodging, went into the house of John Carroll, 32, Moore-street, where he hired a bed for the night. He got up, however, in the middle of the night, and succeeded most ingeniously in making his escape, taking with him a large quantity of male and female wearing apparel.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, (To-morrow,) Dec. 3d, at TWELVE o'Clock

IN THE LARGE SALE ROOM OF THE

CITY AUCTION MART,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Removed from a Respectable House in the Vicinity of the City, for convenience of Sale,

INCLUDING Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables; Chairs; Sofas; Wardrobes; a Modern Sideboard; a folding Ornamented Screen; Fenders; Fire Furniture; Chimney and Dressing Glasses; a quantity of New Carpetting; some Oil Cloth; a Dog Cart; a Saddle, Harness, &c. &c.; with a quantity of Books, and some Prints. Any of the latter remaining unsold, will be disposed of in the Evening at Eight o'Clock

The Books contain many of interest, and are now on view.

W. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Nov. 20th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL such Persons as still continue Indebted to MR. JOHN ARCHBOLD, late of the City of Waterford, notwithstanding the many applications for payment thereof by the persons authorised to receive same, are again requested forthwith to discharge same, in order to enable said persons, so authorised, to pay the Several Creditors of the said JOHN ARCHBOLD their demands against him; and the Several Creditors of the said JOHN ARCHBOLD who have not yet furnished their accounts against him, (if any such there be,) are required to furnish same without delay, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend of his effects.

Apply to GEO IVIE, Solicitor, Waterford; or to THOS. JOHN LAFFAN, 22 Holles-street, Dublin.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

AT a Meeting of the WATERFORD LIBERAL CLUB, established by the Parishioners of Trinity Without,

OWEN CARROLL, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions, proposed by Mr James Delahunty, and seconded by Mr Burke, were carried unanimously:—

That at the present momentous crisis a real and cordial union of Reformers is essentially necessary to drive from power the venal boroughmongering Tories, we therefore deem it advisable, in order to combine the popular force, and concentrate the popular strength, to have the Citizens of Waterford convened by public Requisition, immediately after the dissolution of the present Parliament, for the purpose of selecting two proper Persons as Candidates for the Representation of our City.

That as the intrusion of a third Candidate upon the liberal interest must be productive of the worst and most deplorable effects, we hereby declare, that Gentlemen of liberal opinions seeking to represent us, shall forfeit our confidence and support, by canvassing either directly or indirectly for votes previous to the before mentioned Meeting.

That a Committee of thirty-one be appointed to wait upon the Electors of this Parish, and solicit the promise of their votes and interest for the two Candidates to be recommended by the meeting of Citizens, and we call upon our Brother Electors, if they value the independence of our City—if they regard the progress of popular Liberty—if they desire the total prostration of oligarchical misrule—*to keep themselves disengaged* until the opportunity is afforded the Citizens at large to recommend two persons most worthy of their support.

OWEN CARROLL, Chairman.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Nov 30.

ARRIVED,

28th—Molly Moore, Henley, Halifax, timber, &c.; Veronica, Driscoll, Baltimore, grain, for Liverpool—Friends, Manley, Cloonakilty, ditto, ditto—Frances and Mary, Gray, Falmouth, ballast.

29th—Venus, Brenan, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish, &c.

30th—William, Penn (steamer) Keay, Liverpool, m goods; Edward Kirby, Cork, gen cargo; Mary, Williams, (reported 14th instant,) discharged at Passage, and is gone up to Waterford to load.

SAILED,

28th—Gipsy, (steamer,) Gosson, Liverpool; Nora Creina, (ditto) Bailey, Bristol; William and Sally, Sanders, Swansea, flour; Liberator, Angel, London, provisions.

29th—Pandora, from Miramichi, Power, Wexford, timber, &c.; Emma, Allen, Penryn, grain and flour; Mary, Bond, Newhaven, ditto; Brothers, Morgan, Cardiff ballast; Alert, Evans, ditto, ditto; Malcolm, Pond, London, Provisions.

30th—Peace, Merritt, Milford, flour, &c.; Eliza, Davies, Bristol, grain; Industry, from Wexford, Ennis, Gloucester, ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship *Wexford*, James Quin, master, from Quebec to Ross, on the 6th inst. in lat. 46, long. 38, picked up the crew and passengers (11 in number) of the brig *John*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, foundered at sea, bound to Cork for orders.—*Wexford Freeman.*

LEPER HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1834.

In hospital, 31st Oct.	41	Discharged	11
Petitioners admitted	31	Died	1
Casualties	10	Remain	40
Total	82	Total	82

(Signed) THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.

(Examined) MATTHEW POOLE, M.D., Master.

1st December, 1834.

LAW CALENDAR

Waterford City Court of Record—December 12; *Quarter Sessions*, Dec 15.

Waterford City Presentment Sessions—January 30.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, January 2; Dungarvan, 5.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, December 29; Cashel, January 6

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, December 31; Thomastown, January 7.

County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, Dec. 29 Wexford, January, 2.

