

The Waterford Chronicle

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Price 6d.

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

Thursday there was a numerously attended meeting of the Anti-Tory Association, held in the Corn Exchange.

Mr. JACOB, M.P. for Dungarvan, in the chair. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were read by the secretary, Mr. Dwyer.

Mr. O'Connell moved, that Mr. Lynch, the member for Galway; Richard M. Bellew, member for the county Louth; Elias Corbally, Patrick Corbally, and John J. Budkin, of Querrymount, Esqrs. should be admitted members.

Mr. O'Connell then read a letter from Athlone, in which the writer requested the honour of being moved a member. The learned gentleman announced that he could not decipher the signature to the letter. A variety of opinions were expressed on the matter—some considered that the name was James Talbot; but Mr. O'Connell did not put the question until they were more certain.—He then proposed Mr. John Fitzgerald. The census of the parish of Arraghilly was then read, by which there appeared a great majority in favor of the Catholic inhabitants. It would be recollected that this was one of the hoisted places which the Orangemen set forth as their strong holds.

Mr. Prendergast read the letter of the Rev. Mr. James Hughes, Parish Priest of Newport, pratt, county Mayo, and proposed that he should be admitted.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the nomination.

Mr. H. T. Prendergast also read a letter from the Rev. James M'Hale, of Hollymount, who was also received.

Mr. O'Connell moved the admission of Mr. John Hackett, of Waterford, and of Mr. Thomas F. Carroll. The name of the latter gentleman he was particularly anxious should be enrolled in the Association, as an example to the profession to which he belonged. (Hear, hear.) He was indebted to his services when he stood as candidate for Waterford, and he was not a little proud of the compliment which Mr. Carroll paid him, in sending him a blank bill of costs. (Hear, hear, and cheer.)

Mr. Finn, M.P., felt much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and patriotism of Mr. Carroll, which was not only evinced on the occasion alluded to by Mr. O'Connell, but at the Kilkenny election, where he rendered great and signal services, and would take no remuneration for them. (Loud cheer.)

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. O'Connell—I am bound now to make a short report from the committee. It is a statement as to the progress of the elections. We are not aware as to whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament or not. (Hear.) I do not know what is intended by the Tories, or what they may determine upon; but certain it is that it was announced by the Tories, shortly after the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, that there would not be a dissolution. The last accounts received from those who are best informed as to the movements of the Tories, state that Sir Robert Peel having accepted the Premiership had determined to meet, and not to dissolve the present Parliament. (Hear.) I do not pledge myself for this fact—I can hardly credit it myself. I will not say that I believe it; but that it is now held out by those from whom I have come readily, and from a quarter that practices delusions perpetually. (Hear.) My own opinion is, that there will be a dissolution, and I mean to propose that, on its rising, this Association will adjourn to Saturday, when we will know for certain that which has been determined upon.—(Hear.) In the mean time, every part of Ireland should be prepared, as if it were certain that there would be a dissolution of Parliament. It is our duty not to lose a moment in preparing for the coming contest. (Hear and cheer.) Now, I have great pleasure in stating that I was under an error as to the county of Wicklow, in supposing that Mr. Chaloner would not give his hearty support to the liberal candidates. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) If I spoke anything disparaging to him at the time that I formerly introduced this subject, I am ready at once to express my regret for it. I understand, not from him, but from a quarter in which I cannot be deceived, that he will give his hearty support to the liberal cause.—(Hear.) All the tenants on the Fitzwilliam estate, are determined, to a man, to support the liberal candidates; so that there cannot be the least doubt that both will succeed in the county Wicklow. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) I do not know whether Mr. Howard intends to offer himself again; but if he does, both he and Mr. James Grattan will be the sitting members. If he does not, and I do not know why he should not, then the name of Lord Brasenose has been mentioned. That young nobleman would certainly make an excellent substitute for Mr. Howard; but, at all events, this we may be assured of, that the anti-Tories are safe in the county Wicklow. (Cheers.) I deeply regret if I have, on a former occasion, said anything hurtful to the feelings of Mr. Chaloner; I retract it here, and I congratulate the public that Mr. Chaloner will make every exertion in accordance with his own principles (for in Parliament I understand he was a Whig) to return two liberal members. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was said that Lord Osborn had intended to stand for Kilkenny—I am distinctly informed this day that he has abandoned any such intention; and he was wise in doing so: for I have to-day seen an address forwarded from the Rev. Mr. Carroll, the patriotic parish priest of Moncoin, to the present members, in which it is stated that the electors in that union had met and unanimously resolved to go to Kilkenny, in case of an election, at their own expense, to vote for the present sitting members, and return to their own residences, without one farthing expense to the candidates. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) This is a most excellent example, and, if followed throughout Ireland, it would be of value for the Tories to make a struggle—every where they would be defeated. (Hear, hear, and loud cheer.) It is not to be imagined that patriotic individuals will hazard their entire fortunes upon a protracted contest; it is not to be imagined that they who seek no influence, office, nor place—it is not to be imagined that they who go not to parliament to serve a party but to do the public business, and advance public liberty—it is not to be imagined or expected that to obtain the situation where they

