The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3039. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1834. Prie 6d.

ANTI-TORY AGGREGATE MEETING—OUTRAGEOUS DISTURBANCE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

[We gave an abridged report of the proceedings in our last—we now give a more detailed one from the Post.]

Scarcely anything that ever occurred in Dublin has given us more delight than the conduct of the Orange men this day at the Aggregate Meeting. Some outline of the meeting is given below. It will have the effect of rousing, nay exasperating the country from one end to the other.

This day at one o'clock the aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs, was held at the Royal Exchange. Long previous to the hour for which the meeting was convened the Great Hall was crowded to excess. On the platform we noticed Sir John Burke, Baronet, Sir George Cockburn, Bart; E S Ruthven, Esq. MP, Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq. MP, D Ronayne, Esq. MP, Henry Grattan, Esq. MP, George Evans, Esq. MP, Richard L Sheil, Esq. MP, C Wolsely, Esq. MP, Sir P Macdonnell, Knt, Messrs Leland Crosthwaite, Hudson, Porter, O'Shaughnessy, Pollock, Haughton, J S Molloy, Baldwin, John Power, M R Sausse, Bellew, R Dogherty (Mall), Nicholas Maher, Michael Walsh, Martin Stokes, Laurence Finn, Daniel M Kirkelly, Henry Grattan, Carrick, Corbally, Rev Mr Boyce, &c.

Before the commencement of the proceedings it became evident, from the appearance of several leading Conservatives upon the platform, and the arrangement of small parties of a ragged and contemptible corporation rabble, at intervals amongst the crowd below, that an attempt would be made to disturb the proceedings, and if possible to defeat the object of the meeting. These parties were so placed as to command a view of their leaders on the platform, who acted also in the capacity of *fuglemen*, and by their gestures regulated the movements of their followers. The entire of the party, if taken into numerical account, was but as one to thirty of the Reformers present and it will be seen by the circumstances which we detail below, that although the greatest excitement and indignation pervaded the meeting at the audacious and disgraceful conduct of this contemptible *clique*, that the greatest forbearance was exercised towards them.

The first unequivocal declaration of their intentions took place, upon the entrance of Mr. Sheil into the Exchange. Hisses and groans burst from the parties stationed at either side of the platform, which were quickly drowned in the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, cheering a Mr Chichester Bolton (brother-in-law, we believe, to Mr. Litton, K C) thus expressing his dislike to the popular member for Tipperary, accosted that gentleman in very warm terms, and applied to him certain epithets of any thing but a complimentary character. Mr. Bolton made a low bow, had a considered straining his lungs in a manner which certainly did credit to them. Mr. Sheil on passing the gentleman, smiled good-humouredly at him, and brought him to a sense of shame, for he immediately afterwards apologised to him, and assured him that he meant him no personal disrespect.

Mr. Fitzsimon, M.P., then came forward, but it was some minutes before he could obtain a hearing. He said that he was requested by the committee to propose that his honourable colleague, G. Evans, Esq., be called to the chair. (Tremendous groaning and cheers.)

The Rev. J. B. M'Crea here ascended the table amid the cheers of the Conservative party, and the groans and hisses of the meeting. He moved that Mr. John Judkin Butler should take the chair.—(Great confusion, and cries of "down, down—Mr. Evans is in the chair.")

Mr. Henry Grattan, as soon as the uproar had partially subsided, addressed the meeting. He was sure, he said, that they had but one common object, the preservation of order, and the attainment of a fair hearing for every one. If gentlemen opposed to the objects of the meeting wished to deliver their sentiments, he was sure that they would obtain a fair and honourable hearing. He appealed to both parties—to Tories and to Whigs—could that be had while the present clamour was carried on? He entreated of them not to make the meeting ridiculous in the eyes of the public.—He hoped that both parties would unite for the purpose of preserving order, otherwise it was impossible that any gentleman could be heard.—(Hear, hear, cheers, and groans.)

Mr. Reynolds—They will not hear you; go on with the proceedings, and carry the resolutions.

Mr. Evans here came forward, and, as well as we could hear him in the midst of the general cheering and hissing with which he was received, we understood him to say, that he felt highly honoured at being called upon to preside over so numerous and respectable a meeting of the citizens of Dublin. (Groans and cheers.) He would hear every gentleman who presented himself to the meeting with impartiality and patience, as the subject under discussion was one of great importance, not only to the city but the country at large, and he trusted that the meeting would support him in the discharge of the duties which he had undertaken. (Good and long-continued cheering, followed by groans from the Conservatives.)

A loud cry was here raised by the Orangemen for Mr. M'Crea, when a group of them was addressed by one of the committee, who requested to know whether they wished to address the chair, and promised they should be heard if fair discussion was their object. They replied they did not; and they were then desired to preserve order, and act like gentlemen, if they wished to be treated as such. This had a sedative effect on them for a time, and they at first joined in the efforts to silence their followers; but these would do nothing but shout and groan, and would not be silent. They fulfilled their vocation. When Mr. M'Crea found his efforts to prevent the taking of the chair ineffectual, he became as clamorous as his friends, and we heard the following dialogue held aside with him:—

"This conduct is disgraceful. Is it for the sake of disturbance merely that you come?"

Mr. M'Crea—"I come here as a citizen of Dublin."

"A most disorderly citizen you are. Where disorder is, there is your proper element." (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir John Burke rose to propose the first resolution. The worthy baronet was for some time inaudible, owing to the general confusion which prevailed. He said that under the present circumstances he would trouble the meeting with very few observations. The committee had kindly put into his hand a resolution which he had the honour to propose to the meeting. He had not been in the habit of putting himself forward in the discussion of political questions; but there were occasions (and the present was one of them) when every man was bound to take a part in public proceedings.—(No, no, groans, and great cheering.) He could only be said to indulge in speculative opinions before the formation of the ministry. The ministry, however, was now formed. It was formed of men who, from their past conduct, and principles, little could be hoped from for Ireland. (Hear, hear, cheers, and hisses.) Were they to look for justice from those men? Were they to look for reform in church and state? Were they to look for reform in the corporations? Were they to look for reform in the representation—a measure which he believed to be absolutely necessary for the well-being of the country? In short, could they expect from the men who were now at the head of his Majesty's government, anything like justice for Ireland? (Hear and cheers.) What did he call justice?—the abolition of tithes—reform in church and state—reform in the corporations—giving to Ireland an equal proportion of the benefits of the Reform Bill. These were the principles which every moderate man advocated, and which, without going into extremes, were legitimate objects for any man to put forward. There would be an appeal to the people at the ensuing elections—that would be the time for the people to act, and to show their feelings with respect to the recent changes. Their opponents would unite and use the most strenuous exertions to return men of their own principles. Why should not the people take a lesson from their opponents, and return men who would honestly and fairly represent them in parliament? Thank God! the Reform Bill placed the means in their power—they will be wanting to themselves if they do not use them. Sir John concluded by proposing the resolution.

Mr. Fletcher (a son of the late Judge Fletcher) seconded the resolution. He was interrupted for some seconds by the shouts and hisses of a knot of well-dressed blackguards who stood near him. We understood him to say, that when the interests and happiness of the country were at stake, he considered that indifference or neutrality upon his part would be a crime. (Continued uproar.) He would be unworthy of the country to which he belonged, or the name which he bore—(cheers)—if he did not come forward to protest in the strongest manner against what he considered the most unconstitutional measure which had ever taken place, and to which he defied any man to point him out a parallel in history. What! when the House of Commons was not sitting—when the advice of the House of Lords could not be had, to dismiss a ministry for carrying too far the measure of church reform, a measure which the entire country complained had not been carried far enough and to call to the administration a ministry pledged to the fullest extent against it, was going much farther than had ever been before attempted. They were then left for three weeks without any ministry whatever, under the absolute sway of a military Dictator, who combined in his own person the active functions of an administration. He was Secretary of State for the Home Department—Secretary for the Colonies—Chancellor of the Exchequer. (No, no, from Mr. M'Crea.) He was, at all events, gazetted, and he referred the Rev. gentleman to that authority for the fact; as for the other two offices he must have discharged the duties of them, for the secretaries who had previously occupied them delivered them up. The only wonder was, that he did not take possession of the great seal, and sit hearing causes in the Court of Chancery. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) At the end of the dictatorship, a triumvirate was established, and the supreme power became vested in the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir Robert Peel, and it was only last week that a regular administration was formed; and of whom was that administration composed? The worst enemies of the people.—(Hear, hear, and great cheering.) He would not indulge in personalities, it was bad taste to do so, but particularly when the parties were not present to answer for themselves. He would only call the attention of the meeting to one appointment under that administration, a man with whom they ought to be well acquainted—Henry Goulburn. (Tremendous hisses and cheers.) Goulburn, the determined enemy of the people—the foe to commercial interests—the destroyer of the liberty of the press. From that appointment they might judge what they had to expect. (Hear.)—The cabinet was essentially a military one. There was three or four general officers in it, who were at the head of six regiments. Did this augur well for the liberties of the people? Was it not a strong proof that the Tories were determined to carry it with a high hand over them. Mr. Fletcher concluded by seconding the resolution.

The Rev. J. B. M'Crea, here leapt upon the table, holding a paper in his hand, and was received with tremendous groans and hisses by the meeting, and with cheers by his own party. He attempted several times to address the chair, but would not be heard.

Mr. Sheil implored of the meeting to hear the reverend gentleman. In justice they were bound to hear him. He entreated of the party to which he belonged to set the good example. If any gentleman thought proper to express dissatisfaction at his opinions, he had as much right to do so on the one hand as he had to signify his disapproval of them on the other. He would ask them were they afraid of Mr. M'Crea? (Loud cries of no, no.) Why not, then, hear him. Let them hear Mr. M'Crea first, and Mr. Sheil afterwards.—(Hear, hear, laughter, and cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. M'Crea then addressed the meeting, but was for some time inaudible. He said that he concurred in many of the sentiments expressed by the two speakers through whom the motion had gone forward to the meeting (Groans, and cries of "go to your pulpit, Johnny." "Is that your text.") He agreed with both of them, that if ever there was an occasion when every man in society, be his profession or station what it may, was called upon to advocate and support the principles he has cherished, it was the present.—He argued with them also in their feelings of reluctance at coming forward, under a consciousness of inability to do justice to their cause, and he the more regretted that they who should be exemplars of loyalty and obedience, and of recognition to the royal prerogative, should have afforded this precedent for an invasion of the privileges of the throne. While he agreed with these gentlemen in their reluctance to present themselves before an aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, he could not but express his surprise at the inconsistency of their conduct and sentiments. (Here the most indescribable scene of confusion followed.)—Mr. M'Crea continued to address the meeting in dumb show, while his adherents cheered, groaned and hissed alternately as several gentlemen endeavoured to obtain a hearing for him.

A gentleman—"Why persist in this useless attempt?" Your own followers are determined to prevent you from being heard. They will exasperate the people, and we cannot answer for the consequences."

Colonel Hodges—As a minister of the gospel, will you persist in a course which may lead to bloodshed.

Mr. Henry Grattan Curran—There is not a man amongst us that will not patiently hear you. But your own party will not listen to you?

Mr. M'Crea bowing, and folding his arms meekly across his breast, 'I am the best judge of that.'

Mr. Curran—This is murderous—blood will certainly be shed.

Mr. M'Crea—Then I shall conclude by at once submitting to the meeting an amendment upon the resolution. The Rev. gentleman read the following:—That this meeting concurs with the majority of the empire in its opinion of the late incapable ministry, and feels most grateful to his Majesty for the salutary exercise of his prerogative in their dismissal from his councils, and that it is highly inconvenient, under existing circumstances to discuss the merits of the administration to which has been committed the government of the country.—(A tremendous shout of execration burst from the meeting when Mr. M'Crea concluded.)

The situation of the Orange party stationed at the right of the chair now became extremely critical. The people having at length marked the ruffians who had disturbed the proceedings, the consequences might have been very serious, had not Mr. O'Connell very opportunely entered the meeting. The hon. and learned member made his way through the dense throng to the platform, amid enthusiastic cheering, mingled with partial hisses from the Orangeists. In the meantime Mr. M'Crea, with arms uplifted, obstinately persevered in his attempt to resume his oration, although he had previously intimated that he had brought it to a conclusion, and his indignation appeared to be unbounded when he ascertained that the regular business of the meeting had been in progress in total disregard of his unseemly interruptions.

Whilst Mr. M'Crea, at the extreme end of the platform, was playing his antics, the resolutions and addresses were proposed and seconded, put by the chairman, and carried by an immense majority. Owing to the noise made by the rev. orator and his adherents, and the intrusion of a number of persons on the tables, set apart for the reporters, we are unable to supply a full report of the speeches delivered.

Mr. Crosthwaite was one of those who attempted to obtain a hearing, having a resolution to propose. We could only catch a few words. He remarked, first, on the constitution of the cabinet—all anti-Reformers—all Tories. Not only was it diametrically opposite in its constitution to the past, but it included individuals most remarkable for the injuries they inflicted upon Ireland. Mr. Goulburn was the Home Secretary—practically the Chief Governor of Ireland. This was the statesman who was so famous for his project of multiplying the taxes of Ireland, and lessening the taxes of England—the statesman who proposed a law which would have had the effect of extinguishing the Irish press. Mr. Herries held another prominent station, and Mr. Herries was the functionary who did so much to earn the gratitude of the citizens of Dublin, relative to the Custom-house docks, and other objects of importance to its commerce. Mr. Crosthwaite here proceeded to describe the efforts made by the merchants of Dublin to obtain justice relative to the docks. He exhibited a memorial, signed by the great majority of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of Dublin. He stated the proceedings of a deputation who went to London to communicate with the treasury on the subject. This deputation was detained by one evasion or another for one month in London, and at length received the following letter, which stated as fact that which was absolutely unfounded. Mr. Crosthwaite then read the following document. The words marked in Italics were, he said, those which contained an allegation that was subsequently ascertained to have been untrue, and he hoped that some of the Irish members by whom he was surrounded would take the earliest opportunity of bringing it under the notice of parliament:—

Letter from J. C. Herries to the Deputies from the Merchants of Dublin:—

"Treasury Chambers, 13th March, 1827.