FOX-HUNTING A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE GOUT.—A gentleman residing near Melton Mowbray had for some time been laid up with the rheumatic gout, when he thought of a remedy which might, perhaps, effect a cure, and which has had the desired effect. On Monday, the 3d inst., Mr. Holyoak Goodricke's hounds met at Kirby-gate, when the gentleman went to see them throw off, but being a true-bred sportsman he followed the hounds to Cream Gorse, where they found a very fine dog fox, and went off in superior style for Gunatree-hills, then round for Burton Lazars, and from that across for New Gaudalope, and passed the navigation just below Sysonby, when pug shook himself, and rode off again for Sir Harry's cover, leaving that to the left, went in the direction of Melton Spinney, but was at length captured in a large field near to Lord Plymouth's lodge, after a sharp run of 30 minutes. The gentleman forgetting all about this malady, was allowed by an eye witness to have cleared more fences than any other sportsman in the field, and which, it is said, has entirely cured him of the gout.

The 8th of December is fixed for the trial of the action of Roe v. Donlevy, being the case which relates to the liability of guvernment to pay the persons whose goods were consumed in the fire that occurred in the Dublin Custom-house.

The Right Hon. E. J. Littleton arrived on Tuesday at his seat at Teddesley, Staffordshire.

BANKS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF TRALEE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

TWO Projects are now before the Country—one proposed to be a *Resident Company*, giving the reference in employment under it to Irishmen—if equally clever—and proposing to divide the *profits at home*. The other falsely called "*The National* Bank of Ireland," purposing a *London Board* to direct Irish trade, as also to have supreme control over the money affairs, and to *appoint the Local Managers*: of course, we may presume such Managers to be English or Scotch—Mr O'Connell, your great countryman, has often taunted the Imperial Parliament, and monopolists, with asserting that Ireland was unable to manage her own domestic affairs; but, can he ever do it again, if you furnish an answer to the assertion by *preferring* "The so *National* London Bank," to the truly National AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL BANK, which will employ Irishmen, and protect the people. If this 'London Concern' be forced upon you, an importation of Scotch and English Clerks will take place, whilst our own countrymen are just as clever and in want of an opening for their industry—half the profits of your trade will go with the Absentee Rents to London.

My friends, join the Agricultural Bank *which is ready for you*, and reject the London National Bank of Ireland.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Limerick Branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland will be opened at No. 1, Richmond Place, on or about the 20th December next; and such Shareholders as have not yet discharged the Instalment and outfit on their Shares, are hereby required to pay the same before that day—as no leader thereof can be afterwards received without the special consent of the Consulting Committee, to whom offers have been already made for whatever Shares shall not have been then duly paid up.

JAMES MORGAN, Manager,
1, Richmond-Place, Limerick.

22d November, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, MONDAY, DEC. 1.

	Butter		Meal	
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	76	78	76	78
Wheat, per bar	16	21	16	21
Oats, do.	9	11	9	11
Barley, do.	9	13	9	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	11	13	11	13
Flour, 2ds, per bag	24	26	24	26
3ds, do.	18	21	20	23
4ths, do.	12	15	12	15
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00		
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	22	24	21	24
Scalded Pork do.	17	19	17	19
Heads, do.	14	15	14	15
Offal, do.	12	14	12	14
Whiskey, per gal	6	d	6	d
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	5	6	5	6
Mutton, do	4½	6½	4	6½
Pork, do.	8.	8½	9	6½
Veal, do.	5	6	5	6½
Potatoes, per st.		3	2	3
Coals, Newport,		84	8	
Swansea,		67	0	
Cardiff,	3	0		

Butter on Saturday—70s to 78s 0d per cwt. Some prime lots 80s to 82s. Number of firkins weighed, 166.

Monday—70s to 78s 0d per cwt. Prime fresh lots 00s to 00s. Number of firkins weighed, 61.

Wheat per barrel, 16s to 21; Oats ditto, 10s 8d to 11s 6d; Barley ditto, 11s 0d to 13s 6d.

Flour (2ds) 24s to 26s 0d per bag; 3ds, 18s to 22s do; 4ths, 12s to 15s do.

Bacon Pigs per cwt, 21s to 24s; Scalded Pork per cwt, 17s to 19s; Offal, 12s to 13s; Heads, 14s to 00s 0d per cwt.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 16s 0d to 18s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 19s 0d to 21s 0d per do; White Lammas, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Oats (shipping) 10s 0d to 10s 6d; Heavy, 11s to 11s 6d; Barley, (shipping) 11s 0d to 11s 6d; ditto, (malting) 12s 0d to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 00s to £12 00s; ditto per cwt 11s 6d to 13s 0d

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—Nov. 28.

Butter, 76s 0d to 78s per cwt.; Wheat, 16s 0d to 22s 0d per barrel; Barley, 9s 0d to 11s 0d per do; Oats, 9s 0d to 10s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 24s 0d to 25s; 2ds, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; 3ds, 9s 0d to 10s 0d Bacon Pigs, 22s 0d to 23s 0d. Beef, 3d. to 4d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5d; Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; Potatoes 2d. to 3d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Nov. 28.

The Merchants.—First quality, 72s; Second do, 66s; Third ditto, 57s; Fourth ditto, 49s; Fifth ditto, 38s; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 62s; Second ditto, 54s; Third ditto, 47s; Fourth ditto, 40; Fifth ditto, 28s; Sixth ditto, 20s.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Nov. 28.