can do this they will injure their property or waste the fortunes of their family. (Hear, hear.) I think the example here set so good, that, if the Association will permit the standing rule of the Association to be dispensed with, which requires notice of motion, I shall move the marked thanks of the Association to the Rev. Nicholas Carroll and the freeholders in the union of Moncoin and Catrigrace, for the noble determination they have adopted; in going to vote for anti-Tory candidates free of all expense, and strongly recommending their independent example to be adopted by every parish in Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. RUSSELL, M.P. seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell said he had to make a short report to the meeting. In the last account from London, it was said that Sir Robert Peel had made known his intention of meeting the present parliament. He was of opinion that there would be a dissolution of parliament. He was under an error in the county of Wicklow, when he said that Mr. Chaloner was not favourable to reform principles. He regretted having made such a statement on a former occasion. If Mr. Howard stood, Mr. James Grattan and he would be returned. Lord Brasenose would make a good substitute, if either of these gentlemen resigned. He read a communication from Moncoin, county Kilkenny, and moved the thanks of the Association to the Rev. Nicholas Carroll, and the freeholders of that place. Mr. O'Connell said the freeholders of Cork had expressed some dissatisfaction with regard to one of their present representatives, and as they had consulted him on the matter, he would give them his advice on the subject. Mr. Barry had disappointed them on the union question, but as his votes were good on every other, he hoped that the Association would agree with him in the advice which he had given them, to return him again. In the county Limerick, at present, the members were Colonel O'Grady and Colonel Fitzgibbon—he thought they should be so again, the latter was a decided anti-Tory. Mr. Geary, a gentleman authorized by the club, had written to him for his opinion, and he thought the county Limerick ought to return its present members, and thus keep out a rank Tory, Lord Danavran. He therefore moved that the election committee should be referred to on the matter.—(If the county of Limerick did anything to disturb them, it would encourage scheming practitioners to come forward in the city. Mr. T. Steele was the great means of keeping the liberal interest of the county in a proper state of organization. Mr. Steele's departure from political life was a loss, and he deplored the fault which had removed one who was so efficient. Mr. Steele was an accomplished engineer, he had put an end to a speculation in Liverpool, which would have involved thousands, and was at present engaged in perfecting the navigation of the Shannon, but he hoped that he might spare time sufficient to do some good yet for that county.)

Mr. Walsh alluded to the politics of the county Cork. Mr. Barry's not attending upon the repeal question gave umbrage to many of his constituents, he proposed Mr. Barry at one time, but felt happy to do justice to that gentleman's principles. He alluded also to the long continuance of the influence of an aristocratic family which had kept the county like a close borough. He pronounced an eulogium on Mr. Feargus O'Connor's parliamentary career. It would be very injudicious and imprudent to put out Mr. Barry, as the county might fall into the hands of the Tory party once more. He concluded an eloquent address by recommending the doctrine of non-resistance. He deprecated the holding back of the high Whigs of this country. They should join the people, and thus for ever prostrate the party which had ever joined the late administration in any of their bad deeds, but never in any of their good ones.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy begged to offer a few observations. He was the founder and president of the liberal club of the county Limerick. Mr. O'Connell recommended them to keep the late members, Colonel Fitzgibbon and O'Grady. The county Limerick was peculiarly circumstanced.—The late election of that county was lost to the popular interest in consequence of the blundering of the barrister who registered the freeholders.—That county was now anxious to redeem the disgrace of the former defeat. The Club was anxious to have the nomination of the representatives.—They wished to have anti-Tory and anti-coercion bill members. Both the present representatives had voted for the coercion bill.

