

# The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

No. 341.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

Price 7d

## CONVENT IN MARANHAM.

I feeling as much of the estab-  
lishment, we were conducted by  
the inner room, in which were  
the convent. I had pictured  
deal, and expected a treat in  
beautiful features and fair  
and lovely and beauteous persons  
into those of angels by many a  
put, alas! I had no sooner en-  
tered, than my poetic visions vanished  
in all my poetic visions vanished  
a first specimen of a nun that  
no Madonna, whose placid and  
would inspire one with homage  
calling, nor yet a perfect Ve-  
ne habit of one; but a great,  
in, on the advance of forty, a  
habits and still grosser than  
than retirement had produced  
in the shape of refinement, hu-  
mors of deportment. She was  
singing in a hammock, and  
her entrance, although her  
had been improved on the score of  
was still worse, she squatted,  
eyes were wandering after  
especially distance about the  
complete the picture, she ap-  
peared under a temporary paralysis  
the face, by which it was dis-  
posed to contribute to her  
her companions were stek-  
low pale and wan cheeks, and  
others, however, were more  
and the sounds of a distant lute  
of pensive dancing, raised my  
as yet only seen the dark side  
that all that I had expected  
within the convent. But  
I saw no beauties—I  
Venuses as we were called  
damself; an overpowering  
and nothing more than a  
faces, some young and others  
enough to convince me that  
re not banished from a convent,  
row within the precincts of  
of bolts and bars. The  
altogether about one hundred  
of whom the young were  
of being educated, and the  
as an asylum for retirement  
ried ladies are admitted into  
of lords, and sometimes placed  
but the restraints are not very  
arriers impossible, for here, as  
as, as locksmen, I ob-  
ber of black slaves as attend-  
ed to find that their out-  
ered better than in most other  
the place, I could not help  
seems a mockery of common  
that religious can only be im-  
ells of a convent, or that vir-  
in the shades of retirement,  
the world is a voluntary con-  
want of courage to withstand  
at once to resign the conflict  
erty. At best I thought it  
nd sentimental love of the ab-  
virtue. The establishment I  
itself, and is, therefore, open  
to the economists. Needle-work  
ad artificial flowers, lace, and  
by the nuns.—*Voyage of the*

## FRAMIDS.

Early in the morn-  
ing a guide and interpreter,  
pyramid. When there is  
in the Nile in the way, as  
the passage is made as rivers  
in the Highlands of Scotland,  
re on the shoulders of men,  
was the case in the more civi-  
lized ages, however, as for-  
the one case as in the other,  
party to the pyramids appear  
on the opposite side of the  
ing up the only garment they  
or their ornaments, gauging the  
with their persons, thereby  
most ride in order to keep  
speedily offer their shoul-  
dering like camels when that is  
little trouble in settling the  
on terra firma upon the  
terpreter here related to me a  
had occurred only a few days  
of ladies and gentlemen had  
on a similar expedition. Tho  
they experienced a sore internal  
cross this Rubicon in the man-  
—they had come to see pyra-  
mids; but curiosity, with the  
with the nothing to boast of  
g, but was eventually forced  
unit to be carried over on the  
ed ismacties. On their re-  
gion feasted on the remains of  
and modesty thus becoming  
throne, declared positively she  
out the naked Arabs. How  
bit have continued it was im-  
not the expedient been sug-  
lady should veil her eyes  
which belong resorted to, modesty  
her place in the arms of the  
returned in high spirits to  
her Narrative.