Butter, 68s 0d to 70s 0d per cwt; Flour, 30s 0d to 33s per bag; Wheat, 19s 0d to 21s 0d per brl; Barley, 9s 0d to 14s 6d per do: Oats, 8s to 10s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—Nov. 28.

Butter, 72s to 77s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 26s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 18s to 21s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s 6d per barrel; Oats, 5s to 9s 6d per brl; Oatmeal, 13s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 33s to 35s 6d per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—Nov. 27.

Butter, 72s to 74s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 24s to 25s per cwt; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 16s to 00s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 28s to 00s per bag; Barley, 11s 11s 6d per barrel; Wheat 11d to 1s 2d per stone; Oats, 10d to 0d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Nov. 28.

The market was well supplied with all descriptions of grain, and a further reduction on Wheat and Oats; Oats fully 1s on sales of this week; the same on Wheat; good Barley without alteration. Prices as follows:—

Wheat, 20s to 21s 6d; Prime old Oats, 16s to 00s; New Oats, 11s to 12s; Flour, per cwt, 14s to 15s; Bran, per barrel, 3s 3d; Bere, 9s; Oatmeal, per cwt, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; Barley, 11s 6d to 14s 6d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1834.

		From		To		AVER.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1118	Wheat, per brl	20	8t.	17	0	27	0	20	5
187	Here, do.	16	do	11	0	11	9	11	7
784	Barley, do.	16	do.	11	6	13	6	11	8
3406	Oats, do.	14	do.	10	0	15	0	11	2
12388	Flour, per cwt.	8	..	5	0	17	0	0	0
1051	Oatmeal, do.	8	..	10	0	15	0	12	2
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.									
9803	Cwt of Flour	..	..	11	0	17	0	13	10

Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, at 35s. 0d { per Sack of 20 Stone

Receipts of Flour,	14337	1st, from	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Sales ditto,	12388	2d, from	11s 6d to 15s 0d
		3d, from	5s 0d to 8s 0d

PRICE OF BREAD.

Quartern Loaf, ... 7d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The Wheat trade remains as on Wednesday, and the business doing is very trifling. Barley is nominally as on last market day, and the transactions have been most unimportant. In the Oat trade a few fine parcels have gone off, but without alteration in value. Beans, Peas, and other articles of grain remain as last quoted. The supply is 3,950 sacks of flour, 3,760 quarters of Wheat 414) of Barley, 2,410 of Oats, 100 of Irish Wheat, 1,840 of Barley, 970 of Oats, and 1,080 of Foreign Wheat.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

IN THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 42s 4d; Barley, 33s 3d; Oats, 22s 3d; Rye, 33s 11d; Beans, 34s 10d; Peas, 42s 1d.

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks, which regulates Duty—Wheat, 41s 9½; Barley, 31s 1d; Oats, 21s 6d; Rye, 32s 4d; Beans, 37s 7d; Peas, 41s 8d.

Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 45s 8d; Barley, 15s 1½; Oats, 15s 3d; Rye, 21s 3d; Beans, 14s 0d, Peas, 8s 0d.

(Loud cheers.) I heard of him once, when he was a child, burst out while reading a book, upon a conversation between two ladies. Upon one of them remarking that something was better in England than it could be got in Ireland, he implored of her never to say that anything was better in England than it was in Ireland, whatever she might think about it. (Cheers and laughter.) I will undertake for the committee, to hold a communication with the County of Waterford. (Hear, hear.) If my excellent friend, Mr. Jacob, is not obliged to yield to the solicitations of others, Dungarvan could not possibly be better or more honestly represented than it is by him. (Hear, and cheers.) There remains now the city of Waterford; but the committee are not sufficiently apprised of the state of facts there to report with any certainty. Before the next day of meeting I hope we shall be enabled to do so. It is now represented by a Tory and a liberal. (Hear, hear.) We know that two reformers could be returned if the liberal interest were not split as it was at the last election, when there were four candidates. (Hear.) The reformers had by far the majority; but, by their divisions, a Conservative succeeded. (Hear, hear.) I have now gone through the report, and I can say, as to Mayo, that it is safe. But for the introduction of Sir William Brabazon, I intended to have spoken more at length upon Mayo. His return, I am proud to say, is safe. (Cheers.)—In fact, Connaught now is in very safe hands.—(Hear, hear.) It never was so well off as it is at present. Hitherto it has been in the back ground; I believe it will soon be greatly advanced in public spirit and patriotism. Although it does not come within my duty as reporting from the committee, yet I will say that I have hopes of the county Galway, which hitherto has been the worst part of Ireland. Mr. James Daly, one of its representatives, is an excellent country gentleman—he is the *beau ideal* of a gentleman Tory, well mannered, good humoured, accomplished, ready to promise every thing that his constituents might choose to ask of him while canvassing.—and, after he was elected, generally ready to take care of—himself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) As true a gentleman Tory as ever I knew is James Daly. As to Mr. Martin, I certainly will not call him "a gentleman Tory"—he does not look at all like a dancing-master, and yet no dancing-master skipped over the gutter with half the nimbleness that Martin would skip at the bidding of the minister. He is honest Dick's own eldest boy—(Laughter)—and I never yet saw the man I would dislike more to see in parliament than the same Mr. Martin. (Hear and cheers.) I shall not proceed further. The report confines itself to Munster. The committe report, and ask leave to sit again. (Hear, hear.) We mean to form subcommittees to look to the state of each county, and this letter has been prepared by the committee to be sent by Mr. Dwyer to every part of Ireland:—

SIR—I am directed by the Anti-Tory Association of Ireland respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of immediately forming a liberal club in *every* parish, barony, and county in Ireland, in order to use all constitutional efforts for the speedy abolition by law of the tithe system, and to secure the election of thoroughgoing reformers at the approaching election.