Mr. O'Connell asked, had the blunder been remedied.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said it had. He thought that there was a degree of local feeling to be alluded to, and the club were solicitous to have the nomination of the next members. He had at the same time, and was sure the club had also, the utmost deference for the opinion of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell said that his friend had mistaken him; nothing was farther from his intention than to dictate to the county. The principle of keeping out the anti-Tories was that upon which the Association had been formed. Colonel O'Grady had gone to the house, while unable to vote on the title question.

Mr. Edmond Power wished to make a motion referring some communications which he had received from the south on the approaching election to the committee; he, however, withdrew his motion, as he could make it before the committee when they next met.

Mr. Grattan said that he had given notice of a motion about some expressions used by the Duke of Wellington with regard to this country; he would for the present postpone that motion.

Mr. Pollock came forward to support a motion of which he had given previous notice, relative to the necessity of holding an aggregate meeting.—He adverted to the necessity of the nation giving a tone to the agitation of the country, advocating the principle of unity, and referred to an opinion expressed by Lord Melbourne on the subject. It was said the high Whigs would not join them—he did not believe so. They should consider the position in which they stood.—America had abolished her hereditary peerage—America did not recognise the title—England was getting every day a more commercial nation, in which aristocracy was less recognised. It was only in

Ireland that the predilection for ancient nobility and high birth still remained. He said he had heard that morning of an intention of the government to prevent the aggregate meeting—he had heard it from a Tory and an Orangeman. This very fact was evidence in itself of the intention of the Tory party to stifle the liberty of the subject and the rights of the people. He called upon the Duke of Leinster and Lord Cloncurry to join them. He referred to the letter of the latter nobleman, and concluded by proposing that they should hold an aggregate meeting on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sheil, M.P. seconded the motion. They might know what the new administration would do by Wednesday next; they would know whether Sir Robert Peel intended meeting the present parliament or not, and could take their measures accordingly.

Mr. Walsh was loudly called upon. He spoke also to the motion; he regretted that he had not been present during the entire of his eloquent friend's (Mr. Pollock) address; but he felt satisfied, from the conclusion of his speech, of the principle of the motion. He alluded to the great aggregate meetings in 1829, which he contended had been the cause of the granting of Catholic Emancipation. He said every man who wished to see his country freed from chains and bondage should attend it. A curious association of ideas had crowded upon him when he heard that Sir Robert Peel was found dancing at a ball in Rome. The chance victor of Waterloo was also caught in a similar predicament in Brussels, before that memorable engagement. He anticipated that the meeting would be attended by all the Whig nobility of the country.