## OFFER AS THE FRENCH MAKE

not with a lip; pour into it  
cup water as you wish to make  
water hot; then put in as  
1 (table spoonfuls) of coffee  
water; stir it, and let it sim-  
mer. When the coffee is done  
our in a cup of cold water,  
hearth, and let it stand ten  
to be free. For breakfast put  
off to three or four cups of  
tea to your taste, and you  
at a small expense—as great

## MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

The following observations are respectfully sub-  
mitted to the liberal electors of Ireland:—  
**GRACIOUS ELECTORS.**—For the purpose of con-  
centrating the united power of the woful empire  
is a common effort against the enemies of liberty,  
it has been recommended that the advocates of  
domestic legislation should not, on the occasion of  
the expected elections, demand from the candidates  
a declaration in favour of that principle, on the  
condition of support. I admit the policy of wait-  
ing this pledge for the present; but then a question  
arises—on what principles are those candidates  
to be selected who shall be deemed worthy of the  
support of the liberal portion of the constitu-  
ent body? Is considering this point, it will be  
wonderful to see the position of those electors  
who have supported the principle of Repeal in any  
form.

The grievances which Ireland suffered in the  
system of legislation imposed by the Imperial Par-  
liament, formed as they were to England—you have  
submitted to a system of legislation which has  
substantiated for that purpose an act approving the  
principles of the constitution—you have refused  
to be satisfied with a mere increase of the number  
of the electors, and a mere extension of the elec-  
tional franchise would, to a certain degree, have  
demanded, on the principle of self-protection, a  
restoration of our domestic legislation.

Such is the position which Ireland has assumed  
on the Repeal question, a position which we must  
not or need not depart from; but at the same time,  
which can be best sustained and promoted by mak-  
ing the advances to the grand point of attack,  
through the medium of the outworks. For this  
reason I allege that although the electors may not  
at present bring prominently forward the question  
of Repeal, they ought not to be the less particu-  
larly attentive to the paper, in selecting repre-  
sentatives who will honestly, boldly, and undeviat-  
ingly press forward the redress of grievances, and  
the assertion of the rights of their country,  
whenever that course can be taken, without dis-  
tracting the combined movement of Englishmen,  
Irishmen and Scotchmen, in their common efforts  
against the common enemies of religious and po-  
litical freedom. Every advance made in this  
position, must to a certain extent, lessen the evils of  
united legislation, and increase the power of resis-  
tance; and every refusal of redress must augment  
the ranks of the supporters of domestic legislation  
both in and out of parliament.

It appears to me that Ireland has the same  
reason to demand from England the repeal of the  
Union, that England had to demand from the  
Crown the extension of the rights of the people.—  
In both cases the demand arises from the interests  
of the nation being sacrificed to the monopoly of  
an oligarchy. In England this was effected by the  
unlawful power of that oligarchy in the election  
of the representatives of the people. In Ireland it  
has been established and maintained by the  
power of England collectively. I say collectively,  
because the government, approved by the  
people of England, and supported by that people  
and their representatives, freely chose, since the  
passing of the Reform Bill, to be chosen since the  
upholding that monopoly, and to the suspension  
of the legitimate power of the constitution for the  
purpose of the monopolizing party. Was it not  
substantially for these purposes that the Coercion  
Act was passed—an act left as a legacy by the  
Whigs to their Tory successors—imposed upon  
Ireland as a peace-offering to her enemies, and  
placed as a rope round her neck, to be tightened  
at the pleasure of the holder, on occasion may re-  
quire, either to stifle her voice, or, if necessary, to  
strangle even to death the victims of oppression.  
Thus, where England refuses redress—where she  
answers the cry for justice by Coercion Acts and  
military execution—does she not force upon every  
honest Irishman the alternative of demanding that  
protection from a local legislature which is denied  
her in an united one? Are we to be told that we  
may rely on the compassion, the benevolence, the  
honour of England. I reply in the words of  
Grattan, which can never be too often repeated—  
“To depend on the honour of another country, is  
to depend on the will, and to depend on the will  
of another country is the definition of slavery.”—  
When I ask, has Ireland ever experienced the  
compassion, the benevolence, the honour of Eng-  
land? Never—but when she has been true to  
her own honour, by the stern demand of rights and  
justice.