Any communication from you in aid of these objects will be thankfully received.—Your very obedient servant,

EDWARD DWYER, Secretary.

The committee have, you will perceive, introduced into that letter the question of the abolition of tithes. The reason they have done so is this, that the coming elections must decide that question. (Hear and cheers.) If we succeed against the Duke of Wellington, we peaceably decide the tithe question. (Hear, hear.) It will be a tithe or an anti-tithe election.—(Hear and cheers.) Tithes or no tithes the people will determine by their votes, and therefore it is that the committee thought it of importance to mention such a suggestion in the letter, as those who differ from us on other points, quite coincide with us in this. Mr. O'Connell sat down amid loud cheers by proposing that the committee should sit again, and the letter he had read be adopted.

Mr. Lysaght Pennefather assured the meeting of the determination of the county to which he belonged (Tipperary) to return none but pledged reformers.

Mr. Ronayne, M.P., said that there was no truth more necessary to impress upon the country than this, that the present was essentially a question of tithes, and the restoration of the church establishment to its former odious ascendancy. Any one who read the truculent and ferocious speeches of the Conservatives must be convinced of this fact.

Mr. Walsh observed, that, to effect a thorough union of all classes of reformers, it was necessary not only to forget past differences, but to abstain from all recriminatory allusions, which might revive the recollection of them.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the committee should sit again to-day.

Sir Francis M'Donnell was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Ruthven, the meeting adjourned to Saturday.

ASSAULT ON MR ROTHSCHILD.—A brutal attack was made on Mr. Rothschild to-day, at the hour when the Royal Exchange is fullest, by a fellow named Prince, who struck him with a horsewhip, and we believe repeated the blow before he could be interfered with, which was very promptly done by Mr. Rothschild's son, who usually comes on change with him on foreign post-days, who collared the ruffian, and he was carried off in custody to the Mansion-house. So gross an outrage, and in a place generally held sacred from any thing of the kind, naturally excited the sympathy of the merchants, who crowded round Mr. Rothschild on he occasion. No cause for it has been assigned.

LIMERICK SHIPPING COMPANY.—A considerable sensation has existed among our Limerick merchants for some days back.—Some of the Limerick butter merchants refused to ship on board the new schooners of the Limerick shipping Company, and have gone so far as to encourage some London cheesemongers to send vessels to this port, which they have chartered. In order to meet this opposition, the merchants forming the Limerick Shipping Company determined, if possible, to prevent their opponents from completing their engagements with the owners of the London vessels. With this object they last week determined to raise the prices of butter, in order to keep the others from the market, and they have agreed to bear conjointly any losses arising from this proceeding. It is believed that this will have the effect of bearing down the opposition of which they complain.

The Duke of Wellington has appointed the same private secretaries as officiated when his Grace was last in office—namely, Messrs. Algernon Greville and Edward Drummond.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Nov. 29.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	89¼
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	98
——— Stock, New, (1830)	98¼
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	90¼
Exchequer Bills, (2d per diem)	31
City of Dublin Steam Company	98¼

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

SIR R. PEEL.

The alleged letter of Sir R. Peel would be a truly important document, if we could get rid of the conviction that it is a complete humbug. In the first place, it has no date. This point, it is true, is not very material; but then it appears in a *suspected* Tory journal, and no clue has been given as to how or by who m it has been received; nevertheless, the letter is ably written, and the arguments adduced against the Honorable Baronet's acceptance of office are such as might be used by the veriest Radical, and such as appear to us impossible to be got rid of.

Even the greatest enemies of Sir Robert Peel will readily admit that he is a keen-sighted politician. Perhaps there is no statesman in the world who has passed through such an eventful political life, and who has so profited by his experience;—he has been laughed at and sneered at on account of his extraction, but in candour we must confess, that if he has not the aristocracy of high birth, he possesses that which is beyond all comparison superior—he possesses the aristocracy of genius. Never was there a man who held for the last fortnight such a position—the affairs of three countries have been suspended in expectation of his arrival—the eyes of all Europe are turned on him alone, the destinies of nations and of millions yet unborn, are depending on the course he may adopt at this extraordinary crisis. But will he hazard the fame of his past life? Will he be satisfied to lose every portion of that deep fraught reverence with which he is regarded by his party, and to be proclaimed by them a traitor to his every principle, and a deserter of the colours under which he fought, through the better half of that period allotted to human life? We cannot think he will venture such a stake; if he takes office it can only be to defend Toryism, to renew the warfare on old Peel and Conservative principles. Away with church reforms—away with the reform of corporate abuses—away with the idea of admitting Dissenters to the privileges of Universities! These are measures which we can never hope to behold conceded under a Tory rule—they would be so many acts of suicide against every iota of influence they possess. "The Winchilseas, Rodens, Inglises, Kenyons, &c. of the day," the Aberdeens, the Ellenboroughs, the Hardinges, &c, would soon leave the Iron Duke to make a single fight of it, did they for a moment think that he was becoming a real advocate of such policy.

