The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1834.

No. 3035. Price 6d.

PERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.
vanity about dress there is but one ..., viz., the substitution of love of ex... love of excelling; the development of ... also, will bring about a just appre... the value of dress when weighed ...ental superiority. There is but one ..., it is true, but the plan adopted by S. ...ery well to check the growth of vanity ...ection. C. was very vain of some jew... ...ft of an injudicious relative; or as she ...ly called them her *do ills*. Day after ...sked to wear them; day after day S. ...;" but finding that to refuse was of no ...as puzzled what course to adopt, until ... to her to let one fire put another out. ...ly the next time C. applied to her for ... to wear her *do ills*, she answered, ...ly, wear them if you please; but you ...e things are valuable because your mam... friend gave them to you; they must ... lost nor spoiled. If you have them on, ... you must remain in this room, and ...ink I should say, upon this chair; in ... be sure that they are safe." C. con... the terms, and joyfully bedecked herself ... finery, and then stationed herself upon a ... it was a fine evening in August, and ... children were out; however, for two ... persevered in sitting on the chair. At ...he begged to have them taken off, and ... time to this (two years) the *do ills* have ...en mentioned, but with an uncomfortable ...and a blush. In the same manner by ... lace and frills and embroidered finery ...es to play, the love of them has so far ... rid of, that they rank lower as pleasures ...ive play does; and the simplicity of her ...events the *habit* of deriving pleasure from ...tte; for any thing beyond this we must ...ward a few years.

...UITY OF RATS.—The rat, that "hateful ...acious creature," as Goldsmith honestly ...es it, formerly abounded in prodigious ... in Inverness; and a traveller, about the ...30, describes his surprise at witnessing the ... of them that used to sally out late the ... in the morning twilight, after dry weather ...ed by a shower of rain. It is related that ...his period, when the rats increased to a ...egree in some small villages in the High... ...ad found it difficult to subsist, they used to ...nto the manes and tails of the garrowes or ... (which were then generally matted or ..., being seldom subjected to the comb), and ...way were transported to other places, to ...ew colonies or find fresh quarters. This ...f conveyance was certainly dexterous and ...ous; but did our readers ever see or hear of ... of rats stealing eggs? The process is ... The roost being discovered and the rats ...ed, one of the fraternity, generally of good ... and dimensions, lies down on its back, and ... the egg within his four limbs, embracing it ... and cordially. His brethren then pull him ... the tail, each taking his turn in dragging the ...chine, like the populace at the carriage of ... that man," who, it is probable, may be of a ...ed species, the rat political. A gentleman in ...ountry informed us the other day, that he was ...y amused at observing one morning the dex... and perfect fairness with which a small band ...ese noxious intruders were feasting in his ... A pretty capacious dish of milk had been ...t to cream, and the rats, finding the prize, ...diately commenced superseding the labours ... dairy maid. One of them stood up against ...ish, and another mounted his shoulders, in ...em, like school boys preparing to plunder ...ple tree. He then whisked his tail over the ...us surface of the bowl, and turning round ...t out to his expectant companions below, who ...stripped it of its milky treasure. This was ...ted for some time; then another took his ... occasionally shifting the position, and after ... had all skimmed the dish and regaled their ..., they scampered off in the morning sun ... to burrow in the holes and corners.—*Inver... Courier.*

...RESPONSIBILITY OF GAMBLING-HOUSES IN ...NCE.—A servant under twenty one years of ... having recently lost at one of the gambling-...s of the Palais Royal, the sum of 669 francs, ... belonged to his master, the latter brought ...ction against Mr. Benazet, who farms the ...bling-tables, for reimbursement of the sum ... He maintained that according to the terms ...e 16th article of the regulations imposed by ...ity of Paris on the proprietors of gambling-...es, those establishments are directed to be ...d against servants and minors, and that, ac...ing to the facts of the case, the proprietors ... responsible for having broken the conditions ...e agreement. The Camber of the Tribunal ...e Seine have concurred in this view of the ... and condemned M. Benazet to repay the sum ... by the servant.

...n Tuesday a traveller played off a singular ... upon the landlord of an inn, near Rochdale, ...ing taken dinner and a bottle of wine, he fell ... conversation with the landlord, and said he ...d teach him how to draw three-penny and ...best ale out of the same cask. Boniface was, ...ourse, desirous to learn so profitable an art; ... the parties descended into the cellar, taking ... them a large gimlet. The traveller bored a ... in one end of an 18 gallon cask of beer, and ...ested the landlord to place his finger upon the ...; he then bored a hole in the other end of ... cask, and requested the landlord to place his ...er upon that. He then left the cellar, under ...ence of fetching his apparatus, and decamped, ...ing his landlord with his fingers fully employed ...aking care of his beer, and minus dinner and ...ottle of wine.—When the landlord's patience ... exhausted in waiting, he called for assistance, ... the holes in the cask stopped, and, in future, ... be satisfied to draw one sort of beer out of ... cask.—*Halifax Express.*

...The family of Lord Kilmain has been plunged in ... deepest affliction by the premature death of ... Ladyship, who expired on Monday, at his ...rdship's residence in South-street, Park-lane. ...dy Kilmaine was a daughter of D. Lyon, Esq. ...d was united to her Lord in 1822. She has left ... infant family of eight children to lament their ...reavement.—*London Paper.*

...inted and Published for the Proprietor, at the office ... King-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, ... and within One House of the Post-Office. Subscrip... ...tions—Yearly, £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d. ... Quarterly, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of ... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

WINES.

ROBERT CURTIS

HAS just imported, by the *Duchess of Gloucester*, from Cadiz direct, 24 Hhds. and Qr. Casks SHERRY WINE; and by two late importations, ex *Tyro*, TRITTON, and *Devon*, CURTIS, containing 14 Hhds. and 38 Qr. Casks, amongst which are some of the finest WINES that can be exported from Spain; and which are, in reality, double in value to what passes here for the best.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the most respectable Gentlemen of this City and Neighbourhood, who have taken some of these WINES; and he assures them that, although the Sale of the Primest Wines in this market is very small, yet he is enabled, as he has other markets, to have a large supply to choose from.

These SHERRIES, with his Stock of Old PORTS, in Wood and Bottle, and other WINES, as at foot, contain as much or more of the Primest Wines as some of the most extensive Establishments in the Kingdom, and he is confident are worthy of the approval of the best Judges.

CLARETS, In wood & bottle, { LAFITTE, LAROSE, ST. JULIAN, MEDOC,
CHAMPAGNE,
BURGUNDY,
HERMITAGE,
HOCK,
PAXARETI (the best),
MADEIRA,
BRANDY, &c.

Lady-lane Wine Stores, Waterford,
5th Dec., 1834.

STAVES.

WILLIAM WHITE AND CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the Market House, Quay, the Cargo of the brig *Molly Moore*, W B HENLEY, Master, direct from Halifax, consisting of

36,000 WHITE OAK Pipe and Hhd. STAVES.
3,000 RED OAK Hhd. Ditto.
2,300 Feet BIRCH PLANK.
26,150 Feet PINE and SPRUCE PLANK.

Those STAVES, being of Prime Quality, will be well worth the attention of Buyers. The above will be Sold in Lots to suit Purchasers.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 8th December, 1834.

TO BE SOLD,

Together or in any Divisions that may suit the convenience of Purchasers,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the LANDS of CHARLESTOWN, as held by JOSEPH CUFFE, under a Lease of Three Lives renewable for ever.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to JOSEPH CUFFE, Charlestown.

Waterford, December 11, 1834.

CITY OF WATERFORD TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL SESSIONS, for the purpose of revising the Lists of Jurors, (as returned by the Collector of the Grand Jury Cess of this City,) stands adjourned to THURSDAY, the 18th Day DECEMBER Inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock, at the MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Whereof all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.

By Order,
R. COOKE, Clerk Peace.

11th December, 1834.

EDUCATION.

SEMINARY OF ST. ALOYSIUS,

NO. 19, STAFFORD STREET.

Principal—JAMES O'GRADY, T.C.D, M.R.I.A.

Immediately after the recess the business of this Establishment will be removed to

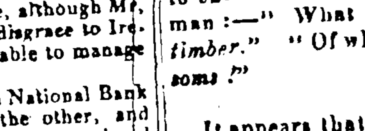
NO. 7, D'OLIER STREET,

☞ DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE DUBLIN LIBRARY.

THIS SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE HOUSE is now being fitted up for the reception of BOARDERS, and a very limited and select number of DAY PUPILS.

Particulars relative to this new Establishment will appear on the public papers in the course of a few days, and in the mean time may be known by application to the Principal. For the present it is deemed sufficient to state in general, that TERMS, PROFESSORS, and ALL ARRANGEMENTS connected with this SEMINARY will be of such a character as to render it one of the most Select and Respectable in the Metropolis.

December 6, 1834.



COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.
Cabin, only .... £1 17s, 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,
JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
2 Dec. 7 Morning.	6 Dec. 9 Morning.
9 .. ..10 Morning.	13 .. .. 4 Afternoon.
16 .. .. 7 Morning.	20 .. .. 8 Morning.
23 .. .. 9 Morning.	27 .. .. 3 Afternoon.
30 .. ..12 Noon.	

NORA CREINA,
J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,	From Bristol, Tuesdays,
5 Dec. 8 Morning.	2 Dec. 7 Morning.
12 .. ..12 Noon.	9 .. ..12 Noon.
19 .. .. 8 Morning.	16 .. .. 6 Morning.
26 .. ..12 Noon.	23 .. ..10 Morning.
	30 .. .. 7 Morning.

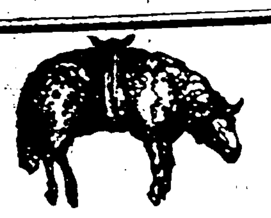
☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford,
or at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

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.



VE WINTER STOCK.

SECOND ARRIVAL THIS SEASON,
At the CLOTH-HALL, QUAY—WATERFORD.

PATRICK TOBIN

HAS to announce the arrival of a SECOND WINTER STOCK, this Season, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable out—consisting of very heavy Milled Cloths and Cassimeres, of every Shade, for Top Coats and Trowsers, with some very beautiful West of England *Wool-Dyed Blacks*, *Blues*, and *Medleys*, engaged Fast Colours. Also, a splendid Assortment of Waistcoating. He has also a very large Stock of Pilot Cloths and Petershams; Corduroys; Barragans; Velveteens, and other Stuffs for Shooting Jackets; Blankets and Flannels; Quilts and Counterpanes; Worsted and Cloth Plaids; Blue and Grey Naps, for Cloaking; Cloth, Cotton, and Damask Worsted Table Covers; Scarlet and Fancy Hunting Cloths; Livery Cloths, and Vesting in great variety.

N. B.—The Hat department for variety and extent cannot be excelled, consisting of upwards of *One Hundred dozen*, commencing at 4s. and up to 24s.

In calling the attention of the Public to the above splendid Stock, the Proprietor begs to assure that none but the very best description of goods will be offered for Sale, and to meet the present depressed state of the times, will be Sold at a very small remunerating profit, for ready Money only, and at the same time affording the inexperienced purchaser the same advantages as the best judge, the lowest Price being marked on every Article, in plain Figures, from which there is no deviation.

December, 1834.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL and SUPPER will take place on MONDAY, the 5th of JANUARY next, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Town Hall.

STEWARDS:

Right Worshipful the MAYOR,
WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., M.P.,
H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq., M P.,
Major PALK, 32d Regiment,
Lieut. BROOKE, 32d Regiment,
Lieut. DILLON, 32d Regiment,
PIERSE GEORGE BARRON, Esq.,
Major SNOW,
Capt. DOYLE,
Capt. B. MORRIS,
ROBERT THOMAS CAREW, Esq.,
JAMES GALWEY, Esq.

The Rooms will be opened at Nine o'Clock, and no person will be admitted on any account whatever unless in Fancy Costume or Uniform.

Gentlemen's Tickets .... 9s.
Ladies' ditto.................. 6s.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards, and the List will be closed on the 26th Inst.

Waterford, December 8, 1834

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

AT a Special Meeting of the Consulting Committee of the AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, held at the Committee Rooms, Lower Sackville Street, 5th December, 1834, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That we observe with astonishment a series of unprovoked attacks upon this Establishment by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., contained in a letter bearing his signature, dated 16th August last, and in speeches purporting to have been spoken at meetings in Tralee and in Dublin, when recommending a "London Bank," called "The National Bank of Ireland," to the people.

That the new "English Bank," termed "The National Bank of Ireland," was originally projected by one or two London Stock Brokers, and the names of Mr. O'Connell and members of his family, together with some other Irish members, were placed (as we presume) on the Committee, as a popular or political attraction for a commercial concern.

That the Committee of the Agricultural Bank did not at all interfere with what is termed "The National Bank of Ireland," or even repel the attacks of its Agent, until Mr. O'Connell wrote and authorised the publication of a letter, so far back as the 16th August, against an Establishment which might keep the profits of Irish trade at home.

That the great success of the Northern Banks, and Bank of Ireland, proves that native companies can succeed without a London head, if not unduly interfered with.

That Mr. O'Connell and his Agents have from the commencement endeavoured, by letters and otherwise, to crush the attempt at an Irish Banking Company, composed of a mixture of parties, in order, as it would appear, to *force* on the Irish people an English Bank, having "supreme controul" over Irish trade, although Mr. O'Connell has often stated that it was a disgrace to Ireland to allow it to be said that she was unable to manage her own affairs.

That we do think the plan of the London National Bank—making each of its branches a rival to the other, and taking half the profits to London—a bad and unnational one, calculated to embarass trade, and add to the *absentee drain* from Ireland.

That the Provincial Bank of *England*, formed on the plan of "Independent Branches," has been notoriously unsuccessful. Judging from its shares being at a discount of 15 *per cent.*, which is stated to have been projected by Mr. Lamie Murray, now the Acting London Agent for the English National Bank of Ireland, and who appeared at the Dublin meeting as "a London Deputation."

That this committee had a right, as Irishmen anxious for the prosperity of the country, to endeavour and establish a National Company, free from party bias, without incurring the attacks of Mr. O'Connell or his Agents.

That although these Gentlemen question the respectability of the proprietors in the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, they have not, up to the present period, placed before the public the alleged list of their English subscribers.

That John Smith Foster, Esq., M.P of Walsall, whose name was until a late period kept before the public, both in the English and Irish papers, as a member of the London committee, actually ordered his name to be withdrawn in July last.

That the original prospectus was published in Ireland, with a reference to Sir D. C. Roose, Stock Broker, College Green, and that his name has been withdrawn from the advertisements.

That such *facts* ought to make Mr. O'Connell inquire into his own London Bank, to assure himself, his family, and the Irish people, that the English millions which he promises are *really in existence*.

That if every thing be fair in the London National Bank for Ireland, and that capital be *really* introduced into the proposed Irish establishment, we think an honest commercial rivalry quite legitimate, but we deprecate hostile attacks from those who (if sincere in their professions) *ought to be most anxious to advance a Resident Company.*

Signed by Order of the Committee,
HENRY HUGHES,
Clerk of the Committee.

December 5, 1834.

Any necessary information respecting the company can be had from the committee, the managers of the Limerick, Ennis, and Nenagh Branches, or from Wm. Bailey Wallace and Sons, Solicitors, 12, North Great George's street, Dublin.

DUBLIN.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON SUN.)

