

The Waterford Chronicle

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association was held on Saturday at the Corn Exchange.

Dr. MULLEN in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last day's proceedings,

Mr. O'Connell moved that Dr. Mullen be admitted a member.

The following gentlemen were also admitted members:—Frederick W. Mullins, Esq., M. P. for the county of Kerry; Messrs. Charles O'Connell, M. P. for the county of Kerry; Michael Powell, Arthur Brew, Richard Smyth, John Smyth, Richard Tierney, W. Jackson, David Leslie, the Rev. Mr. McDermott, Election Hill, and Matthew Ballin.

Mr. P. Costello said, that with regard to the last day's proceedings, and their connection with the county Monaghan, he would say that, though they suspected each other, they did not suspect him, nor did he suspect them; it would be impossible to do better or more honestly.

With respect to the Monaghan election, the only thing that could affect the independent interest in that county would be a circumstance which was not at all likely to occur, the violation of a pledge on the part of Mr. Westons. That gentleman's character was a sufficient guarantee on that subject.

There would be no better representative than Louis Perrin, and he was satisfied that Mr. Westons would co-operate with him.

Mr. O'Connell said, that with respect to the Presbyterians and Protestants proposed by Mr. Costello, he felt proud in hailing their admission; they joined us in the Catholic Association, and it was gratifying to think that one-fourth of the present Association was composed of Protestants and Presbyterians. The Catholic Association had not in two years as many enrolled as we had in two months.

That was a fact for the Duke of Wellington to learn. With regard to Monaghan, he would say that no member of the family of Westons could violate a pledge. Monaghan was safe—two liberals would go in no Tory for Monaghan. There was another objection connected with that family's coming forward, they had a claim on the King's County. A Tory, but he was worse than a Tory. He would admit that there were some things worse than Tories—even if Perrin were to leave Monaghan, which he would be sorry to do, he would find him a constituency—in the present crisis such a man could not be spared.

As to the corporation commission, justice demanded him to say that Louis Perrin did his duty. He laboured, as the commission for six months without ceasing—he took no rest—he took no pay—he incurred a certain loss of three thousand pounds by his attention to that public duty. Whatever becomes of Monaghan, Perrin should be returned.

Mr. Patrick Costello said that since the last report which Mr. O'Connell had made from the county of Kilkenny a new event had taken place. Another candidate had appeared in the field—a gentleman of great wealth and respectability, and who, if there was a vacancy, would have as good pretensions as any man in the county. But was it for him, a Roman Catholic, to come forward at such a crisis, to displace either the Hon. Pierce Butler, a Protestant gentleman of rank and tried patriotism, or Mr. Finn, who was universally esteemed and beloved by his constituents? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If Mr. Bryan thought that his wealth or aristocratic connections he could displace either of the present members, he was much mistaken, and he might calculate upon encountering the most strenuous opposition from the people. If he persevered in so wild and mad a course, he would be an experiment as to that of dividing the gratifying his ambition. (Cheers.) He had seen the family of Lord Donnanon retire rather than divide that interest; and Major Bryan ought to have followed the example. There were other persons in the county as ambitious of representing it, and who had as much pretensions to that honour as Major Bryan; but they knew that by coming forward in the present position of affairs they would only be playing into the hands of the Tories. He had had no communication with either Mr. Finn or Mr. Butler upon this subject; but, on public grounds, he thought it right to resist this attempt of Major Bryan to divide the liberal interest. (Hear and cheers.)

Mr. Finn, M. P. felt no apprehension on the subject either with respect to Mr. Butler or himself. (Cheers.) Major Bryan depended on the aristocracy—he depended on the honest freeholders of the county. (Hear, hear, and continued cheers.) Major Bryan relied upon his purse—he upon the fact that the constituency could not be purchased. He knew that constituency well. They knew him, and he would meet them on the hustings with the consciousness that he had honestly discharged his duty towards them. (Continued cheering.)