On these principles, brother electors, we must  
not descend from the high position in which the  
demand for the Repeal of the Union has placed us.  
But we may rest, for expediency sake, on the  
step to which we have mounted, in order to  
make our footing more secure in the elevation we  
have to rise to. Let us recollect that this can only  
be obtained by the moral power of right and jus-  
tice on our side. That to force it, in opposition  
to the feelings and even the prejudices of the li-  
beral portion of the Protestant community of Ire-  
land, would deprive it of its most beneficial advan-  
tages; and that the co-operation of that body can  
only be obtained by perseverance and moderation,  
and by the desire to yield such securities as may  
be deemed necessary to protect Protestant rights,  
and to maintain the connexion with England in  
the same state and under the same crown;—and,  
whether the ultimate object of domestic legislation  
be obtained sooner or later, we are perfectly cer-  
tain that such a course of proceeding must lead  
to beneficial amendments in the state of our coun-  
try.

The agitators of the Repeal question have been  
repeatedly accused as innovators. I ask each  
of our accusers to admit the grievances of Ireland  
to look to the effects that agitation has produced.  
Previous to that period, what disposition was man-  
ifested by the parliament and the people of Eng-  
land or Scotland to hearken to the complaints of  
Ireland? Since that agitation a general feeling  
has been excited of the misgovernment of Ireland,  
and the necessity of a change in the policy. In  
the last session of parliament extensive modifica-  
tions of the coercion act were effected from the  
ministry; commissions were instituted with a view  
to the redress of other grievances—a redress which  
that ministry dared not refuse, but desired to  
procrastinate; and, lastly, the power of Ireland  
in her claims of justice, has upon two administra-

tions in less than one year. And now you hear  
Englishmen and Scotchmen declare the injustice  
which Ireland has suffered. They admit the evil,  
they admit the wrong, but they deny her any  
remedy except such as she may obtain from their  
unconcerned. I acknowledge the debt which Ire-  
land owes to every Englishman or Scotchman who  
may take her part in the smallest degree;—but  
when they tender their compassion, I find the in-  
dignant feelings of my nature rising in my breast,  
and I say to my country, are we to have no relief  
but in the mercy of our governors? Are we to be  
hurried from hope to despair, and back again  
from despair to hope, in accordance with the fan-  
tasy, the prejudices, or the interests of such indi-  
viduals as chance, power, or intrigue, may place  
over the destinies of the British nation? Are we  
to be for ever made the sport of their uncer-  
tain policy, and to have no power within ourselves  
to procure our own redemption, or to secure a con-  
stant administration of the power of govern-  
ment?

I have drawn your attention, brother electors,  
to the importance of the assistance of Parliament  
to prove the power possessed by ever so small a  
body of united representatives as those returned  
at the elections of the last year. Does not  
this afford an argument for your continued assis-  
tance? Let me recollect that the representatives  
we elect may hold that position for seven years,  
but independently of this consideration, let us re-  
fect that under present circumstances, the British  
parliament will be divided into two or more  
powerful factions, approaching to a balance, and  
contending for political sway.—How much greater,  
then, would be the power of the Irish members  
in such a position of English parties, than during  
the last session, when the government appeared so  
strong as to defy opposition. If such be the case,  
might not a puny band of Irishmen manage to  
alter the destinies of England in their hands,  
might they not practically teach their proud mis-  
trusts, that this mutilated portion of the Irish  
parliament, which she combined at the Union with  
the unredressed body of British representation—  
which she thought to render harmless by its puny  
dissensions, when bound together by the tie of  
oppression—may possess within the very body  
which embraces it, a diverging, a disuniting, and  
distracting power, which may be more dangerous  
to the integrity of her Empire, than the so much  
dreaded horrors of a separate legislature. Let  
England be practically instructed in this session—  
teach her that her own interests require her to  
succede to the demands of right and justice of the  
Irish people, and then you may compel her assent,  
however reluctantly it may be given.