LIBERAL CLUBS.

We are glad to learn that the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell, to form Liberal Clubs, is about to be very generally acted on. The patriotic parishioners of Moncoin and Carrigeen, in the county of Kilkenny, have formed one at the recommendation of the Liberator, and have already made arrangements to secure, in the event of a dissolution, the re-election of the truly honest, efficient, and hard-working members who now represent that County. There are no better reformers members in the House of Commons, and their abhorrence and opposition to the payment of tithes would be an additional claim, if any were wanting, on the suffrages of the constituency. We can confidently say that their return is beyond the possibility of doubt.

We are also much gratified to learn that the spirited people of Enniscorthy are engaged in making arrangements for the formation and establishment of a County Liberal Club.

O'CONNELL ANNUITY.

The following is a list of the contributors to the O'Connell annuity, collected at the parish of Slieverue, on Sunday, the 26th October, 1834:—

Patrick Power, Esq, Bellevue, £5; Rev Mr Fitzpatrick, Rev Wm Hart, R C C, John Hackett, Esq, Glass House, Laurence Strange, Aylward's-town, Mr Power, Snow Hill, and Mr Coady, Gurteen, £1 each; William Pope, and Mr Thomas Sherlock, 5s each, Patrick Donovan, and Thomas Maher 2s 6d each; James Neill and Matthew Power, 2s each; Richard Fitzgerald, Laurence Hogan, Andrew Roche, Marks Wall, Walter Shea, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Buckley, Michael Shallow, Richard Power, Jas. Fanning, Richard Grace, Richard Roche, Denis Fitzgerald, Michael Walsh, John Walsh, Walter Reily, John Aylward, Murtogh Kearney, Nicholas Wall, Richard Shaw, John Conway, Edmond Knox, J Hennessy, John Conergy, John Condy, Edward Donovan, Thomas Keeffe, Michael Wall, Richard Knox, David Grant, Michael Maher, M Doyle, M English, Thomas Gorman, Richard Power, John Fitzgerald and W Walsh, 1s each; sundry small sums 32s. Total, £15 8s.

GLANMORE CHAPEL.

Lady Esmonde, £3; Rev. John Fielding, V P, £1; Pierse Edmond Foristal, Esq., Rocne's-town, £1; Thomas Walsh, 3s 6d; Nicholas Heneberry, and Edmond Murphy, 2s 6d each; John Foristal, John Dollard, John Habberlin, Patrick Kelly, John Foristal, John Gahan, John Kelly, Patrick Morrisey, James Morrisey, John Cummins, Bridget Fitzgerald, Richard Fitzgerald, John Heffernan, Patrick Aylward, Thomas Aylward, Richard Whelan, Richard Costelloe, Thomas Rochford, James Duggan, Richard Phelan, Martin Phelan, James Delahunty, Martin Phelan, John Delahunty, Nicholas Murphy, James Foristal, James Gorman, Michael Foristal, John Walsh, Thomas Bulger, John Roche, Robert Grant, Walter Grant, John Delany, Patrick Fitzgerald, Michael Gahan, Nicholas Gaffney, Michael Franey, Thomas Franey, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Power, and Michael Walsh, 1s each. Total £8 17s 8d.

Collected at Slieverue	£15	8	0
Do. at Glanmore	8	17	8½
Do. Slip Chapel	10	1	3
Total	£34	6	11½

The valuable Rectory of Tipperary, in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel, is vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. Leger.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

In our advertising columns will be seen the resolutions entered into by the Liberal Club of the parish of Trinity Without. We are glad to see that nothing decided has been as yet determined on, with regard to the selection of members for the city, in the event of a dissolution. It is as yet highly uncertain whether such a dissolution will take place, but it is important that it should not come upon the electors unawares, and for that purpose we conceive that the contemplated meeting of the citizens at large is deserving of approbation. When that meeting is held, we feel confident that no line of conduct will be pursued at variance with the disinterested patriotism which has always characterised the people of Waterford. Above all things let them be careful to unite the liberal interest, of concentrating the popular voice; and let them *remember* that this cannot be effected unless they concur in burying past differences in oblivion.

We cordially acknowledge the propriety of convening this GENERAL meeting. It is essential for the regulation of gentlemen who have an honorable ambition to represent this independent City—It is necessary for the electors themselves, who, at present, are without a guide, and who have been told to keep themselves disengaged; and it is only the reference which has been made to such a meeting that prevents the resolutions of the parish of Trinity Without from assuming the appearance of undue dictation.

LORD DUNCANNON.

The inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Lord Duncannon's residence at Melbourne have presented him an address, expressing the confidence they repose in his Lordship's integrity, as well as their deep regret at his being so summarily dismissed from the councils of his sovereign. In his answer, Lord Duncannon preserved a calm, moderate tone; he declined discussing the intrigues that drove him from his elevation, but reiterated the declarations of the Whig Ministry, and his firm determination to have advanced the cause of civil and ecclesiastical reform. In the course of his answer his lordship made the following remarks:—

"The people, as well as kings and ministers, are responsible to God and to man, in heaven and on earth, here and hereafter, for the exercise of the power committed to their charge, and if any of them are tempted to abuse it, depend upon it in this age of intelligence and inquiry, they will not long be able to retain an authority, of which they have proved themselves to be unworthy.—The cautious and temperate tone of this address is to me a sufficient proof and guarantee, that the portion of political power, which is placed in your hands, will be exercised with temper, circumspection, moderation, and justice. It is undoubtedly true, as stated in your address, that it was the intention of myself and my colleagues, if we had remained in office, to have proposed such reformations, both in the ecclesiastical and civil departments of the State, as appear to be demanded by existing defects. You are all doubtless aware that a controversy has lately been carried on between men of great eminence and weight in the country upon the subject of the progress of reformation, whether it should be slow or fast, whether much or little should be proposed in the next session of Parliament. I can only say for myself, that I know not whether it should have been considered much, or whether it should have been considered little, but I should have been for bringing forward as much as was sufficient, as much as could have remedied the most pressing evils, as much as would have been digested and matured, as much as in all circumstances it could be considered safe, prudent, and practicable to effect."

The following passage relative to Ireland is from the *Courier*, a sort of ministerial paper. It occurs in a leading article of that journal on the late blow-up of the cabinet. We shall keep the passage as a standing dish till we see what is intended for Ireland in the new arrangements.—It should be written on every wall and every high way:—

"The enormities that infect every part of the government and constitution of society in Ireland, and render that country a disgrace to civilization and a curse to England, can no longer be paltered with. They must be exterminated."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday, a meeting of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of this City was held, pursuant to Charter, to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen—Thomas Scott, Esq., President; George Courtenay, Esq., Vice President; John Strangman, Jun. Esq., Treasurer; and Mr. Thomas Hanton, Secretary.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Conservative interest in Cork have a notion of putting Major Lord Charles Wellesley, 5th Regiment, in nomination as a candidate to represent that city. William H W Newenham, of Coolmore, Esq, is also mentioned.

Captain Arthur, 3d Dragoon Guards, has requested the electors of the borough of Ennis to hold themselves disengaged, as it is his intention to offer himself a candidate in case of a vacancy in the representation.

In the event of a dissolution Mr Dominick Browne, MP, will again contest the representation of Mayo.

Mr Bruen has commenced an active canvass for the county Carlow.

It is to day very generally rumoured in the best circles, that in the event of Sir Robert Peel's declining to return, or to undertake the government, the Speaker of the House of Commons is likely to receive his Majesty's commands.—*True Sun of Friday.*

Thursday the Common Council of London adopted Anti-Tory Resolutions by a majority of 88 against 44.

Two good caricatures have appeared within these few days; one is an excellent likeness of Lord Brougham without his gown and wig, and underneath is inscribed, "*The man what has had the sack.*" Another is Wellington, under whom is written, "*The leader of the Times.*"

Edmond Scully, of Bloomfield, Esq. has, in a letter to the *Tipperary Free Press*, declared he will resist the demand for tithe upon his property in Tipperary, and if legally obliged to pay, will not demand it of his tenants. He is of opinion the Church lands are fully commensurate for the purpose.

SIR R. PEEL.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

The following letter, forwarded by a messenger travelling minute time, is said to have reached the Tory camp. We will not answer for its authenticity, though it is such a letter as a high-minded gentleman might have written. Politicians sometimes are obliged to bend to the circumstances of the times, but Sir Robert appears to prefer, now at least, honesty to office:—

"Rome, Nov. , 1834.

"My dear Duke,—I will join you with the least possible delay, but entertain serious apprehensions of the consequences likely to result from the premature step which has been taken. You are aware that I declared, before leaving England, my readiness to join in an attempt once more to restore the influence of Conservative politics, and, if practicable, save the state from the impending ruin certain to consummate the measures, equally pernicious and absurd, which have lately characterized the policy of the government; but in making this declaration, I never for a moment contemplated acting with an administration formed on other principles than those I have hitherto invariably professed. My unqualified opposition to the Reform Bill renders it quite out of the question I should in common honesty do otherwise than resist what by some is termed necessary to satisfy the wishes of the country, but which I can only view in the light of perfecting the mischief attendant upon that fatal and destructive measure.

"You will thus perceive, with a due regard to my public character, I can join the proposed Government upon one footing alone, namely, that it shall be purely and entirely Conservative. Upon a former occasion, in conjunction with you, my dear Duke, I compromised consistency, and risked my public character at the altar of expediency; you must be aware I cannot afford again to try the experiment. The deviation was then on one *question* alone, whereas now I must negative every assertion I have ever made in the House of Commons, and at once declare all former opinions and sentiments abandoned; I must boldly face the accusation, the well-founded accusation of wholesale apostacy, and sink in public estimation below the level of any man who has ever directed the councils of this or any other country. No; this I find in honesty and in sound policy to be impossible; and I will under no circumstances lend myself to such a course of proceeding.

"You have a military reputation to retire upon; my character for consistency being utterly destroyed, where should I find refuge except in obscurity and private life?