That time was gone by when the aristocracy could drive their country like slaves to the hustings. They were free and unpurchasable, and they had selected him because the pledges which he gave them were in accordance, not only with their principles, but with the principles of his past life. (Great cheers.) He felt peculiar pride at being thus selected by the freeholders of the county of Kilkenny, and how much greater must have been his gratification, at receiving the strongest assurances of renewed support and confidence. (Cheers.)

He held, then, the threat of Major Bryan's purse and aristocratic influence as perfectly innocuous. (Loud and continued cheers.) The man who attempted to restrain the freedom of the elective franchise would never receive the support or confidence of the freeholders of Kilkenny. He need scarcely remind them of the fact of his having withdrawn a salary of twenty-five guineas a year from Doctor Bradley, who was physician to a dispensary under his control, for voting for Colonel Butler. Major Bryan's conduct upon that occasion would not be easily forgotten. For his part, he was of the people and identified with them. He knew well that the aristocracy of the country felt hurt and degraded at being represented by him. (Hear, hear, L.) He was not the representative of the aristocracy—he was the representative of the people, selected by their free and unpurchased choice. He despised the hatred of the aristocracy in parliament, or out of parliament, he would discharge his duty to the people honestly and faithfully, as he had ever done; and when it was their opinion that he ought to resign his trust, he would at least have the satisfaction of retiring honourably. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

THE OLGARCHY.

I think it is due to the present member for Kilkenny to read his letter.

Benefit House, Dec 10th, 1831.

Sir—Having been from home for a few days, your letter did not reach me till yesterday. In reply, I beg to express the sincere pleasure it will afford me to join a society, having for its object the prevention of Tory rule and perpetuation of abuses, originated by Tories and fostered by Tories.

I trust there is sufficient patriotic feeling already displayed to prove that the spirit of the people's rights, with revived and increasing energy.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful humble servant,

P. W. MULLINS.

(The letter was received with cheers.) Mr. Mullins has clearly and accurately appreciated the spirit of Toryism in Great Britain. (Hear, L.) It was by their usurpation of the rotten-boroughs that the Tories were able to quell the democratic spirit in the former House of Commons. A very state, that oligarchy had been able to maintain its sway, the power of the state has been lost. (Hear, L.) The benefits which democracy conferred upon Venice, for instance, were so completely extinguished under a long reign of oligarchy, that at length a single aide-de-camp of Napoleon was able to dissolve a state which had lasted for sixteen hundred years. (Hear, L.) Such have been the fatal effects, entailed upon any country that endured an oligarchy. (Hear, L.) Venice, which for eight hundred years was a most powerful state—while, from being a miserable village, scarcely protected by its situation from the waves of the Adriatic, rose to be one of the most powerful mercantile states the world ever beheld—its people free, happy, and wise; who saw the arts and sciences successfully flourish more than they ever did under any monarchy—its merchant vessels sailed in every sea, and triumphantly bore its flag superior to every enemy. Such was Venice, when ruled by a democracy. At length its power became too unwieldy to be managed by popular assemblies. The people, to save themselves the trouble of annual elections, allowed a few to usurp their authority. These acted, at first, honestly;—in progress of time, the few that were entrusted with authority, contrived to usurp it all, until at length three or four possessed the entire power of the state, and the oligarchy completely excluded the people. The moment the oligarchy procured the power, Venice gradually sunk; until at length it was gradually extinguished under the withering influence of oligarchy. (Hear, L.) Just so will England go out, if the oligarchy shall now be able to put down popular opinion, which has had some influence, although to no great extent. (Hear, hear, L.) Mr. O'Connell moved that Mr. Mullins's letter be inserted in the minutes. The motion was passed unanimously.

MAJOR BRYAN—WHIGS AND REPEALERS.