Let, then, the efforts of our representatives be  
directed to the subversion of the blood-stained  
impost of titles and every other description of  
ecclesiastical monopoly; to the general extension of  
the rights of the people, as respects the acquire-  
ment of lands; and to the separate claims of Ireland for  
a more extended measure of reform, both as re-  
pects the number of her representatives and the  
extension of the franchise; and every advance in  
these efforts must either improve the condition of  
our country or approximate us to the grand ob-  
ject of domestic legislation. Because, what was  
the object of the Union? Was it not to subject  
Ireland to the uncontrolled power of England,  
and by means of that power, to sustain the do-  
minion of an Irish oligarchy and the subjection of  
the Irish people. If such were the objects, and  
these objects are defeated, then the inducements  
to maintain the Union are cancelled. The people  
of Ireland will become united in the common cause,  
and England, as well as Ireland, may be taught  
to feel that she suffers practical evil, instead of  
practical benefit, from its existence.

Now, electors, if these views be right, our  
course is plain. Where the power exists, let an  
candidate be elected whose known or declared op-  
inions are not in concurrence with the general  
principles alluded to; and there is one special  
pledge, which, under the present legal duration  
of Parliament, no sincere reformer can object to,  
and which will be a substitute for every other  
pledge: I mean an engagement by the representa-  
tive to adopt the means necessary for vacating  
his seat, if called on by a majority of his constitu-  
ents, by a written document with their names at-  
tached. By such a pledge you would obtain a  
practical control over your representative, without  
an unjust limitation of his judgment in the ex-  
ercise of the functions you entrust him to discharge.  
Under this pledge, Repeal constitutions may safely  
elect the present period representatives not  
pledged to Repeal; and, under a like engagement,  
constituencies opposed to Repeal may elect reformers,  
who agree with them in other respects, but  
whose avowed opinions may be in support of Re-  
peal. Thus, each party may confide in the secu-  
rity of their own principles, because, whenever  
that question should be brought under considera-  
tion, with a view to its accomplishment, the several  
constituencies would hold the remedy in their  
own hands.

But, then, it may be asked, will the electors  
qualify themselves to demand their pledge from  
the candidates who shall offer themselves for their  
approbation, or who shall be called upon by their  
constituent body? Will they adopt the principle,  
as far as it may be practicable, of free returns? Is  
it just or reasonable for electors to claim this  
or any other pledge from a candidate whom they  
permit to be the purchaser of their votes; from  
those private means they extract the funds to be  
applied to the establishment of their own rights,  
and afterwards expect he shall act as their unpaid  
and incorruptible servant in the preservation of  
their rights? If the electors act on these neces-  
sary principles—if they will not come forward  
to the hustings without the intervention of paid  
agents—the accommodation of paid conveyances,  
open houses for subsistence, and all the other de-  
grading details of election machinery, they cannot  
expect to be generally represented by honest men.  
Recollect, electors, that those are what produce  
the chief expenses of elections—no evil of your  
own creation, one which it is in your own power  
to remedy. At this important moment constitu-  
encies may reasonably expect that such individuals  
as they may think qualified to represent them,  
and who are desirous to promote their country's  
good, would come forward in obedience to their  
call; but that call, at the utmost extent, should

not require from the candidate of their choice any  
expenditure beyond those which the present  
election laws legally impose upon him. I admit  
such a call should be responded to by every man  
who has the means for the power of acting in the  
service of his country; but an honest and inde-  
pendent man, conscious of the integrity of his own  
motives, aware of the sacrifices he must make,  
both of his time and his income in the attendance  
on his parliamentary duties, must feel himself  
dissatisfied by being the representative of any con-  
stituency whose votes can only be obtained by the  
intrigues or extravagance of election intrigue.  
A succession of contests, carried on under the ex-  
penditure usual on such occasions, must, in a  
short time, annihilate any moderate fortune, and  
thence the representation of the country is neces-  
sarily transferred into the hands of the overgrown  
proprietors of lands or money, or else to those who  
use it as a step to remunerate their expenditure  
by obtaining the ultimate objects of a venal con-  
sideration. By these means the electors consign  
themselves to the hands of the rich and the powerful  
against their own liberties; and the candidates  
are induced to be the friends of the people, and  
extends by his election and adoption, a principle  
of action so injurious to their true interests, can-  
not help feeling himself a co-partner in their dis-  
honour.