Mr. O'Connell—I hope that the lords will come. I am sure that the people will be there. (Hear, and loud cheer.) At all events we are quite ready to give place and precedence to the lords, we are certain that we keep in the good sense and strength of the people, our constant and our best resource. (Hear, hear.) I think it of importance that the standing committee should make arrangements, and at once enter into a combination with those who had signed the petition, in order that the resolutions and address for the aggregate meeting may be determined upon, and that we may do the business effectively, unanimously, and usefully. (Hear, hear.) I am exceedingly happy to perceive the spirit of unanimity that there is abroad. (Hear.) We have done everything that we could think possible to conciliate all classes of reformers. (Hear, hear.) If any thing more is wanting—if anything more is required, let it be suggested to me, and I pledge myself that the association will adopt it. (Hear.) No one hears an expression likely to revive dissensions—no one hears of the by-gone feuds—we have buried in a generous oblivion every cause of quarrel which hitherto divided us, and with one voice we call upon all Ireland to combine for the good of the empire at large. (Hear, hear, and loud cheer.) Hitherto we have been successful, and why should we not be so? To Ireland the crisis is most important—to England it is scarcely less so. (Hear, hear.) The question now is, not to believe this administration, and that administration—it is not whether this party or that party will have the enjoyment of office, and the dispensation of power—it is not who shall have the patronage of public situations, or the management of the Colonial or the Home offices—it is a constitutional question, and it involves liberty or slavery. (Hear, hear, and cheer.)—As in England, if she now submits to Toryism, it will be the first time in her history that she has bent her neck to thralldom. (Loud cheer.) The Tories are now committed—the movement towards amelioration cannot be impeded—the Tories will not be allowed to stand still—they must roll the wheel upon against the bill—in the effort they may crush the constitution beneath the wheel, or in the violence of its impetus towards it must carry them, overturned in their exertions, to everlasting destruction. (Hear and cheer.) They are placed at bay—it is the Tories' last fight. Liberty sees her last hour, or the constitution peacefully triumphs over the Duke of Wellington and Peel, and the way is free to that amelioration which the present state of society imperatively requires. (Hear and loud cheer.) I tell the reformers of England, that reform is gone if they do not arise themselves. I tell them that the worst spirit of oligarchy lasted too long in their country, and dominated too long over them. (Hear.) The existence of oligarchy in England was mitigated by many and many a circumstance. There was the general agreement amongst the people—the violence of justice—it did not enter into their minds, and afforded not to their judges a sufficient motive to lean to one more than another. (Hear, hear, hear.) In England there has been security for life and property against that oligarchy. He stated they did not feel the iron yoke; but in the accumulation of an enormous debt—in all the fetters that passed upon the hands of labour, in consequence of the enormous taxes they endured.—(Hear.) At length they have shaken off the yoke. (Hear.) They will now tamely submit to have it again imposed upon their necks—if they will not oppose a bold front to those who would be their tyrants—they will find that the temporary tranquillity, which by their acquiescence, they have purchased, will terminate in a continual almost too dreadful to contemplate, and certainly most availing calamity, if the Tories should triumph. (Hear.) The people should look abroad. Let them behold what is passing around. Let them see the revolution of France, stained as it was with blood, and which could not therefore prosper. They see that the revolution in France was converted into a military despotism—they see that it at length brought about a restoration—they see that revolution, after thirty years, shaking the Bourbons from the throne, and making what an absolute tyrant in Louis Philippe. (Hear and cheer.) From the accounts received to-day, it is manifest that Toryism is triumphant in France, and that Louis Philippe, the hypocritical, stock-jobbing knave, is, with some of the forms of a free government, as absolute a tyrant as the miscreant Autocrat of the Russias. (Hear and cheer.) These are, indeed, awful times for England—all is naked there; but awful as they are in England, they are still much