The "Guild of Merchants," which form the Pretorian Band of our Corporation Legion, had a meeting on Wednesday to address the King. It would sadden the heart of my Lord Winchester himself—dearly as he loves the *good cause*—to march through Temble-bar at the head of such a squad of *merchants.*

First came John Judkin Butler, *the City auctioneer*, whose stake in the Constitution consists in the fees he receives for selling by auction the unredeemed deposits in the hands of the pawnbrokers. He reasonably enough considers that the Whigs have *forfeited their pledges*, and are good for nothing else but to be *knocked down*. This *merchant* boasted that he was an *Orangeman*, and stated with respect to that Society, that "*it is not a political body*, nor has it any bad feelings to the Roman Catholics!"

Mr. Morrison, planner and builder of houses, professed himself a Reformed Liberal. He was a Liberal, when it was not the fashion to be so; but now he has taken leave of *lath and plaister*, and blesses the King, so he does, for re-constructing his Cabinet.

Mr. Siree, a gentleman attorney, and consequently a *Red-tapist*, had a legal antipathy to the name of an *Orangeman*. His *heart* was *Orange*, but he thought "Protestant" a safer, and more genuine term. He thought they should sink the word Orange. "Here," say the Papers in the Orange interest, "several *gentlemen* stood up and thumped the table, while they loudly vociferated 'Never, never.'" Those "gentlemen" pay not much regard to the authority of Shakspeare on the doctrine of *odours*. They do not think that the name of Protestant would express, even in *their* sense of that word, all that is meant by the spirit-stirring sound of Orangemen—and of a surety they are right. A true Protestant is as distinct from an Orangeman, as a Christian is from an alguazil, or a merchant from a pedlar.

Sir Harcourt Lees (*The Reverend!*) reproved Mr. Siree (who is evidently no derivative from *scire, to know*) for profaning the name of Orangemen. His Reverence said, "Whilst there is a drop of blood circulating through my veins, I will advise the loyal Orangemen to resist to the death any measures against their rights and privileges!" Sir Harcourt Lees is a beneficed clergyman, and has a Protestant congregation, in the county of Monaghan, committed to his spiritual guidance—"A decent priest, where *Dutchmen* are the gods." Sir Harcourt took unto himself the whole and sole credit of having overthrown the late cabinet.—"*L'intrigue! c'est moi*," is his honest and candid avowal. "It was my painful duty," says he, "to comunicate to the King, that some of his ministers were guilty of misprison of treason;" and—*hoc fonte derivata clades!* It is a well-known fact, that Sir Harcourt saw the House of Lords on fire from his drawing-room windows, near Seapoint, and he wrote to the King by the following post, to denounce Mr. Littleton (at that time resident in the Phœnix Park) for having fired the train that burned it. Sir Harcourt *sees farther off*—*at a distance*—than any other man or merchant in the United Kingdom; and already has he discerned a speck in the horizon, which leaves him not quite at ease as to the designs of the *Wellington* arm of the new government. He puts no trust in Peel, nor any confidence in the Prince of Waterloo; whence it appears that the rev. bart. is not so big a donkey as the generality of his friends seem to take him for. The present Lord Stanley is the only person on whom he would absolutely pin his faith, "*for he* never betrayed his trust or violated his principles. *He* has manliness, sound principle, and religion to guide him? What an unkind and unforgiving cut at the *traitors* of 1829!

I have now enumerated the orators who spoke in favour of *an address from the Guild of Merchants* of Dublin to the King: a broker—a mason—an attorney—and a wild parson, who is moreover a sinecure officer in the General Post office. *Voila tous!* Such are the *princely merchants* of the Dublin Corporation! They bring to mind a standing joke in the bay of Dublin on the subject of our *imports*. A Wicklow boat passes the Lighthouse, and the following dialogue is supposed to ensue between the coastguard and the steersman:—"What is your cargo?" "*Fruit and timber.*" "Of what kind?"—"*Potatoes* and *besoms!*"

It appears that there exists amongst the convicts at the Bagne, at Brest, in France, a horrible custom of murdering those of their associates who are suspected of being spies. To be merely denounced, without any proofs adduced of this species of treason to the general body, is tantamount to a sentence of death. A sort of council is immediately held, a slip of paper is signed, and when the prisoners are all assembled, the unfortunate victim is drawn aside into a corner, the sentence is read to him, his murders will hear no explanations, or cries of mercy, but in an instant, unless saved by compunction on the part of some of the convicts, he is beaten on all sides. Even in case of a postponement, the punishment is not less certain, for the unfortunate victim, is struck unawares by a stone, or some heavy body, as he passes under a window. Though this murderous practice has been long known to exist, the authorities have not been able to check or punish it; for so great is the terror inspired amongst the body of the *forçats*, that no individual has hitherto been found hardy enough to impeach his associates before the tribunals.

DESTRUCTION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON'S RESIDENCE BY FIRE.—We are informed, by a confidential correspondent, from Tennessee, by his letter, dated Nashville, 29th Oct., that, about a week before, the Hermitage, the family residence of President Jackson, about nine miles South East of Nashville, was entirely destroyed by fire, nothing saved but the furniture.—*Newry Examiner.*

Let no man in the county imagine that the Church has given up the tithes. Since we last called attention to this matter, notices have been served on other farmers to pay their tithes to the Bishop of Ferns. The pound of flesh will be obtained if possible, and we shall have a poor chance of escape if the Iron Duke retain the reins.—*Wexford Freeman.*

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

A very numerous meeting of the Association was held yesterday in the Corn-Exchange Room.

PETER LOUGHNAN, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Dwyer read the minutes of the last day's proceedings.

Mr. O'Connell said that as the first business of the Association was the admission of members, he was exceedingly happy to commence with Mr. Otway Cave. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He begged leave next to propose Mr. Thomas Roche, brother to the member for Limerick, a gentleman of high respectability, and for many years a banker in that city. His was a bank which, unlike many others, paid the last farthing in the worst of times.—(Cheers.) He next moved the admission of Mr. Berkely Buckingham Stafford, of Maine, in the county of Louth, and of John D'Arcy, Esq. of Clifden, in the county of Galwy. (Cheers.) In doing so, he felt it his duty to read a letter from Patrick Doane, giving an account of a baronial meeting which had been held in part of the county Galway to secure its independence in the next election. After reading the letter, Mr. O'Connell said he was exceedingly glad to find that Galway was beginning to stir itself. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto it stood lowest in the scale of political feeling of all the counties of Ireland.—He would even go further and say, of all the counties of Ireland possessing a large Catholic population, it was the most depraved and degraded. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was old enough to remember the administration of Peel, who organized the Orange yeomanry of the North for the persecution and oppression of their Catholic fellow countrymen. He could not forget that a meeting was held at Loughrea, where an address of gratitude was moved to Mr. Peel for that measure. (Hear, hear.) So degrading or debasing an exhibition had never before occurred; and from that time to this Galway had never redeemed itself. Now that the question was that of tithes or no tithes, of the domination of the Tories or the ascendancy of liberal principles, this movement, from a county which had hitherto borne such a part, he confessed gave him better hopes for the future. It was a circumstance of no small value that in Tuam there was, at the head of the Catholic church, a man who possessed talents of the highest order—(hear, hear, and cheers)—who was not only one of the most classical and literary scholars in Europe, but a profound theologian, and who possessed a heart as patriotic and as honest as had ever beaten in the breast of an Irishman. (Great cheering.) Influenced by his example, and stimulated by his exertions, he trusted that Galway would rescue itself from the disgrace which had attached to it and become one of the leading counties in Ireland in the struggle for political independence. (Loud and continued cheers.) He now begged leave to propose the admission of a very gallant and distinguished gentleman, and an advocate of freedom, not only in his own but in foreign countries—Colonel Hodges.—(Hear, and great cheering.)

Mr. Finn, M.P. seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connell next proposed, as a member of the Association, one of the tithe martyrs of the South, Mr. Godfrey Twiss. (Great cheering.)—Having spent three months in gaol for the part which he took upon that question, he was entitled to his admission upon that, if upon no other account. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Marcus Costello felt great pleasure in seconding the admission of his fellow sufferer.—(Cheers.)

Mr. M'Cullagh moved that Mr. John Lalor, of Merchant's-quay be admitted a member of this Association.

Mr. Finn, M.P.—Availed himself of this opportunity of correcting a mistake, which had crept into the newspapers, relative to the census of the city of Kilkenny. In some observations which had fallen from him upon this subject, an error had occurred, which was natural enough in questions of figures, and which, with the permission of the meeting, he would take the liberty of correcting. His remarks were founded on the following tables which were drawn up pursuant to an order of the Irish House of Lords, in 1731, by the parochial clergy, with the names of the heads of each family, and the different ages of the inhabitants:—

CITY OF KILKENNY, 1731.

	Total Population.	Protestants,
St. Mary's Parish, ..	2,463 ..	897
St. Patrick's, ..	799 ..	128
St. Canice's, ..	2,672 ..	395
St. John, ..	1,826 ..	460
	7,760	1,880
	1,880	
	5,880	

CITY OF KILKENNY, 1834.

	Total Population,	Protestants,
St. Mary's Parish, ..	5,402 ..	696
St. Patrick's, ..	2 713 ..	213
St. Canice's, ..	10,144 ..	369
St. John's, ..	5,791 ..	347
	21,083 ..	1,625
	1,625 ..	
	22,158	

Then, supposing that the tithes, glebe lands, church land, vestry cess, ministers' money, bishop's palace and demesne lands in the city of Kilkenny, amount to £2,000 per annum, calculating the interest at 5 per cent. on principal and interest for 100 years, it would amount to £5,217,790 sterling, which enormous taxation, as we had proved, materially reduced the Protestant population and increased the Catholic, although swallowed up in the slough of idolatry and superstition.

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. O'Connell—I have some information to state to the Association respecting the approaching elections. It is my duty to begin with the South—and first, as to the city of Waterford. We lost one vote upon the last occasion by a division in the liberal interest in that city. There were four candidates at that election. Mr. Barron and Mr. Christmas were returned, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Hayes were unsuccessful. Mr. Barron, and Mr. Hayes went upon the same interest. Mr. Barron had a majority of votes. He stood as a Repealer, Mr. Wyse as a Whig, and Mr. Christmas as an avowed Tory and Conservative. By the division between Mr. Wyse and Mr. Hayes, the Conservative got in, and the consequence of such division was the return of Christmas. (Hear, hear.) At present the repeal pledge is no longer required. It is considered proper that the liberal party should completely coalesce, and that there should be an entire union of interest between Mr. Barron and Mr. Wyse. (Hear, hear.) And for myself I will say, that, though there are some reasons why we should not be altogether pleased with Mr. Barron, yet he comes within the general rule. He is a decided anti Tory, and there can be no doubt would work out the measure of the Reform Bill to its full extent; and if there were no other reason, he is for that only entitled to the support of the friends of civil and religious liberty in the city of Waterford. Mr. Wyse is a gentleman entertaining the same opinions, and the friends of civil and religious liberty have selected him. They have now commenced to form a liberal club, and they will secure the return of both. I have been told that Mr. Wyse is stopping upon some punctilio—that he expects the popular party will make a move towards him. Such a report I cannot believe, for it would be entirely inconsistent with his good sense to expect concession from the people; he should rather court the people. The people I regard as my masters, and I expect or look for no concession from them. (Hear, and cheers.) I hope, then, that there may be no impediment thrown in the way of that course so necessary to be adopted by the liberal party at this moment; but that Mr. Wyse, instead of waiting for concessions to be made to him, will be the first to hold out the hand of good fellowship to the men who opposed him before. (Hear.) All parties should now sink their minor differences, and combine to keep out the Tories. (Hear, hear.) Such is the opinion entertained by every member of the committee with respect to Waterford. (Hear.) I do not know whether I am bound to go on, and speak of the town of Youghal. There is, I can apprise you, another candidate for Youghal. (Hear, hear, and cries of "name.") But here are his own words:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF YOUGHAL.

Gentlemen—In the event of a dissolution of parliament I will do myself the honour of soliciting, for a second time, your suffrages. It is for you to judge whether I have been faithful in the *discharge* of the *high duties* that you *entrusted* to me at the last election. If I have not been very efficient, I hope that you will consider that I have at least been zealous and honest. It is needless for me to make any remark upon the events which render a dissolution likely. The sentiments of repugnance to a *Tory Government*, and the determination to oppose it to the utmost, that prevail in my breast are, I am confident, equally firm and deep rooted in yours. If again elected, I will, as heretofore, give my vote for all measures that tend to work out the great general principle of Reform. I will vote for the following measures, being thoroughly convinced of their necessity:—Triennial Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Extension of Franchises, Corporation Reform, the Total Abolition of Tithes; and of all compulsory payments to ministers of religion, &c. Should there be any other question upon which you desire to know my sentiments, I am most ready to declare them when required.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN O'CONNELL.

London, December 4, 1834.

(The address was received with loud cheers.)—The first time that I saw this address was in the shape of a hand bill sent to me from Youghal.—I am happy to say that, [illegible] there is no probability of the young gentleman who has written that address being disappointed in his return. His return is positively certain—his majority is decided, and it is not even likely that he will be put to the trouble of a contest. I do not think it at all likely that the men of Youghal will be found advocates for the tithe system, or that any man will come forward and ask them to give their vote to one who would support it. Two or three gentlemen for that place have shared the imprisonment of Mr. Twiss for their exertions against the tithes. The sentiment on this subject there is so prevalent, that it does not require any "magic in a name" of a candidate (if there be any in it) to secure his success. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have next to refer to the county of Kerry. I have already announced that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell was a candidate, with every certainty of success. I have heard that there is one Catholic gentleman in the county that some of his friends say is likely to give his support to the Knight of Kerry! I hope there does not so base a being exist—(hear)—I hope there is no Catholic could be found to support the Knight of Kerry, and thus endeavouring to secure Orange domination in the county, and using his efforts that it should continue. (Hear, hear.)—If there be such a being, he should be excommunicated from his class and his kind; but it is in vain to speak of this—there can be no gentleman in Kerry of whom so disgraceful a tale can, with truth, be told. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) One of the present members for the county is Mr. Frederick William Mullins; some of his votes were not very satisfactory, and his constituents were angry with him that he did not go far enough; but, still, Mr. Mullins can be considered as coming within the general rule, and, I hope and expect, that the constituency will adopt him as their second member. (Hear, hear.) We would not be acting upon the principles which we advocate in this room, if we did not express a hope that such an arrangement would be made as that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell and Mr. Mullins would have their interests united for the next election. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As to the town of Tralee, I have got the returns, and a book in which is noted how every man will vote; and, from the inspection, it is my settled conviction that nothing can shake Mr. Maurice O'Connell's return for that town.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) I should now wish to advert to the north of Ireland; and in the first place to say how delighted I was to perceive by the newspapers that a Liberal Club was established in the county Tyrone; and I was the more delighted to hear that by far the majority was composed of Presbyterians—sturdy, independent men who have good long leases, who can look their landlords in the faces, and the sheriff, too, every day in the year, which some of their landlords are not able to do. They are strongly opposed to tithes; and there is a chance that they will not continue to return both the present Orange members. (Hear.) However this may be we are not yet sufficiently instructed to declare; but this I will say, that I wish their club every success. (Hear, hear.) In Antrim and in Belfast the family of the Marquis of Donegal hold at present the representation.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

The *Times* returns to-day to the hopeless task of attempting to reconcile the country to the domination of the Duke of Wellington. The arguments of our contemporary are worthy of their object—weak, hollow, self-contradictory. Let the following specimens suffice:—

"What, however, may be considered matter of equal astonishment and regret is, that individuals who move in the society of honourable and cultivated men should, both in person and in print, have maintained the ministry yet unformed ought *not* to be tried before it is condemned; because, in the first place, they are not likely to produce good measures; and, secondly, because if their measures should be good, they will disgrace themselves by the grossest apostacy."