Mr. O'Connell—I am obliged to postpone, until Tuesday next, a report upon Mr. George's letter, respecting the county of Limerick. We have not yet agreed upon that report. I was unable yesterday to attend long enough fully to discuss his report, and I should be happy if the committee would send me one o'clock. I confess that my own opinion was changed upon this subject. A respectable member of our society (Mr. O'Shaughnessy) and a more honourable and respectable gentleman than there cannot be, entertained a different opinion. I do not think I should be able to put down my friend by a majority. That is a course I never have adopted, and never will. The question will not be put here until he has a full opportunity of discussing it, and giving his opinions, and either we can convince him or he can convince us. I have been called "the dictator" of the Association which formerly assembled here. The secret of my dictatorship was this—that I never brought forward a proposition in a congregated assembly until the subject of it was well thrashed in the other room, and until every argument for and against it had been patiently listened to. It has often happened, that propositions, which I originally thought were the best, I have, upon hearing it discussed, abandoned, and adopted the suggestions of others. That mode of proceeding secured us unanimity there, and we will use the same means here, that we may attain the same desirable end. If there should, in such a case, be a division of sentiment, the overwhelming majority must prove to him who still retains his own opinion, in opposition to it, that however respectable the person is, the opposition is unjustified in itself, and he will find him self bound to respect the opinions of the majority. (Hear, hear, L.) I move that the committee report on Tuesday next; and I would remark, that there are other considerations which should induce us to support the present members for the county of Limerick, when both are anti-Tories. (Hear, L.) A better member than either could be found; and, in ordinary times, I would do all I could to place a better member in parliament. I admit that a gentleman has been named by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, whose principles of liberty are more enlarged, who agrees with us upon more questions than either of the present members, and I would have no hesitation in making a selection of him in preference to either, if doing so did not involve the very principle upon which this Association has been established; and that is, leaving to wherever the people would accept of them, the members now sitting, and who are opposed to the Tory ascendancy. (Hear, and cheers.) But, I call upon the members to recollect that if we violate the principle in the county, its very violation would be against us in the city of Limerick. (Hear, L.) I have against us in the city of Limerick. (Hear, hear, L.) Limerick has now two as honest, disinterested, intelligent, Irish gentlemen as ever belonged to any community in this country—it has the two Messrs. Roches. (Hear, hear, L.) They are the same in name but not related to each other, but firmly united in party, principles, intelligence, and integrity. (Hear and cheers.) They go to parliament without having any personal object in view, and they should not be called upon to spend their money in a contest, the sole object of which can be in their return to benefit the people, for whose advantage they go to parliament. (Hear, hear, L.) Now, if we allow a gentleman to oppose, in the county, two members who are anti-Tories, how can we then be consistent against an anti-Tory opposing the present members there? (Hear, hear, L.) Look to its effect in another instance. It would afford an excuse to Major Bryan for his starting for the county of Kilkenny. (Hear, hear, L.) And I would appeal to the gentlemen here whether Major Bryan does not want an excuse? (Hear and laughter.) I have not certainly a great deal of gratitude—I can bear it; far, I have met with far more of ingratitude than I ever could expect. No man can be prouder than I am of having received from his country, from individuals, testimonies of respect and regard, more than it ever felt, yet, to a public man to receive, (Hear, hear, cheers, and cries of "you deserve it all.") No man could deserve from his country that which my country has shown to me of its confidence. (Cheers.)—The only thing that could entitle me to it are these two qualities—honesty and perpetual exertion. (Cheers.) Yes, perpetual exertion—in preserving eternal motion. (Hear, hear, L.) I have found out the secret of "perpetual motion," which has puzzled all the philosophers. (Cheers and laughter.) Mine has been perpetual agitation, and it is on that I put all my claim to the kindness I have received. (Hear, hear, L.) I can afford then to Mr. George Bryan to bear all the ingratitude he has shown; for I must not talk of that ingratitude. When he shrunk from his duty as chairman of the meeting of the Black Abbey, in Kilkenny; when he refused to avow his knowledge of resolutions, which had his own name affixed to them—(hear, hear, and cries of shame)—he did this without my consent. I felt how wrong, how unworthy was the act, and how deserving of reproach, I felt, too, the sting contained in the eloquent speech of the Solicitor-General Bish, when speaking of his conduct, he compared the retreat of Major Bryan from Black Abbey to the retreat of Morceau through the Black Forest. I felt the sarcasm