more so in Ireland. (Hear.) The Tories in England have been plunderers—in Ireland they have been murderers. (Cheers.) In England the Tories have been swindlers and pick-pockets—in Ireland they have been cut-throats, and have killed men in open day. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) The dominion of this base, foul, plundering, and blood-thirsty faction is coming upon us. Look to their acts for the last six or eight months—they have been lying and trading—trading in calumnies and falsehoods; and, not finding Ireland large enough for them, they send a "commission of bars" to tell the most absurd, imaginary, and contradictory inventions. (Hear, cheer, and laughter.) They were at Bath and at Bristol, and today I saw one of them who has returned. He looked as fresh and as healthy as if he had been engaged in his pastoral duties—for, he is a priest; and yet, sacred Heaven! he left his flock, if he have any, to go and excite the superstitious fears of old dowagers and old ladies in pantaloons, by telling them of the "horrible persecution of the Protestants in this country."—(Loud cheer and laughter.) What a law for residing "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," my friend Boyton has got—(Laughter.) And Morthog, or, as he now names himself, Mortimer O'Sullivan, was, I find, also stating his share of inventions. Was it not this Morthog who made a speech about 12 or 13 years ago at one of our meetings in Fishamble-street? [A gentleman stated it was his brother.] Yes, it was his brother who made the speech, and who, like Morthog himself, was a very good Catholic at the time. He observed that the Protestants in England, the high party of them, considered that they had a right, which naturally belonged to them as a government, to keep down the Papists, and that the supreme government could make any section of their subjects conform to their opinions; and yet, he said, though they claimed that right they might be sorry if they insisted upon enforcing it. Their attempt to do so, he said, would remind him of the story of the individual who contended that a man was superior to every other animal, he had a natural, an inherent right to do what he liked with the beasts of the field and all intellectual animals. For instance, this man took a fancy to shear a wolf; he had, he considered, a right to do it as he was so much superior to the brute in reason. His friends disputed with him as to his right to shear the wolf, and next they suggested the indiscretion of the attempt. Oh! I said he, you concede the right to me, and I must be off to shear the wolf. He did exercise the right; he went to the forest to shear the wolf; but—he never returned with the shears. (Cheers and laughter.) There are many Tories who would I dare say, now wish to shear, not the Irish wolves, but the sheep. I tell them not to attempt it. (Cheers.) Let them take care—let them keep it at home with their shears. (Cheers.) Let not the man come near the wolf, or perhaps himself and the shears will be nowhere to be found.—(Cheers and continued laughter.) The story of the Rev. Morton O'Sullivan's brother must be applicable and familiar to Mr. O'Sullivan himself. (Hear.) We know that they wish to have more blood shed in Ireland—they have raised the cry of blood shed from north to south. Who can forget their exterminating speeches at the organization of the Conservative Society? Who can forget when Lord Winchelsea, that state buffoon, came over here, that the horrid cry of "blood" was raised throughout the country? Who does not know that it has been acted upon, and that a cruel, ferocious, and unrelenting persecution of the Catholic peasantry has prevailed throughout the country, and convulsed it from that period to this? (Hear, hear.) Oh! if the Tories be established in power, that persecution will be high and haughty. They have given up, I observe, their Conservative Society, for they have done with words now, and will only use their daggers.—(Hear.) I tell them that they know us not.—(Cheers.) Mark this! I have followed through the columns of the Evening Mail, the number of persons who were admitted members of the Conservative Society, and I have peculiar pleasure in saying, that in this list I have read the names of more Protestants than I could find in their body 26 out of the first hundred admitted members of the society were Protestants, and there were more Protestant members of the Association at present than belonged to the Conservatives altogether.—(Loud cheer.) And I need not tell you often of what you heard upon the last day of our meeting, and from Protestant gentlemen too, that it is not in numbers only we are superior to them, but in the talent that has been contributed, and which would even make up for any deficiency. We have the Protestant pore mind with us—we have them combining with us in a holy alliance of charity—we have them actuated by the precepts of our common christianity, united with us to rescue our country from the fangs of a faction glibbed with blood, and fattened upon the spoils of the nation. We must rescue Ireland from one end to the other. (Hear, hear.) We must hold an aggregate meeting. No room will be large enough to contain the hundreds of people to throng that meeting. (Hear, hear.) I should not like to have it held in an uncovered place at this season of the year; but whatever place the committee determine to hold it in, it will but require placards to be posted for half an hour to assemble thousands, whose proceedings will be distinguished by unanimity, firmness, loyalty, and truth; and who peacefully and tranquilly dispersing will afford a model and an example for imitation to every part of the British empire. (Hear and cheer.) There must be an aggregate meeting; but I desire that other places would also hold them. I have held back, because I desired that others would begin this. I do not like to take the lead of others—nature did not intend me for a leader or a partisan. (Loud cheer and laughter here interrupted the honorable speaker for several minutes.) I do solemnly declare, and I appeal to every thing I have done—every thing that fell from me in this room, whether I have not been always more anxious that others should do the business than myself; and whether I have not always labored with a delight which I was unable to express in terms suitable to the pleasure it gave me, every accession of talent, of youth, and strength; but every expec-