The answer to all this is obvious. The Duke *has been* tried. His sentiments on the principle of Reform have been proclaimed a thousand times. If he remains true to his recorded opinions, the cause of Reform must be retarded by his accession to office. If he shall become a convert to the faith of Radicalism, he will only then be in a position to do what Lord Durham can, without any sacrifice of character, do a great deal better at this moment.

The Duke's Administration ought, according to the *Times*, to be tried before it is condemned.—When Charles X. was deposed, he offered to the French nation Henry V. as his successor. Did the *Times* expatiate on the cruelty of condemning the *untried* sway of Henry V.? Yet Henry V. has a stronger right to complain of hard usage than the Duke of Wellington can urge on the present occasion!

Lord Brougham applied, but the other day, for the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer—and the *Times* laughed to scorn the shameless proposition. Yet, in so doing, our Contemporary violated his own principle of not condemning without a trial. Lord Brougham had not been tried as Chief Baron, as certainly as the Duke of Wellington's new Administration has not been tried. Lord Brougham's judicial merits, however, were very fully displayed during his occupancy of the woolsack; and of the Duke of Wellington's disposition and aptitude to carry on the business of Reform, the country has already had overwhelming evidence!

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE CABINET.—We have copied from the *Derby Mercury* a speech delivered at his country seat by Lord Melbourne, in reply to an address from some persons calling themselves the reformers of Derby. It is matter of surprise to us that a nobleman of Lord Melbourne's acknowledged good taste and honourable character does not see the impropriety, to use the mildest term, of the course of conduct which he has been lately pursuing. Should his lordship use the opportunity of any address offered to him to explain, fully and candidly, all the circumstances that led to his loss of office, we certainly could not think him to blame. On the other hand, we should esteem such, though perhaps an unusual one, the most generous and the wisest line to be taken in his circumstances. If, again, Lord Melbourne were to decline giving any information with respect to the late change, he might plead the authority of precedent, and the obligations of official form. But of these two obvious paths Lord Melbourne has taken neither; he has thought proper to proceed in a middle course. He will not tell the whole truth, nor be wholly silent. Now, *juste milieuism*, generally a bad thing, is never worse that when it takes up its position between truth and falsehood, because truth and falsehood are principles that admit of no compromise. The effect of Lord Melbourne's conduct, in the present instance, is undoubtedly to give to the King's enemies an opportunity of charging his Majesty with caprice, and worse than caprice; to raise doubts in the minds of the undecided, and to cast suspicion upon the statements of all who would honestly vindicate the Monarch to his people. Lord Melbourne is a scholar, and if he were not a scholar he would know, as an acute and observant politician, that the *voces ambiguæ*, the half hints and mutilated communications, which he drops from time to time amongst the people, are the very materials for seditious firebrands; and if his lordship did not know it before he sees it now.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

Every thing may be done with *union*. An election is, beyond question, at hand; it is even stated that the *writs* are already prepared. Every thing may be accomplished by union—union among all classes and qualities of the reforming interest. Let the constituent bodies who desire to be represented in Parliament by anti-Tories, look to their conduct at this momentous crisis. Let them adopt the Tory tactics; let them derive a most valuable lesson from their cunning and experienced enemies. When did *they* ever send forth a friend to oppose a friend? When did they ever set up a Tory against a Tory? Why should not the Reformers employ that easy and practicable wisdom for good purposes, which is invariably manifested by their enemies for evil ones? We warn the friends of reform and freedom (whether in town or country) to whom the franchise has been confided, to reflect upon their own direct interests—and still more, upon the interests of those to whom the franchise has been denied, and to whom they are responsible for the exercise of it. We warn them to be on their guard against division and disunion—to avoid, by all means, the lamentable and disgraceful consequences that must inevitably ensue, from splitting themselves into parties, two or more, each one headed by an Anti-Tory candidate. How should the "common enemy of man," the Tory, fail to profit by such extraordinary folly on the part of his opponents?

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Rejoice! the long-looked for—the ardently expected—the *Robert le Diseree* is come, or, which in Ireland is the same thing, is coming—or, behold! Lucifer—bright star—has risen upon Dover Cliffs, and the greater luminary will speedily burst upon the horizon.—In other and pedestrian phrase—Hudson, the messenger, has arrived, and the Minister is on the road. He was caught in Rome—more's the pity—just as he was setting out for Naples. It is not true, however, that Hudson went with his beard on it to the presence of the great man. On the contrary, he, not only shaved, but put on a clean shirt. In three hours after Sir Robert set off, but it is false that the Left Lady Peel behind him. On the contrary, he was resolved to see her safe out of the country of the Brigands and Bandits, and he determined not to take to his heels until he lodged her safe in Lyons, where he was to meet his brother, Colonel Peel. So that after all, we should not be surprised, and, in truth, by not grievously disappointed, if the Right Hon. Baronet did not reach London before the end of the present week. In this event we shall have had an interregnum of a month—no brief period certainly for a mighty empire to remain without a Government.

And yet what has been the inconvenience?—The shuttle flies as briskly as ever in Glasgow and Manchester. They are making tea pots and coffee-cans as cleverly as ever at the Potteries—they are manufacturing steam-engines in Birmingham, and all the furnaces are in full blast. Consols are firm, and sugars are looking up. The corn market, indeed, is declining, the average of wheat for the last six weeks being, at Mark-lane, 41s 6d the qr. of eight Winchester bushels, and the average in Ireland being considerably less, namely, 21s the barrel.

Now this, we admit, is a considerable damper on Tory exhilliration. But we are in justice bound to state that the sluggishness which prevails in the London Corn Exchange is not attributable to Sir Robert Peel, except, indeed, in so far as Peel's Act may have been working the prices. But let us be of good cheer. Who knows but that Sir Robert may, we will not say *repeal*—God forbid we should insinuate such gross inconsistency—but *modify* the Cash Bill, so as to let the one pound notes circulate once more. If Sir Robert adopt this course, he will certainly raise the price of wheat. This would be a *boon*, and render him popular in the corn-grown counties, as well as at Smithfield. But how long would it last? How long could the system continue without a revulsion?

Next to this great boon would be a repeal of the Malt Tax. He is advised strenuously to this course—it would be such a relief to the landed interest—and it would make beer so cheap. For our own parts we should have no objection whatever to repeal the Malt Tax—or any other—but we really do not see, how the establishments, at present existing are to be kept up, and the Dividends paid off, without an income. If a repeal of taxes be contemplated—which, however, we take leave to doubt—why not strike off the remainder of the House Tax? It would satisfy the people in towns—in the country the Conservative interest is said to be all powerful. Why, therefore, pay for aid which Sir Robert Peel's friends declare he may have gratis?

We shall not, however, play with the hopes and fears of our readers. We do not think that there will be any reduction of taxes whatever, because, in sober sadness, we imagine *there cannot*. And as to the emission of paper, we doubt exceedingly whether Sir R. Peel would listen to the suggestion.

What *relief*, therefore, can either town or country, trade or husbandry, expect from the new administration? What popularity can be hoped?—Great popularity. He will preserve the Corporations' interest, and the Church of Ireland; he will maintain in all its immunities, privileges, and pretensions.

The first step promised is the pacification of Ireland. And how will it be accomplished? Why, of course, by coercion. How else can it be accomplished while the Irish Church remains? The "pacificators," which we recommended to Marcus Beresford, would be by far the most effective instruments for this purpose. Let them be instantly used; for until either they are brought into play, or the establishment is removed, the people of Ireland never can—never will—never ought to be pacified! Above all, the influence of O'Connell is to be crushed. Aye, but how crushed? By force? The Dictator is a better general than to attempt it. What created that influence which O'Connell possesses over the people of Ireland? Tyranny! Can tyranny impair that influence? Let it be tried, and his power, if possible, will be augmented. Check the influence of O'Connell!—Check the tide! Bid him cease to denounce oppression and intolerance—bid him cease to impart to his countrymen the spirit of resistance to tyrannous laws, and the love of civil and religious liberty! Bid the sun cease to impart his light! No, no!—the Dictator, powerful as he is, is powerless here! He possesses—can possess no power over O'Connell.—*London Satirist.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. BAILIE.—During Dr. Bailie's latter years, when he had retired from all but consulting practice, and had ample time to attend to each individual case, he was very deliberate, tolerant, and willing to listen to whatever was said to him by the patient. But when, in the hurry of great business—when his day's work, as he used to say, amounted to seventeen hours—he was sometimes rather irritable, and betrayed a want of temper in hearing the tiresome details of an unimportant story. After listening, with torture, to the prosing account of a lady who ailed so little that she was going to the Opera that evening, he had happily escaped from the room, when he was urgently requested to step up stairs again; it was to ask him, whether on her return from the opera she might eat some oysters? "Yes, ma'am," said Bailie, "shells and all."—*Oracle of Health.*

NOVEL MODE OF PROTECTING GAME.—Part of the road leading from Whissendine to Melton Mowbray lies through the preserves of the Earl of Harborough, upon which about a dozen boys with clappers, horns, rattles, and various other instruments more noisy than musical, are stationed: on the appearance of any person with a gun upon the road, he is quickly surrounded by this clamourous group, who ply their various engines with such a vergeance as not only to frighten the game beyond the shooting distance of the suspected individual, but absolutely to put many of his Majesty's harmless equestrian lieges in bodily fear. This uproarious little band is marshalled and disciplined by two men, one acting as commander-in-chief, and the other a sort of adjutant; if the boys be not in sight of the principal or his assistant when a stranger appears, they are summoned to the spot by a stentorian "Yoicks" and Hallos" that would do credit to the lungs of a practised huntsman; forthwith the uproar commences, and it continues until the poor persecuted wight is beyond the limits of the manor.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

The singular art of producing miniature samples of the larger products of vegetation, unknown in Europe, is carried by the Japanese to such an extent, that Mr. Meylan speaks as an eye witness of a box offered for sale three inches long by one wide, in which were a flourishing fir tree, a bamboo, and a palm tree; the latter in blossom.—*Quarterly Review.*

MEETING IN KILLARNEY—REPRESENTATION OF KERRY.

(ABRIDGED FROM THE TRALEE MERCURY.)

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Killarney, and the four southern baronies, was held in the Court-house of that town on Monday last, pursuant to requisition. JOHN O'CONNELL, of Grena, Esq. in the Chair.

After the Chairman had explained the purpose for which the meeting had assembled,

James O'Connell, of Lakeview, Esq., addressed the meeting at considerable length, prefatory to moving a resolution expressive of regret at the recent dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, and the attempt to inflict upon the country an Administration composed of the opponents of reform. In conclusion, referring to the representation of the county and of the borough, Mr. O'Connell said—I think I am competent to form a sound opinion as to what the result will be, of the struggle, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. My nephew, the member for Tralee, has just come into the meeting, and announces that his canvass of yesterday was so successful, that of his return there can be no doubt—(loud cheers)—I have heard with surprise that it has been stated publicly in the Hall of the Four Courts in Dublin, that two conservative members would be returned for this county. I would just take leave to remind those who indulge in absurd dreams of this kind, that two years ago, the gentlemen who led on the popular party of Kerry not only drove from the field the Conservative forces, but that the candidates opposed to them were triumphantly returned, without even a contest. I claim for myself no merit on that occasion; I took no part in the battle, and am not entitled to any of the laurels; but, thank God, Sir, if we are now to have a constitutional struggle, we come to the field with great advantages as compared to those who obtained the popular triumph two years ago. That question, as I before stated, which divided the reformers, has been happily put in abeyance; and all persons of liberal opinions are enabled to unite for the overthrow of the common enemy. And, in conclusion, I sit down with assuring this meeting of the certainty of the return of two reformers for the Co. of Kerry. (Loud and continued cheering.) The meeting was subsequently addressed by John O'Connell, Esq., Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Denis Shine Lawlor, &c. Mr. John O'Connell having announced to the meeting, the intention of his son, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, to come forward in the event of an election, as a candidate for the representation of Kerry, the information was received by the meeting with an universal burst of approbation, and cheers which lasted for several minutes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 2.—This morning between three and four o'clock, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Castle Mills were alarmed at a fire which broke out at an extensive steam flour mill, situate in Rose place, belonging to J. S. Bird, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Owen, corndactor.

It appears that about twenty minutes before 4 o'clock as the watchman was going on his rounds he perceived flames issuing from the upper windows of the mill. He immediately gave the alarm, and the fire-police, with Mr. Gallemore at its head, together with the engines of the Norwich Union, West of England, and Imperial Fire-offices, were speedily on the spot, but the flames spread with such alarming rapidity, that the firemen, hopeless of saving the mill, were compelled to direct their attention to the adjoining property. In less than three quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the roof and the seven floors of the extensive premises were utterly destroyed, and the whole fell in with an awful crash, leaving nothing but a portion of the walls standing.

At this period the volumes of flame emitted from the burning pile were awfully grand, and the whole horizon was illuminated by their radiance.

Great fears were entertained that the high wind which prevailed would be the means of causing the fire to spread; but fortunately the firemen were able in a great measure to prevent the catastrophe, the destruction being confined to the mill, which, however, with a large and valuable steam-engine, was utterly destroyed. The stock of grain and flour on the premises was but small, but we understand that neither that nor the building were insured.

The principal part of the stock destroyed belonged to the proprietor of the wind-mill at the top of Scotland-road, who having more business than he could well transact in his own mill, had sent a quantity of grain to the Castle Mills to be ground. The large and valuable steam-engine, with its machinery, which worked in seven departments of the mill, is entirely destroyed, and lies buried under heaps of bricks and rubbish.

The utmost consternation prevailed among the poor cottagers in the vicinity of the fire, and the streets and avenues were crowded with their furniture. Towards six o'clock the flames were in a great degree got under. At half-past seven a part of the north wall fell into the street, fortunately without doing any damage; but shortly afterwards the west wall unhappily fell outwards in such a direction as to destroy two cottages with the furniture they contained. We have not heard of any person having received injury in consequence of the falling of the walls. His Worship the Mayor had, however, an imminent escape; having barely time to rush into a passage, which protected him from injury. It is not known how the fire originated. The mill cost £30,000 building.

EXTRAORDINARY FOX CHASE.—One of the most extraordinary fox chases we have heard of for a considerable time occurred on Wednesday. The Allenhead hounds (harriers) met at Steward Peel and soon found a fine fox. After a burst from cover, he was headed, and came back, but finding the earths stopped, he gallantly took away eastward by Stublick Syke to near Dotland in Hexamshire, past Newbiggin, down the Devil's Water, through Dipton, and down to near the Riding, then past Minster Acres, through the plantations at Healy, over past the Grey Mare Hill to Black Hedley, pointed down the Derwent towards Newlands, turned back and went to ground near Shotley Field. The whole distance, taking the points where he and the hounds were known and seen, would be upwards of 30 miles. The horsemen were thrown out before the chase was half run, indeed it would have been scarcely possible for horses to have kept with hounds through some of the deep gills and extensive plantations through which they ran, many of the hounds also were tailed off, but a few staunch dogs never allowed Reynard to get beyond their hearing.—*Tyne Mercury.*

SWINDLING IN MADRID.