strongly, and the beauty of the illustration; but I had seen, at that time, many high and generous qualities about George Bryan. (Hear, hear, L.) I had seen that when an account recurred one of our meetings that Todd Jones, an old and valued friend to his country, had been arrested and thrown into goal for £300, when up his way to join us—when an appeal was about to be made to the meeting to rescue him from his situation, I saw a tear in the eye of George Bryan, but there was also a check in his hand for the full sum of £300. (Cheers.) I will do him full justice, he did that generously, and recollecting that, I threw, when he shrunk from the Black Abbey resolutions, the shield of my popularity over his head. I sacrificed, at the time, much of my own popularity to protect him. (Hear, hear, hear, L.) I thought that his head might be mistaken, but his heart was sound, and therefore I stood by him. I do not think I have a right to stand myself back for doing so; for instead of standing at least near, or abstaining from opposition to those who aided him, I had him joining their support. (Hear, L.) Does he think that his conduct in 1826 is forgotten, when Colonel Butler was stated as a candidate for the county, upon those popular principles which the Colonus has ever professed and practised—does he think that it is forgotten that George Bryan was the chairman of the committee of Mr. Clarke, one of the bitter enemies to the popular cause, and a member of the most persecuting department of that family? (Hear, L.) From that period to the present we have heard nothing of Mr. George Bryan, except the annoyance he has given to tenants who have voted honestly. (Hear, L.) With his large possessions he had not then registered freeholders in his estate, and yet he came forward as an avowed reformer against two candidates, in neither of whom the slightest taint he found, nor the least objection urged by any honest reformer whatsoever. (Hear, and cheers.) They are both bitter enemies, they are for household snuff—they are for annual parliaments, (Hear, and cheers.) The constitution was fixed with having a parliament every three years. It has this advantage, that the member has, for one year, all the purity of the hustings; in the second year they recollect that another is coming fast upon them, in which they must resign their trust to their constituents. The experiment is, then, one which I would wish to see repeated. (Hear, hear, L.) The present members for Kilkenny, too, are for vote by ballot—they are for church reform—they are for corporation reform—and they are throughly honest; and it is my opinion that no man is throughly honest who is not at least that. (Hear, and cheers.) Why, then, does Mr. George Bryan oppose them? Is it because they are Repealers? We are now ready to support the anti-Tories; but, while we, who are Repealers, do this, let it not be forgotten that we have much to forgive. (Hear, hear, L.) Do we not know how much we have injured, and what insults have been heaped upon us? Do we forget that Lord Grey introduced the coercion bill? Is it to be imagined that it will ever escape our recollection? That enactment of British tyranny which was inflicted upon my country, because it was weak and divided, never will be forgiven, and never can be forgotten. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I would not deserve to be forgiven, if I were ever forgiven. (Cheers.) But we will adjourn the recollection of it for the moment. (Cheers and laughter.) I am ready to do it—I have done so—I have adjourned what I conceived of much more importance to us as a nation, than as a Catholic, I ever considered the emancipation bill. I have consented to adjourn the question of Repeal. (Hear, hear, L.) What has been the talisman of my magic power in Ireland?—What is the spell with which I have conjured?—Repeal. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is Repeal which is written in the hearts of all honest and unaffected Irishmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Those who are about courts, and those who look for offices for themselves, may slumber over the question of Repeal. (Hear, L.) There are some honest men, too, who fear the danger which a personal object might produce, and I join in their apprehensions, and respect them. There are, too, other honest men who think that a particular seat would possess exclusive dominion in the country. To those who entertain such fears, I would call upon them to recollect, that those who the Catholics were in power in Ireland—those who, before being seated in power in Ireland—were returned to power—were not did they persevere upon obtaining power. (Hear, hear, hear, L.) That is a subject which should never be forgotten. The most unscrupulous of Protestant historians admit the fact. (Hear, L.) When Queen Mary, after the death of Edward VI, put to death Protestants in England, the Catholic religion was equally restored in this country as it had been in England—and this occurred after the most marvellous persecution of Catholics during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII, and the entire reign of Edward VI. In England generally they put Catholics to death with Protestants of various descriptions. In the time of Henry VIII, and Edward VI, in England, they burned at the same stakes, or executed upon the same scaffold Protestants and Catholics—who differed too much or too little from the religion of the monarch. In Ireland it was not so.