tionally and more emphatically, whenever I was joined by any of my Protestant fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) I have been delighted to see them take the lead, to which nature has entitled them, and I have ever wished that they should continue to act completely unaffected by any defect or failure in myself. I am sorry that more meetings have not been held. I myself checked the unconstitutional meeting which was about to be held at Mullinast—I was able to do that by my influence: I condemn unconstitutional meetings; but from this I declare that constitutional meetings are necessary. (Hear.) The more meetings are held, the more emphatically do we declare to England and Scotland, that they may lie by if they please and see Ireland become a field of slaughter, but Ireland will do its duty to itself and to them, upon whom also great evils must fall should the Tories continue in power. (Cheers.)—Plunder may now well itself under the name of loyalty, and come forward to support the king's ministers. (Hear.) The man who supports the present ministers is not loyal to the king—he has to excite disgust between the king and his subjects—he positively endeavours to alienate their hearts and affections from majesty; for there cannot be security for the throne but in the liberty of the subject, and there ought not to be safety for royalty but in public freedom. (Hear.) The English is the most secure of any in Europe. No sovereign was more secure than William the Fourth, when Lord Melbourne for example was in power; because he was the king of the people of England, and that security cannot be wrested from him, but by the Tory faction. (Cheers and hear.) From a privilege of duty, then, the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are bound to hurl from his undue influence the autocrat Wellington, and his jack of all trades, Peel. I am exceedingly glad this spirit of unanimity prevails.—By Saturday we shall see what is the proper course to adopt for the aggregate meeting. This resolution, which has now been proposed, I presume will pass. The committee can meet the regulations to-morrow, in order to make the necessary arrangements. We can meet, say, at the hotel in College-green. We do not wish to drag them after our ear. We are ready to place them there, and to give them the triumph—the Duke of Leinster has been named. He has not taken part in politics lately; but I am happy to say that there is not a better landlord, nor one more loved in his own neighborhood. As to Lord Meath, he owes it to us to be there. Lord Cloncurry will come there, I presume, from his own declaration. Many Lords will come, and they will, of course, take the lead in our proceedings. The people will be there, and in pleasure and good humor we will sign a new charter for the liberties of Ireland. (Cheers.) It will be one of those delightful combinations which we have the happiness now to see taking place in this Association. (Cheers.) The old political distinctions between Catholics and Protestants wear away daily and gradually—one Protestant after another comes to join his Catholic countrymen, neither inquiring the religion of the other, but both anxiously asking how they can best serve the country. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) I am happy to see this spirit abroad—I am delighted, too, to behold the talents of Protestant youth, just emerging from the College, bearing upon us. (Cheers.) Many a brilliant gem remains within the University walls, and is prevented only by its regulative law from taking a part with us.

"Full many a gem or pure ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

This will not, however, be so with us—the gems that are now bid in the College will yet sparkle amongst us brilliantly and beautifully.—The flowers of literature, which are now budding there, will bring forth rich and wholesome fruits for their country—no passing storm blights them, but the cold colliage discipline of senior fellows clouds them; and the moment the period of obscuration has passed, they will raise their heads vigorous and brilliant, and we will have many McCollaghs and Pollocks amongst us before many months are over. (Hear and loud cheer.) Let preparations be immediately made for the aggregate meeting. Let all reformers now unite heartily together. Let there be a complete union of all.

I and all other reformers who differ perhaps as to what should be the ultimate results of reform to Ireland will be there. (Hear, hear.) Let me say that I who am a repealer by my heart's core, cannot but with delight behold the talent, which is now exhibited. It is an earnest to me that where there is so much power, we cannot be, a province, and that Ireland cannot continue a colony; when she possesses so many sound materials for nationality. But these are topics for other times.—Now our cry must be reform—down with the Tories—down with Wellington—down with Peel—down with the tithes system, root and branch.—(Hear and cheer.) As reformers, as Irishmen, as Christians, we must now cordially unite. We are exhorted to it by our common love of our "fatherland" (that noble German word.) Now, now our cry is—our fatherland—old Ireland, and down with the Tories. (Loud cheer.)

Mr. Close opposed the resolution, because he thought that if noblemen and gentlemen were prevented from attending the meetings of this Association from the reasons which had been stated, they would also keep away from any meeting which appeared to be got up by his dictation. (Hear, hear, and cries of no, no.)

Mr. Pollock said that he would meet Mr. Close's objection by amending the resolution, and pledging the meeting to mere co-operation with the revolutionists.

Mr. O'Connell, James O'Brien, Hugh O'Callaghan, Doherty, Benjamin Chapman Nevin, and Patrick Boyle, Esqrs. were then admitted members of the Association.

Mr. Ronayne was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Jacob, the meeting adjourned to Saturday.

William Fagan, Esq. of Cork, has declined an invitation to stand for Kinsale upon the independent interest.

The Electors of Limerick City have been requested to hold themselves disqualified for "two Constitutional Candidates."