A case of swindling, on a large scale, has lately taken place here which would do credit to a London gang. An idea having got abroad that the celebrated Godoy, the Prince of Peace, who has been living in Paris for some years, was determined to return to Madrid, four Frenchmen combined to return to Madrid, four Frenchmen combined to return to Madrid, four Frenchmen conceived the idea of turning it to their own account. They, therefore, promoted the report in every way, and induced one or two of the newspapers to notice it as a very extraordinary circumstance.—They soon after gave out that the Prince was only to make a temporary visit, and that he meant to travel incognito under the assumed name of the Marquis de Bernales. Next, they proceeded to hire one of the largest houses in Madrid, and to engage at least twenty servants, from the major-domo down to the groom. These they put on board wages, and paid them regularly for some weeks, at least such as would accept of the daily sum allotted here for that purpose; but the major-domo and some of the upper servants declined the payment of such trifling sums, and requested that all the wages should remain until it reached an amount worth receiving. The next step was to make visits to all the tradesmen, and collect the handsomest furniture, clocks, &c., that could be procured, and to arrange it in the house as if in the daily expectation of the Marquis. The Madrid shopkeepers are narrow-minded, and so careful that they seldom allow any article to leave their warehouses without being paid; but the Frenchmen gulled them so completely that they placed every thing at their disposal, certain of being settled with on the arrival of the great unknown, and anxious to secure the custom of so mighty a personage. In the mean time the establishment was perfectly well conducted—the domestics all placed at their posts—letters were daily read to the major-domo accounting for the non-appearance of their master. This day his cousin was ill—the next, the Queen of the French positively refused to part with him for a week—then came his dread of the cholera—next a slight indisposition—at length he has set out, but he sprains his ankle, and is obliged to return to Paris. Reports still prevail in the newspapers of the promised visit of the Prince of Peace, and no suspicion arises that this ingenious swindling is going on. The next attempt of the French chevaliers was made upon a banker, but then the letter of credit was informal, and the house having made inquiries the plot was discovered before it reached complete success, it evidently being the scheme of these worthies to furnish a house and make such a display as might induce some of the bankers to cash their bills. The minor plan was to get hold of jewellery, and handsome watches, clocks, and disposable pieces of furniture, and some business was done by them in that way, but they were disappointed in the higher aim, and none of the cautious dealers in foreign exchanges were taken in. When the affair was known the Frenchmen contrived to get out of the way, leaving the hotel to take care of itself, and it was an amusing scene to witness the different tradesmen rushing together to obtain possession of their goods; chairs, tables, clocks, watches, were broken in the confusion, and the house was stripped in the course of a few hours, leaving the landlord bare walls for the payment of his rent. In London or Paris a scheme of this kind would pass off as an ordinary occurrence; but here, where few such events take place, where trade is most confined, and no tradesman gives credit for a shilling, or will even take the Government paper in payment for his goods, it has become the talk of the whole town, and however unpopular the Prince of Peace hitherto was, his name will be held now in fresh detestation, and I greatly question if some of the dupes don't think his highness was at the bottom of the plot.—*Letter from Madrid, in the Herald.*

A FRIENDLY VISIT FROM A KANGAROO.—About seven o'clock on Saturday morning an unexpected and unwished-for visitor made his appearance, *sans ceremonie*, in the gardens at the rere of a private dwelling in Manor-place, Walworth, which excited no little consternation and alarm among the occupants. Upon a female inmate of the house opening the shutters of the kitchen-window, which looks directly into the garden, she was suddenly amazed at beholding a kangaroo staring her full in the face. Terrified at the appearance of this strange animal, she gave the alarm, at the noise of which the kangaroo retreated a few steps, and took his stand upon a strawberry-bed. After gazing at the affrighted girl for a few seconds he took a leap over the adjoining gardens, and made his exist. It is supposed that he had effected his escape from the neighbouring Surrey Zoological Gardens.

MISTAKES OF A KAMSCHATKAN BEAR.—Fish, which forms their chief nourishment, and which the bears procure for themselves in the rivers, was last year excessively scarce in Kamschatka. A great famine consequently existed among them; and, instead of retiring into their dens, they wandered about, the whole winter through, even in the streets of the town of St. Peter and St. Paul. One of them finding the outer gate of a house open, entered, and the gate accidently closed after him. The woman of the house had just placed a large tea-machine, full of boiling-water in the court; the bear smelt to it and burned his nose; provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury upon the kettle, folded his fore paws round it, pressed it with his whole strength to crush it, and burned himself, of course, still more and more. The horrible growl which rage and pain forced from him, brought all the inhabitants of the house and neighbourhood to the spot, and brute was soon dispatched by shots from the window. He has, however, immortalized his memory, and becomes a proverb amongst the town's people; for, when any one injures himself by his own violence, they call him "the bear with the tea-kettle."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—The following circumstance has been communicated to us by a gentleman, passenger in the Celerity Plymouth coach to town, on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., as happening near Mere, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Plain. The two gentlemen inside were startled by a violent lurch of the coach, and having got out, they found that the vehicle had run over a man lying right across the road. He was alive, but very intoxicated. The wheels had gone over his neck, and torn his left ear, so that it merely hung by the upper part, the lower being completely severed from the cheek. Assistance being procured, the sufferer actually walked between two men to an inn about two hundred yards distant. He was placed in the kitchen, and, when our informant left, appeared recovering from the effects of this perilous accident.—*Times.*

EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

Against vanity about dress there is but one real remedy, viz., the substitution of love of excellence for love of excelling; the development of the intellect also, will bring about a just appreciation of the value of dress when weighed against mental superiority. There is but one real remedy, it is true, but the plan adopted by S. answered very well to check the growth of vanity in that direction. C. was very vain of some jewels, the gift of an injudicious relative; or as she emphatically called them her *do ills*. Day after day she asked to wear them; day after day S. said "No;" but finding that to refuse was of no use, she was puzzled what course to adopt, until it occurred to her to let one fire put another out. Accordingly the next time C. applied to her for permission to wear her *do ills*, she answered, "Certainly, wear them if you please; but you know these things are valuable because your mamma's dear friend gave them to you; they must neither be lost nor spoiled. If you have them on, therefore, you must remain in this room, and even, I think I should say, upon this chair, in order to be sure that they are safe." C. consented to the terms, and joyfully bedecked herself with her finery, and then stationed herself upon a chair. It was a fine evening in August, and the other children were out; however, for two hours C. persevered in sitting on the chair. At length she begged to have them taken off, and from that time to this (two years) the *do ills* have never been mentioned, but with an uncomfortable feeling and a blush. In the same manner by making lace and frills and embroidered finery preventive to play, the love of them has so far been got rid of, that they rank lower as pleasures than active play does; and the simplicity of her dress prevents the *habit* of deriving pleasure from her toilette; for any thing beyond this we must look forward a few years.

INGENUITY OF RATS.—The rat, that "hateful and rapacious creature," as Goldsmith honestly designates it, formerly abounded in prodigious numbers in Inverness; and a traveller, about the year 1730, describes his surprise at witnessing the flocks of them that used to sally out into the streets in the morning twilight, after dry weather succeeded by a shower of rain. It is related that about this period, when the rats increased to a great degree in some small villages in the Highlands, and found it difficult to subsist, they used to creep into the manes and tails of the garrow-ower ponies (which were then generally matted or tangled, being seldom subjected to the comb), and in this way were transported to other places, to plant new colonies or find fresh quarters. This mode of conveyance was certainly dexterous and ingenious; but did our readers ever see or hear of a party of rats stealing eggs? The process is this. The roost being discovered and the rats mustered, one of the fraternity, generally of goodly port and dimensions, lies down on his back, and holds the egg within his four limbs, embracing it closely and cordially. His brethren then pull him off by the tail, each taking his turn in dragging the live machine, like the populace at the carriage of a "great man," who, it is probable, may be of a kindred species, the rat political. A gentleman in the country informed us the other day, that he was greatly amused at observing one morning the dexterity and perfect fellowship with which a small band of these noxious intruders were feasting in his dairy. A pretty capacious dish of milk had been set out to cream, and the rats, finding the prize, immediately commenced superseding the labours of the dairy maid. One of them stood up against the dish, and another mounted his shoulders in due form, like school boys preparing to plunder an apple tree. He then whisked his tail over the luscious surface of the bowl, and turning round held it out to his expectant companions below, who soon stripped it of its milky treasure. This was repeated for some time, then another took his place, occasionally shifting the position. And after they had all skimmed the dish and regaled their senses, they scampered off in the morning sunshine to burrow in the holes and corners.—*Inverness Courier.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF GAMBLING-HOUSES IN FRANCE.—A servant under twenty one years of age, having recently lost at one of the gambling-houses of the Palais Royal, the sum of 600 francs, which belonged to his master, the latter brought an action against Mr. Benazet, who farms the gambling-tables, for reimbursement of the loss. He maintained that according to the terms of the 16th article of the regulations imposed by the city of Paris on the proprietors of gambling-houses, those establishments are directed to be closed against servants and minors, and that, according to the facts of the case, the proprietors were responsible for having broken the conditions of the agreement. The Comber of the Tribunal of the Seine have concurred in this view of the case, and condemned M. Benazet to repay the sum lost by the servant.

On Tuesday a traveller played off a singular trick upon the landlord of an inn, near Rochdale. Having taken dinner and a bottle of wine, he fell into conversation with the landlord, and said he could teach him how to draw three-penny and the best ale out of the same cask. Boniface was, of course, desirous to learn so profitable an art; and the parties descended into the cellar, taking with them a large gimlet. The traveller bored a hole in one end of an 18 gallon cask of beer, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon the hole; he then bored a hole in the other end of the cask, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon that. He then left the cellar, under pretence of fetching his apparatus, and decamped, leaving his landlord with his fingers fully employed in taking care of his beer, and minus dinner and a bottle of wine.—When the landlord's patience was exhausted in waiting, he called for assistance, got the holes in the cask stopped, and, in future, will be satisfied to draw one sort of beer out of one cask.—*Halifax Express.*

The family of Lord Kilmain has been plunged in the deepest affliction by the premature death of her Ladyship, who expired on Monday, at his Lordship's residence in South-street, Park-lane.—Lady Kilmain was a daughter of D. Lyon, Esq., and was united to her Lord in 1822. She has left an infant family of eight children to lament their bereavement.—*London Paper.*

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PENDENT ELECTORS AND INHA-
F THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

An important crisis has arrived—the
ned by the return of the Tories to power,
d on to discharge your duty as becomes
freedom and to Ireland
Tories done for Ireland? Since 1782
ed with little interruption; they have
ion; they have set party against party;
discord through the land; they have
situation where the great body of the
sinking; where pauperism meets you
and road, and in every part, whether
in fact, the lower classes are in poverty,
.; and the higher classes have mostly
d, and abdicated that first great duty
citizen owes to the place of his nativity.
m of government has therefore been a
their history accounts for it; they
emancipation for nearly forty years;
rm in Parliament for nearly fifty years;
orm in the church for upwards of thirty
sed reform in the system of education;
tem of tithes; reform in the system of
d whatever they conceded was granted
necessity, after having first been denied
reason.
in the two last sessions of parliament,
out every liberal measure that the people
presentatives, had adopted—the church
bill, Jewish disabilities bill, slave eman-
rough disfranchisement bill, and lastly,
ll—so mutilating the coroners' bill, and
eath bill, that they were scarcely recog-
is it not generally stated, that their leader
Wellington) has declared that Ireland
quered again!—and is it not actually on
peaking of Newtownbarry and Captain
uded to that most sanguinary business
ng mistake!"
e, and ever have been, enemies to liberty
e liberties of Ireland, and abettors of
and abroad, and in particular of tyranny

, silently suffer such men to assume the
nullify parliamentary reform, and stop
confirm old abuses—commence a new
more bloody and extensive than the pre-
e the military and armed force, and add
ure and taxation of the kingdom—thus
ope of national redemption? or can you
s to suppose they mean honestly, should
turn traitors to their principles and their
distrusted as Tories, they are to be
ades, and are likely to secure your confi-
lliance by the basest political prostitution.
words of Mr Grattan to the party and the
795—"If they return to power, they will
nd." The prophecy was true as to Ire-
century—it rests with the people whether
ed as regards England in the present.
you, meet and petition the King. Ask
Ireland; but, above all, record your pro-
military and a church government—the
pocrisy of the one, and the exterminating
er. If these countries are doomed to suffer
a yoke, and to behold the qualities of
nited to the tyranny of a Tiberius—that
tias. let our conduct at least be dignified;
errility to the national calamity, but amidst
sinking state, let us still preserve the atti-
, while we explain against oppression.
I am your devoted servant,
HENRY GRATTAN.
Rathdrum, 6th December, 1834.

E READY TITHE AFFAIR.

ur last, we noticed this distressing and
e, we stated, that we had then no infor-
could enable us to form an opinion how
rate and the police had conducted them-
or otherwise, when they came into collision
e. We have since received some intelli-
subject, from a gentleman who certainly
s of knowing the facts, and whose accu-
ng them we have no reason to doubt. He
that, at the time the police were attacked
people, the collectors of the tithe had no
; that, before the police fired, four of their
ocked down and disarmed; and that, on the
of the police coming up, the carbines taken
discharged at them. The affair," our in-
was investigated, on Tuesday last, by the
rd, Lieutenant of the County; and the po-
onerated. The wounded policemen are re-
t is satisfactory to find, from this, that the
ot the aggressors; but we wish, for the sa-
he public, that our informant had given us
details respecting the whole affair. As,
investigation has taken place, the entire
expected to be made known by some means
st, let the particulars be as they may, the
ght to produce a strong impression upon
ly and unjustly labouring to uphold a Pro-
lished Church in a country like this. We
ert that the Bishops and the Clergy of the
ey were influenced by anything like an equi-
ristian feeling, would lend their united aid
ng of a system which has been so long the
nd, and the occasion of frightful loss of life,
ying themselves in stirring up the passions
izans, and joining in fierce and reckless agi-
vent that great and fatal nuisance from be-
Northern Whig.

CORNER ADDRESS OF THE CORK
CONSERVATIVES.
OM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

he cunning Conservatives having contrived
veral signatures to a requisition, calling on
convene a Court of D'Oyer Hundred, "to
consideration the propriety of expressing to
eir determination to support His Majesty
mentous crisis in the free exercise of his
oyal prerogative of choosing Ministers for
"; the same was sent to the Mansion house
d an answer returned by the Secretary, Mr
he effect that a severe illness under which
is labouring renders him quite unable to
the request made of him.
nence of this "insurmountable"—but by the
s foreseen—obstacle to the holding of a
'Oyer Hundred, a pretext has been afforded
ding a public meeting of any kind, as, even
Freemen, some would be found to oppose
actics, and to expose, though they may not
them. "An Address to his Majesty, which
the separate signatures of the Freemen," has
re resolved upon, and this precious document
Office of the Constitution. This is a full and
of this contemptible (and in nothing more
e than because it is a cowardly) affair.. The
o the requisition are, for the most part, the
d corporators, including Aldermen, Bur-
Bailiffs, with here and there a sprinkling of
ors, whose united and kindred anxiety for
tion of the "Royal Prerogative," if embo-
ddress, would run thus:—
humbly beseech your Majesty to leave the
nd Tithe systems, by which we and ours lived
l ourselves, as you found them. These sys-
s good and loyal subjects; and your Majesty
ured that our interests are better worth at-
han those of the millions they have made dis-

as been ever a distinguishing characteristic of
rporation.