"After this explanation, if you mean to try the experiment upon our *recorded principles*, I am ready to peril my situation in the attempt. If you consider the only course to be pursued is the advocacy of every innovation we have so recently struggled to avert, I must respectfully decline the confidence his Majesty would place in me, and, however much I regret the alternative, positively withhold my adherence to a party I can no longer respect, and with whom I must consequently cease to act.

"I cannot close this letter without earnestly entreating you will, my dear Duke, consider the precipice, upon the brink of which you are placed. Great as your public character may be, glorious as your services undoubtedly have been, you cannot maintain your position, in the estimation of an enlightened people, without *adherence to principle*; no expediency, will, in the first place, warrant the deviation, and no sophistry, in the second, will have power to defend it. Let us act, at all events, honestly; and, if the party to which we belong is again destined to fail in forming a government, let that failure be accompanied by no features of inconsistency, calculated to lower us so irretrievably as must be the consequence of a line of conduct the weak will not be deceived by, and the talented and thinking portion of the community will utterly despise.

"One word on the state of parties, and I have done. How are we to reconcile Church Reform to the Winchilseas, Rodens, Inglises, Kenyons, &c. of the day? How are the Universities to be quieted on the admission of Dissenters? How are the Dissenters ever to trust us, or even to consider us but as their worst, their most inveterate enemies? How are the friends to Corporate abuses to be propitiated, when Reform is demanded? How are we to obtain from the Aberdeens, Ellenboroughs, Hardinges, &c. the total overthrow of Metternich principles in Foreign Policy? How are we to prevail upon any House of Commons to support the Carlists in Spain, the Miguelites in Portugal, the Russians in Poland? or again to consider France as a natural enemy? Finally, how are we to preserve our present political connections, and at the same time expect to obtain support from men who have been constantly in hostility, and who are little inclined to place reliance on any professions we may make, and which, if advanced under such suspicious circumstances, will have the effect of creating unconquerable distrust, and present a prospect of deception, accompanied by the possible result of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, a dissolution of Parliament, writs issued to the boroughs in schedule A, and an appeal to the army.

"Yours, &c. "ROBERT PEEL."

The following is the answer of the Lord Mayor of London to the requisition presented to him by the Common Hall deputation:—

"Mansion House, Nov. 26, 1834.

"Gentlemen—In reply to your application to me with a requisition for a Common Hall, 'To deliberate upon the measures which ought to be adopted in the present alarming aspect of the public affairs of our country,' I beg most respectfully to say, that from the observations made when you were with me yesterday, I found, that in the above proposition it was intended to introduce questions which I had in another recent instance decided as improper to be discussed under my authority, I am, in the conscientious discharge of my public duty, under the necessity of declining to call the Common Hall for the purposes intended.

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) "HENRY WINCHESTER.

"To the Deputation of the Livery, &c."

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

We have recently made inquiries, and regret to learn that the indisposition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is so serious as to create great apprehensions for his life. The following Bulletin was issued this morning:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has passed a restless night, and is not so well this morning.

"HENRY HALFORD.
"WM. FERGUSSON."

"Bagshot, Nov. 28.

CLONMEL CENSUS.

The following is the census of the inhabitants of this town at the county Tipperary scale of the Sair, viz:—12,111 Catholics; 1634 Protestants; 165 Quakers; 36 Presbyterians, and 7 Anabaptists.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—DUBLIN.

THE KING v. BLEVIN.

In the King's Bench Chamber on Saturday, upon motion of Mr O'Connell, the defendent in this case (the particulars of which have been placed fully before our readers) was admitted to bail—a circumstance which affords us much gratification, and which, in our humble judgment, should have taken place long ago.

LAUNCH.

The Trio, a beautiful brig belonging to the firm of Breen and Devereux, was launched yesterday from Messrs. Archer and Leard's patent slip. Notwithstanding the wetness of the day, there were a great many persons present to witness it.—*Wexford Freeman.*

COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

A Gentleman authorised to make the communication, has requested of us to announce that, in the event of a Dissolution of Parliament, it is the intention of Mr. G. Standish Barry to again offer himself for the Representation.—*Southern Reporter.*

It was stated yesterday at the residence of Sir Robert Peel in Privy Gardens that he could not arrive earlier than Thursday next. The mansion is in a state of preparation for Sir Robert.—*Morning Post of Thursday.*

Seven persons have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine each at Parma, for hissing Don Miguel in the streets.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

We find that Mr. Backhouse, one of the under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department, is still so much indisposed as to be unable to attend to his official duties, Lord Fordwich, the other under Secretary of State has resigned. With whom, then, does the whole business of the Foreign Department rest? With the Duke of Wellington alone. There is now, since the resignation of Sir George Grey, under Secretary of State for the Colonial, and of Mr. Stanley, under Secretary of State for the Home department, only one under Secretary of State for each of those departments. The Duke, we presume, therefore, transacts the whole business at the Foreign Office, as principal Secretary of State, and for the under Secretaries; and at the Home and Colonial offices as Principal Secretary, and for one of the under Secretaries at each office.

The Duke is a bold man, but his grace may rest assured that the people of England will not allow such a state of things to continue.