—A traitorous soldiery were let loose upon the people, and one of their favourite amusements was to take the shaven heads of the monks, place the between their knees, and beat the brains into their skulls. (Hear, hear, L.) That was a favorite amusement with these monks; in Ireland, the Catholics were slaughtered; in England they were put to death along with the Protestants of different persuasions. When the Catholics were restored to power in Ireland, did they persecute? I bless God for it, they did not. (Hear, L.) They did not even seek to punish the bygone murders, but, in seeking a natural and just revenge, there should be mixed up in it the slightest species of religious persecution. (Cheers.) What did they do? There was a persecution of the Protestants in Bristol? Bristol was at that time closely connected with Dublin in commercial interests. Protestants from Bristol came to Dublin. How were they received by the Catholic corporation? By their hiring seventy-two houses in Dublin, the entire of which, from the first floor to the garret, were filled with English Protestants, dying to Catholic Dublin for protection against Catholic persecution in England.—(Cheers.) There is a fact for which I do not appeal to Catholic historians—the most unscrupulous of Protestant historians, Ireland himself, is obliged to admit it. That fact is upon record. (Hear, L.) In the time of James the parliament was composed, three-fourths of it Catholics, the other fourth Protestants. Not a single bigoted law passed in James's parliament. (Hear, L.) But I shall not detain you upon this topic. There are many more instances to show that those principles have ever guided the conduct of the Catholics in Ireland, and I would appeal even to what has been done by ourselves. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear, L.) What did we do before we gained our own emancipation? We obtained that of the Protestant Dissenters. There is the hand that drew up the petition in their favour, upon which the discussion respecting them took place. (Hear, and cheers.) That petition was unanimously adopted by the Catholic Association—it passed the committee above stated, in which the only difference about it was, to see how we could make it stronger in favour of the Protestant Dissenters of England. It was adopted at an aggregate meeting in Clarendon-street, at which there were at least ten thousand Catholics present. It was there moved by a Carmelite Friar, and respected and mourned the Rev. Mr. L'Estrange, and it was seconded by a Catholic Baronet. That was done by us in favour of the Protestant Dissenters of England before emancipation was granted. (Hear, and cheers.) I then made observations upon that petition, and I think those observations upon that topic, and I come back to that which we were discussing. I wish to show that there can be no danger with respect to the present members for Kilkenny. But I do ask this: If the tallman I have used to show that those principles have ever guided the conduct of the Catholics of England, and if I were at liberty to raise it to-morrow, George Bryan would not have the least chance. (Hear, and cheers.) How did the two gentlemen who now represent Kilkenny come into parliament? As Repealers. (Loud cheers.) I ask you what chance would any man have opposing them as Repealers. No Whig could even think of doing it. (Hear, hear, L.) Well, it has been said to the Whigs we are Repealers, but we do not now press any discussion upon that point—we are content to return Whigs at this election, and to give them, as such, our support from one end of Ireland to the other. We will not make a vacancy where we could make one, and send in a Repealer instead of a Whig. We are opposing the Tories, and to do that we give every support to the Whigs. (Hear, hear, L.) Is it not, then, too bad, when we make this concession, for Whigs to turn round upon us and say—"You have given us a weapon which we can make use of, and the first manner in which we employ it is to turn it against yourselves." (Hear and cheers.) This is exactly the predicament in which Mr. Bryan stands. (Hear, hear, L.) Anything so faithless, anything so unjust, anything so infamous towards the popular party, never occurred. (Hear, L.) I am ready to contribute—I am ready sincerely to forget my own by-gone resentments. I will say for myself that I offered to Wexford to give up my quarrel with Luttrell Lambert. (Loud cries of "no, no.") I offered it to them, but they rejected it. (Hear, and cheers.) I offered to go further, and forgave Luttrell Galway, but the people would not do it. (Cheers.) I state now that I made these offers. Why did I do so? Because I would not ask others to sacrifice their passions or their prejudices if I did not do so myself. (Cheers.) But what does Mr. Bryan do? Having got this from us, that we would not go upon Repeal, he goes against two decided anti-Tories—because we do not urge Repeal, he turns the concession to his own account and advantage, and seeks success upon it; but he cannot, and he shall not, be able to obtain it. I suppose Conroy, of the Evening Post, will now be lauding him. (Hear, hear, L.) I think if he does so we must have some of those paragraphs which Conroy inflicted formerly upon him. (Loud cries of hear, hear, L.) And I do say that it is proof that Mr. George Bryan has forgotten whatever of manliness he was about him.—He has sinned to the greatest duplicity and trickery, and never was anything more disgraceful than his conduct to the