DISSOLUTION.

urs of a dissolution of Parliament continue to
d have become more positive within the last
e days. We do not like to be dogmatic—for
culations in these times are certainly not
those principles on which they used to be
n days of yore—but still we adhere to the
forth in another part of our journal, that
ot be a dissolution before Christmas.
terim, however, the friends of Reform should
d active. Great efforts will certainly be made
e last fight of the Orangemen. Money, it is
peared—God knows whence it came. And
wns will be contested—Clonmel, Waterford,
gheda, nay Dublin itself are mentioned. These
y rumours, and gotten up to suit a purpose.
mers should be on the alert.—Dublin Evening

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell, at a dinner given to him in Tot-
ness, Devonshire, on Tuesday last, by his constituents, at which J. Perrott, Esq, M.P., presided, made an admirable speech, after his health was proposed. "The toast," says the report, "was drunk with three times three, and one tremendous cheer more." The cheering altogether was the most enthusiastic ever witnessed; and when Lord John Russell rose to acknowledge it, he was prevented from proceeding by an overpowering burst of applause that broke forth on his rising, and lasted for several minutes. As soon as silence had been obtain d, Lord John, after a few preliminary remarks, thus proceeded —

Gentlemen, you must permit us to go back to some circumstances which took place as early as the year 1828, for we are now living in times when those who were supposed to be the enemies of reform come forward in the character of reformers. Not content with promises for the future (which, I think, you will find vain and unsubstantial,) they refer to their past acts as proofs of their attachment to reform; yet I think I shall demonstrate to you that they were only proofs of their inability to resist reform. (Hear, hear, and long continued cheering.) Gentlemen, it happened that in the year 1827 I was requested by those who represented the Protestant Dissenters in London to undertake the charge of a bill for the repeal of the corporation and test acts.—(Hear and great applause.) Accordingly, gentlemen, in the year 1828, under the ministry of the Duke of Wellington, I brought that question before the House of Commons, and was fortunate enough, after a single night's debate, to carry the question by a majority of forty.—The government of the Duke of Wellington, finding they were beaten, then proposed to me, in the House of Commons, through Sir Robert Peel, that I should consent to the suspension of these intolerant acts, instead of their repeal. (Hear.) That I resisted—(cheers)—I insisted on their total repeal, and Sir Robert Peel being unable to contend against the majority of the house that went with me, left the house. But knowing that they had then, as they have now, a majority of the House of Lords, including the bishops—(hear)—ready to resist any bill that might be sent up in favor of religious freedom—it was proposed to me, on the part of the government, that the House of Lords, and especially the Bishops, would consent to the bill if it were clogged with a declaration which was proposed. (Hear, hear.) I stated at once, both to the government and to the Dissenters also, that I considered that declaration a clog upon the bill—(reiterated cheers)—but at the same time the body interested, acting by my advice, consented to that declaration, and allowed it to be inserted, and the bill was passed. (Continued cheers.) But, gentlemen, I think that you will agree with me, that it was not the Duke of Wellington that repealed the test and corporation acts. (Hear, hear.) To mistake him for the person who repealed them was, as if one were to mistake the governor who surrenders a town by capitulation, for the general who takes it. (Loud cheering.) In the next year the Duke of Wellington proposed another large measure in favour of religious liberty. (Hear, hear) Gentlemen, that was a measure which those with whom I had acted had always proposed and defended, as a concession they owed to justice and religious liberty. (Cheers.) He stated that he was going to propose that measure, because he was alarmed at the agitation—he was alarmed at the disaffection prevailing in Ireland—(cheers)—and, that it was the only alternative in order to avert civil war. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, although entirely approving of his concession, yet I shall always lament that that concession had not been made sooner to justice, rather than later to force. (Loud and reiterated cheers.) —And, gentlemen, I think that in many of those questions respecting Ireland, which have since troubled the councils of this country, we have to trace much evil to the persuasions—to the conviction engendered in the minds of the leaders of the popular party in Ireland, that it was of no use to send petitions to parliament, that it was of no use to urge the claims of justice, but by force and resistance to law the remedy of their grievances was alone to be obtained. (Cheers.) This was the second act of reform to which I meant to allude, in which you will see that although the measure was the same, yet it was grounded on a different view of the circumstances to that which we of the old reform maintained—we rested our concerns upon what we thought right, and upon what we thought just; and it is a totally different thing from this to yield, by giving at the moment only when you feel yourself unable to resist. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, how ever such a concession, having been made by the Duke of Wellington's government, when it was proposed to me by one of that party, which I think a very honest party, though I think it a very injudicious party—the old Tories, when it was proposed to me, I say, to renew a motion for a reform in Parliament, with a promise of increased support—(hear, hear)—I told him that I did not wish to embarrass the government of the Duke, by seeking the aid of his ultra-Tory opponents, even on a question in which I felt so deep an interest. (Continued cheers.) In the following year, being still anxious for a reform in Parliament, I proposed that the towns of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, should be allowed to send representatives. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I think you will not deny that in that I was not going beyond the bounds of moderation—(certainly not)—and I believe that if that measure had been conceded, I should have been willing, after the concession, to give any general support to the Duke of Wellington's government, which, with my views, and my politics, I should have been able conscientiously to do.—(Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, the Duke of Wellington and his government opposed that measure—(hear, hear)—they defeated my motion in the House of Commons; and in the following November, the Duke stated that the borough system, with its Gattons, its Sarums, and its Brambers, was the most perfect system that the wit of man could devise; and that, while he was in power, he should oppose any change. Gentlemen, this brings me to the formation of Lord Grey's government, at which time I became the member of a committee, to which the proposition of a plan of reform was entrusted. On the first of March, 1831, I had the honour of proposing that reform plan to the House of Commons. It excited great surprise among all parties; and among the Tories, the opinion was general, that it was a measure so extensive, that there was no chance that it could ever be carried.—(Hear, hear, hear, and much cheering.) Gentlemen, I felt that, with the support of the people of England, the measure should be carried. Gentlemen, from the 1st of March, in the year 1831, to the month of August, in the year 1832, the whole time and labour of the ministry, or at least the greater part of the time and labour of the ministry, was occupied in proposing and defending the Reform Bill in the two Houses of Parliament. I mention this, because, in looking back at the four years which have been passed, some gentlemen, although I think not reasonably, ask how it is that more has not been done? (Hear, hear.) In the month of May in the following year, Lord Grey, finding himself unable to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords, resigned, together with all his colleagues; and it is understood that the Duke of Wellington then proposed to carry the Reform Bill, against which he had been so strenuous.—Gentlemen, after the elections which took place according to the reform act, many very serious questions demanded instant and immediate decision. The questions fully occupied that session of parliament. Let me add to this, that during that session, as in the session which followed, we had to contend not only with enemies before and behind us—(hear, hear, hear)—but with some who, with the most friendly disposition, were pressing forward from day to day a number of questions which, from the number of them, necessarily rendered the course of the ministry more difficult and less speedy than it would have been otherwise. (Hear.) Gentlemen, we were so fortunate as to establish the freedom of commerce to China, and to abolish slavery. (Cheers) Gentlemen, in the session which has just passed there were measures brought forward, some of which, more particularly the bill for the amendment of the poor laws, occupied a very long time in the House of Commons. But, gentlemen, it was to be expected, and did follow, that while these questions were going through parliament, that other questions, in which the people took a great interest, did not receive the attention which they demanded; and among these questions I certainly put, as one of the foremost, the question of tithes in this country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this, however, is a question upon which, more particularly than upon any other, except, indeed, that of the Irish church, our course has been surrounded by difficulties. It was the principle of Lord Grey's government to carry into effect as many reforms as they could with the concurrence of all the branches of the legislature—(hear)—that is to say, not unnecessarily to bring before parliament, and pass through the House of Commons, measures which would only go into the House of Lords to meet with certain defeat. (Hear.) Gentlemen, the subject of tithes was one of the questions that would have been brought before the House of Commons in the next session, if the late ministry had continued in office. There was another measure which Lord Althorp had pledged himself to in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) There was the question of corporation reform—(cheers)—and I think that no one can doubt, that of all abuses, the abuses of the corporations call most loudly for redress.—(Cheers.) There were measures upon this and other subjects which were in contemplation, but certainly had not been matured. when Lord Melbourne was informed that the King would dispense with the services of his then ministry. It is impossible for me to enter fully into that subject; this I will say, it is impossible for ministers to receive more personal kindness from a sovereign than the late ministers did from the King. I must likewise say that I have no doubt that the change has been made with a view to the welfare of the country. (Hear, and strong expressions of dissent.) Although it is impossible for me, in the situation in which I stand, to enter into the causes of the dissolution of the late ministry, yet I must deny, peremptorily and at once, some of the causes which have been assigned for that dissolution.—(Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it has been said that some plan was in preparation upon the Irish Church, with regard to which Ministers differed;—and it has been stated that I had prepared a plan which was of such a nature that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Spring Rice, and, I think, Lord Auckland, could not agree to it, (Hear, hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this statement is altogether false. (Cheers.) No doubt I have my opinions with respect to the Irish church, which I have stated in Parliament; and it is still my conviction that the Protestant faith would be better taught in Ireland, and the Irish church be more truly supported, if the notions which I entertain were adopted, than if the church were left in its present situation, with many of the benefices in that country entirely sinecures. (Hear, hear)—But, gentlemen, I had prepared no plan upon the subject. (Hear.) There was a plan, which had not been submitted to the Cabinet, which had not been matured; and I can say this further, that although no Cabinet had been held in which a plan for the Irish Church Reform had been discussed and settled, yet there was every prospect that the Cabinet would have come to an unanimous decision upon such a plan. I can likewise declare, that in all the conversations I have had with members of the Cabinet, especially with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Spring Rice, there was no practical difference between us as to the measure which should be adopted. (Cheering.) I say, therefore, Gentlemen, the Government was not dissolved, because any plan was traced and matured of what is called a "sacrilegious nature, or because such plan had received the assent of the Cabinet. And I likewise declare, that it is quite untrue that there was any practical difference between those members of the Cabinet who have been mentioned and myself. Gentlemen, I will not say that in the course of our discussions upon that plan or that subject, or some other subject, that some difference might not have arisen; it is impossible that differences may not arise in a Cabinet consisting of some fourteen persons. For instance, let us imagine a cabinet in which Sir Robert Peel and the Marquis of Chandos might be engaged, the Marquis of Chandos having voted for a repeal of the malt tax, and Sir Robert Peel against it. I mention this to show the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of a cabinet in which there shall be no differences upon any subject; yet that is no reason why, on the measure to be submitted to parliament, the cabinet might not be unanimous—(hear and cheers)—and at no time was there the prospect of more unanimity than when the cabinet was dissolved. (Continued cheers.) Gentlemen, we have no reason to complain if we are no longer the constitutional advisers of his Majesty; but we, and the people of England, will have occasion to complain, if we, and the people of England, being anxious for a reform in the corporations of England, and a reform in the church of England, and in the church of Ireland—(cheers)—I say we shall have reason to complain if those who were old, and real, and sincere reformers, are replaced by those who were sham, unreal, and new reformers. (Hear, long-continued cheers, and cries of "No, never.") Gentlemen, I confess to you I should look upon such a cabinet with the greatest distrust. (Hear, hear.) I should think much worse of the fate of this country if its destiny were entrusted to men who would barter their principles, and propose measures which they did not conscientiously approve, than if it were in the hands of men who honorably and honestly said that enough had been done in the way of reform, and that they would arrest all further innovation. (Hear.) But, gentlemen, it is impossible for us to say whether the course of these new ministers will be favorable to reform or not. All that we know of the persons is, that the Duke of Wellington has strung upon his single sword all the seals and insigna of the principal offices of the state—all we know as to the principles to be adopted is, that according to the newspapers he is said to have seen a great Bank Director, and a member for the city, and to have assured them that he is favourable to reform. (Hear, and a laugh.) Now, gentlemen, I own that I am surprised that the single indication that he is to be Minister instead of Lord Grey or Lord Melbourne should have produced such a change in one who, for four years, has opposed all reform. (Cheers, and shouts of "We won't have him.") I confess that this interview between the Bank Director, the city member, and the Duke of Wellington, puts me in mind of that scene in Richard III, when Richard, anxious to put the crown upon his own head, is discovered standing between two clergymen (a laugh); and when the Duke of Buckingham, who was his favourite and partizan, pointed him out to the Lord Mayor, in the pious attitude in which he stands, exclaims—

"There stands his Grace between two clergymen!"

(Much laughter.) Now, it would not answer their purpose for any any great encouragement for reform, if we were to see the Duke of Wellington so placed—(laughter)—but for the present purpose, two Bank Directors will answer that end. His Grace is favourable to reform—he must be favourable to reform—

"There stands his Grace between two Bank Directors!"

(Cheers and laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I have explained to you, as correctly as I could, the course I adopted in relation to the measures in which I have taken a part. With regard to other measures, called or believed to be popular, I must, in fairness say, that my vote has been recorded against them. One question that was brought forward and supported with much ability, was a motion for an alteration in the corn laws, and the admission of foreign corn at a low rate of duty. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I am not one of those who think very highly of the advantages which are given by those laws to the landed interest and the farmers. (Hear, hear.) But I do think that the landed interest and the farmers are unduly burdened, and while I see those burdens so great, and their interest so depressed, I will not try the hazardous experiment of an alteration in the corn laws—(long continued cheering)—therefore that motion had my opposition. I also must say that I have given my opposition to motions for carrying further the reform bill—for introducing triennial Parliaments and the ballot. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have declared that I would not continue a minister of the crown unless reform was carried into the church of Ireland, and unless the Dissenters' grievances were considered and redressed. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, having so declared that I would not be a minister of the crown to support what I called bigotry and prejudice; so I declare as emphatically, that I do not wish to be the representative of the people, if I am to adopt any measure, or give any vote, which I could conscientiously judge to be inimical to the stability of the monarchy, or to have a tendency to subvert the Protestant church of this kingdom. (Hear and cheers.) Gentlemen, it has been the fortune of the late ministry, in pursuance of their pledge to that effect, to make very large retrenchments in the public expenditure. (Continued cheering.) Gentlemen, it was upon the general principle of applying reform gradually and steadily to all our institutions, and by applying retrenchment steadily to all the expenses under which the country laboured in the year 1830, and under which it still labours. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, that course has been interrupted, I think, by no fault of ours. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I know not whether or not we may expect a dissolution of parliament, but I can only say, that after the conduct I have pursued, and with the sentiments I have expressed, I shall await calmly and confidently your award for my conduct.

A simultaneous burst of three hearty cheers greeted the noble lord at the conclusion of this address.

The statement in the newspapers that a monk, named O'Connor, has been dismissed from the Ennis Christian schools, is erroneous. He has merely been removed, as is customary in the order, to another establishment.

IRISH ADDRESSES TO THE KING.

We noticed yesterday an address which has been prepared, to be submitted to the contemplated Aggregate Meeting of Reformers in this city. Another address, praying his Majesty not to sanction the formation of any administration opposed to reform in church and state, has, we learn, been already signed by one hundred and forty noblemen and gentlemen. The Duke of Leinster heads the list, in which are included the names of the Earl of Charlemont and Lord Cloncurry. It is stated that this address is to be forwarded for presentation this day or to-morrow.—*Register of Tuesday.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.

Kilkenny, 9th Dec. 1834.