"Gentlemen—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday's date, and I beg leave in reply to inform you that the measures recently directed to be adopted by the Lords of the Treasury, on the subject of the Dublin Docks, have reference to the original recommendation of the Commissioners of inquiry, and the decision of the Treasury thereupon, which appear by the last communication from the Commissioners of Inquiry, not to have been carried into effect in full conformity with the intention of their lordships.

"I am to add, that the commissioners who have lately inquired into this subject, by the express desire of the Treasury, *have confined their observations to the transactions which have already taken place, and have not submitted any propositions with respect to the future management of the docks and warehouses in Dublin.*

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. C. HERRIES.

Of what Mr. Crosthwaite added, it was wholly impossible to catch another syllable.

The resolutions and address having been adopted,

Mr. O'Connell, who upon his entrance endeavoured to obtain a hearing for Mr. M'Crea, still observing that persevering preacher upon his legs, approached the end of the platform, and besought the people to grant him another hearing. "Boys" (said the honourable gentleman, in his own persuasive manner), "I know that you would take a drink of ditchwater for the good of your country—will you not then listen to the speech of Johnny M'Crea." (Shouts of laughter, and loud cheering.)

All was in vain. The people had been thoroughly dosed already, and no human influence could prevail upon them to listen to another sentence. Still Johnny remained in his oratorical position, "suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action," without reflecting that he was "wasting his sweetness on the desert air."

The business of the day was now brought to a close.

Mr. Staunton moved that the chair be vacated, and that General Sir George Cockburn be called thereto. He then moved the warm and hearty thanks of the meeting to Mr. Evans.

This was passed with an enthusiastic cheer from the gentlemen on the platform, and the meeting was declared to be dissolved.

After a lapse of a few minutes it was ascertained that the gang of disturbers had the intention of seizing the platform, and holding a mock meeting of their own. The signal was given to the people to prevent this by taking the structure to pieces—a business which was executed in less than one minute, and the Exchange was immediately afterwards cleared.

Thus ended the proceedings of this memorable day. We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing to what side they have done most mischief, and whether they have given the greatest triumph to the vile horde of factionists or the people.

ARREST OF A RIOTER—SCENE IN THE HEAD POLICE OFFICE.

Towards the close of the disorderly meeting on Thursday a man in the crowd was surrounded by a number of individuals, and were beating him, when Mr. Hartley, of the Horse-police, arrested one of them named Walsh, and brought him before the magistrates. Informations were then taken against Walsh.

While the magistrates were receiving bail for Walsh, Mr Marcus Costello came into the board-room, and said that he understood a person had been arrested by the horse-police who was charged with having a dagger in his possession.

Mr. Hartley said a person who stated he was a servant had been arrested under such a charge, but, upon the police searching him to discover what had been called a dagger, it was found to be a roll of paper, and the man had been discharged.

Some persons of Mr. Johnny M'Crea's party here applied an offensive expression to Mr. Costello.

Mr. Costello said if such an expression were used outside the board-room he would describe it not in terms which he would use there. One term, which he would be disposed to use would not consist of more than three letters. He observed that at the meeting just held he had observed persons who were well-dressed behaving in the most disgraceful manner.

Mr. M'Crea declared that he was disposed to charge Mr. Costello with an assault for his conduct at the meeting.

Mr. Costello said his conduct at all public meetings was well-known, and he was proud to say it was quite in contrast with that exhibited by Mr. M'Crea.

Mr. Graves said that the roll of paper which had been mistaken for a dagger purported to be an address to the King. (Laughter.)

Alderman Darley—Yes, and no names to it.—(Laughter.)

Mr. J. Judkin Butler said that it would be curious were they to charge him or his party with disorderly conduct when they went to the meeting to support the King.

Alderman Darley observed that they did not wish to hear any discussion there. If the parties had any charge to bring forward against each other the magistrates would hear them, but they did not wish to listen to speeches on either side.

The different parties then retired from the board-room.

ELECTIONEERING MANŒUVRE.—On the eve of a dissolution of Parliament the following electioneering manœuvre will be read with some interest:—Some years ago the late Mr. Dempster being in danger of losing his election for the borough of Bath, owing to an address of a rival candidate in gaining over the chief magistrate to his interests, a friend of Mr. Dempster's had resource to the following curious stratagem to secure his election:—Knowing that Dr. Carmichael Smyth, who was physician to Mr. Dempster, was a near relation to the provost, he went to him, and inquired very seriously whether Mr. Dempster's health was such as to bear his residence in Bengal, at the same time telling him privately that it depended upon the opinion of the doctor whether Mr. Dempster would be appointed Governor-General. This plan succeeded. Dr. Smyth told the gentleman with great seriousness that Mr. Dempster's constitution would very well suit the climate, and they parted. Immediately after this the doctor wrote to his relation the provost, informing him of the circumstance, and that he must by all means support Mr Dempster's interest if he expected the promotion of his sons in India. The magistrate accordingly behaved with the greatest complaisance to Mr. Dempster, and gave him every support. His election followed of course. When the trick, however, became known, the doctor was generally laughed at for his credulity and the provost for his venality.

The great bell at St. Paul's, which tolls on the death of any branch of the Royal Family, has not been for many years tolled with machinery like other great bells, in consequence of its immense weight and the vibration endangering the belfry. It is now tolled by being struck on the outside by manual force; consequently, the sound is by no means so loud as it would otherwise be, if tolled in the usual manner.

Morgan O'Connell, Esq. is proceeding on his canvass in Kerry with the greatest success. His return is certain.

RE OPENING OF THE TITHE CAMPAIGN IN CORK.

We have received a communication from the parish of Bartlemy, in the Union of Rathcormick, which states that at a very early hour on Monday morning, a considerable force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, under the direction and authority of a reverend magistrate, appeared in that vicinity for the purpose of seizing some cattle and other stock for the payment of tithe arrears. In the course of yesterday it had been stated in this city, that three lives were lost in offering resistance to the removal of the stock; no such thing had occurred, according to the account we received, but the writer says, "how long will the peace of the country, and the lives of the peasantry be subject to these experiments by forcing from the tillers of the soil, that portion of the produce of their labour and industry, which goes to enrich those from whom they have derived no benefit."

After the preceding had been in type, another statement of the affair reached us, from which we regret to find that the campaign has not occurred without loss of blood, but not of life. It appears that the quarter selected for the seizure is in the parish of Gortroe—that four cows belonging to a farmer named Higgins were taken under distraint for tithes—that a party proceeded from thence to the farm of one Magrath, where, opposition having been shewn by a man in care of the farm, he received a dangerous wound from a bayonet under the arm-pit, which was followed by a man's hand being cut severely, and a woman receiving a cut in the forehead.

The crusaders then proceeded to the dwelling of Magrath, above referred to, when his daughters endeavoured to oppose their entrance, and in the scuffle one received a bayonet wound in the thigh, and another a severe stroke from the butt of a musket. Finding the gate had been locked, the party were about to retire, when a Rev. magistrate with a large stone smashed the lock, and having entered the premises, a seizure was made, and the cattle driven to Rathcormick.

The magistrates present were—Captain Bagley, the Rev. Joshua and William Ryder, with Captain Coster, and his son; General Barry did not join them until some time after the business had terminated. Most fortunately during the last affair at Magrath's, one of the Catholic clergymen, the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, of Rathcormick, going to attend a sick person in that district, had to pass the gate, when he addressed the magistrates, assured them that, if they deemed themselves legally acting, he would use his influence to have all resistance immediately withdrawn, and by his exhortations to the people he so prevailed on them to restrain their passions, at a moment it appeared to be on the verge of breaking out into acts of violence, that must have caused dreadful loss of life on their part.

Such is the abstract of the second communication which has reached us of the crusade, may it be the last which we shall have the painful task of recording.—*Cork Chronicle of Wednesday.*

AN EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS.

We have received the following unvarnished statement from a respected friend. Of Mrs. Dea Keatinge's benevolence as the widow of her lamented husband, Major Keatinge, the poor in the neighbourhood of Castlecomer have had many practical, and unostentatious proofs—in the language of inspiration may she justly say, "the blessing of him that was ready to perish, came upon me: and I comforted the heart of the widow." The *doings* at Castlecomer against the *interests* of some of the principal tenants shall, when ripe for publication, be duly attended to. We shall, as in duty bound, endeavour to

"Vindicate the religion of a mother's grave,"

by contrasting the *noble acts* the late Countess Dowager of Ormonde, with the *ignoble acts* of those who are now piously endeavouring to break leases granted by that distinguished and estimable lady:—On last Thursday, Mrs. Keatinge, of Tenny-park made her annual visit to Clough, in this County, to distribute charity amongst the poor of that and other Townlands, of which she is landlady. Blankets, coats, cloaks, and other articles of dress, ready made, were divided by her own hands amongst the most needy of the crowd of supplicants. She also gave money in sums from … to twenty shillings to many, for whom she had not clothing. How different from the conduct of this good lady is that of another landlord, whose estate is not far distant from the village of Clough. His name is spared, for the present, by not giving it to the public. Instead of sharing a portion of his rents with the poor residents on the lands out of which they accrue to him, this cruel landlord is, and has been, for some years past, banishing them from the cabins, wherein they were born, and their forefathers dwelt—to increase the number of strolling beggars, or perish on some foreign shore, should any of them be able to defray the expense of transporting themselves. He has also undertaken to make his tenants pay tithes.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Madrid of Dec. 2:—

"A mysterious affair of love, scandal, and assassination, excites much interest here. One day last week a young officer was seen crossing a street between the Marchioness de Villa …'s house and that of his uncle the Duke de San Lorenzo; he was wounded and his blood streaming. For three days together he lay in the most dangerous state. In vain did the powerful relations urge him to name his assassin. He declared that he had pledged his word and honour never to disclose it, and no entreaties could prevail upon him to reveal it. He has now recovered. Conjecture has been on the stretch. The husband had been first suspected, but he was at that time sitting in the Cortes. M. V., formerly the lady's lover, and Count de Torreno, the husband's cousin, and reputed the lady's present …, have been in turn suspected, till the young man has been at length accused of having himself inflicted his wounds. General Alava, M. di Borgo, the Sardinian Minister, and other friends, have accompanied the Marchioness herself to the young man's bedside, and implored him to divulge his secret for the sake of her character, but nothing has been elicited from him, and comments continue abundant."

(Hear, hear.) Attempts may be made to corrup the electors; but it is Mr. Bridgeman's determination not to obtain the election at the expense o n single bribe, and perjury which is the consequenc of taking a bribe. The constituency have it perfectly in their power to return an honest man, and I think I can from this place hurl defiance at the Conservative, who would by corruption seek to o pose him. I hope that Mr. Bridgeman will be the next representative for Ennis. He would be as decided an anti-Tory and reformer as any in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As to the county of Limerick, my opinion still remains the same, that the only way of maintaining the principle upon which we have bound ourselves is by supporting the present members. I have received from Colonel Fitzgibbon the most unqualified declaration of anti-Toryism. (Hear.) As for Colonel O'Grady, his family connexions are sufficient to show his anti-Toryism. (Hear, hear, and continued cheers.) However, as some of the Liberal Club are for having another candidate set up, and as documents are not before us, upon which they can argue sufficiently, the committee has postponed coming to any resolution. As I am not expressing the opinion of the committee upon the subject—they being perfectly in suspense—I only speak my individual opinion, which continues unshaken in support of the two present members.—(Hear, hear, hear.) More facts, however, may be laid before the committee. The Association will adjourn until Saturday—the aggregate meeting being to be held on Thursday—and we will be ready to report on that day peremptorily. (Hear, hear.) Let me now state, as to the county of Roscommon:—Mr. French, my son-in-law, who has just been admitted a member, states that he has learned that Mr. Barton, of the firm of French, Sneyd, and Barton, is canvassing against the present members. (Hear, hear.) I have great pleasure in saying that the present members are secure. (Hear, hear.) A great majority of the electors are their supporters, and the Tories have not the least chance of success. (Cheers.) We cannot anticipate defeat there; and it gives me the most unequivocal pleasure that both the excellent representatives for Roscommon, the O'Connor Don and Fitzstephen French, are certain of being returned.—(Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell moved that the committee should have leave to sit again on Saturday.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said, that although he had not been able to shake Mr. O'Connell's opinion with respect to Limerick, he had at least succeeded in making the committee hesitate before they came to any conclusion upon the subject. He had made some progress towards arresting the influence which the opinion of the committee, backed as it was by that of Mr. O'Connell, would have upon the electors of Limerick. It would cease to be a matter of wonder that he did so, when he stated the grounds upon which——

Mr. O'Connell rose to order. He asked Mr. O'Shaughnessy was this meeting him in the spirit in which he had proposed the adjournment of the committee until Saturday. He assured him that he did so, not because of the weight of the arguments used by him in the committee, but from personal respect to himself. It was inconvenient and irregular to discuss, at the present moment, a question for the consideration of which the committee had adjourned. He distinctly sparked his own private opinion from that of the committee. The latter was not yet pronounced.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said, that if Mr O'Connell had withheld his opinion, he should not have said a word upon the subject; but he thought it right to correct him in a statement which he had made upon a former occasion. Mr. O'Connell said that Colonel O'Grady's not having voted upon any of the debates upon the tithe questions last session was occasioned by illness. Now, the fact was not so. Colonel O'Grady was to be found voting against repeal on Wednesday, the 30th of April, and on Friday, the 2d of May, he was absent on the division which took place upon Mr. Littleton's tithe bill. On referring to the previous session, he found that out of 132 divisions, Colonel O'Grady was only in six of them; and that in three of them he was in minority on the Coercion Bill.—He did not vote at all upon the tithe question that session.