popular party. (Hear, L.)

I hope the high-minded Whigs will discountenance him—that they will not associate with him—that they will show him they still have nothing to do with a trick too bad, even for the greatest blackguard in society to attempt—to take advantage of a compact made by a party, and in it against the people, whenever it can with safety be used. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) I feel certainly indignant at the attempt made to assuage and harass Colonel Butler and Mr. Finn. Of the Hon. Colonel Butler I must say that he is my friend, for many, many years. (Hear, L.) I am highly proud of him as a friend—if I could meet a braver or a better Irishman than Colonel Butler, I would have him now, but I never did meet with him. He is a member of the family of Mountgarrett, which has been ever true to Ireland, and has in her cause shed her blood in the field and upon the scaffold. He is a true member of that family, and will himself be, in a few years, Earl of Kilkenny, and Viscount Mountgarrett—his son will certainly be Earl of Kilkenny and Viscount Mountgarrett. Certainly Ireland never had a truer representative of her nobility, for generally, attachment to the people, and resolved to protect them. (Cheers.) Then for example his son, Pierce Somerset Butler, he was ready to start for the City of Kilkenny, but the instant he learned that Mr. Sullivan would contest to stand, he withdrew his irretrievable claims, true to his honor and to Ireland, and it would be impossible for a Butler of Mountgarrett to act otherwise. (Hear and loud cheers.) It may be said that Mr. Finn is my brother-in-law—if Mr. Finn does not deserve to be supported let his claim, on that account, be snub; but, perhaps, it is the very reason why he is opposed; and I appeal to the county of Kilkenny whether it is a good reason for opposing him? (Cries of hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Let it be no advantage to him that he is my brother-in-law; let it be no disparagement to him because he is a coadjutor of mine. (Hear, hear, L.) From this I send defiance at George Bryan. (Cheers.) Never was there an example made more disgraceful than that which he is now attempting. (Hear, hear, L.) He has soon to be advertised as "a staunch reformer." I really thought when I first heard it, that he advertised himself as "a staunch reformer." (Loud laughter and cheers.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by expressing his hope that his friends in Limerick would think seriously upon this subject, and that the committee would be ready with themselves on Tuesday.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy next addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell said, he intended to go to the country that evening, and as he had promised to attend the meeting at St. Paul's church, next day, he should depart his worthy colleague, Mr. Rutheven to go there. Mr. Rutheven had kindly and cheerfully undertaken that duty. He would move that the meeting do adjourn to Tuesday.