Let us, then, fellow-electors, prepare for the  
approaching struggle. We have precedents be-  
fore us of constituencies who have nobly per-  
formed their duties on former occasions. Let us  
follow their example, and the regeneration of Ire-  
land will be the certain result.

At a period when the same party, who have pos-  
sessed themselves of the authorities of the state,  
had brought to maturity their successful and  
continued assaults on the rights of our native  
country—when, by the act of Union, they had  
given, as it would appear, the death blow to her  
liberties—We are told by the illustrious Grattan  
of that day, “Still there was on her lips a spirit  
of life, and she cheeks a glow of beauty.” That  
life and that glow, I would fondly hope, is not yet  
departed. But, who are to administer the cordial  
draught which shall revive her shattered frame,  
shall raise her drooping head, and change the  
hectic flush of departing life into the ruddy bloom  
of youthful youth? Electors of Ireland, on us  
that duty devolves, on us it depends whether  
the clouds of darkness, which now over-  
shadow our native land, shall ever permit  
the rays of light to invigorate with their reviv-  
ing justice the dormant energies of her nature. We  
have a leader powerful and talented to combat in  
our cause. Let us, then, perform our part, and  
confide upon him that moral strength which he  
demands from us, and without which even he  
cannot be paralytic in the approaching struggle  
to protect his injured country.

Brother electors, I have respectfully submitted  
the above observations to your consideration. On  
the occasion of two former general elections, I was  
called on to fulfil the duties of a candidate in two  
unsuccessful struggles for the rights of the peo-  
ple. Experience has proved to me that such  
struggles are vain unless the patriotism of the  
electors shall be proved—not by professions, but  
by acts—by sacrifices in common with the candi-  
dates they elect. In the post of an elector, then,  
on the present occasion, I desire to propose to  
the electors of my country by inducing my fellow  
electors to take the course which will place the  
candidates of their choice in that successful posi-  
tion which it was not my lot to attain, and which  
will cause the constituencies both to deserve and  
to accomplish the successful issue of their hono-  
rable struggles.

I remain, brother electors, your faithful ser-  
vant,  
WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

LONDON as it was.—The following letter,  
written by Anne Bolton, to a lady of her acquaintance,  
previous to her nuptials with Henry XIII.,  
now in the possession of a celebrated antiquarian,  
may perhaps lead many of our readers, in a spare  
hour, to compare the past and present manners  
of the British nation. “Dear Mary—I have  
been in town almost a month; I cannot say I have  
found anything in London extremely agreeable,  
we rise so late in the morning, without before six  
o'clock, and sit up so late at night, being scarcely  
in bed before ten, that I am quite sick of it, and  
were it not for the abundance of such things, I am  
every day getting, I should be impatient for re-  
turning to the country. My indulgent mother  
thought me yesterday at a wedding in Chesham,  
three new shifts, three sets of farthings, a pair of  
and I am to have a pair of stiff shoes for my Lord  
of Norfolk's hall, which will come to three shil-  
lings. The irregular life I have of since my com-  
ing to this place has quite destroyed my appetite;  
you know I could scarce swallow a morsel, and  
a tankard of good ale for my breakfast in the country,  
but in London I find it difficult to get through  
half the quantity, though I must own that I am  
generally eager enough at the dinner hour, which  
is here delayed till twelve, in your polite families.  
I played at hotcockles last night at my Lord  
of Leicester's; the Lord of Surrey was there, a very  
elegant young man, who sang a song of his own  
composition, on the Lord of Kildare's daughter;  
it was very much approved; and my brother whis-  
pered me, that the fair Geraldine (for so the  
Lord of Surrey calls his mistress) is the finest  
of the age. I should be glad to see her, for I hear  
she is as good as she is beautiful. Pray take care  
of the poultry during my absence, poor things!  
I always fed them myself; I should be glad if they  
were sent up the first opportunity. Adieu, dear  
Mary, I am just going to mass, and you shall de-  
pend upon the prayers as you may have the kindest  
love of your own—Anne Bolton.—How different  
from this would be the language of a modern  
beauty upon her first appearance in the metropolis.