Mr. O'Connell said, with respect to the divisions referred to it was carried, and if he were present he would have voted in its favour. The only difference it could have made was this that another would have voted in the same way with us. But I did not come here to discuss the number of divisions in which Colonel O'Grady took a part, but the principle upon which this Association is acting; and all I claim is the benefit of that principle for him. What is that principle, but to prevent the Duke of Wellington establishing himself in power. The question arises in England between oligarchy and the democratic principle—it is political justice to be worked out by democracy, or the plunder of the people accomplished by the oligarchy. That oligarchy involved England in £800,000,000 of debt, and squandered the blood of 500,000 000. In Ireland the principle involved is good government or bad government. Good government—that is the fair and impartial administration of justice; and bad government—the dominion of the fell orange faction. (Hear, and cheers.) In Ireland, we have at stake, first, the administration of justice. (Hear, hear.)—If the Tories are nine months in office, does not Mr. O'Shaughnessy know that of the present judges, almost every one of them would retire if there was an increase made to the retiring salary. And, certainly, it is my opinion that they ought to be increased; now they remain until their faculties are effete, from the enormous difference to their present salaries and the half pay allowed them on retiring. I am, certainly, for an increase of their retiring salaries. The Tories will be able to effect that increase, and the consequence will be the appointment, by them, of eight or ten judges. Are we not perfectly certain that they will fill the benches with men of strong minds, and strong health, and of the worst politics—(hear, hear, and cheers)—Tory partisans who have climbed up to station by the display of bigotry.—Will it not be a frightful thing to see such men crowding the bench for twenty years, and administering what should be miscalled "justice."—(Hear, hear.) Look to the advertisements of themselves now—I can call them nothing but advertisements of themselves, rather than to obtain seats in parliament. (Hear.) Look to the conduct of Sergeant Spankie—nothing can be more atrocious, nothing worse than his four or five pages of an address. It is most disgraceful. Finding that the late government would bid nothing for him, and they certainly estimated him at his proper value, he has now advertised himself in a manifesto of corruption. In Ireland his example has been followed, and men will be made the depositories of property and the arbiters of the lives of the unfortunate peasantry, who would now inflame the worst passions of bigotry—the men who now advertise themselves would be the new judges, should the Tories continue in power. (Hear, hear.) I should wish that all opinion were forborne upon the subject of Limerick, as it remains open until further documents be laid before the committee. (Hear, hear.) I have but stood up for the principle of this Association—to resist that party which, in England, would enforce slavery and perdition, and in Ireland shed blood and oppress the poor under a misnamed administration of justice. (Hear, hear.) I wish that we should lay aside all our religious and political differences of every kind to keep out the Tories. (Hear, hear.) To do that I wish to collect our forces of every description. If Wellington had had the absurdity at Waterloo to say to his soldiers, let every man cease to use his bayonet—let no man draw a trigger against the French, but him who is a believer in the Thirty-nine Articles—if he had done that would he not have been exclaimed against for his absurdity. That which would have been insane for him to do, let us not be guilty of. Let us not say that to keep out the Tories we will let no man fight with us, but one who conforms to our Thirty-nine articles—the Repeal of the Union—let us desire no man to lay down his bayonet, and knock the flint out of his piece, but who agrees in our thirty-nine articles.—(Cheers and laughter.) Standing together, let us put shoulder to shoulder, one and all, combining against the Tories, and we will gain a moral Waterloo. (Cheers.) The victorious Wellington was defeated in this room before. By the principles which emanate from this room he will be again conquered. (Hear and cheers.) Mr O'Connell concluded by observing that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been listened to with great respect, and must agree with him that it would be wrong to enter into details until every matter had first been fully discussed. (Hear.)

THE COUNTY MAYO.

Mr O'Connell had, he said, next to mention the county Mayo. The liberals there had a decided majority, and there could be no doubt but that Sir William Brabazon would be returned. (Cheers.) If there would be any doubt or difficulty, it would be as to who should be the second candidate there. (Hear.) Certainly two anti Tories should, as they could be returned. Mr. Blake, of Ballinafad, had been mentioned. He was a timid man, (and nothing disrespectful was intended in so saying), but he was unwilling to embark upon the ocean of politics. If that gentleman could be prevailed upon, the popular cause would be benefitted. (Hear.) He (Mr O'Connell) hoped, by the next day of meeting, to be able to address the Association more at large upon this subject. (Hear.) He believed he now came to the notices, and if no gentleman had a priority in bringing forward a motion, he would proceed with his respecting the anti-Tory rent.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy explained

Mr. Casserley rose to move, pursuant to a notice which he gave on the last day of meeting, that the secretary be directed to write to Mr Steele, requiring the aid of his services at the present crisis. He had never performed any duty with more pleasure than this. The universal esteem and respect in which Mr. Steele was held, and the confidence reposed in him by the people of Ireland, rendered it a peculiarly delightful task to him

Mr. O'Connell said, that no man more heartily concurred in the observations which had fallen from Mr. Casserley than he did; but as there was a committee sitting, upon whom involved the duty of inviting members of parliament, and other gentlemen, to join the Association, he suggested that it would be better for Mr. Casserley at once to move that it be referred to the committee.

Mr. Casserley acquiesced in the propriety of Mr O'Connell's suggestion, and the matter was at once referred.

ANTI-TORY RENT.

Mr. O'Connell—I now rise to bring forward a motion of which I have given notice, and which I regard as one of very considerable importance. (Hear.) The shape in which the subject should be adopted I would refer to the committee to report upon to another meeting—it is as to the formation of "an anti-Tory Rent," to resist the dominion of Toryism. (Hear, and cheers.) I need not remind gentlemen here of the extraordinary success a measure of this description had before. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) When I suggested it to the Catholic Association, and gave notice of a motion for the purpose, there happened to be ten members which were then necessary to constitute a house. My motion was carried, and the report was to be made in the ensuing week. The ensuing week arrived and not being able to get ten members, the Association adjourned; for at three o'clock if there were not ten members present, there was an adjournment. Another week arrived, and there were not ten members in attendance. A third week elapsed; and although I solicited numbers of individuals, only eight had arrived at three o'clock. Fortunately, all clergymen were, by a standing rule of the Association, members, and I found two young priests from Maynooth below; I got them to come up stairs We had then ten members. I read the report for instituting the Catholic rent—it was adopted; and from that day the Association multiplied in numbers, and increased in means, so that there was a sum exceeding more than 11 or £15,000 in the bank, after paying £5,000 to one election, £6,000 to another, and to another £13,000. It had to indemnify tenants, who had been ill treated by their landlords for voting honestly and independently. (Hear, hear.)—Scarcely ten individuals could be got together when the rent was first introduced; and before eighteen months had passed away there was not a room large enough for all the members of the Association (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) What was done once can be done again.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Men of liberal principles, who do not seek their individual advantages—who seek not office nor power for themselves, but wish solely to do their duty to the people honestly, and independently, and disinterestedly, ought not to be expected to sacrifice their personal fortunes to obtain the opportunity of benefitting others. They are obliged to expend their time, and waste their health in the horrid atmosphere of the House of Commons, and certainly should not be taxed for this beyond the rest of the community. (Hear, and cheers.) The contributions made to the rent instituted by the Catholic Association were individually small; but the revenue produced from them great. The revenues of the nation are individually small, but, accumulated, amount to 50 or £100,000,000. Should we succeed in organizing the collection of an anti Tory rent, we will be able to establish a fund sufficient to meet the Tories, and to conquer them. (Hear.) There can be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of doing this, by all those who are anxious to forward ameliorations in all our institutions, and work out the principles contained in the Reform Bill. (Hear, hear, hear.) What do we find the Tories now doing in England? They are mustering in every place where they possibly can corrupt the electors. In all the small constituencies they are now distributing bribes—in all places having small constituencies they have opened public houses—there is no species of vice, of immorality, of profligacy, and drunkenness, which they are not openly encouraging. (Hear, hear, hear.) They are encouraging bribery, which leads to perjury; for those who would take the bribe would necessarily take, if proffered to them, the bribery oath, and conceal one crime by the perpetration of another. The man depraved enough to be guilty of the one crime would also be guilty of both. (Hear, hear.) These are the crimes and the arts now used by the Tories in England, and the commission of these forms the hopes of the party, which declares itself a party for the protection of religion.—(Hear.) These are the doings of the religious party, who declare they will not let the church of God be put down!—who avow they will not permit the "word of God" to be proclaimed down!—and who, with such holy objects employ bribery, corruption, and perjury?—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) I wish the Tories joy of their place—it is one condemnable to all their practices, and suitable to their principles. (Hear, hear.) The practices of that party, for they cannot be said to have really principles, are these—that no improvements or amendments are required—that everything is good as it stands—and so it was, *for them*, as long as they had the sharing of the public plunder amongst themselves. (Hear, hear, hear.) Doctor Boyton, indeed, candidly admitted this at the Conservative Society, when he made a speech to four or five persons and a half, in Tim's back parlour, for publication in the *Evening Mail*. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The established church, said Dr Boyton, is the milch cow for Protestant families Do the Protestant nobility and gentry, said he, recollect that the establishment is a sure provision for their younger sons, as well as a certain fortune for their daughters—that it is as secure for settlement in this way as land that they would purchase or inherit—that it was not from any regard for the religion itself, nor for any sacred principles they should rally to save that establishment, but because it was a mode of providing for younger children, they should stand up in support of it. (Hear, hear, hear.)—That is the true principle of Toryism. It was that very principle which made them increase the army. Why?—Because cousins and nephews could be made Colonels; not for their campaigns in the Peninsula, but at the horse guards; not for the wounds they had received but the divisions they had shared in; not for their battles by day but their votes by night. It was the same principle that made them increase the navy, (although that lately has been out of fashion); and, let me here remark, that one great fault found with the Whigs has been, that they put the sons of Tories into office instead of rewarding the brave men who stood by the country in the day of battle. What has Toryism done for Ireland? Why, in its establishment, we find more clergymen than communicants, as in many parishes there is a parson where there is no other Protestant. (Hear.) In England, Toryism has so managed its army and navy, that there are five generals for every regiment, and three admirals for every ship, both in ordinary and laid up. See what a provision for sons and cousins the army has been. No man is less inclined than I am to be stingy to those who have stood in "the field of fight," and who have won the laurels of victory in struggling to protect their country; but I say that it is a most abominable thing to neglect those who have borne the brunt of the battle, and give to those who have been feather-bed warriors, the rewards, and the great honors, as they are called, of military service. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I cannot help observing that in the entire career of the Duke of Wellington, I have looked in vain for a single instance of his promoting an officer because he deserved it. Let them shew me an instance in which he sought out modest merit, or where, from his hands, gallant conduct obtained its reward, except as far as respected the *clique* which surrounded himself, or that portion of the army which set him up as an object of adoration. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Beyond these genuine merit never was rewarded, and he never was accused of seeking for it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) His conduct, in this respect, was worthy of the Tory party to which he belongs, and it is to oppose that party we are now combining. Let me remind the people of England that it was that party entailed upon the nation a debt of eight hundred millions, bringing with it its millions of interest, besides the floating debt; and that these Tories are now rallying round the throne, that their object is to oppress the people, and that our duty is to use every legitimate and constitutional course to drive them from power. (Hear.) Thank heaven! they have been defeated in their attempt to form a mixed cabinet. Lord Stanley has rejected their offers with contempt. (Hear.) The Duke of Richmond has refused to have any thing to do with them—(hear)—and Sir James Graham has shown himself equally ready with others to decline a connexion with them. (Hear, hear, hear.) What, then, are they obliged to do? To collect together the refuse and the leavings of the old and condemned Tory faction—(Hear, hear.) One of the papers has laboured to show there is too much wealth in their party, and that there are too many looking for office. To be sure there are too many looking for office, but there are none fit for office. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) What do we find? Goulburn one of the cabinet ministers! (Laughter) Heaven help us, when Goulburn is a cabinet minister!—(Laughter.) We find, too, that the Marquis of Chandos is a cabinet minister. He is certainly a nobleman of very high family—he unites in his person the blood of the Nugents and the Buckinghams—Lord Chandos is certainly high in nobility; but—he is very indifferent in point of talent. He is also a cabinet minister; and if they were to ransack the world, they could not find such an addition to their cabinet as Sir Edward Knatchbull, an old Tory from Kent. But will the people of Ireland understand these appointments? Will the liberal Protestants who stood by us in our struggle?—Will the Catholic people of Ireland recollect that the Marquis of Chandos and Sir Edward Knatchbull, who are now made ministers of state, are men of the most bitter bad politics; that they are the rankest anti-Popery men; that they are irremediable and incurable in their bigotted attachment to the Establishment; that they are Thirty-nine Article men; that they are for nothing beyond or short of it; that they are for neither more nor less than the Thirty-nine Articles; that they would exclude from power all who have the presumption to differ from these opinions, or to go beyond them; and that they are the prototypes of all that is doggedly bigotted in any portion of the English nobility and gentry?—and with it, be recollected, that it is on this very account that these two are selected for office. (Hear, hear.) There is a symptom of the present administration, and there too is a warning to us to forget all our minor differences, as I am determined to do, in order that I may command all to my aid who will oppose the bringing of such men into power and authority.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) Why has Sir Edward Knatchbull been made a minister? I have on a former occasion said, that the King might take *Paddy Kelly* from the Exchange, and make him a Prime Minister. (Laughter.) Why, I am satisfied *Paddy Kelly* would make a better minister—he has more honesty, and, when whiskey does not drown the brains in his skull, much more talent, far more humour, and is infinitely better fitted for the situation, by natural qualifications, than Sir Edward Knatchbull. (Hear, cheers, and laughter.) But his appointment is a symptom of the disposition of the cabinet, and it comes to show us that the Tories are determined upon fighting a desperate battle. (Hear.) It is a proof of desperation the very forming of such a cabinet—it has astonished me that the Tories let it appear in the newspapers; for there it is destitute of the respect of every man of sound judgment in England, Ireland, and Scotland. There they are isolated from the respect of England, Ireland, and Scotland. (Hear, hear.) But who is to be our Lord Chancellor here? I suppose Mr. Befroy, who distinguished himself so much in the House of Commons and produced such an impression there by his talents? (Laughter.) And then there is our Recorder, I do not know what office he will get. We know however, enough of the disposition that will be exhibited from the formation of the cabinet. Sir Edward Knatchbull shews what it is as concerns England; and as to Scotland, I do not think there is a Scotchman in the cabinet. (Hear.) [A gentleman observed "Sir George Murray was a member."] Yes, Sir George Murray is a Scotchman—he is a very gallant and distinguished gentleman, although he told the Dissenters one thing at the meeting, and another when he was safe in Parliament. (Hear and laughter.) It is a very insecure symptom in the cabinet when there is only one Scotchman in it (Laughter) Hats never had a more certain prescience of a falling house than Scotchmen seem to have of the premature falling off a newly formed cabinet. (Laughter.) I respect the talents displayed by the Scottish people; but, above all, I respect them for their nationality, for their attention to the interests of their country; and nothing more delights me than to see how Scotchmen stand shoulder to shoulder, ready to relieve each other's distresses, aye, and to share their prosperity too. I wish that Irishmen would follow their example, if they did so, there would be few differences between you and me, and my friend Mr Nugent. (Hear, and cheers.)—I come back to observe upon that desperate administration which has been now formed; you perceive the desperate situation in which it stands, and you know why it is that hopeless, helpless, drivelling administration has been put together. (Hear, hear.) It only subsists, it only depends upon the hope of being, by its efforts, able to annihilate religious liberty in the British dominions, of restoring the rotten boroughs, and perpetuating the power of the oligarchy. Standing upon these views, we are able to perceive the danger that exists, and knowing this, let all our little quarrels with each other be forgotten, while at least the storm is pending over our heads Whoever heard sailors quarrelling about the colour of each other's jackets whilst the tempest was raging, the masts were tottering, and the sails in tatters? The tempest has already set in, the vessel is in peril, and our business is to forget our dissensions, to combine together hand and heart, and purse—every man to put forth his utmost strength, and to make up such an irresistible force, as will put aside the possibility of this miserable administration venturing to continue at the head of affairs. (Hear, hear, hear.) I am therefore for taking up this resource. It may be said that the Conservatives in this will follow our example. The Conservatives will do it without our example. With us it will succeed; it has failed with the Conservatives. There may be a few dupes amongst them who will subscribe largely, as Lord Winchilsea did when he came over here. The Irish Conservatives took his Lordship's money and put it into their pockets, and except that mad Lord Roden, nobody else, I believe, gave a subscription. The principle of Conservatism is not to subscribe—it is to put other people's money in your pocket, but never to give any of your own. We have then the principle of Conservatism opposed to the success of that species of delusion (hear). They will, however, attempt this whether we do it or not. I think that the period has come when we should organize a subscription of this kind. I do not mean here to enter into the details—to show how it properly can be collected, or who should be the collectors. All these can be determined above stairs. I move that the establishing an anti-Tory rent be referred to the consideration of the committee above stairs—(Hear and loud cheers.)