Sir—Having read in your Paper of the 6th inst., a Letter from Lord Clifden to the Editor of the *Times* Newspaper, in which his Lordship states, that it is the duty of the Trustees of the Turnpike Road to keep in repair that part of the Road passing through the town of Callan, I beg to apprise the Public, through the medium of your Paper, such is not the fact; on the contrary, the Trustees are restrained by a clause in the act of parliament, from expending any portion of their revenue in repairing the streets of Callan, inasmuch as Tolls and Customs are levied in that town for the purpose. I have no desire to take any part for, or against Lord Clifden; but I consider it my duty to the Trustees, to shew there is no blame attachable to them, for allowing the streets of Callan to become nearly impassable.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Surveyor to the Trustees of the Turpike Road from Kilkenny to the bounds of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

A DREAM.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

Scene, Rome; a roomy chamber, with a spacious bed—a yellow faced, red-haired artisan asleep therein.
Enter a Vision of Mr. H-ds n, well known at Brighton, with a red face, a letter, and a head-ache.

H—ds—n: Sir Robert, Sir Robert, I have travelled apace,
As I bitterly know by the pains in my face;
And I bring you a letter from Q—— Adel—de,
To say that at eighty Lord Spencer is dead.
This most *unexpected*, but wished-for event,
Combined with Conservative dinners in Kent,
Has emboldened her husband, who loves a good joke,
From his Cabinet Council Lord M-lb—ne to poke.
At the Home office now you'll find Waterloo's pride,
Ready either to lead you, or go side by side.
In reforming the State and reforming the Church,
Or in leaving Reformers and —— in the lurch.
A loud snore heard, but the artisan waketh not,
Alisan: Hah! shall I rule? Vile spinning jennies, go
Friends of my childhood to the deuce I throw.
In my mind's eye, instead of spinning-wheels,
I see a host of young official Peels.
Oh! blissful moment! when I rule again,
On all the Peels new honours I can rain.
I'll eat my words—I'll say I have changed my mind—
Dissenters, Catholics, Jews, all mankind
Shall have their will, so I. . . . .
He wakes.
It was a dream. No, I may dream in vain;
I'm pledged to deeply to retract again.
Alarums—excursions. Enter real H—ds—n, who staggers into the room, and falls insensible into the cotton-spinner's arms. A letter addressed to him meets his eye. He tears it open His colour turns from orange to lemon, from lemon to blood orange—he gasps for breath, and then exclaims:—
It is then, true! I did not dream in vain,
I'm deeply pledged, but *will* retract again.
The *Bill* is passed—Reform is now my cue.
Candour assist me! Impudence, and you,
Hypocrisy, my genius! lend your aid,
To help me unsay all I ever said.
Improvers,* come. Come, Rosslyn, to my arms;
Dawson, Praed, Sutton, Bonham, rich in charms;
To aid me, Law, your spotless powers† extend;
The Times, surnamed "The Bloody," is my friend.
With these allies, I care not who are foes;
Let those who dare my Government oppose.
The Whigs may agitate—the people cry—
My Motto's Wellington, the sword, and victory.

* The new provisional Government state themselves to be Improvers, not Reformers.
† Quy, Herculean.

TO THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

"Were the last drop in the well,
And I gasping on the brink,
'Ere my fainting spirits fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink."
BYRON

'Mid solitude's silence I'll fill to the brim,
The cup now before me, and pledge it to him,
Who has given to our language what minstrels of yore
Have strove but in vain, need I name thee, Tom Moore.

Whose heart is a mine, from whence sympathy draws,
Every feeling that gladdens existence, or awes;
Who for self has not lived, and when asked for his store,
Like the sage to the skies his points finger, Tom Moore.

In the morning of life, e're its shadows had flung,
A gloom o'er my brow, how delighted I've hung,
On thy soul-stirring numbers from voices that bore
My heart to some fairy-formed region, Tom Moore.

Thy friendship for Byron has long ly entwined,
Round my heart every feeling that's dear to my mind,
When summer affections at calumny's roar,
Forsook his frail bark, thou were steadfast, Tom Moore.

Peace and joy be around thee, where'er thou may'st rove,
Through thy vale of Avoca, or Morna's sweet grove,
And thy strains only cease when the blue waves no more,
Shall roll round the isle that exults in Tom Moore.

May the day be far distant that calls thee away,
And smiles, like thy song, on thy brow ever play;
Mute nature will mourn, and all mortals deplore,
The sigh of farewell from the heart of Tom Moore.

IMPROMPTU

"Come kiss me," said Robin, I gently said, "No,"
"For my mother forbade me to play with men so!"
Abashed by my answer he glided away.
Tho' my looks pretty plainly advised him to stay
Silly swain, not at all recollecting, not he—
That his mother ne'er said, he must not kiss me.

BIRTHS.

The lady of Hugh Callaghan, Esq., of Landscape, county Dublin, of a son.
In Nenagh, the lady of Charles Langley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

William Gumbleton, Esq., of Curriglass-house, near Tallow, to Georgina, daughter of the Rev. Matthew Purcell, of Burton, Rector of Churchtown, Diocese of Cloyne, county Cork.
In Cork, William Henry Trenwith, Esq., of Cove street, to Emma, eldest daughter of Roger Helen, Esq., of Nelson-place, Cork.

DEATHS.

In Queen-street, in the 54th year of her age, Johanna, wife of Mr. Calvin Dreaper.
On the 6th instant, at Ballymore, in the county Tipperary, in the 49th year of his age, after a few days, illness, Michael Murphy, Esq.
John Weekes, Esq., of Bathkeale, formerly of Ballinasty, county Limerick.

There were found after the death of the late Earl Derby 7,000 guineas in his bureau, which must have remained there ever since the circulation of guineas was discontinued. Previous to his Lordship's death he discovered two bank notes of £1,000 each, in a drawer, of which he had no recollection, or of the time when he had deposited them there.

Mr. Sullivan, in compliance with the wishes of a great majority of his fellow-citizens, will again come forward as a candidate for the Representation of Kilkenny.

Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., will be put in nomination, as a candidate, in the event of a Dissolution of Parliament, for the city of Kilkenny.

Early Marriage—On Sunday morning last, a *young gentleman*, of the age of 14, a resident of Allington-square, in this town, took to his bed and board, as wife, a *young lady*, somewhat about his own age. The marriage ceremony was performed in Manchester.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

STAVES.

WILLIAM WHITE AND CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the Market House, Quay, the Cargo of the brig *Molly Moore*, W B HENLEY, Master, direct from Halifax, consisting of
36,000 WHITE OAK Pipe and Hhd. STAVES.
3,000 RED OAK Hhd. Ditto.
2,300 Feet BIRCH PLANK.
26,150 Feet PINE and SPRUCE PLANK.
Those STAVES, being of Prime Quality, will be well worth the attention of Buyers. The above will be Sold in Lots to suit Purchasers.
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 8th December, 1834.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

At a Special Meeting of the Consulting Committee of the AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, held at the Committee Rooms, Lower Sackville Street, 5th December, 1834, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That we observe with astonishment a series of unprovoked attacks upon this Establishment by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., contained in a letter bearing his signature, dated 16th August last, and in speeches purporting to have been spoken at meetings in Tralee and in Dublin, when recommending a "London Bank," called "The National Bank of Ireland," to the people.

That the new "English Bank," termed "The National Bank of Ireland," was originally projected by one or two London Stock Brokers, and the names of Mr. O'Connell and members of his family, together with some other Irish members, were placed (as we presume) on the Committee, as a popular or political attraction for a commercial concern.

That the Committee of the Agricultural Bank did not at all interfere with what is termed "The National Bank of Ireland," or even repel the attacks of its Agent, until Mr. O'Connell wrote and authorised the publication of a letter, so far back as the 16th August, against an Establishment which might keep the profits of Irish trade at home.

That the great success of the Northern Banks, and Bank of Ireland, proves that native companies can succeed without a London head, if not unduly interfered with.

That Mr. O'Connell and his Agents have from the commencement endeavoured, by letters and otherwise, to crush the attempt at an Irish Banking Company, composed of a mixture of parties, in order, as it would appear, to *force* on the Irish people an English Bank, having "supreme controul" over Irish trade, although Mr. O'Connell has often stated that it was a disgrace to Ireland to allow it to be said that she was unable to manage her own affairs.

That we do think the plan of the London National Bank—making each of its branches a rival to the other, and taking half the profits to London—a bad and unnational one, calculated to embarrass trade, and add to the *absentee drain* from Ireland.

That the Provincial Bank of *England*, formed on the plan of "Independent Branches," has been notoriously unsuccessful Judging from its shares being at a discount of 15 *per cent*, which is stated to have been projected by Mr. Lattie Murray, now the Acting London Agent for the English National Bank of Ireland, and who appeared at the Dublin meeting as "a London Deputation."

That this committee had a right, as Irishmen anxious for the prosperity of the country, to endeavour and establish a National Company, *free* from party bias, without incurring the attacks of Mr. O'Connell or his Agents.

That although these Gentlemen question the respectability of the proprietors in the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, they have not, up to the present period, placed before the public the alleged list of their English subscribers.

That John Smith Foster, Esq., M.P. of Walsall, whose name was until a late period kept before the public, both in the English and Irish papers, as a member of the London committee, actually ordered his name to be withdrawn in July last.

That the original prospectus was published in Ireland, with a reference to Sir D. C. Roose, Stock Broker, College Green, and that his name has been withdrawn from the advertisements.

That such facts ought to make Mr. O'Connell inquire into his own London Bank, to assure himself, his family, and the Irish people, that the English millions which he promises are *really in existence*.

That if every thing be fair in the London National Bank *for* Ireland, and that capital be *really* introduced into the proposed Irish establishment, we think an honest commercial rivalry quite legitimate, but we deprecate hostile attacks from those who (if sincere in their professions) *ought to be most anxious to adopt a Resident Company.*

Signed by Order of the Committee,
HENRY HUGHES,
Clerk of the Committee.

December 5, 1834.

Any necessary information respecting the company can be had from the committee, the managers of the Limerick, Ennis, and Nenagh Branches, or from Wm. Bailey Wallace and Sons, Solicitors, 12, North Great George's street, Dublin.

IRISH PROVISIONS.

The arrivals from Ireland during the past week of both butter and bacon, have been very limited owing to contrary winds, and up to Saturday were reported 2,532 casks of foreign butter; 13,475 firkins of Irish butter; 2,010 bales of bacon; 433 tierces of beef; 41 ditto and 200 barrels of pork, 614 ditto and 70 barrels bacon-pork; 57 hhds hams; 31 tierces and 87 hhds lard.—The stocks of Irish butter have continued to decrease, and are now small compared with a similar period last year; the deliveries from the wharfs are at the same time good. The cheesemongers nevertheless seem unwilling to buy, having recently purchased pretty extensively of parcels now on passage, and which they expect up with the change of wind. The trade, therefore, must be quoted very dull at nominally the same prices as on this day week. Bacon is also in a very dull state, and prices have further declined; prime sizeable Waterford is worth 33s to 34s; and Limerick of the same description and quality, 32s to 33s landed. There is scarcely any thing doing on board, the cheesemongers seem unwilling to speculate forward, and the manufacturers are not by any means anxious to press sales at the low prices offered. A few sales are reported of prime Waterford, at 31s for January and February, and 30s for all the month.—Lard meets a limited demand at 52s to 54s landed. We have had some business doing in mess beef, free on board, but for pork there is very little sale, and a considerable quantity of last year's cure, of good quality, is still offered in the markets. At Dublin, £5 10s to £5 12s 6d is asked for India beef, and £4 6s for mess. At Cork, £5 10s India, and £4 2s 6d mess, and for India pork, £4 5s to £4 10s, and mess £2 5s to £2 8s.—*Mark-lane Express.*

CLONMEL FAIR.

The supply of cattle at our last fair was not as numerous as we have seen on former occasions, but the demand appeared rather brisk, and many sales were effected at the following prices:—Fat cows from £8 to £9; Milch do. £7 to £8; Strippers £5 to £6; Yearlings £2 to £3; Sheep from £1 to £1 15s.

The horse fair was pretty fairly supplied, but the description of cattle rather inferior—some few exchanges were made.

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.

The flax crop has proved itself a highly beneficial one in the north of Ireland, and the farmers are about to appropriate a considerable breadth of land to this cultivation, in the course of the ensuing year.

THE TEETH.

MR C. FARLEY,
DENTIST,
FROM NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

GRATEFUL for the extensive Patronage he has experienced for the last Six Years, from the gentry and Inhabitants of Waterford, begs leave to inform them that he is now on his First Periodical Visit to Waterford, and may be consulted in all the various Branches of his profession, for FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. F. having devoted many years to the Study of arresting the progress of decayed Teeth, is enabled to render them perfectly serviceable by filling with Mineral Succedaneum, which, *with his invention* of Capping with Gold, will be found to be one of the greatest improvements in Dental Surgery.
Waterford, December 10 1834

NOTICE.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD, 1835.

PRESENTMENTS FOR SPRING ASSIZES, 1835.

ACCORDING to the Provisions of the New Grand Jury Act, 3d and 4th William IV., Cap. 78, Sec. 3, Special Sessions for the purpose of investigating all Applications for Presentments for said Assizes, and Accounting for Works passed at Summer Assizes, 1834, will be held as follows:—

The Barony of GLENAHEIRY, at KILMANAHAN MILLS, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1834.
The Barony of COSHMORE, at LISMORE, on THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1835.
The Barony of DECIES WITHIN, at CLASHMORE, on FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1835.
The Barony of DECIES WITHOUT, at DUNGARVAN, on SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1835.
The Barony of UPPERTHIRD, at KILMACTHOMAS, on MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1835.
The Barony of MIDDLETHIRD, at TRAMORE, on TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1835.
The Barony of GAULTIER, at CALLAHANE, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1835.
COUNTY at LARGE, at WATERFORD, on THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1835.

Applications for Works proposed to be levied off the County at Large, are to be laid before the Sessions for the respective Baronies in which they may be situate, and at the Court House in Waterford.

Applications to be made by two Persons paying Grand Jury Cess, referring to the proper statutes authorising such, and stating whether the expense is proposed to be levied off the County at large or the Barony, and signed by the Applicants and otherwise, according to forms in the Schedule to the Act, and which applications must be lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury Ten clear days previous to the day for holding the Sessions at which they are to be considered.

A Sessions will be held at each of the above mentioned places on the days above mentioned, for taking into consideration all Applications for completing Works presented for prior to 1st of May last, and partly executed, and for accounting for monies presented prior to the first of May.

Notices of all Applications to be posted as the Act directs, and notices of Applications for payment to be lodged with the Secretary of the Grand Jury. Those notices, which are from Contractors appointed at the last Summer Assizes, are to be accompanied by a certificate from the County Surveyor of the due execution of the work.

It is expected that all Notices and Applications lodged will be printed forms, or if written, that they may be plainly written, or at least half a sheet of paper with sufficient space left blank at the bottom for observations.