How TO CURR A COUGH.—“Well, Mrs. Laban-  
gan, did you put the blister on your chest, as  
you promised, and did it rise?” “Why, then,  
mistress dear, the niver a chest I had to put it  
on, but sure, and I have a little bit of a box, and  
I put it on that, but sorn a rise it rose; and if  
you don't believe me come and see, for it's sticking  
there still, I'm thinking.”

## ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday there was a meeting of the Anti-Tory  
Association held at the Corn Exchange,  
EDWARD S. ROCHFEN, Esq. M.P. in the Chair.  
Mr. Edward Dwyer acted as Secretary.  
Mr. C. Fitzsimon, M.P., said he had been re-  
quested by Mr. O'Connell to propose two members,  
whose subscriptions he had handed to Mr. Dwyer.  
He should, however, in the first instance, propose  
a friend of his own: he moved the admission of  
Mr. Patrick Curtis. (Hear.)

Mr. Stansfield seconded the resolution, which  
passed unanimously.

## ROUTE OF MR. O'CONNELL.—COUNTY DUBLIN

Mr. Fitzsimon had, on the part of Mr. O'Con-  
nell, to propose Mr. William O'Donnell, of Cot-  
tage; and he would take that opportunity of ob-  
serving that on the last day of their meeting Mr.  
O'Connell stated that he had received a letter  
from the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, of Wexford, request-  
ing him to propose a friend of the reverend gen-  
tleman. At the time Mr. O'Connell had mis-  
laid the letter. He had since found it, and the name  
of the gentleman was Mr. Richard Moran, of Ros-  
sill, who had suffered six weeks' imprisonment in  
the attempt to beat down the tithing system. (Hear,  
hear.) In executing that commission, observed  
Mr. Fitzsimon, I have also been desirous to state  
by Mr. O'Connell what his route is. (Hear, hear.)  
You all know, gentlemen, that he left town on  
Sunday last for Kerry. He goes there to support  
the liberal interest, for the purpose of preventing  
the coming in of the new Lord of the Admiralty,  
the Knight of Kerry—a gentleman, who, though  
he formerly supported liberal principles, has now  
joined the despotic government of the Duke of  
Wellington. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell goes  
to Kerry to rouse the county to a sense of its duty,  
by opposing the return of a member of such a gov-  
ernment as we have lately seen formed. (Hear,  
hear, hear.) He also goes to Tralee to canvass  
there; I believe he is there this day. (Hear.)  
From thence he goes to Youghal, and from that  
to Waterford, and, if he can find time, he will also  
visit, if possible, he is in Ennis. (Hear, hear, hear.)  
There are different other places to which he also  
purposes to go, if time is permitted to him to do  
so, and if the necessity of his being in Dublin  
should not prevent him; for he most positively  
will be in Dublin before the day of the election.—  
(Hear, hear, and cheers.) He will, I am cer-  
tain, be here before then, believing, as he does,  
that this is particularly the place to work for  
the people, for himself, and for you. (Hear.) He  
hopes that the election committee who have un-  
dertaken the charge of preparing for the coming  
election of the city of Dublin will not sleep upon  
their posts, for much depends upon the energetic  
discharge of their duties. On his return he  
trusts to find that all, by the performance of their  
duty, anxious as it is, will have the city so orga-  
nized that victory will be easy of attainment to the  
popular and independent party. (Hear, hear, and  
cheers.) Perhaps Mr. O'Connell might afterwards  
have time to go to the county of Mayo, and be  
able to assist the liberal party there, as well as  
oppose any Conservative candidate who might come  
forward. (Hear, hear.) These are the commis-  
sions with which Mr. O'Connell has charged me,  
and I have not heard from him since he left town.  
Permit me, however, to take this opportunity of  
referring to the county of Dublin, in which I am  
immediately interested. It behoves the independent  
interest to bestir themselves, for an active canvass  
has already been begun by the Conservatives.—  
We should remember that the question is no  
longer one between Whigs and Tories—to us—to  
the people—the question is one of life or death.—  
(Cheers.) The question is, are we to have that  