Mr Close seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr Seton gave notice of a motion for the next day of meeting, that the chairman and secretary of the Parochial Election Committees be instructed to attend at the Corn Exchange, with lists of the voters of each parish.

Colonel Hodges was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Evans, the meeting adjourned to Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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(A WEEKLY MAGAZINE.)

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——— Stock, 3½ per Cent .. abnt 97½	98 op.
——— Stock, Reduced	97⅛
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Exchequer Bills, (2d per diem)	2
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	92
City of Dublin Steam Company	99

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1834.

THE DISSOLUTION.

(FROM THE COURIER OF WEDNESDAY.)

The article which we copy from the *Times* will not, we hope, lead the electors to suspend their perpetrations. It is a general, and we believe a well founded opinion that the Parliament will be almost immediately dissolved,—The Present Ministers must be re-elected, and they will hardly like to run the risk of two elections, which would be necessary should the Government be obliged to dissolve the Parliament after meeting it. Besides, there is a great difficulty, as they must all be re-elected, and no writs can be issued until after the House of Commons has met, in the way of assembling the Parliament. It must meet, unless dissolved, without any one Minister of the Crown being in the House of Commons. We suppose, therefore, that the parliament will be dissolved, and the eulogium on the present House of Commons in the *Times* is a severe condemnation in advance of the expected dissolution.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE—PARISHES OF HOOK, TEMPLETOWN, AND ST. JAMES'S.

It affords us pleasure to find that the remarks we made a few days ago in reference to the O'Connell Tribute in the above-named parishes have not been thrown away. From the last *Pilot* we extract the following:—

"O'CONNELL TRIBUTE."

"Hook, Templetown, and Saint James's parish (Wexford), Rev. E. Kavanagh, C. C., £17 10s., for the year 1833. This sum was forwarded in due time from the parish, but was not then delivered."

We have also received a communication from Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick, who has requested us to mention that the collection, although not delivered, was forwarded in due time by the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh. We do not exactly wish to dive further into particulars, but we hope the present occurrence will in future make every individual connected with public contributions more alive in preventing any of those delays in the settling of their accounts, which to the public may naturally appear mysterious. It certainly was rather slow work, to defer from November, '33, to November, '34, the forwarding of such a sum as seventeen pounds, and the consequences of the delay are sufficiently apparent in the fact, that no collection was this year made in the parishes where the occurrence took place. Mr. Fitzpatrick has transmitted to us the following note from Terence Dolan, Esq., the gentleman who enclosed him the amount of the contribution. We shall merely premise that he throws very little light upon the subject of the delay, which, however, we are happy to learn, was owing to an accident:—

18, Dame street, Dec. 17, 1834

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to state to you, that the collection of the O'Connell tribute for last year in the parish of Hook, County Wexford, was transmitted in due course shortly after its collection; but, owing to an accident, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to trouble you with, it did not then reach its destination.

Faithfully your's,

TERENCE T. DOLAN.

P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

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."

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS TO SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITY.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Citizens of Waterford took place on yesterday, at the Arena, in Beau-street,

HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

Mr. Sherlock, in proposing the first resolution, said—That the object of the present meeting was to determine on the selection of two persons of anti Tory principles who would advocate the great question of Church reform. It was on the tithe question that the Tories would take their principal stand, and if they once succeeded in enforcing the payment of the odious impost, the country will ever after have to endure the burthen.—It was his opinion that it could not be enforced, and that if the attempt was made it would be attended with bloodshed.

Mr. Davis, in proposing the third resolution, said—That if there was an occasion that required union they had now arrived at it. They should all cordially put their shoulders to the wheel, and advance with all their might the cause of Constitutional reform, by firmly supporting the two popular candidates, Mr. Barron and Mr. Wyse. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. James Delahunty trusted that they would allow no petty differences or private quarrels to interfere with their cordial co-operation.—If they now suppressed every feeling which could mar their triumph, and were determined to act with a singleness of purpose, there could be no doubt but that they would prostrate their common enemy. There were now good hopes for Ireland, there was a prospect of a triumph for the independent interest, but in order to gain that triumph, and to hurl the Tories from power, the men of Waterford, should act with perfect unanimity.—Mr. Delahunty next commented on Mr. Christmas's address—it manifested a spirit of double dealing, nor could they consider any man honest who in his seat in parliament gave votes in direct opposition to the principles set forth in his address. Mr. Christmas mystified his present address; in one sentence he declared himself favourable to Church Reform and a total abolition of Tithes, yet in the last session he opposed the measure of Church Reform which ministers brought forward.

Mr. Thomas Clarke next addressed the meeting—Waterford, he said, took a decided part in facilitating the passing of Reform, and the question was, if what they had then done should be now undone? Would they now permit the cause for which they had laboured to retrograde, and their previous exertions to go for nought? Surely such conduct was not consistent with rational and reflecting beings. The King, in the exercise of his prerogative, had selected a Tory Ministry, but it was in their power to control the injurious policy of those Ministers, by sending only Reformers into Parliament. The citizens of Waterford ought to act as sensible people, and not as knaves or fools; they should make choice of men who would support measures calculated for the advantage of all classes. He, for his part, would vote for no one but a thorough reformer, and even if his brother came forward as a Tory he would feel it his duty to oppose him.—Mr. Clarke next animadverted on the character of the Duke of Wellington. He was a great man, it was true—but how was he great? As a warrior and by means of war which was nothing but a manifestation of the vilest passions of human nature. He trusted that warfare would soon be abolished amongst the civilized nations of the earth, when the services of such men as the Duke of Wellington would be no longer in demand.—Of Mr. Peel he should speak more favourable, his family had done the country service by promoting manufactures, but then he objected to his view of politics, and he hoped that both he and the Duke would soon be compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the people.

Mr. Power, of Bellevue, here proposed the fourth resolution, after which Mr. Nash addressed the meeting. We shall give his speech in our next.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Nugent O'Reilly said he was authorised to state, that Mr. Wyse would be in Waterford about the commencement of the ensuing week, to meet the wishes of the people of Waterford.

NEW ROSS.

We understand that Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Macmurrough, is engaged in canvassing the electors of New Ross—he has not the slightest prospect of success.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement, intimating the postponement of the Fancy Dress Ball. We are glad to be able to state that there is every prospect of the Ball going off with eclat.

The Waterford hounds will meet on Tuesday, the 23d, at Belmont Gate; Friday, 26th, Faithleg; Tuesday, 30th, Glenmore; Friday, January 2d, Knock House.

The Steward of the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received, per the hands of W Hobbs, Esq., from H K Grogan Morgan and George Morgan of the county Wexford, Esqrs., the sum of one pound each, in aid of the funds of that Institution.

him the amount of the contribution. We shall merely premise that he throws very little light upon the subject of the delay, which, however, we are happy to learn, was owing to an accident :—

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TERENCE T. DOLAN.

P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

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."

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS TO SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITY.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Citizens of Waterford took place on yesterday, at the Arena, in Beau-street,

HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

Mr. Sherlock, in proposing the first resolution, said—That the object of the present meeting was to determine on the selection of two persons of anti Tory principles who would advocate the great question of Church reform. It was on the tithe question that the Tories would take their principal stand, and if they once succeeded in enforcing the payment of the odious impost, the country will ever after have to endure the burthen.—It was his opinion that it could not be enforced, and that if the attempt was made it would be attended with bloodshed.

Mr. Davis, in proposing the third resolution, said—That if there was an occasion that required union they had now arrived at it. They should all cordially put their shoulders to the wheel, and advance with all their might the cause of Constitutional reform, by firmly supporting the two popular candidates, Mr. Barron and Mr. Wyse. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. James Delahunty trusted that they would allow no petty differences or private quarrels to interfere with their cordial co-operation.—If they now suppressed every feeling which could mar their triumph, and were determined to act with a singleness of purpose, there could be no doubt but that they would prostrate their common enemy. There were now good hopes for Ireland, there was a prospect of a triumph for the independent interest, but in order to gain that triumph, and to hurl the Tories from power, the men of Waterford, should act with perfect unanimity.—Mr. Delahunty next commented on Mr. Christmas's address—it manifested a spirit of double dealing, nor could they consider any man honest who in his seat in parliament gave votes in direct opposition to the principles set forth in his address. Mr. Christmas mystified his present address ; in one sentence he declared himself favourable to Church Reform and a total abolition of Tithes, yet in the last session he opposed the measure of Church Reform which ministers brought forward.

Mr. Thomas Clarke next addressed the meeting—Waterford, he said, took a decided part in facilitating the passing of Reform, and the question was, if what they had then done should be now undone ? Would they now permit the cause for which they had laboured to retrograde, and their previous exertions to go for nought? Surely such conduct was not consistent with rational and reflecting beings. The King, in the exercise of his prerogative, had selected a Tory Ministry, but it was in their power to controul the injurious policy of those Ministers, by sending only Reformers into Parliament. The citizens of Waterford ought to act as sensible people, and not as knaves or fools ; they should make choice of men who would support measures calculated for the advantage of all classes. He, for his his part, would vote for no one but a thorough reformer, and even if his brother came forward as a Tory he would feel it his duty to oppose him.—Mr. Clarke next animadverted on the character of the Duke of Wellington. He was a great man, it was true—but how was he great ? As a warrior and by means of war which was nothing but a manifestation of the vilest passions of human nature. He trusted that warfare would soon be abolished amongst the civilised nations of the earth, when the services of such men as the Duke of Wellington would be no longer in demand.—Of Mr. Peel he should speak more favourable, his family had done the country service by promoting manufactures, but then he objected to his view of politics, and he hoped that both he and the Duke would soon be compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the people.

Mr. Power, of Bellevue, here proposed the fourth resolution, after which Mr. Nash addressed the meeting. We shall give his speech in our next.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Nugent O'Reilly said he was authorised to state, that Mr. Wyse would be in Waterford about the commencement of the ensuing week, to meet the wishes of the people of Waterford.

NEW ROSS.

We understand that Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Macmurrough, is engaged in canvassing the electors of New Ross—he has not the slightest prospect of success.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement, intimating the postponement of the Fancy Dress Ball. We are glad to be able to state that there is every prospect of the Ball going off with eclat.

The Waterford hounds will meet on Tuesday, the 23d, at Belmont Gate ; Friday, 26th, Faithleg; Tuesday, 30th, Glenmore ; Friday, January 2d, Knock House.

The Steward of the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received, per the hands of W Hobbs, Esq., from H K Grogan Morgan and George Morgan of the county Wexford, Esqrs., the sum of one pound each, in aid of the funds of that Institution.

AGGREGATE MEETING IN DUBLIN.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE ORANGEMEN.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

Scarcely anything that ever occurred in Dublin has given us more delight than the conduct of the Orangemen this day at the Aggregate Meeting. Some feeble outline of the meeting is given below. It will have the effect of rousing, nay exasperating the country from one end to the other.

This day at one o'clock the aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs, was held at the Royal Exchange. Long previous to the hour for which the meeting was convened the Great Hall was crowded to excess. On the platform we noticed Sir John Burke, Baronet, Sir George Cockburn, Bart, E S Ruthven, Esq, MP, Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq, MP, D Ronayne, Esq, MP, Henry Grattan, Esq, MP, George Evans, Esq, MP, Richard L Sheil, Esq, MP, C Waddy, Esq, MP, Sir F Macdonnell, Knt, Messrs. Leland Crosthwaite, Hudson, Porter, O'Shaughnessy, Pollock, Haughton, J S Molloy, Baldwin, John Power, M R Sause, Bullen, R Dogherty (Muff), Nicholas Maher, Michael Walsh, Martin Bodkin, Laurence Finn, Daniel M Kilkelly, Henry Grattan Curran, Corbalis, Rev Mr Bogue, &c.

Letters were received from the following noblemen. &c, regretting their inability to attend :—Duke of Leinster, Lords Leitrim, Howth, Glengall, Cloncurry, Talbot, Brabazon, and Dunsany, Hon F Ponsonby, and Louis Perrin, Esq.

At half past one o'clock Mr Fitzsimon moved that George Evans, Esq, MP, should take the chair. The Rev J B M'Crea, surrounded by a band of Conservatives, instantly jumped upon the table, and in a very audible voice cried out, " No." The appearance of the Rev Gentleman was received with loud hisses. When silence was in some measure restored Mr M'Crea moved that John Judkin Butler, Esq, should take the chair. This proposal was received with the most dreadful uproar, which lasted for several minutes. At length through the intervention of Mr Henry Grattan order was restored.—Mr Butler then attempted to address the meeting, but he was hooted down. Mr Evans went forward and called on the meeting to hear both parties in silence.