Grand Jury's Secretary's Office, Mall, Waterford.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, DEC 8

	Satur. s.	s.	Mon. s.	s.	Tuesd. s.	s.	Wedn. s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	72	78	72	78	72	76	72	78
Wheat, per bar	16	21	16	21	17	21	17	21
Oats, do.	9	11	9	11	9	12	9	12
Barley, do.	9	13	9	13	9	13	11	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	11	13	11	13	11	13	10	13
Flour, 2ds, per bag	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26
3ds, do.	18	21	20	2[illegible]	20	23	20	22
4ths, do.	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00		00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	21	24	21	24	21	23	21	23
Scalded Pork do.	17	19	17	19	18	20	18	20
Heads, do.	14	15	14	15	13	14	13	14
Offal, do.	12	14	12	14	13	00	13	00
Whiskey, per gal.	6 d.	d.	6 d.	6 d.	6 d.	d.	6 d.	2d. d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	4	6h	4	6h
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6	4h	6h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	6h	3	3h	3	4
Veal, do.	5	6		6h	4	6	4	6
Potatoes, per st.		3	2	3	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		34	6		3	34	29	3h
Swansea,		67	0		30	03		
Cardiff,	3	0			5h	8		

Butter on Tuesday—72s to 76s 0d per cwt. Some prime lots 00s to 00s. Number of firkins weighed, 211.
Wednesday—72s 0d to 78s 0d per cwt. Prime lots obtained 78s to 80s. Number of firkins weighed, 267.
Wheat per barrel, 16s to 21; Oats ditto, 10s 0d to 11s 6d; Barley ditto, 11s 0d to 13s 6d.
Flour (2ds) 24s to 26s 0d per bag; 3ds, 18s to 23s do; 4ths, 12s to 15s do.
Bacon Pigs per cwt, 21s to 23s; Scalded Pork per cwt, 18s to 20s; Offal, 13s to 00s; Heads, 13s to 14s 0d per cwt.
Wheat (shipping) rates from 16s 6d to 18s 0d per barrel; do (millers) from 19s 0d to 21s 0d per do; White Lammas 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Oats (shipping) 9s 9d 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 £13 00s; ditto per cwt 11s 0d to 13s 0d
In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—Dec 9.

Butter, 78s 0d to 80s per cwt.; Wheat, 18s 0d to 22s 0d per barrel; Barley, 9s 0d to 12s 0d per do; Oats 9s 0d to 11s 0d per [illegible] (per bag)—1sts 24s 0d to 25s; 2ds, 18s [illegible] 0d; 3ds, 9s, 0d. to 10s 0d Bacon Pigs, [illegible] 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—Dec. 9.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s; Second do, 66s; Third ditto, 57s; Fourth ditto, 47s; Fifth ditto, 37s; Sixth ditto, 28s.
The Country—First quality, 62s; Second ditto, 56s; Third ditto, 47s; Fourth ditto, 37; Fifth ditto, 27s; Sixth ditto, 18.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Dec 9

Butter, 68s 0d to 7?s 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—Dec. 9.

Butter, 74s to 78s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 26s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 18s to 21s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 13s 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.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Dec 10.

SAILED,

8th—Young Gipsey, Gray, Liverpool, m g; Frances, Davies, Bristol, grain; Swansea Trader, Bridgman, ditto; Favourite, Trevitt, Shoreham, provisions; Flora, Pavey, London, ditto; Eleanor Gordon, Turner, ditto; grain; Tryphena, Harding, Shoreham, ditto; Brighton, Green, ditto, grain and provisions; Regent, Blaber, ditto, grain; Mary Elliott, Florence, Portsmouth, ditto; Speedwell, Pinch, Falmouth, flour; Lord Wellington, from Ross, Black, London, potatoes; Lark, ditto, Evans, Swansea, flour; Champion, from Bonny, in Africa, Liverpool, palm oil, &c; David, Walter, Symons, Cardiff, ballast; Veronica, from Baltimore, Driscoll, Liverpool, grain &c.; Friends, from Clonakilty, Manley, Liverpool grain; Louisa, Hooper, ditto, flour; Sarah, Cory, Gloucester, flour and wheat; Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Bristol, grain; Hussey, Maliphant, Guernsey, grain; Martha Pope, Jones, London, provisions; Agnes, Beynon, Shoreham, grain; Resolution, Knox, Cardiff, ballast; Arrow, from Glasgow, Mowbray, Palermo, coals; Swift, from Newport, Neville, coals, for Wexford—Margaret, from Ross, Evans, Portsmouth, grain and flour—La Hogue, from Ross, Newport, ballast; Speculator, ditto, James, ditto, ditto.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

Mr. O'Connell moved, that the address should be adopted, subjected to the correction of the committee.

Mr. Ronayne, M.P. in seconding the resolution, asked if it were possible that seven millions of men, educated and intelligent, could quietly submit to an impost for which they received no return? How could they submit to that system which was supported neither by humanity nor justice? There could not, in his mind, be any doubt that the express motive in which the Duke of Wellington's appointment to office originated was that of upholding the tithes in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Tory press in both countries avowed this.—They declared that he was to be in power in order that tithes might be maintained, the will of the people disregarded, and Ireland trampled upon.—(Cheers.) It was to delude the English people into such a project that the Conservatives had dispatched their missionaries into the sister country. It was to delude the English and belie the Irish that these pious missions were undertaken. (Hear, hear.) The English were told that there was no safety for Protestants in this country. In Ireland it was not necessary to say that this was untrue—no one here would or could credit it; but in England they had not the means of testing its falsehood. (Hear, hear.) Such, however, was the statement of a calumniator of his countrymen—a reverend renegade from the religion of his youth, from the creed of his parents and of his nearest relations. (Hear and cheers.) These attempts of the Tories would recoil upon themselves, and their desperate struggles would only injure themselves, while they could effect no harm to their opponents. (Hear, hear.) One circumstance showed the desperate situation of the Tories—the evidence he referred to was to be found in their own organ, the *Standard*. In place of its usually lengthy leaders, it referred to the fanatic appeal of Lord Kenyon, and declared, that if combination of foolery and insanity did not excite the people, they despaired of doing so. He regarded the Orangemen, as a body, contemptible in numbers, ferocious in disposition, audacious in assumption, pusillanimous in action, base, besotted, and miserable. He never heard them spoken of that he did not think of the lines, so applicable to them, written by Furlong—a man who, if this country were in the state it should be, was a poet who would be cherished when living, and when dead his memory recorded with respect. They should, he said, be

"Viewed as reptiles spawned in troubled times,
Nurtured in blood, and cherished in their crimes."

Mr. Ronayne concluded, amid loud cheering, by giving his support to the address, and declaring he should be a candidate for Clonmel at the next election.

Mr. Barrett cordially concurred with every thing which he had heard, except one observation of his friend, Mr. Ronayne, that it might be said elsewhere that Dublin had done nothing, because there had as yet been no aggregate meeting held there. He could not sit in that room, and look round him at that society, without observing that Dublin had done much—(cheers)—and laid the foundation calculated to do much more. (Hear.) He would not underrate the value of an aggregate meeting, so far as its operation extended; but they should recollect that it was, in its nature, but an isolated effort of the public mind; it was unconnected, in a great measure, with past or future operations; was incapable of constructing or following up any combined plan of action. The public voice might then be heard loudly, perhaps, with much show and glitter, but in its nature it would be also transitory, and expire, in some measure, with the explosion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Marcus Costello postponed his motion relative to the Dublin election to the next day of meeting.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

Mr. O'Connell said, that much as he valued public speaking, he considered public business of still more value; therefore it was that he felt it to be his duty now to call their attention, in the first instance, to the state of the constituency of Dublin. (Hear.) The Tory newspapers said that there would be an overwhelming majority against him and his colleague. (Laughter.) He wished to give his opponents, as they were so confident on the subject, some proof that they might labour under a mistake. On the 2d of December, 1832, there were 6,908 electors. At the election there were 5,196 polled—the majority for him was 1,549, and for Mr. Ruthven 1,496.—Now that 6,908 electors were made up as follows: Householders, 1,863, leaseholders 3,161, freeholders 829, forty-shilling freeholders 131, total 960. That made 4,946 voters, without a single freeman; the freemen were 1,962; in all 6,908. Since that time there had been registered 19 freeholders, 48 householders, and 13 freemen, total 80. That was the entire of what had been made since. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding they would have a contest in Dublin. They ought to be ready to overwhelm their opponents on the first day, with such a majority, that they would be ashamed to persevere; but he could go to two or three other places where there were elections.

Mr. P. Costelloe remarked that Mr. O'Connell was assuming that all the freemen would vote against him. Now he was aware that numbers of them would support him.

Mr. O'Connell—The more the better. Some of the other classes will, it is to be supposed, vote against me.

Mr. Costelloe—Not many. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell continued by saying it was evident the intention was to take them by surprise. In fact, there was no chance in the attempt; but still there would be a trick. They would try and have a colourable majority the first day, while the Catholics were taking the oaths, and perhaps affect other elections in Ireland. The Catholics, however, should be prepared for this, as Mr. Costello would expose on the next day of meeting. The object of the popular party ought to be to have such a majority the first day as would have him disengaged, to go to other parts of Ireland.—(Hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Henry Grattan Curran took the opportunity of referring to a subject which had been so ably handled the other day, by Mr. Sharman Crawford, the speech of the Rev. Mr. Boyton. (Hear, hear.) The reverend gentleman had attributed the emigration of Protestants in such vast numbers to the Catholic emancipation bill; whereas, on reading the speech a little further on, he (Mr. C.) found that he refutes his own assertion completely, for he says that "the Protestants landlords have created the pressure by which the deep, and wide, and rapid current of Protestant emigration is forced upon every outport of the land." (Cheers.)

M. J. S. Close proposed the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P. of Galway, as exemplary and zealous a pastor as any in Ireland, and as ardent and active a patriot as any member of that Association.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.

Mr. John Power was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Martin, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were admitted on Saturday:—John Segrave, N. A. Vigors, M.P., P. Lalor, M.P., R. Sullivan, M.P., David Roche, M.P., Cornelius M'Loughlin, Thomas Devitt, William Kirwan, Charles Putland, Walter Blackney, M.P., L. M. Chapman, M.P., W. Fitzsimon, Rev. N. Carroll, James Finn, Christopher Wade, James Casserly, Marmion Savage, H. W. Barron, M.P., H. Thompson Redmond, Rev. A. M. M'Mahon, J. O'Shaughnessy, James Ryan, Patrick Aylward, William Ryan, James Bolger, James Caffray, James Cormic, Rev. Peter Daly, and Charles Lennox Stuart, Esqrs.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Dec. 9.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	90¾
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	98½
——— Stock, New, (1830)	98¼
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	91
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	92⅞

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

SIR R. PEEL.

(FROM THE SUN OF MONDAY.)

Up to the hour of our going to press, no accounts have been received of Sir Robert Peel's arrival at Paris, up to Saturday evening. Even if he had arrived there during the night, it is not likely he would have crossed the Channel before this morning.

Extract of a letter from Dover, dated December 7.

"Sir Robert Peel had not reached Paris yesterday at noon, but was expected to be there at this evening, in which case he will be at Dover on Tuesday. This may be depended on.

COURIER OFFICE, HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

We have ascertained on inquiry at Sir Robert Peel's house in Privy Gardens, that he has not yet arrived

(POSTSCRIPT.)

SIX O'CLOCK, P.M.

Sir Robert Peel not yet arrived.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

(FROM THE SUN OF MONDAY.)

The *Chronicle* has published a second edition, announcing the marriage of Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, to the Duke de Leuchtenberg, which was publicly celebrated at Lisbon on the 1st instant. The Confiance steamer, which conveyed the intelligence to Falmouth, sailed from Lisbon on the 2d. This happy event was universally celebrated throughout Portugal. The people adore the Queen

The discussion of the Budget continued, and upon every division a majority appeared in favour of the Ministry.

The country was quiet, and progressing in improvement.

LIBERAL CLUBS.

It affords us pleasure to see the cordiality with which Mr. O'Connell's recommendation is carried into effect. The formation of Liberal Clubs is becoming very general throughout the country; and in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, we learn that there are several already in active operation. It should be the care of the chief directors in these meetings clearly to lay down before all the members the objects for which they are united, and not to permit a useful and patriotic undertaking to be wrested by designing persons, and made a pretext for misleading the ignorant or the unthinking. At this period particularly, the Tories and their underlings, together with such as hope to show their usefulness in discovering and suppressing those very disturbances which have been produced by their own diabolical exertions, are working, night and day, to give the semblance of illegality to the opposition that is organised against them. Within the last fortnight we have heard of persons going about the neighbouring country, dispensing promises and whiskey with the utmost liberality, and in the mean time gradually endeavouring to prevail on their companions to unite with them in joining secret associations. On the occasions to which we allude, the designs of these wretches were defeated by the promptitude of the Catholic pastors who fortunately received timely intimation of what was going on. Had it not been for this, illegal associations might probably have been formed, the evil would have been allowed to gain a sufficient height, and finally have been made a pretext for quartering fresh bodies of police upon the country, and of rewarding the labours of the political incendiaries. The first object, therefore, of the liberal clubs should be, to discountenance every species of outrage, the members should be pledged to one another to search after and expose the authors of public disturbances, they should even go so far as to establish a fund for such as furnish any useful private information upon these points. The liberal clubs can have greater weight in diminishing the number of agrarian outrages than half the police force or stipendiary magistrates in the country, because, being composed of the farmers themselves, they will know the causes of the outrages, and will be able to prevent bad characters from finding a refuge amongst them. Unless the liberal clubs exert themselves on these matters th[illegible]ey will lose the best portion of their power and influen[illegible]ce, as well as the capability of being useful on other i[illegible]portant occasions. At this crisis their political us[illegible]fulness will be felt in affecting the registry of v[illegible] in uniting and diffusing a general co-operation t[illegible]hroughout the country, in order to procure the ret[illegible] of true reformers—and unless the people stand [illegible] by one another, true to themselves, and firm ag[illegible]ainst their enemies, the Tories will again be masters [illegible] of the field, and an opportunity may never be [illegible]forded us of retrieving our lost honor.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

The statement lately made by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, respecting the Duke of Wellington's mandate to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, to quit this country, and the subsequent contradiction of that gentleman has naturally enough excited the attention of the English public. The real *facts* of the case were—that Mr. O'Connor had applied to the Duke through the medium of a friend, *for* permission to remain in Ireland during a longer period than that which was allowed him by the Whig government. To this request the Duke of Wellington declined acceding, but in terms totally free from arrogance or hostility towards the illustrious, though ill fated applicant. He said that the return of the exile to his native country was permitted by a government with whose acts he declined interfering, so that Mr. Arthur O'Connor must again, in a few days, depart from these shores *for* ever.

The Duke of Wellington, although he does not come in for the applause so liberally bestowed upon him by the *Dublin Mail*, might easily have acted a more generous part, and one better becoming the soldier and the politician. The days of the venerable exile are quickly drawing to their close, and poor is the gratification which bigotry and intolerance can derive from beholding them ended upon a foreign land. He has made ample atonement *for* past indiscretion, he has been a banished man for more than thirty years, and only in the breasts of sanguinary bigots, has the inspirations of pity been drowned, by the suggestions of undying hatred. The pledge which Mr. O'Connor gave to refrain from mingling in politics has been most inviolably kept, and in his letter to the *Southern Reporter*, he "only regrets that any circumstance should have drawn him from the privacy in which he desired to remain." On this subject the *Courier* remarks:—

"It may be inferred, that the answer to the request made by Mr. A. O'Connor's friend, conveyed no intimation that this gentleman has concerned himself in any public affairs since he has returned to Ireland. He himself states, that he gave a pledge to abstain from all such interference, and that he has kept that pledge. We repeat what we said yesterday, that although some of the Orange Papers have raved about a conspiracy with which they have connected the name of Mr. A. O'Connor, we have never read one word which tended to prove the existence of any such conspiracy. He has passed his time in Ireland in the privacy which became him. The hatred and injustice, therefore, of the faction which endeavoured to excite the public terror on account of a harmless gentleman who had asked for and obtained hospitality of the Government, as a favour, is as conspicuous as its imprudence. The indulgence of the hateful passions in public as in private life, is always followed by evil consequences, and it seems little short of madness in any public writers at this time to revive in the minds of the Irish peasantry the traditionary or recollected horrors of 1798. Those who indulge in the abuse which recalls such scenes, have no right to condemn the worst language of the lowest mob. Some of the vilest incendiaries in Ireland, then, are the Orange Papers, which will not allow the Catholics to *forget* their *former sufferings*, and their former oppressions, though some of the bad laws which caused them have been abolished, and the others are in course of abolition."