freedom in this country which we now enjoy, or  
are we to be driven back by an Orange domination  
which long covered this country, which has stained  
it with blood, which distracted the people, which  
wasted the energies of Ireland, and made it the  
most miserable of any on the face of the globe.—  
(Hear and cheers.) Such is the great and mighty  
question now to be decided, and, therefore, do I  
call upon the independent electors of the county  
Dublin to bestir themselves for the approaching  
contest. (Cheers.) Such a contest is no longer  
doubtful. Two candidates are now opposed to Mr.  
Evans and myself. (Hear.) Mr. Evans and I pull  
together; and both have opposed to us two high  
Orange Conservatives. (Hear, hear.) However  
unpleasant in private life those gentlemen may be,  
it is not now to be discussed, for am I, indeed,  
obliged to know, Mr. Hamilton is the representa-  
tive of a family which has always been known as  
high Orange in the county; the other gentleman  
is a member of a family who are gentlemen,  
except himself, of liberal principles. (Hear,  
hear.) That gentleman belongs to the high  
Orange party. (Hear, hear.) Upon a former oc-  
casion that gentleman was a candidate for the  
county and was most completely beaten from the  
hustings. He now comes forward, and I know not  
upon what grounds he expects that the principles  
which he now advocates should be more success-  
ful. (Hear, hear.) You know that it is not for myself,  
nor for my personal interests, that I speak upon  
this subject, but for the interests of the indepen-  
dent constituency. (Hear and cheers.) I beg  
that I will be excused by any to whom I do not  
make a personal canvass. (Hear.) I may not  
be able to make that canvass in all directions, busi-  
ness being so multiplied upon me. I hope, then,  
that the independent electors will accept of this  
excuse if I should not be able to make a personal  
canvass. (Hear, hear.) Let the electors—let  
the people recollect that over the vital question is  
shall our liberties be preserved, or shall we be  
down before an Orange domination? (Hear and  
cheers.) Shall we lose the effect of the boon  
conferred by the Whig government, however  
small, or however long delayed? (Hear, hear.)  
Shall we, above all, lose the advantages which the  
Board of Education was conferring, and of which  
I can particularly speak, as it has done much good  
in my own neighbourhood, where there was no school  
before its establishment, or if one, it was a non-  
sensical school. By means of that Board  
there is now an excellent school in the neigh-  
bourhood. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The  
Board of Education Society is now working well  
and most efficiently. (Hear, hear.) Should the  
present government consolidate its power, one of

its first acts will be to suppress this country, or the  
benefit of a system which is working so well.—  
(Hear, hear, hear.) This is a topic which I would  
particularly address to the clergy—it is one which  
will, I am sure, be sufficient to make the Catho-  
lic clergy bestir themselves. (Hear, and cheers.)  
However I may dislike ever to see religious feel-  
ings brought into politics, or made to mix in party  
strife, which I would never wish to see renewed,  
still the subject of education is one so important,  
that every exertion should be made to keep out  
party which would deprive the country of its be-  
nefit, or, if possible, to turn it into the worst  
weapon against the happiness of the people. It  
is on this very account that I reckon upon the  
strenuous co-operation of the clergy of the county,  
and upon their exertions much depend. (Hear,  
and loud cheers.)

Mr. F. Thorge Porter said that the member for  
the county of Dublin had fallen into one mistake,  
as to the circumstances under which Col. Thomas  
White had formerly been a candidate for the  
county. It was true that Col. T. White was  
a candidate before now, but not upon the principles  
which he now appeared to advocate. (Hear,  
hear.) If that Colonel now appeared upon dif-  
ferent principles—if he did not come forward upon  
liberal principles, of which he formerly ap-  
peared as the advocate, then he came forward as a po-  
litical renegade. (Hear, and cheers.)