Sir John Burke, Bart, moved the first resolution which he begged to read to the meeting, in order that those who were opposed to it might reply. Sir John read the resolution, which was received with great cheering, mingled with hisses. When silence was again obtained, the speaker proceeded to offer his views in support of the resolution, but so great was the confusion that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be heard.

The Hon Mr Fletcher, son to the late Judge Fletcher, seconded the resolution, but was interrupted by the Rev Mr M'Crea and his faction.

Mr Sheil went forward and addressed the meeting in order to obtain Mr M'Crea a hearing, and after a short address succeeded in his object.

The Rev Mr M'Crea then spoke at great length in opposition to the meeting, and concluded by moving an amendment, the purport of which was, as well as we could hear, condemnatory of the views of the meeting, and thanking his Majesty for getting rid of the late administration.

During the reverend gentleman's observations, Mr O'Connell entered the meeting, and was received with loud cheers, mingled with hisses. After the honourable and learned gentleman reached the platform, a regular boxing match took place between two Orange ruffians, the Reverend Mr M'Crea's followers. The first resolution was then put and carried.

Mr Ruthven proposed the second resolution, seconded by Mr Sheil, which also passed.

Mr Leland Crosthwaite proposed the third resolution, which, on being seconded by Mr. Ronayne, passed.

Rev Mr M'Crea here came forward and entered his protest against the resolutions. This proceeding on the part of the reverend gentleman was received with hisses and cries of " Go to your pulpit, Johnny," which were responded to by cheers from the Conservatives—all the resolutions were at length put and carried.

General Cockburne was moved into the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

When our reporter left, Mr Marcus Costello was addressing the meeting.

(FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.)

At a quarter past two o'clock, Mr O'Connell entered the meeting, accompanied by Joseph D Mullen, Esq, and was received with loud cheers from the people, and hisses from the faction.

Here a quarrel arose ; bludgeons, with large brass knobs, were flourished by the Orange party, and several persons in the crowd were severely beaten. Blood flowed in considerable quantities.

Order being at length restored, the cries of " question" became loud, and the chairman declared the original resolution carried.

Our Reporter left at a quarter to three o'clock, and Mr Sheil was then endeavouring to obtain a hearing.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

The resolutions, condemnatory of a Tory government, have passed, and an address to his Majesty, founded upon them, has been adopted.

The *gentlemen* ! ! ! of the College who went to disturb the meeting, on their return were hooted by the populace. They have just entered the college walls and rushed out again upon the people. The confusion still goes forward. The object evidently was to create a riot.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday last, a steeple chase took place at Kilmacow, between Mr Kinsella's chesnut horse Slug, Mr Aylward's Lady Conqueror, and Mr Brennan's Moll.—The temperature of the weather was such as to diffuse universal cheerfulness through the dense masses that were crowded along the scene of action, which (though tolerably well chosen) being in a direct line, did not give ample ample satisfaction to the anxious spectators. At first starting the opponents, each contended for last place. Having come to the fourth fence, Lady Conqueror and her rider were thrown, of which the other two took no advantage. After a short time she occupied the second place, Slug leading from the commencement, until on his return, meeting a stiff fence in which he and his rider were upset. The rider's hand coming in contact with the stall of the bridle, brought it completely off the horse. Of this mishap, the others made the most, being two fields a head before Slug and his rider had been able to follow—however, the rider being confident of the superior power of his horse, had hopes of winning, and after a very short time he passed Moll, which by this time was outstripped by Lady Conqueror, and deriving fresh confidence from this, and redoubling his exertions, he shortly took the leading place, which he kept, beating only by a few lengths, having run over three miles and a half of a heavy country within the space of ten minutes.

DINNER TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ, M P. AT MACROOM—REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY CORK.

This entertainment, at which about one hundred and twenty influential electors of this County attended, took place on Tuesday at Macroom. Amongst the gentlemen who appeared to take the warmest interest in the proceedings, were several of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the town and neighbourhood, of which body we were told eighteen or nineteen were present. The chair was most efficiently filled by D. O'Mahony, Esq., of Kilbenny House, who was supported by Dr. O'Connell, and two other gentlemen, whose names we did not learn, as Vice-Presidents.—*Southern Reporter.*

ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP FOR THE DIOCESS OF KILLALOE.

On Monday, the diocess assembled at Newmarket-on Fergus for the purpose of electing a cadjutor Bishop.—His Grace the Most Rev Doctor Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, presided. The Right Rev Doctors Murphy, (Cork,) Egan (Kerry,) Ryan (Limerick,) and M'Mahon (Killaloe,) were in attendance. After the first scrutiny, the Rev P Kennedy, PP, of Birr, was announced as *Dignissimus*, C Fahy, PP, of Tulla, *Dignior*, and the Rev D Vaughan, PP, of Killaloe, *Dignus*. The worthy Bishop, Doctor M'Mahon, with his usual hospitality, entertained the several friends in attendance in the evening.—*Limerick Star.*

Mr. John Maher has addressed the county of Wexford ; he declares himself a Radical and a Repealer.

The Knight of Kerry, it is said, will take office in Sir Robert Peel's administration. The right hon. gentleman is at present in London.

DISSOLUTION.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

We are almost as hard of belief in a dissolution of parliament, *before Christmas*, as any sceptic upon record.—It is true, we have Lord Palmerston's opinion—and a better we could not have ; it is true we have the declarations of all the British press against us, and it is undeniable that we read in the *Morning Chronicle* the addresses of some forty or fifty candidates to their respective constituencies. Still we cannot bring ourselves to credit the statement, until we see it authoritatively announced in the *Gazette*.

Our chief reason is this—that if there be a dissolution now, ministers will not be enabled for a month or six weeks to declare an outline of their policy. For as to the assertions of the newspapers, whether Tory, Reform, or Moderate, people will put no confidence in them, because they know that the journals speak without authority. It would, therefore, be the policy, as it seems to us, for Sir Robert Peel to meet the present parliament, and make such a declaration of principles and conduct as, under the circumstances, *he can make*.

But it is said there must be so many writs moved for, that it would be more advizable to do the business at once by a *coup d'etat*. We really think that Sir Robert is too prudent a man to have recourse to these *coups*, if he can avoid it. He cannot but remember the consequences of a recent *coup* by Polignac, Peyronnet, and the other ministers of Charles X., now in the Fortress of Ham.—These men dissolved a Parliament—because they knew they could not encounter it. The consequences we need not tell. We do not believe that Sir Robert will treat the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and the people of the United Kingdom, with the off handed policy of Prince Polignac.

As to the new Elections, they certainly are awkward things ; but, after all, how many will be necessary ?—The following only :—

1—Sir Robert Peel—He is sure, we should suppose, of his re-election for Tamworth.

2—Mr Goulburn—We imagine this gentleman has nothing to fear from the Constituency of Cambridge University.

3d—Mr Herries—If he succeeded against the Whigs for what used to be considered a Government Borough, he may surely calculate now on the good people of Harwich.

4—Sir George Murray—He, we think, will have a struggle in Perth, for the people of that county cannot forget his conduct on the Dissenters' Bill.

5—Mr. Alexander Baring —The Millionare's purse, we fear, will be found too heavy for the Liberals of Essex.

6—Sir E. Knatchbull—Notwithstanding the Ultra-Toryism of a great part of Kent, we are almost satisfied that Sir Edward will have a contest.

7—Sir Henry Hardinge—Having succeeded against the late Government for Launceston, it is probable that he will be returned without a contest at this time.

8—Sir Thomas Fremantle —We do not know how the Honorable Baronet will stand for Buckingham.

9—Lord Mahon—We know not how his Lordship stands with regard to the Town of Hertford. This we can only say, as we have said with regard to others, that if he succeeded against a Reform Candidate, during the incumbency of a Reform Ministry, he is likely to be successful now.

10—Mr Pollock will try his luck again at Huntingdon. Neither Mr Bonham, Mr Pemberton, or Mr Dawson are in Parliament. But the Government can go on without them.

It is true, no *explanation* in the first instance can be made in the House of Commons, on account of the necessary absence of Ministers, and it will be most awkward that they should be absent when the address is debated, but there will be a full opportunity in the Lords. And notwithstanding all we hear, and all that the reader will find from our British Contemporaries in the following columns, our impression is still, that we shall not have a dissolution before Christmas.

Nevertheless, there is no calculating from one day to another what may turn up. *Reformers should be ready.*

RIGHT OF LODGERS TO THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

On Saturday the Board of Vestry, at Marylebone, came to the determination of admitting lodgers to be rated as ten pound householders. Mr Hovenden, the barrister, Mr Robinson, the solicitor, Mr Wilson, and several other gentlemen, being of opinion that they were entitled to exercise the elective franchise under the reform bill. Mr Underwood and Mr Green opposed the confirmation, but after a long discussion it was carried ;—and, should the revising barristers admit the legality of the claim, which, it is said, they have done in other parishes, the electors of this borough will be more than doubled.—*London Paper.*

CUPID' TELEGRAPH.

If a Gentleman *want's a wife* he wears a ring or a diamond on the *first* finger of the left hand ; if *engaged*, he wears on the *second* finger ; if *married* on the *third* ; and on the *fourth* if he *never intends* to be married.—When a lady is not *engaged*, she wears a hoop or a diamond on the *first* finger ; if *engaged* on the *second* finger ; if *married* on the *third*, and on the *fourth*, if she intends to *die a maiden*. When a gentleman presents a *flower*, *a fan*, *or a trinket* to a lady with the *left hand*, it is on his part an overture of regard ; if she receives it by the *left hand*, it is an acceptance of his esteem ; but if by the *right hand*, it is a refusal of the offer.

Curious Custom in the Azores.—There is a custom amongst the inhabitants, apparently quite peculiar to these islands. In every parish they annually, at the festival of the Holy Ghost, elect a chief, whom they style emperor, or rather a certain number, named by the rest, draw lots for this honour at the church, when the fortunate individual is crowned by the priest with a silver coronet, wherewith he receives a sceptre, both being previously solemnly consecrated. The ceremony and appropriate service ended, the *Imperador* retires, surrounded by crowds of his *confreres*, who strew his path with flowers, receiving in return a general blessing by the waving of his consecrated sceptre. He then proceeds to a small open stone building erected for the purpose in every parish, called " O teatro do Imperador ;" there he sits in state, encircled by his friends, with a table before him, on which he receives the donations of the pious, consisting of bread, wine, poultry, and meat, which are carefully distributed in the evening to the poor. The Imperador afterwards retires with his friends to his own cottage, which has been previously cleansed, white-washed, and ornamented with garlands where they indulge in feasting, rustic games, singing to the viola, and dancing until a late hour. This ceremony continues during 7 weeks, every Sunday, and nothing can exceed the emulation that is shown by the lower orders, who are competitors on these occasions ; they not unfrequently pawn or sell their whole little property to sustain the hospitality they wish to practise during the term of their reign, when they keep open house for the friends of their circle. At the expiration of the seven weeks the crown and sceptre are deposited in the parish church, on a silver salver, until the ensuing celebration of the festival.—*Captain Bird's Azores.*

It is said that the adherents of the new administration are greatly in doubt as to whether they shall describe themselves to be " Conservative Liberals," or " Liberal Conservatives."

A London Grocer.—It is said that Mr. Thwaits, who has been in business as a grocer in Fenchurch-street for 70 years, and who died on Saturday morning last, accumulated one million during the time he was in business, which sum it is said he was worth when he died. We hear that he was originally in the Blue Coat School, and began the world with next to nothing.—*True Sun*

We understand that the Vice-Chancellor (Sir L. Shadwell) was offered the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, with a Peerage, which his honor, however, declined to accept.

THE MINISTRY.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

It is said in the Ministerial Journals, that Earl de Grey (formerly Lord Grantham), and the Earl of Haddington, have been sent for, and that the appointment of the former, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is probable.

Earl Howe is, we understand, again to be her Majesty's Chamberlain, and the Earl of Denbigh is to be her Majesty's Master of the Horse.

The Marquis of Chandos declined to join the Ministry when he found that the repeal of the malt tax was not less objected to by the members of the new Government than their predecessors The Marquis has left town.

Viscount Combermere, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Edward Sugden, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr Alexander Baring, were yesterday sworn in as Members of the Privy Council.

The secession of Lord Chandos and of his party, as well as the obvious defection of Lord Mansfield, and of the High Tories, which Lord Stormont's address at Norwich renders inevitable, should Sir Robert Peel venture on any *reform* of the Irish church, are circumstances that cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public, even had Sir Edward Knatchbull's most objectionable appointment not taken place.

It is observed, too, with much suspicion, that the most ineffective situations in the Cabinet are bestowed on Lord Rosslyn and Lord Wharncliffe, two noblemen, who are perhaps the most liberal members of the Cabinet and who are unquestionably men of as excellent business talents as any members of the administration.

We have not yet heard who is to be Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Postmaster General or First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. It is no easy matter, we suspect, to find individuals at all qualified, who are ready to accept office in the present state of parties, and with the prospect of encountering an overwhelming opposition.

The Ministry has been nearly completed ; and with the exception of one or two appointments all the great offices of state have been filled up. There is something to approve, but more to find fault with in its composition. Lord Chandos, who was announced in the *Standard* and the *Albion*, some days since, as destined to be a Cabinet Minister, has no place in the official list. The Noble Lord made, it is said, the repeal of the Malt Tax a *sine qua non* of his burdening himself with the cares of office ; and Sir Robert Peel having decidedly objected to any such measure, his Lordship has retired in disgust to his pheasants and friends in Bucks. This conduct was creditable to both parties. Lord Chandos acted as became a gentleman ; and has proved that, however mistaken, his advocacy of the repeal of the Malt Tax was not caused by any spirit of factious opposition to the late Government, but by an intimate conviction that it was a right and proper measure. Sir Robert Peel, on the other hand, having formerly supported the malt tax, has shown that, even at the risk of weakening his government, he is determined to abide by the principles he formerly laid down and that, rather than cripple the national resources, and run the risk of a deficiency of revenue to meet the public expenditure, he will not hesitate to offend the landed interest. Conduct like this is highly honourable to Sir Robert. No one who looks at the state of the country and of our finances, can doubt that the resolution to keep up the malt tax is a right one. Whether it might be advantageously diminished a little is more than we can pretend positively to say. On the whole, however, we regard it, as it now stands, as about the best and least exceptionable of all our existing taxes ; and it ought not certainly to be meddled with on light grounds.