There is neither an Attorney General in Ireland, nor a Lord Advocate in Scotland, where the Lord Advocate discharges the duties of a Secretary of State. The prosecution of criminals in Scotland is in a state of abeyance; it can only be conducted by the Lord Advocate or his deputies, not one of whom is in office. What might not be the consequences of a riot or commotion in Scotland at this time? The Lord Advocate or persons appointed by him can alone give the necessary orders.

We do not believe that the Duke of Wellington is aware of the tremendous responsibility he is at this moment incurring. Why not give temporary appointments to those vacant offices, to which most important and necessary duties, which may any day require to be performed, are attached? We have no desire to create embarrassment, but the present state of the Government is calculated to give most serious concern to all well wishers of the country. It is impossible to foresee the dangerous consequences that may arise from it any day, and as a precedent is it to be tolerated—is it consistent with the theory or practice of the constitution—that the country is to be subject to the rule of a Military Dictator without responsible associates in the Cabinet, even for a week?—Sir Robert Peel, if he adhered to his plan of travelling to Naples, cannot reach London for ten or twelve days to come. We hear from all quarters that the present state of suspense is creating great and increasing anxiety and uneasiness. Again we urge the Duke, for his own safety and for the safety of the country, to surround himself by responsible advisers, and to fill up the vacant offices.—*Is not the Duke of Wellington at this moment setting an example of defiance to the Constitutional law of the Empire?*

KILMORE ANTI-TITHE MEETING.

On Wednesday last, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in that part of the county—convened by requisition—assembled at Kilmore, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspect of political affairs generally; and especially the all-absorbing subject of tithes. Mr. Bernard Meyler was called to the Chair, and Mr. Richard Parle acted as Secretary. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, which, after passing resolutions, dispersed in a peaceable orderly manner, quite characteristic of Kilmore and its immediate neighbourhood.—*Freeman's Journal.*

TITHE MEETING IN BALTINGLASS.

This parish, so celebrated in the annals of tithe campaigning was to assemble on Sunday last, in accordance with the following requisition, to which no less than one hundred and sixty eight signatures are attached:—

"We, the undersigned, request a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Baltinglass and Ballyvare, on Thoran Hill, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at half past one o'clock, P M., to petition parliament at this alarming crisis for the total and unqualified abolition of tithes, and for protection for the well conducted but impoverished tenantry of Ireland against the rigorous exactions, ejectments, and consequent extermination by insensible, rate and oppressive landlords, notwithstanding the present ruinous prices.

Colonel De Lacy Evans, M.P., in an address to the electors of Westminster, "ardently hopes and trusts that the Duchess, Ellice, and Abercromby section of the Whigs will be soon replaced in a more just and consistent Government, than he fears a few members of the late would permit it to be." He invites the electors of Westminster to buckle on their armour and prepare for the good fight. The rallying cry to do justice to Ireland, justice to the Dissenters of England! He recommends a meeting to address the Throne.

Despatches were received this morning at the French Embassy, Hanover-square, from Paris, announcing that Prince Talleyrand and the Duchess de Dino, might be expected in town in about a fortnight.—*London Paper of Thursday.*

An opinion prevails here that owing to the demonstrations made and making through the country, there will be no dissolution of Parliament, should the Tory administration last long enough to try Parliament.—*True Sun.*

The self styled Princess Olive of Cumberland, who, a few years since, was almost daily before the public, in endeavoring to establish her claim to royalty, died on Friday last, the 21st inst.

A decent farmer named John Riely, emigrated last season with a wife and children to America, leaving one son, aged 21, who was employed as clerk to a gentleman in the corn trade in Tralee. On the passage outward the cholera broke out among the passengers, about 90 of whom died. Riely and three of the children were carried off by the fatal malady, and the widow with two children have since returned to Tralee, deprived of nearly all means of support. The sad catastrophe does not, however, close here, for the disconsolate widow found that her son who remained in Tralee, had in her absence died of a rapid decline.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, a meeting took place near Bird Hill, in the county of Tipperary, between ——— Waller, Esq., of Castle Waller, attended by Rowan Cashel, Esq. and Robert Philips, of Mount Philips, Esq., attended by Stumbles Philips, Esq. After an exchange of shots the matter was arranged in a manner highly honourable to both gentlemen, who left the ground on the best possible terms. Surgeon Franklin of Limerick attended professionally on the occasion.—*Limerick Star.*

A NOVEL WAGER.—The following ingenious improvement in the present system of boat navigation may form a counterpart to the Parisian attempt to boat it across the channel *through the air.* Two "*ladies*" (we believe of Weymouth,) made a bet that they would go from Weymouth to Bristol in an open boat, in a given number of days. The amount of the bet was £50. The person who betted against them felt (as they say) "the chink of the coin already in his pocket," being fully persuaded that no woman would venture through the terrors of so dangerous a navigation. But in this pleasing expectation he was entirely deceived. The ladies had before settled the question, and had hit upon a plan which set winds and waves at defiance. They completed their undertaking by arriving in Thomas-street in an open boat, having made the passage in three days and two nights. Being partial, however, to dry land, they had placed their boat in a Bristol waggon, and in this manner performed the voyage. The waggoner's charge was £5, so that, *if the bet were paid*, they netted £45 by their ingenious exploit. By way of relaxation from their fatigues, they immediately set off per coach to Bath.