Mr. Rutheven said that he would always wish to do whatever would be of service to the country, and with regard to the city of Dublin, whatever would embarrass the return of O'Connell he would not do. He never would gratify any selfish ambition at the sacrifice of the public good. He trusted he would be always found in union with the feelings of his constituents, and of his own character and honour.

Coyne and Foster said it was in vain to hope in the Duke of Wellington; if the people struck to him now they would be deceived. Yet capitulated, and what was his fate? The watchword of the anti-Tory party should be, no surrender. The learned gentleman paid an elegant compliment to Mr. Rutheven, and concluded by saying, that wherever he had a vote in Ireland it should be at the service of Mr. Rutheven.

Mr. Rutheven returned thanks.

Mr. M. Costello, on the subject of city elections, said, all the money in the treasury could not disturb the return of the present members.

Mr. Casseley, without having given the regular notice, moved that a letter be written by the secretary of the Association to Mr. Steele, inviting him to join the Association.

Mr. Pollock objected to the motion, on the ground that notice had not been given.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Casseley withdrew his motion, but gave notice for Tuesday.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Mullen left the chair, and Mr. P. Costello was called thereto.

The thanks of the meeting were voted unanimously to Dr. Mullen for his prompt and dignified conduct in the chair.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.—Bengal Chronicle.

They were yesterday received to the 11th of July. They contain an official notice of the new regulations by which British subjects can visit and reside in India. Any natural born subject of His Majesty may proceed by sea to any place possessing a custom house establishment within the Company's territories, as they were on the 1st of January, 1830, or in any part of the Carnatic ceded by the British, in Cochin, Singapore, and Malacca, to reside therein without any license, provided all natives shall, on arrival, make known their names, destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the Customs, and those legally authorized can enter these territories by land, or proceed to any place not named, without the license of the Board of Commissioners, the Court of Directors, the Governor General, or the Governor of one of the Presidencies. The Governor General is empowered, with the consent of the Directors, to declare any place within the territories open to all His Majesty's natural born subjects to proceed to, reside in, or pass through. The Governor General is directed to make such laws as may be deemed necessary to punish illicit entrance, &c., and to guard against any mischief from the removal of the restrictions on European intercourse, by making such laws and regulations as will protect the persons, religion, and opinions of the natives from insult. Any natural born subject may, for any term of years, if authorized to reside in the territories, possess lands in any part of that territory he is authorized to reside in. No native or natural born subject of His Majesty, residing within the territories, shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of these, be disqualified from holding any place of office or employ under the said Company.

DUBLIN.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN.

The Duke has begun his Irish reign in character by appointing Baron Leslie Foster, a Commoner, to hold the Great Seal. Some of the anti-Tory journalists express great indignation at this, as if it were a purpose insult to the Irish and bar. But the Irish bend and bar are daily provoked.

The dog will be patient that's struck with a bone, there are no many of the profession now left, not for bones, to resent any contumacious Highness, in the wantonness of his conduct, may think proper to inflict upon them. It is time for all things; and the time for fish to feel aggrieved, if it ever had reason to be aggrieved at the fortune of Leslie Foster's foot or five years ago, when the Duke of Anglin made him a Judge. That, indeed, stretch of the prerogative. If he does not make him a Lord Chancellor now; what next?

It is twenty to one that he will not confer high distinction upon so harmless a man—Leslie Foster is, of a truth, an upright, sincere individual, and takes more pains to fight than half of the brotherhood do, to lead world's way. If he seldom succeeds in his efforts, nature, which doled him for a soldier person, should be arraigned for it, and the Duke of Wellington, who knows as little of the qualifications of a good Judge as any of the Irish bench.

At the Duke had no intention to insult the bar by this recent nomination. If the truth be known, he has too sovereign a contempt for the whole class of them, to care about insulting them. His object is more practical, and he is no bad ruse to achieve it.

He wants to influence the Louth election, by giving to what channel the leaves and fishes may be directed to flow. One of the Foster's bright dog, though he has not been educated for the bar, is a candidate for that county, which was vacated formerly by Mr. Leslie Foster. This is a true version and plain English of Mr. Baron's intention, to which, some doubt, his Highness was advised by his Irish brain-carrier, Mr. Erick Shaw.

The popular spirit in Louth was lately in a dormant state, and there were divisions in the camp of the people. But this camp will completely unite, animate, and unite them. The Louth freemen are more easily insulted than the polished bers of the legal profession, and as a reasonable fashionable doctrine just now, the Duke may rattle himself on having effectually called it by the first overt act of his new government island, Leslie Foster is made a Commissioner, Sir, the Great Seal to his kingdom's rejection.

ACQUAINTANCE OF THE EAR.