(FROM THE SUN.)

The following are additional appointments to those already published :—

Sir George Clerk, Bart., and Sir Thomas Francis Freemantle, Bart., Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Lord Mahon, Under Foreign Secretary.

The Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Bonham, Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

Mr. F. Pollock, Attorney General.

Mr. Pemberton, Solicitor General.

It will be observed that the name of Lord Chandos is not in the above list. There is a little hitch. The Noble Lord was, we believe, intended for the Colonial Department, but having always declared himself a friend to the agricultural interest, he is supposed to have made the repeal of the malt tax the condition of his joining the Administration. Sir Robert, not having been Chancellor of the Exchequer long enough to see his way clearly, thinks four millions rather too large a slice to be taken from the revenue at once, without mature deliberation, and some little forecast as to the means of filling up the void in his Majesty's Exchequer. Thus the matter stands at present. To a Tory administration Lord Chandos would undoubtedly bring a considerable accession of strength ; and Sir Robert is therefore naturally anxious to secure him, but four millions is a staggering price. Upon the general composition of the Administration it is hardly necessary to say a word. If any doubt could have remained as to the course of policy which a cabinet, headed by the Duke of Wellington would pursue, it must be removed by the character of the men whom he has called to his side—men who have vied with one another in their defence of every abuse, and in their hostility to everything bearing the name of reform. The people of Ireland, we think, will receive the intelligence communicated by last night's post with peculiar satisfaction. They will hail, in their enthusiastic manner, the token of peace and conciliation held out to them, in the appointment of Sir Edward Sugden and Sir Henry Hardinge to their respective offices.

There is something singularly appropriate in a Military Government sending a military officer to administer the affairs of Ireland at the present moment ; and if anything could add to the exultation which the Irish must feel at this appointment, it is that this officer receives his orders directly from their old and sincere friend, the Right Hon H. Goulburn.

(FROM THE COURIER OF WEDNESDAY.)

Mr Praed, formerly member for Saint Ives, and now one of the candidates for Great Yarmouth, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Control. Mr Praed is the individual who, in the discussions on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, declared that he would not exchange a Despotic for a Constitutional Government, if the people were well governed under the despotism.

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Wetherell is to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Charles is a most honest and consistent Tory and High Churchman ; and our only surprise is, that he, who resigned the Attorney Generalship, rather than obey the Duke of Wellington's mandate to frame the Catholic Emancipation Bill, was not made a member of the cabinet. He is at least as worthy of that honour as Sir Edward Knatchbull.

All doubts as to Sir Edward's having a seat in the Cabinet (for the public have been slow to believe the fact) are removed by the announcement in the *Court Circular*, that the Right Honourable Baronet yesterday attended a Cabinet Council. Why, then, are his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Earl of Winchilsea not included in the new arrangements ?

Lord Lowther is, it is said, to succeed Sir John Hobhouse as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and the Earl of Haddington to succeed Mr. Spring Rice at the Colonial Office. It is also said that Mr. Sergeant Pennefather is to be Attorney General, and Mr Jackson Solicitor General for Ireland, and that Sir Wm Gossett is likely to remain in his present situation. The *Morning Post* contradicts the statements which have appeared—that the Vice Chancellor was offered and refused the Chancellorship of Ireland with a peerage.

Insincerity of Men towards Females.—Shall I condole with or congratulate poor Miss ——— on the loss of her man ? There is nothing makes me contemn my own sex more, than the scandalous insincerity in their amours ; I know they turn it off with an air of gaiety ; but I am very serious on this point, and consider it the blackest and meanest villainy ; and if a woman could have called me a faithless lover, I should be ashamed to call myself a Christian or a man.—*Dr. Dodrige.*

We understand that there will be a considerable demand in this country next season for the root called mangel wurzel, which is now allowed to be used in the distilleries, and produces an excellent spirit.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY.

Monday night having been appointed for the third representation of the *Eunuchus* of Terence by the young gentlemen of Westminster School, the lower part of the dormitory was prepared in the usual way for the purpose. It being known that his Majesty was to attend upon this occasion, the audience was much more numerous than we have seen it for many years. A temporary awning was raised in the course of the day for the accommodation of his Majesty. The arrangements inside were convenient, without the least display of expensive ostentation.—Indeed, we learned that his Majesty had expressed a wish that nothing more than usual should be done in the way of decoration.

About seven o'clock the Royal carriage drew up, unattended by any guard, and his Majesty having alighted, was conducted into the temporary theatre by the head master and the Dean of Westminster. His approach was announced by some slight bustle among the audience, and the band immediately struck up " God save the King." The moment his Majesty appeared he was received with loud and often repeated peals of applause from all parts of the house, and the ladies were most enthusiastic in their reception, waving hadkerchiefs and clapping hands. His Majesty, having acknowledged in the most affable manner, these tokens of affectionate loyalty, took his seat immediately in front of the stage. Prince George of Cambridge was seated on his left. His Majesty was also accompanied by Sir Henry Wheatly, Sir A Barnard, Sir C Rowley, Sir Philip Sydney, the Rev Mr Wood, Mr Hudson, and Mr Shiffner. Mr Vernon, the young gentleman who afterwards played *Gnatho*, came forward and delivered, with well marked emphasis and great correctness of enunciation, an address by way of prologue. It contains some passages conservative in their tendency, upon which the audience immediately seized as applicable to the present crisis, and applauded most loudly. This address gave so much satisfaction that it was called for a second time, and delivered with increased force and received with increased approbation. The play now commenced, and, to use the common theatrical phrase, the following was the cast :—

Phædrea	Fisher.
Parmeno	Stedman.
Thais......................	Hotham.
Gnatho	Vernon.
Chœrea	Murray.
Thraso	Saville.
Pythias	Lennard.
Cremes	Drew.
Dorias	Tritton.
Dorus	Fielde.
Sanga......................	Howard.
Saphrona	Smith.
Lachas	Taunton.

To go into detail as to the manner in which each scene and each character was played would not be interesting to the general reader. There was no bungling, no ridiculous misconception of the author, and though Terence, were he present, might not perhaps, instantly recognise his own characters in modern costume, he could not fail to recognise his language, and what perhaps were his own favourites in the comedy, his *Gnatho*, *Parmeno*, *Thraso*, and *Pythias*. In the first scene between *Phædrea* and *Parmene*, Mr. Stedman, who played *Parmeno* acquitted himself with much cleverness. There is one passage, however, the eliptical nature of which seems to have greatly puzzled Madame Dacier.

" Egone illam ? quæ illum ? quæ me ? quæ non ?
" Sine modo."

Mr Stedman did not appear to be so complete a master of the meaning as to convey all that is intended ; and, perhaps, to do so would require more experience than he has had, whether as a lover or an actor. *Gnatho* is a glorious fellow, and was gloriously played by Vernon. In this part at least, and we do not recollect to have seen him in any other, he is, not only on the boards of Westminster School, but would be considered upon any boards, almost a first-rate comic actor. We meet him, for the first time, in the third scene of the second act ; and he scarcely left anything to be desired in dress, feature, whisker, voice and manner. He was out-and-out, the parasite of ancient comedy. His delivery of the passage—

" Du immortalis, homine, homo quid prestat, &c."

was capital, and drew down most flattering and loud approbation. From his first appearance to the close he is the life of the comedy, and he never ceased for a moment to be amusing. *Pythias*, one of the servants of *Thais*, was played by Mr. Leonard. His female attire seemed to sit upon him with the facility which only long experience could be supposed to produce. This, however, was the least part of his merit. He played the character with all the archness and vivacity that belonged to it, and was particularly happy in that scene where *Pythias* is revenged on *Parmeno* for the trick he had played in substituting *Chærea* for *Dorus* the Eunuch. To enumerate his successful hits would require the quotation of nearly every passage he spoke. Indeed the performance never flagged to the end. The *dramatis personæ* were perfect as to memory in their parts, and in every other respect. He must be a surly and ill natured critic who did not go away highly pleased. At the close, the dramatic corps came forward and stood in front of the stage, while the band played " God save the King." His Majesty, who seemed much pleased with the acting of Mr Vernon, entered into a conversation for a minute or two, and in the most affable manner, with that young gentleman.—He then expressed in a manner loud enough to be heard by the audience, the gratification he received from the performance, and requested an additional week's holidays for the scholars. This, of course, was granted, and his Majesty retired amidst even louder applause than he entered. His Majesty was dressed in plain clothes.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, at Comrie's Royal Hotel, Glasgow, John, son of the late Mathias Phelan, Esq., Ballygunner Castle, county Waterford, to Mary, daughter of the late John Roberts, Esq., Wexford, and relict of the late William Stewart, Esq., Newtown Stewart, county Tyrone.

The great end of education is to fit woman, as an individual, to create happiness for herself by means as purely self-dependent as the nature of things will admit ; and to fit her, as a relative creature, to be a zealous and liberal fellow-labourer in the midst of the whole human family for the advancement of the whole human race. It might be imagined, were there no avenues to a knowledge of human nature but through books, that for the cement of the union of the sexes, attraction should exist on one side only. How is this ! Is it that personal preference and attachment is essential to satisfy the heart of woman, while necessitated or enforced adhesion is enough for that of man ? As long as the mind possesses a power which spurns arbitrary control ; by which it springs in spite of law, or prudence, or policy, from that which disgusts to that which delights ; so long must the charm which attracts, the spell which binds, be equally necessary to man as to woman ; unless to hold the hand without the heart suffice for him. I nauseate at all I read, and hear, and see upon this subject, tending as it does to universal evil. Thank heaven, with all that is said, the practice is not so bad as the preaching, and though marriage be a market, there be some above purchase, though domestic life be perpetually a slavery or a sovereignty, there be some above the debasement of either state.—*Monthly Repository.*

Influence of Beauty.—Men are so inclined to content themselves with the commonest, the spirit and the sense so easily grow dead to the impression of the beautiful and the perfect, that every one should study to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things by every method in his power—for no man can bear to be entirely deprived of such enjoyment ; it is only because they are not used to taste of what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new. For this reason, one ought every day to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and if it were possible, to speak a few reasonable words. —*Goethe.*

GAMBOLING WITH GAMBLERS.

About one o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning the gambling house, No. 5, Harry-street, was surprised by peace officers Irwin, Bradshaw, and party. These intelligent officers, with a warrant from Alderman Darley, passed the door-keeper, at the front entrance of the house by stratagem.—They then introduced their party, consisting of eleven sub constables, and stationed them so as to prevent egress to any one in the premises.—Having taken these steps without making any alarm, they advanced up stairs and found a party of gamblers round a table playing the game called " French hazard." There were two sets of dice, a cue, and a considerable sum of money on the table. So completely was the party taken by surprise, that the dice were actually thrown in the peace-officers' presence. They announced who they were, and for what purpose they had come. One of the party, a Mr. Johnson, immediately took up the money, and he it was that seemed to act as a kind of groom-porter. The party present submitted to the officers, and were taken in sets of three and four to Clarendon-street watch-house from whence they were removed to the head police-office, and about nine o'clock, a.m., brought before Major Sirr. Three of them, namely, John Johnson, John M'Gill, and James Reddy, were committed for further examination, as proprietors of the house. Major Sirr fined the rest £2 each, but some of the gentlemen not being able to raise so large an amount, were committed to Newgate. The following are the names of those fined—James Thompson, William Smith, James Perkins, Edmund Jackson, Ebenezer Jacob, William Jacob, William Houghton, John Byrne, John Williams, R. M'Donnell, and Denis Byrne. The last named person is a labourer. The table at which the gentlemen were playing was brought into the board-room at the Head Police-office. It was taken captive along with the other guilty things brought before his worship. There were dice counters, &c., exhibited. [In the above gambling affair, taken from a Dublin paper, as we do not see MP. attached to Ebenezer's name, we are in hopes that that *gentleman* is not the member for Dungarvan.]

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Friday, Dec. 19.

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Weds		Thurs		Frida	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	72	78	72	76	72	76	72	76	72	78	72	78
Wheat, per bar	16	21	16	21	16	20	16	20	16	20	16	20
Oats, do.	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11
Barley, do.	9	13	9	13	9	13	11	13	9	13	9	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	11	13	11	13	00	12	00	12	11	13	11	13
Flour, 2ds, per bag	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26
3ds, do.	18	21	20	21	20	23	20	22	18	21	18	[illegible]
4ths, do.	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	14	12	14
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00		00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00		44	00	00	00
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	21	24	21	24	21	23	21	23	21	23	21	23
Scalded Pork do.	17	19	17	19	17	20	17	20	18	20	18	20
Heads, do.	14	15	14	15	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	14
Offal, do.	12	14	12	14	12	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	6	6	d	6	2d,	6	d	6	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d	2	d.	6d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	4	6h	4	6h	4	6h	5	6h
Mutton, do.	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	6h	5	6h	5	7	[illegible]	7
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	6h	3	3h	3	4	30	03	[illegible]	4h
Veal, do.	5	6	5	6h	4	6	4	6	24		5	
Potatoes, per st.		3	2	3	3	4	3	5		·2	2	
Coals, Newport,		84	5		5	84	29	3h		23	23	
Swansea,		67	0		30	08			6	7	26	36
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h			30		40	

Butter on Thursday—72s to 78s 0d per cwt. Some prime lots 80s to 82s. Number of firkins weighed, 205.

Friday—72s 0d to 78s 0d per cwt. Prime lots obtained 80s to 00s. Number of firkins weighed, 260.

Wheat per barrel, 16s to 20 ; Oats ditto, 10s 0d to 11s 6d ; Barley ditto, 10s 6d to 13s 0d.

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, 17s to 20s ; Offal, 13s to 14s ; Heads, 13s to 14s 6d per cwt.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 16s 0d to 17s 6d per barrel ; do (miller's) from 18s 0d to 20s 0d per do ; White Lamas, 00s 0d to 00s 0d ; Oats (shipping) 9s 9d to 10s 9d ; Heavy, 11s to 11s 6d ; Barley. (shipping) 10s 6d to 11s 0d ; ditto, (malting) 11s 6d to 13s 0d ; Oatmeal per ton £11 00s to £11 10s ; ditto per cwt 12s 0d to 00s 0d

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—Dec. 18.

Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt. ; Wheat, 18s 0d to 21s 6d per barrel ; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do ; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 24s 0d to 25s ; 2ds, 18s 0d to 20s 0d ; 3ds, 9s, 0d to 10s 0d Bacon Pigs, 22s 0d to 23s 0d. Beef, 3d. to 4d. ; Mutton, 4d. to 5d ; Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb. ; Potatoes 2d. to 3d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Dec. 18.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s ; Second do, 66s ; Third ditto, 57s ; Fourth ditto, 46s ; Fifth ditto, 36s ; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 62s ; Second ditto, 57s ; Third ditto, 48s ; Fourth ditto, 37 ; Fifth ditto, 27s ; Sixth ditto, 18s.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Dec. 18.

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

CARLOW MARKETS—Dec. 18.

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.

CLONMEL MARKETS—Dec. 18.

Butter, 08s to 70s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 20s to 23s per cwt ; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt ; Offal, 16s to 00s per cwt ; Flour (seconds) 28s to 00s per bag ; Barley, 10s 10s 6d per barrel ; Wheat 11d to 1s 2d per stone ; Oats, 10d to 0d per stone.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, Dec. 19.

ARRIVED,

17th—Gipsy, steamer, Gosson, Liverpool, m g ; Alert, Truran, Oporto, wine and fruit ; Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, coals ; Royal Eagle, Allen, London, ballast.

18th—Betsey, Lloyd, Londonderry, oats, for Ross ; St Patrick, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, m goods ; James, Rowe, Swansea, culm, for Ross ; Margaret Dack—Little Bray, Brewer—David Walter, Symons—and Joseph, Knox, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED.

17th—Concord, Limbery, Newport, ballast ; Pheasant, Fisher—and Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, flour ; Eliza, Bussell, Portsmouth, ballast ; Queen, Howe, Chichester, ditto ; Tottenham, Thomas, Ross to Milford, ditto.

18th—Alexander, Thomas, London, provisions ; Como, Massy, Shoreham, ditto and grain ; Theodore, Baikie, Falmouth, grain and flour ; Gipsy, steamer, Gosson, Liverpool, general cargo ; Nora Creina, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, ditto.

Lord Chesterfield has been of late very successful at play. Not long since he contrived to " hit" Old Vulgarity for something like £1,500, and at other houses he has been equally fortunate. We should have far greater pleasure in recording some more intellectual and useful disposition of the time of a nobleman, than in speculating on the chances of a game ; but his lordship is devoted to play, and play in turn will show its devotion to his lordship's pocket, which, strong as it may be, is not so invulnerable as not to be affected by the losses which he must eventually sustain.—*London Paper*

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

"*Between office and me a wide gulph exists,*" was the voluntary but advised declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the 7th of February, 1833, in the discussion on the address. The right honourable baronet, it now appears, is precipitated into this wide gulf by his most ultra Tory associates; and all his exertions to save himself from the frightful and yawning abyss have proved unavailing—

"Sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In Time's abyss the common grave of all."

The declaration by Sir Robert Peel, "that office and himself were as wide as the poles asunder" was in fact a mature and sensible conclusion after the reform of the representation. Throughout all the debates on the Reform Bills, in 1831 and 1832, no member of parliament more clearly discerned or more boldly stated the consequences of the passing of those great legislative measures of constitutional regeneration. Lord John Russell and his colleagues prudently abstained from drawing the whole curtain aside; and the Reformers, not in office, kept their opinions very much to themselves. But Sir Robert Peel on every opportunity, and by the most marked emphasis of speech, acknowledged the downfal of Toryism consequent on parliamentary reform; and further predicted the impossibility of *any* administration conducting the affairs of government; meaning thereby, that neither Tories nor Tory principles could again maintain an ascendancy in the councils of the King, and that the royal prerogative of the choice of Ministers would be henceforth controlled in its exercise by a reformed house of commons. We will not dispute about words. A *revolution* was effected in 1832—Sir Robert Peel wily in his appeals to the jealousies of the Sovereign, and to the terrors of the aristocracy, in the discussion of the second English Reform Bill, 22d of March, 1832, ingeniously stated, "that by the very act of making all places necessarily places of popular election, you have effectually put an end to the exercise of this prerogative of the crown, and, so far worked a revolution in the state." Indeed the Right Honourable Baronet foresaw and predicted his present extraordinary perplexity. He discerned the future labyrinth of Toryism, the inextricable windings of which he well knew that he could not thread. Theseus killed the Minotaur, and escaped by the clue of Ariadne from the labyrinth of Crete; but the Tamworth Baronet will find it impossible by the finest spun cotton, to grope his way through the mazes of his present position, and to destroy the power of the reform bills. With prophetic spirit Sir Robert Peel predicted that the Tories, if they took office, would be "*compelled to court popular favour by making sounding speeches about the liberty of the press, and gaining the favour of the populace by the most despicable prostitution of their minds and acquirements!*" Now what is our unparalleled political position, and who is Sir Robert Peel, the chosen leader of the court, the nominee of the Great Captain of the Tory Peers? The King has dismissed a popular, an untried ministry—one from which the country hoped and expected much.—What re-action has taken place in any part of the United Kingdom? Is Irish church reform less boldly required by Ireland? Are the English people more enamoured of church sinecures, non-residences, the exhorbitant wealth of the dignitaries—or the poverty of the working clergy? Are the middle classes greater idolators of self-elected and Tory corporations? Are the Protestant Dissenters better satisfied with church-rates, with forcible conformity to the establishment in respect to civil rights, with exclusion from the advantages of English Universities, chiefly founded by their Catholic ancestors for common benefit? After a general election, will the reformers be less clamorous against the existing defects of the representative system? Even idiots must see that as *Tories*, the embryo Ministers, will rush to immediate suicide; that, as *Reformers*, they will be eternally disgraced—broken up as a party, and gibbeted for the gaze of future historians.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

We rejoice to state that our anticipations have been fully realized. The very names of Chandos, Murray, Knatchbull, Baring, Goulburn, and Herries, afford a triumphant reply to the cavils and affected doubts of our ex-Ministerial contemporaries, and hold out to the country prospects which we began to apprehend the folly, imbecility, and profligacy of the "Omnibus Medley" had for ever concealed from our sight. Where is now the lingering hope that the Administration could not be formed? "Where the flattering unction" that men would not be found prepared to rescue the empire from the effects of epicrism and misrule? Where the ill-suppressed and selfish triumph with which the organs of Radicalism received the announcement that Lord Stanley had refused to give his *official* support to the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel? We regretted, and still regret, Lord Stanley's refusal, for the talents and acquirements of the Noble Lord we have always appreciated fully.—We do not accuse Lord Stanley of improper motives, or of being under the influence of personal considerations; but we are certain nevertheless that had the Duke of Wellington or Sir Robert Peel been placed in a similar position, neither would have refused to lend their powerful aid, nor have shrunk from the duties which the possession of superior talents, or of a very great stake in the country imposes as an honourable burden on the intellect and wealth of the land. It is quite impossible, however, that Lord Stanley can withhold his support from a Ministry conducted on the principles which will, we have no doubt, influence the new Cabinet, nor can any personal considerations be expected to interfere, unless it be to render that support more animated and zealous, when we consider that the prompt and cordial communication made by Sir Robert Peel, and the liberal terms (if report speak truly) offered to the noble lord, testify the high consideration entertained for his abilities, and the generous value set upon his services.

(FROM THE SUN.)

Farmers deprived of their capital—agricultural labourers thrown out of employment—the soil exhausted and imperfectly cultivated—landlords losing diminished rents, and in danger of losing tenants—these are the consequences which we have shown necessarily to result from the Corn Laws which have prevailed since 1815, and imperiously demonstrate that they ought to be repealed. But, in order that we may not be supposed to have been inattentive to any point touching this important subject, we shall succinctly advert to the arguments urged by the advocates of a restraining corn law in its support.

The first is, that Great Britain should not be dependant upon foreign countries for a supply of corn, and that agriculture ought to be encouraged and protected. So we we say too: but the encouragement and protection of our agriculture consists in the increasing demand of an increasing manufacturing population for corn, which progressively raises its price, the advantages resulting from which, in the natural course of things, to the home grower, we have taken from him by an unnatural law, which has transferred them to the dealer in foreign grain.

But it is said, corn can be grown cheaper abroad than it can at home. We doubt the fact. For one man employed in raising corn in Great Britain, at least three are employed in any other country. Moreover, implements of agriculture are better and cheaper here than elsewhere, and a greater quantity of work can be better done in a shorter time.

It is impossible ever to arrive at the actual cost of production, and it is an idle inquiry, because the price of corn is raised, not so much by the cost of production as it is by the great demand of our increasing population for food, which, when not prevented by a restraining law from raising the price abroad as it does at home, always presents, in the risk and expense of transport a barrier which it is dangerous for the dealer in foreign grain to attempt to pass, but which we have broken down by the same unnatural law.

Next, there is the great amount of our taxes.—Here we ask, is there, with the exception of the land tax, a single tax paid by receivers of rent or growers of corn in Great Britain, that is not paid by every other consumer; whereas in grain-growing countries, in Prussia for example, is not the bulk of the taxes laid upon the land? The taxes have nothing to do in the matter is evident from the fact that, in the ten years preceding 1815, during which our agriculture notoriously flourished, there were more taxes, and a larger amount of taxes, paid than were eligible in the last ten years, during which it has visibly declined. The high price of corn is the heaviest burthen that a manufacturing community has to sustain, and in proportion as that burthen is increased by a restraining law, the power of paying taxes is diminished.

Then there is the poor-rate. But the poor-rate is not a public tax. It is a bad way of paying labour. Moreover, the bulk of our population living in towns, the bulk of the poor-rate falls on houses, shops, warehouses, and manufactories, not to mention that there are poor to support in every country, who are maintained by their kindred, or by charity, in the absence of a compulsory provision. Further, the poor-rate does not enter into the contrast between the operation of a free with a restraining corn law, because it existed equally before 1815, as it has done since. It is no doubt true that, notwithstanding the continuing rise in the exchangeable value of money, the poor-rate has progressively increased since 1815, but this increase has arisen from the number of agricultural labourers progressively thrown out of employment since the year 1815, by the operation of the Corn Laws which have since prevailed. As we have now set about correcting the abuses of the Poor Laws, it is peculiarly necessary that this operation should be removed, and the cultivation of the soil restored to agricultural labourers, as they enjoyed it for forty years previous to 1815.

Lastly, there is the tithe. But tithe is not a tax, though it is a practical hindrance to the improvement of the soil. It too is beside the question, because it existed equally before 1815, as it has done since. It is of peculiar importance that it should be forthwith commuted, in order that capital may be the more readily induced to return to the cultivation of the soil, when the Corn Laws shall, as we trust they also will be, forthwith righted.

These, we believe, comprise all the arguments urged in support of a restraining Corn Law. They are all as untenable as the notions of its advocates with regard to its operations are erroneous. No doubt then can remain that the present law should be repealed, and the operation restored of the laws which prevailed for *forty years* before 1815. That operation consisted in the absence of an importation price, with a moderate duty. The duty should at all times be moderate, because even when the price abroad, from the absence of restraint, equalizes with the price here, still besides the expense and risk of transport, the price here will be raised above the price abroad by all the amount of the duty, and if the duty enters materially into price, home-grown grain cannot be exported unless there shall be a commensurate drawback of the duty. Now, no branch of domestic industry can flourish, when by operation of law its products cannot be exported. This is one mischief among others, arising from the operation of the present Corn Law, and this mischief must be removed.—We do not dwell upon the bounty granted as far back as 1689, which, no doubt, while it operated, tended to promote the exportation of British grain—but from the price upon which it was payable, it ceased to have almost any operation after 1800. The highest duty payable on wheat before 1815, was 2s 6d per quarter, with a proportionate amount upon other grain. The duty should not exceed this amount now. It will be twelve per cent. upon present prices; and as the exchangeable value of money continues to rise, this per centage will increase.

We pause here for the present. We have no merit in what we have written. The whole has been taken from the fourth part of Mr. Mundell's "Philosophy of Legislation," in which, though concentrated, the subject is treated more at large. We trust it will receive the deep consideration which its importance demands.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred in St. James's Park to Archibald Fergusson, Esq., a gentleman residing in York terrace, Regent's Park. The unfortunate gentleman was returning to his residence on horseback, followed by his groom, when, riding at a very quick rate, his horse stumbled by treading on a stone, and Mr. Fergusson was instantly precipitated over his head, falling with tremendous violence on the ground. His face was dreadfully lacerated, his right shoulder dislocated, and his arm broken below the elbow. A conveyance being procured, he was removed in it to his residence, attended by a surgeon, being in a dangerous state.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

(FROM THE IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.)