We cannot conclude without deprecating the narrow mindedness of the late Ministry, whose generosity at such a time and to such a man could not afford the grace of a *free* pardon.

INDEPENDENCE OF WATERFORD—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

We call attention to the following communication, which shews, that in the high opinion we entertain, and always have entertained, of the spirit and patriotism of this city, we are not likely to be disappointed. The requision lies at the Office of this Paper for signatures:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Sir—The requisition alluded to in your last is rapidly filling up, and the meeting, I understand, will take place on Tuesday next. Persons of every shade of opinion are co-operating at this juncture to pull down the hydra headed monster of Toryism. We hail this combination of men desirous of their country's freedom, as an earnest of the future independence of this city, and may be considered as the death knell of corruption, monopoly, and of the odious tithe system. We know, Sir, that Tory influence in the Urbs Intacta must succumb to the all-powerful exertions of an united people, and that the vile and venal *gang*, who, at the last election, prostituted their political trust for the sake of filthy lucre, cannot again outweigh the votes of the honest and strait-*forward* electors. It is a proud thing to state that the men of Waterford feel the importance of the present crisis—that a generous rivalry now exists to bury in oblivion all *former* differences—that they are again united, determined to combat the common foe, and to allow no private, pitiful, or paltry feeling of by-gone days to mar the triumph that is at hand.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

CIVIS.

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."

About four o'clock on Monday morning the house of James Fitzgerald, at Ballymorris, near Dunhill, in the Barony of Middlethird, County Waterford, was attacked by a party, who broke the windows, and fired a shot. They spoke to Fitzgerald and his wife inside, but did not effect an entrance. This is the third attack upon Fitzgerald's premises.—*Mirror.*

We understand that under the provisions of an Act which gives the Postmaster-General power to have any road on which a mail runs, surveyed and repaired, in default of the duty being performed by Grand Jury authority, the new line of *road from* Ross to Wexford is to be repaired. Although the Grand Jury refused a Presentment of £150 to Mr. Talbot for the purpose, a sum of £900 has been granted, we believe, by the board of Works. Mail coaches are to run from Ross to Wexford and Dublin, and, it is thought, from Waterford, by way of Ross, to Wexford, when the new lines of roads are complete.

NEW ROSS LIBERAL CLUB.

On Saturday the 6th inst., pursuant to a requisition, respectably signed, a meeting of the electors and inhabitants was convened at the Lancasterian Free School, New Ross. John H. Talbot, Esq., the Representative for the Borough, attended.

JOHN SUTTON, Esq., having been moved and seconded into the chair, and Mr. Patrick Brazell having been appointed Secretary to the meeting, the proceedings commenced by the Chairman reading the requisition, and explaining the objects of the meeting. He would impress on them the necessity of pulling together, for without unanimity they could not succeed. If any little family differences occurred, let them be buried in oblivion; they were no more than the differences between man and wife, or a father and daughter, making love and friendship more binding from the quarrel. (Hear.) They had now before them their worthy representative, whose parliamentary conduct has been so satisfactory to us all. (Loud cheers.)—He would conclude by asking them for the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull together.

Mr. Talbot rose, and said with considerable emphasis—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, *I now feel I am your Representative.* I had intended to lay my parliamentary conduct before you, but the enthusiastic reception I have received from you this evening, renders it useless. Ross has been always foremost in the field of political fight, and this is the moment for her to raise her influential voice; she has been early in the field, and had she been backward she would have thrown a gloom on the county, and I may say, on Ireland. This is the time to pull together, for believe me, that present events threaten to take from us those advantages we have obtained, and to render reform nugatory. To yourselves you must look, bestirring, and I fear not that our constitutional struggles will be crowned with success. I have attended meetings in the county, and was at Enniscorthy, I think, last Sunday, and must be in Dublin early in the ensuing week, yet I came to Ross to meet my constituents, though having to attend a crown summons, as I am to be made the first victim of the tithe system, though I verily believe I do not owe three farthings on the late system. Men of Ross, I feel proud in being your Representative, and though I had determined when in London to have begged of you to relieve me of my trust, (for there is not a working man amongst you labours more than a member who attends his duty) now that I see the Tories coming in, I have got fresh energies and more than usual spirits to oppose them. *I will represent you again.* (Deafening cheers.)—Gentlemen, I must say that I feel this moment the happiest one I ever experienced in my life—here in the midst of my constituents, conscious of having discharged my duty towards them and grateful for having my services appreciated, I am bold enough to say, you were never represented before. I am not the nominee of a few Tories, but the representative of a free people, and one who will join you in the long pull, and the strong pull, and the pull together. (Deafening cheers.)

On the motion of Doctor Howlett, seconded by Mr. Joseph Murphy, it was agreed that "We form ourselves into a Liberal Club." Mr. Talbot proposed his friends Charles A. Walker, of Wexford, and Ebenezer Jacob, as members, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Talbot was himself proposed, and paid his subscription, as well as those of his friends. Upwards of fifty members were enrolled, twelve of whom to form a quorum, with power to add to their numbers at any future meeting.

Mr. Martin Doyle, after repeated calls, rose and spoke with his usual eloquence, and concluded by calling on Mr. Talbot to tell the Association, when he went to Dublin, what had passed here this evening.

Romney Foley, Esq., was next called on, who replied in a manner indicative of the greatness to which eloquence is likely to raise the patriot.

Mr. Sutton having been moved from the chair, and Dr. Howlett being called thereto, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Sutton for his dignified conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated by Mr. Talbot's calling for three cheers for old Ireland, which were heartily given; three more were given for O'Connell, and three for the worthy representative himself.—*Mirror.*

REPRESENTATION OF WEXFORD.

Mr. Henry Lambert has totally disqualified himself for a seat in parliament as the representative of a popular constituency by all his acts and speeches in and out of parliament during the last twenty months. It is become impossible for any honest Irishman to give him a vote.—He has falsified every pledge—he has maligned the people at large—he has traduced the very persons to whose instrumentality he owed his election; and as if fate were driving him to his ruin—as if it were his object to shut himself out from any *locus penitentiæ*, when all other advocates of reform were merging their mutual differences, and losing sight of their quarrels in one common feeling and expression of horror against Toryism—he seizes on this critical moment for the indulgence of a personal spleen, and for prosecuting a popular—a deservedly popular journal, the *Wexford Independent*, in the Court of King's Bench, before an Orange jury, and under the provisions of the present atrocious law of libel; that law which the late Lord Chancellor of England denounced as one of unmixed iniquity! He has succeeded—his success with the machinery in his hands could not for a moment be doubted—in convicting the journalist, and in ousting himself for ever from parliament.

We have authority to state that Mr Jacob will certainly start for Wexford county at the next election.—He and Mr. Waddy will, we should think, walk over.—They cannot be beaten unless by the division of the popular interest—and there is now no pretext or excuse for such division. The Whig who shall, in this crisis, raise his voice against a Radical, when we Radicals are co-operating with him—nay, going beyond them, in our hostility to Toryism—is an unprincipled miscreant whom all men should shun as one covered with plague spots.—*Freeman's Journal.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.

Tuesday Evening, December 9, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I have just heard that it has been industriously circulated by the *friends* of Mr. Leader that I have entered into a "Coalition" with Mr. Butler to keep between us the representation of this city. The object of this barefaced fabrication is very obvious to every reflecting man. Neither Mr. Butler nor I have the power or the inclination to trifle with the honest and enlightened electors of Kilkenny. The cause which requires to be sustained by falsehood must soon sink in public estimation. I think it due to Mr. Butler, to myself, and to the Citizens of Kilkenny, to take the earliest opportunity to give the most unqualified contradiction to such a statement.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD SULLIVAN.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M.P. who arrived here on Sunday last, left town for Darrynane, on Thursday, after canvassing the constituency of the borough with the most flattering and decided success.—*Tralee Mercury.*

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

GENTLEMEN—An important crisis has arrived—the country is threatened by the return of the Tories to power, and you are called on to discharge your duty as becomes men attached to freedom and to Ireland

What have the Tories done *for Ireland?* Since 1782 they have governed with little interruption; they have ruled her by division; they have set party against party; they have spread discord through the land; they have brought her to a situation where the great body of the people are daily sinking; where pauperism meets you in every street and road, and in every part, whether town or country; in fact, the lower classes are in poverty, idleness, and rags; and the higher classes have mostly deserted the island, and abdicated that first great duty which every good citizen owes to the place of his nativity.

The Tory system of government has therefore been a complete failure; their history accounts for it; they opposed Catholic emancipation for nearly forty years; they opposed reform in Parliament for nearly fifty years; they opposed reform in the church for upwards of thirty years; they opposed reform in the system of education; reform in the system of tithes; reform in the system of corporations; and whatever they conceded was granted to violence and necessity, after having first been denied to justice and to reason.

Did they not, in the two last sessions of parliament, oppose or throw out every liberal measure that the people through their representatives, had adopted—the church bill, Dissenters' bill, Jewish disabilities bill, slave emancipation bill, borough disfranchisement bill, and lastly, the Irish tithe bill—so mutilating the coroners' bill, and punishment of death bill, that they were scarcely recognizable? And is it not generally stated, that their leader (the Duke of Wellington) has declared that Ireland ought to be conquered again!—and is it not actually on record, that, speaking of Newtownbarry and Captain Graham, he alluded to that most sanguinary business only as "a trifling mistake!"

These men are, and ever have been, enemies to liberty—enemies to the liberties of Ireland, and abettors of tyranny at home and abroad, and in particular of tyranny over Ireland.

Will you, then, silently suffer such men to assume the government—to nullify parliamentary reform, and stop all others—to confirm old abuses—commence a new tithe campaign, more bloody and extensive than the preceding—increase the military and armed force, and add to the expenditure and taxation of the kingdom—thus destroy every hope of national redemption? or can you be so credulous as to suppose they mean honestly, should they pretend to turn traitors to their principles and their party; though distrusted as Tories, they are to be trusted as renegades, and are likely to secure your confidence and compliance by the basest political prostitution.

Remember the words of Mr Grattan to the party and the Beresfords in 1795—"If they return to power, they will extinguish Ireland." The prophecy was true as to Ireland in the last century—it rests with the people whether it will be realized as regards England in the present.

Let me advise you, meet and petition the King. Ask for justice for Ireland; but, above all, record your protest against a military and a church government—the supercilious hypocrisy of the one, and the exterminating sway of the other. If these countries are doomed to suffer beneath such a yoke, and to behold the qualities of Nero's reign united to the tyranny of a Tiberius—that *inhumana securitas*, let our conduct at least be dignified; let us not add servility to the national calamity, but amidst the ruins of a sinking state, let us still preserve the attitude of freemen, while we explain against oppression.

I am your devoted servant,
HENRY GRATTAN.

Glenwood, Rathdrum, 6th December, 1834.

THE KEADY TITHE AFFAIR.

When, in our last, we noticed this distressing and fatal occurrence, we stated, that we had then no information which could enable us to form an opinion how far the Magistrate and the police had conducted themselves, rashly or otherwise, when they came into collision with the people. We have since received some intelligence on the subject, *from* a gentleman who certainly had good means of knowing the *facts*, and whose accuracy in relating them we have no reason to doubt. He assures us, "that, at the time the police were attacked by the country people, the collectors of the tithe had no distress taken; that, before the police fired, four of their party were knocked down and disarmed; and that, on the reinforcement of the police coming up, the carbines taken were actually discharged at them. The affair," our informant adds, "was investigated, on Tuesday last, by the Earl of Gosford, Lieutenant of the County; and the police entirely exonerated. The wounded policemen are recovering." It is satisfactory to find, from this, that the police were not the aggressors; but we wish, for the satisfaction of the public, that our informant had given us more minute details respecting the whole affair. As, however, an investigation has taken place, the entire acts may be expected to be made known by some means or other. But, let the particulars be as they may, the occurrence ought to produce a strong impression upon those so madly and unjustly labouring to uphold a Protestant Established Church in a country like this. We once more assert that the Bishops and the Clergy of the Church, if they were influenced by anything like an equitable and Christian feeling, would lend their united aid to the removing of a system which has been so long the curse of Ireland, and the occasion of frightful loss of life, instead of busying themselves in stirring up the passions of their partizans, and joining in fierce and reckless agitation, to prevent that great and fatal nuisance from being abated.—*Northern Whig.*

HOLE AND CORNER ADDRESS OF THE CORK CONSERVATIVES.

(FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

Some of the cunning Conservatives having contrived to procure several signatures to a requisition, calling on the Mayor to convene a Court of D'Oyer Hundred, "to "take into consideration the propriety of expressing to "the King their determination to support His Majesty "at this momentous crisis in the free exercise of his "just and royal prerogative of choosing Ministers for "the Crown"; the same was sent to the Mansion house yesterday, and an answer returned by the Secretary, Mr. Hardy, to the effect that a severe illness under which his Worship is labouring renders him quite unable to comply with the request made of him.

In consequence of this "insurmountable"—but by the Conservatives *foreseen*—obstacle to the holding of a Court of D'Oyer Hundred, a pretext has been afforded them for evading a public meeting of any kind, as, even among the Freemen, some would be found to oppose their Tory tactics, and to expose, though they may not out-number them. "An Address to his Majesty, which may receive the separate signatures of the Freemen," has been therefore resolved upon, and this precious document lies at the Office of the *Constitution*. This is a full and true account of this contemptible (and in nothing more contemptible than because it is a cowardly) affair. The signatures to the requisition are, for the most part, the old hackneyed corporators, including Aldermen, Burgesses, and Bailiffs, with here and there a sprinkling of Tithe Proctors, whose united and kindred anxiety for the preservation of the "Royal Prerogative," if embodied in the address, would run thus:—

"And we humbly beseech your Majesty to leave the Corporate and Tithe systems, by which we and ours lived and enriched ourselves, as you found them. These systems made us good and loyal subjects; and your Majesty may rest assured that our interests are better worth attending to than those of the millions they have made discontented."

Loyalty has been ever a distinguishing characteristic of the Cork Corporation.

DISSOLUTION.

The rumours of a dissolution of Parliament continue to increase, and have become more positive within the last two or three days. We do not like to be dogmatic—*for* political calculations in these times are certainly not *amenable* to those principles on which they used to be conducted in days of yore—but still we adhere to the opinion set forth in another part of our journal, that there will not be a dissolution before Christmas.

In the interim, however, the friends of Reform should be alive and active. Great efforts will certainly be made for this, the last fight of the Orangemen. Money, it is said, has appeared—God knows whence it came. And even the towns will be contested—Clonmel, Waterford, Cork, Drogheda, nay Dublin itself are mentioned. These may be only rumours, and gotten up to suit a purpose. But Reformers should be on the alert.—*Dublin Evening Post.*