It is extraordinary that an effort nature makes upon the loss of sight to restore the deficiency by sharpening the sense of hearing and touch; as in the case of Habert, the naturalist, who has made so many discoveries in the minute of insects; and also Mr. Goussend, an eminent botanist, who can tell the color species of any plant or flower by the touch. Dr. Rivin, informs us, in his Zoological, that the Justice Fielding walked for the first time into a room, when he once visited him, and after asking a few words, said "this room is twenty feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all which he guessed by the ear. Blind people possess a peculiar method of presenting the ear, and some cases acquire the power of moving it when interested. The incessant use they make gives them an indescribable quickness; they are of everything by sound; a soft sonorance with them is the symbol of beauty; and so a dissembler is a blind person of the accounts of which, that through the voice he fancies he can feel the soul. Sir John Fielding possessed every faculty of this sort; and he could recollect every thing that had been brought before him by the tone of his voice for more than forty years.

Music of Nature.

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SPRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE SUN) Sir Robert Peel has accepted office as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer...

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.) The Times informed us yesterday, that Mr. Emerson Tennent had forwarded for presentation to his Majesty, an Address, signed by 22,000 inhabitants...

(FROM THE TIMES.) The Scotch have the reputation of being a frugal people, but their judges are singularly deficient in the national habit of good thrift...

filling it. The quiet manager in Edinburgh, for whom £4,300 a year does not suffice, must indeed be pennis rimatorum. It is unpleasant to have to advert to such a case, but it is evident that a coming job has cast its shadow before it...

(FROM THE COURIER.) In the able pamphlet just published by Mr. Ridgway, entitled "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," the author points out, with great force, the successive steps by which Russia has prepared the downfall of Turkey...

The old notion, that the preservation of the balance of power was a justifiable cause of war, was, we thought, exploded amongst all reasonable men; and we had thought so because the great elements of national power are the increase of population and knowledge, not war or conquest...

inscribed on the maritime lists. The arrivals in the port of Genoa, in the year 1832, were 2,857, of which 2,283 were under the native flag, and out of these 427 from the Black Sea, 160 from Egypt and the Levant, 607 from the ports of the Atlantic, and 41 from America...

CHEAP ELECTIONS. "DOWN WITH THE TORIES." (FROM THE SPECTATOR.) The reformers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, are now called upon to muster; to clear the decks, and prepare for action with the common enemy—the Tories...

England returns 143 Representatives for 40 Counties, and 328 for 185 Cities and Boroughs. Wales returns 15 Representatives for 12 Counties, and 14 for its 14 districts of Boroughs...

1—Counties. 2—Cities and Boroughs, with population above 100,000, and constituencies exceeding 4,000 electors. 3—Cities and Boroughs, with population above 10,000, and constituencies exceeding 500 electors...

LEGAL EXPENSES.—On an average of expenditure in contested counties, cities, and boroughs, in this article of cost to candidates, at the last general election, no material saving can be effected by the reformers; but next week we will point out in detail some economical arrangements which the reformers can place within the power of candidates and electors.

CONVEYANCE OF VOTERS.—In some corrupt cities and boroughs, the bad habit is to employ, at heavy extra charges, carriages to bring up voters to the poll. At the last Parliamentary election, it is said, this item of charges cost the liberal candidate nearly £1,000.

There are Englishmen in every town and village who can afford a cold barrel of beef and mutton liquor. Treating ought to be erased from the election vocabulary: the electors ought to treat themselves. To be brief—the nation, in its peril, calls loudly on all the new constituencies to return their representatives, as far as practicable, free of expense...

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN.) The Duke has begun his Irish reign in earnest, by appointing Baron Leslie Foster, a Commissioner, to hold the Great Seal. Some of the London journalists express great indignation at this, as if it were a purpose insult to the Irish bench and bar...

FACULTIES OF THE EAR.—It is extraordinary what an effort nature makes upon the loss of sight to restore the deficiency by sharpening the sense of hearing and touch: as in the case of Huber, the great naturalist, who has made no many discoveries in the minute of insects; and also Mr. Goff, of Kendal, an eminent botanist, who can tell the name or species of any plant or flower by the touch...

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION. A meeting of this Association was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 21st inst. The Secretary having read last day's proceedings, Mr. O'Connell moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a list of names to be presented to the electors...