The great extent of mountain heath, marsh and rocky land, and lowland bog, which is annually added to the acreable land of this country, is truly astonishing. Districts, which a dozen years since presented an interminable waste of apparently useless land, have been broken in, and are now either reclaimed to the utmost limit, where the black mountain oat and potatoe will thrive, or chequered with interspersed fields—a sure prognostic that the whole, as far as the most persevering industry, and an utter disregard of toil can accomplish it, will speedily be reclaimed. We some time since walked over a portion of the great Sugar Loaf Mountain in the county of Wicklow, in order to ascertain whether the cultivated fields near its summit, and which are fully 1200 feet above the sea, could yield a crop sufficient to repay the trouble of reclaiming the land, cultivating it. The land, we were informed by one of the occupants, is let to him on terms which induce him to bestow upon it the labour necessary for rendering it productive; and what was the consequence? A pile of rocks and stones, with which the surface was almost completely covered, has been collected into a broad wall round the holding; and in this occupation the man, his wife, and two beautiful and not half-clothed children, were engaged on the day we first observed their farm. To undermine some of the rocks it was necessary to descend five or six feet into the yellow clay; yet every difficulty was surmounted; and we had the satisfaction to observe a crop of oats and potatoes growing on this ground last summer, which bids fair to render its possessor as independent as he could desire to be. We particularize this instance because it is within a morning's drive of the metropolis. But similar instances occur wherever the tenant has an interest sufficiently encouraging. How many thousand acres there are in the same county (Wicklow) which might, and would be reclaimed at no other expense to the proprietors than the trouble of directing the proper steps to be taken! A very remarkable instance of this improvement recently came before us, on the estate of an indulgent landlord, on the shore of Lough Derg, in the county Clare. An extent of some thousand acres mountain land has, by allowing the occupants a sufficient interest, been brought into cultivation, and in some instances at an expense *of labour* fully equal to that mentioned in the county Wicklow. An excellent road is now forming through this highly improved property, by which the produce can with facility be delivered to the steam boats at Killaloe, and through them to the British market. We observed a considerable extent of deep red bog on the edge of the Shannon, near Athlone, covered with crops of oats, potatoes, and hay, apparently all in the greatest luxuriance; but we unfortunately had not leisure to examine this interesting district. We shall ere long have an opportunity of doing so and shall then report upon it. In the meantime, we need not say how happy we shall be to receive the observations of practical men on this important subject. Being at Ballinasloe, we visited the bog improvements of our correspondent, Mr. Healy Dutton, being anxious to do so, as an account had reached us of his having sustained great loss by his land taking fire, which account, we were glad to find, had been altogether exaggerated. The irrigated meadow on this deep bog appears to be very productive and well managed; but the only green crop which we observed was cattle beet, and this appeared to be a complete failure; yet, it is well known that this plant, when properly cultivated, succeeds very well on bog, an instance of which, amongst others, we witnessed this season on a field of improved bog, near Caledon, under the management of Mr. Prentice, the excellent agriculturist and (*rara avis in terris*) excellent land agent of Lord Caledon. The oats on Mr. Dutton's bog farm, judging from the stubble, appeared to have been very indifferent. We received, last year, samples of very excellent oats, and of some of the finest carrots and onions which we have ever seen, that had been raised by Mr. Dutton on bog, and we regret not being fortunate enough to meet that gentleman at home, in which case our report would, no doubt, have been much more satisfactory. We were particularly desirous to ascertain how far he has been successful in raising new and improved kinds of potatoes from seed, as many, amongst the collection which he had the kindness to send us last season, appeared to possess great merit. This information we trust Mr. Dutton will enable us to give in an early number. Good kinds of potatoes, raised from seed on ground like that in Mr. Dutton's farm, would be invaluable. We therefore earnestly hope he will persevere in his experiments, which cannot fail to be attended with great advantage to himself and to the public.

DUBLIN.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN.)

Mr. Boyton has dissolved his Parliament in Grafton-street. This looks *ominous*: it shows what the Duke will do. Unquestionably on the eve of an election, the meetings of that society would be useful to the Tory party; but it is obvious that the anti-Tory Association is infinitely more effective on the other side; and Mr. Boyton has, therefore, set Mr. O'Connell an example, which he is doubtless expected to follow.—Should he not take the hint, the Duke will make him. A few days will declare whether this is the true import of Mr. Boyton's seemingly impolitic act. It was the firstling of that Irish Champion's hand, after his return from England; and we shall soon see if he had not good warranty for it.

The following singular circumstance took place within the last few weeks:—A number of English, mostly medical gentlemen, now in Paris, being at dinner together, the conversation turned on scientific subjects. A Doctor B. took out of his pocket Doctor Herison's lately invented instrument to measure the energy of the pulse's impulsions, called the *Sphygmometre*; one of the company, Dr. S., in a careless way, and as if to feed the conversation, stretched out his hand to have the energy of his impulsion ascertained. Dr. B. examined it with great care and attention, and laying down his instrument said, with a serious countenance—"I would not for the world have such a pulse." "Why?" answered Dr. S; and, notwithstanding he then felt quite well, the next day he expired in a fit of apoplexy!—*French Paper.*

Maywood had arrived in New York, after a boisterous voyage of 40 days, and in conveying his kindest remembrance to his English friends, says:—"I long to be with them again, and I swear that the recollection of old friends, and dear England, warms my heart!"

IRISH SERVANTS.

The Irish servant cares little how he is debased, provided his master is exalted. "Maybe I'm low, mane, and ungenteel, myself," said an officer's Irish tiger one day to a poor tradesman who had been "abusive." "Maybe I'm, and maybe I'm not, that's neither here or there; but as for my master, who has the heart's blood of a gentleman in him, even if he does owe you a dirty trifle—if you dare to turn your breath agin him, by the powers I'll make ye sup sorrow in the horse-pond for yer breakfast." Pat, it is easily perceived, had no ambition beyond what small portion of credit and respectability his master reflected upon him—no wish to be honored on his own account. "His master" is his lord, and while in the service he is bound to consider himself his thrall. "If you call me a rascal," exclaimed an English servant similarly circumstanced, "I'll take the law of you. If my master owes you money let him pay it—I'm not bound for him—nor I'll not be called rascal for nothing nor nobody." I do not consider this an advantage as far as Irish servants are concerned, but rather a proof of how little independence exists in the country amongst that class of people. "Look up to the gentry and demean yourself properly" is the advice of an Irish parent to a child going to service; but the spirit of admonition from a good English mother to her son is directly the opposite—"Do your duty to God and man, but don't be put upon by any one." The genuine worship of Aristocracy—a bowing down to those who sit in high places—is far more alive at this moment in Ireland than in any other of the sister kingdoms. An Irishman must have something to lean upon—his landlord—and above all his Priest, whereon to repose his spirit—and the door-post or the handle of his spade, or a ruined wall, against which to lean his body. This is peculiarly the case with Irish servants; first of all, they "dipind" upon their masters and mistresses not seeing their omissions, keenly perceiving how much they omit themselves; and they also "dipind" upon Judy this or Barney the other to steal into the kitchen and help them to get through their work. "How 'ud they ever do it else, and the wages so small, and the times so bad?" The fact of it is, that every regular servant in an Irish gentleman's family, has his own peculiar tail, which, if not carefully clipped, will in time, by its manifold turnings and windings, destroy the head of the whole. I know several of what are called "good managers," who become outrageous at the idea of a charwoman entering their well-ordered mansions; what would they say to an Irish servant's tail? Take an example. An Irish mistress descends to the lower regions at an hour when she is not looked for; "Thomas," to the butler, "what strange boy is that I saw in the pantry?" "That? Oh, that's Jemmy Lewnds, just come in to hould master's coat, while Larry brushes it." "I mean the lad with red hair; I know James." "Oh, 'tother gorsoon, ma'am; he only stept in to see after Jemmy." "Katherine," to the cook, "what business has the weeder to come in and do the kitchen-maid's work, while the kitchen-maid does yours, and you have been looking over the yard-wall this hour past?" "Dear save us my lady! what will the genthry see after next? My heart was weak in my body for want of a little fresh air, and I jist stept out to take a mouthful, and see Barney Tooly and Jack Johnson and two or three of the workmen help the groom to catch the mare; and sure we'd never get through the work but for the help now and agin; " "I saw two strange caps in the laundry." "I don't think there's any but Jenny Robins, stept in to do a hand's turn for poor Anty, that's kilt alive with the big heavy washes. Oh, my grief! times are changed when ladies like you think it worth their while to see after the bit and the sup!" * * Irish servants have, generally speaking, one quality which covers a multitude of sins, the strongest possible attachment to their employers. "It isn't for me to see their faults; don't they give me the bit I eat and the rag I wear? and why should I say anything against them? I'll stick up for them while I've breath in my body; for I'm not ungrateful." The affection of Irish nurses for their foster children is one of the most powerful and devoted feelings of which human nature is capable; they will follow and serve them through evil report and good report—in poverty and in prosperity—in a foreign land as well as in their own country; and one instance I well remember, of a poor nurse, who, when she heard her foster-child—the younger son of a family that had been both respected and respectable in former times—was in an English jail, came over, attended him during his sad and lonely hours of imprisonment; and when he was doomed to an ignominious death, never left his side till he exchanged time for eternity. She talked to him of those he had loved, before his soul and his name became polluted by evil. And it was a holy thing, within the prison walls, to hear that gray-headed woman put up her heartfelt prayers to the Almighty for the object of such pure affection. When all was over, she claimed his body, waked it, after the fashion of her country; sold all she possessed in the world to give it a decent burial; and was herself his mourner—for a few nights after, she was found dead upon his grave! Such a story does not need the embellishment of fiction!—*New Monthly Magazine.*

HYDE PARK EARLY IN THE MORNING.—It was a sunny glowing morning in May, when—having, in common with most bachelors, a habit of early rising and walking before breakfast, I strolled, as usual, into Hyde Park. There is something in that spot, the oasis of the crowded desert, which in my mind, especially at these times, is peculiarly affecting. Visit it at that hour, and note the contrast which it presents. On the one hand is solitude, but solitude shared by a lone man's meetest companions, the massy foliage, the dewy turf, the graceful wild flowers, and, above all, "the exulting and abounding river" greeting, with sparkling delight the first virgin streams that have mirrored themselves in its bosom—on the other, the gigantic city stretching out around you, and rearing its stony front through the veiling mist. On the one side, reigns the breathing calm, the sweet silence appropriate to the early morning, broken only at intervals by the carol of the mounting lark, or the gentle murmur of the water—on the other, the bustling, toiling, striving sons of traffic, have already commenced their busy hum. Here you are environed by the silent historians of the past, the fair yet undying witnesses of former centuries; there you are surrounded by the transitory, ever changing, ever renovated records of the present, swept away in an instant, and leaving no traces behind.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. HEBER.

Mr. Evans, of Pall-Mall, has been selling, during the week, the books which form the fourth part of the library of the late Richard Heber.—The sale commenced on Monday last, and is to occupy fourteen days. The catalogue contains some very curious books on English, Scotch, and Irish history, and rare French romances. It also contains the larger portion of the collection of English poetry and of authors connected with the commencement and progress of the English language and literature. This is the part of his library of which we are told "Mr. Heber was the most proud, and which he laboured for nearly forty years, with unceasing perseverance, and equally constant pleasure, to enrich and complete." The sale of yesterday contained some very rare and curious specimens of early English poetry, and some exceedingly curious and valeable metrical tracts. The room, however, was but thinly attended, and with the exception of the "trade," very few bidders were present; of course there was but little emulation in keeping up the prices of the lots, and many of them were knocked down at little more than one third the prices they cost the collector. The "Tragicall and true Historie, which happened betweene two English Lovers," written by Bernard Garter, and "imprynted in Flete-street, within Temple-barre, at the signe of the Hand and Starre, by Richard Tottyll," almost a unique copy, was knocked down for £17; "Eglogs, Epytaphs, and Sonnettes, newly written by Barnabe Googe," 1563, one of the scarcest books in the English language, and never met with by Farmer, Warton, or Reed, fetched £16 5s. The first book of the "Famous Historye of Perardo and Laisa," printed in 1615, at Dort, by George Waters, of which only two copies are known, was sold for £12 5s. This same copy was purchased at Pinkerton's sale for £21. The "Notable Discovery of Coosenage," 1592, by Greene, who appears to have dedicated his muse to the task of exposing the cheats of the day, produced £8 3s. "Conny-catching," 1592, by the same author, £4 10s.—Another copy, £4 12s. Another tract by Greene, entitled "A Disputation betweene a hee Conny-catcher, and a shee Conny-catcher," and said to be the rarest of all his production, £4 10s. "A pair of Turtle Doves," by the same author, and of which only one other copy is known, fetched £4 14s 6d, being little more than half of what it produced at the last sale of Sir M. Sykes. There were many other tracts of Greene, but those enumerated are amongst the most valuable. "Guy of Warwick," black letter, brought only £25; this copy was formerly in the possession of West, Pearson, Stevens, and the Duke of Roxburghe, at whose sale it was bought by Mr. Heber for £43 1s.—"The Chronicle of Englande," by J. Hardyng, 1543, brought £13 3s, being the precise sum given for it by Mr. Heber; this copy has the autograph of the celebrated John Dee. "The Temple of Glass," stated in the catalogue as the work of Stephen Hawes, but written by Lydiat, fetched £14; this copy was purchased by Boswell at Malone's sale for £46 10s. The "Passetyme of Pleasure," by Hawes, Wynkin de Worde, 1517, £21 10s. This work fetched at the Roxburgh sale £84, and at the sale of Sir M. Sykes £42, and will furnish some notion of the depreciation of this sort of property. Ten Books of "Homer's Iliades," translated from the French by A. Hall, black letter, £152 5s. 6d. Boswell sold at White Knights for £11. In this curious work Ajax is made to speak of the Bastile, and to quote the Bible as the standard of truth. It would be endless to mention all the rare volumes which were yesterday submitted to the public by Mr. Evans, but we must not omit to notice the "Chronycles of the Londe Englande, printed at Andewarpe," 1493, by Gerard de Leew. This rare book was knocked down to Mr. Thorpe for £37 16s, and is, we believe, with the exception of one in the library of Lord Spencer, the only copy in existence. The "Chronycle of Englonde," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1502," fetched £17 15s.—This was Mr. Dent's copy, and cost Mr. Heber £29 10s. "Dives et pauper," "emprynted by me, Richard Pynson, at the Temple Barre, 1493," being the first book printed by Pynson, £21.

INVITATION TO MR. SPRING RICE AS A CANDIDATE FOR LIVERPOOL.—This day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, a numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the Reformers of Liverpool, was held in the Clarendon-rooms, to concert measures for promoting the cause of Reform at the ensuing elections. The meeting was convened by private circular, but one or two notorious Tories attempted to obtain admission into the room by forged circulars!!! The trick, however, was discovered, and the parties were very properly ejected without ceremony. A long and animated discussion took place as to whether two candidates should be brought forward on the Reform interest or one only—Mr. Ewart. On a show of hands, the proposition for two liberal candidates was carried by an immense majority. A further discussion took place as to the individual to be invited in addition to Mr. Ewart, and it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Spring Rice should be requested to allow himself to be put in nomination. A committee was afterwards named to promote the return of Lord Molyneux for the Southern Division of the county. The utmost unanimity and enthusiasm in the cause of Reform was manifested throughout.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The packet ship Pocahontas, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, was, on her passage, twice struck by lightning within twenty minutes—on the first shock, a seaman who was aloft furling the top gallant sail, was knocked off and killed. Two others who were assisting, were severely injured, but retained their situations until relieved—while descending, a second stroke of lightning struck the mainmast, and passed off among the sails; the disabled men had reached the maintop, where they were protected, but severely stunned—one of them, who had lost the use of his side, recovered in about two days—the other is still disabled, but convalescent. On the first shock, the captain was knocked down, but not injured; most of the passengers also felt the effect of the shock.—*American Paper.*

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