Mr. M. Costello observed, that Mr. Porter was  
confounding Colonel Henry with Colonel Thomas  
White.

Mr. Porter said he was not confounding the two  
Colonels. He was himself an elector of the county  
Dublin, and he recollected well that Col. Thomas  
White had stood upon avowed liberal principles,  
although, in now coming to the contest as one of  
the Conservative party, he deserted his former  
principles. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Porter) would  
say much more, that though he had supported  
Colonel Henry White upon former elections, he  
should now feel great pleasure in giving a vote  
against his brother on the coming occasion. (Hear  
and cheers.)

Mr. M. Costello trusted he would be permitted  
to make a few observations. This was a crisis in  
which the liberty of Ireland was involved. (Hear,  
hear.) They were displeased with the Whigs for  
not conceding the whole of their demand. That  
was a question of time—but now it was a ques-  
tion of principle. (Hear, hear.) They had now  
in the administration Lord Roten, an Orange-  
man, and the hypocritical cad, Shaw and Le-  
roy. (Cheers.) These three men had spread  
more dissension, and had done more mischief than  
any other three in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The  
time was come, not for vacillation, but for every  
man to decide whether there was in this country  
to be civil war or peace. (Hear, hear, and  
cheers.) Was the property of Ireland to be  
for the election of tithes? Let them look at  
Rathgormac, where the extent of the tithing  
against tithes was evidenced. The people should  
say, he who is not with us is against us. For-  
give to Peel and Wellington time to wheedle the  
members of the House of Commons, and they  
would have a repetition of the scenes of '98.—  
(Hear and cheers.) O'Connell was right in de-  
signating every man who gives a vote for a Tory,  
an Orangeman and a supporter of tithes.—  
(Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman here com-  
mented on the transaction at Rathgormac; and  
for the epithet applied to it, he said he had  
the authority of an able lawyer, who had lately  
published a work on the subject. That lawyer  
said it down that the distraint was altogether  
illegal, for the clergyman could not dis-  
train for a portion of the glebe; and, by the state-  
ment in the newspapers, it appeared there was but  
half a year's tithes due; and as to Captain Collins,  
he could not distraint, he should recover in an  
action for debt. (Hear.) The people of Ireland  
should be prepared for a repetition of the same  
scenes, if they did not vote honestly. He was  
certain that the scene at Rathgormac never would  
have occurred under the Whigs. As to the city of  
Dublin, he would be glad to see the bloodstained  
faction present themselves against O'Connell and  
R. Evans. (Hear.) He knew well the power of  
the liberal constituency. The freemen might be  
thought, and he hoped they would get a good price  
for their votes. The Trades Union were about  
to appear on Thursday, to secure the return of the  
working members. The effect of that Union's  
working would be, that in every street there would  
be a dozen canvassers for the independent candi-  
date. The ramifications of that body would  
secure them against corruption. That body would  
be an auxiliary to the election committee, and the  
committees in Dublin. Was it not fair to pre-  
sent Ireland that Mr. O'Connell should be present  
the first night in the House of Commons? It  
was, and members should be pledged to be in the  
House the first night, in order to support the  
amendment on the address, in order that the Tories  
might not be left a week in office after the as-  
sembling of parliament. (Hear.) As to the new law  
appointments for Ireland, he observed that Mr.  
Blackburne was in office again. He was called a  
Whig by the Courier, but Ireland and Daniel  
O'Connell knew him well when they properly de-  
signated him a Tory. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cos-  
tello then referred to the conduct of a gentleman  
who called himself a Whig—Frederick Ponsoby,  
brother of the Bishop of Derry, and a relative of  
Earl Grey. It was said he was influencing the  
electors of the King's County to support Lord  
Oxmantown, who voted at the College election for  
Saint Lefroy, and opposing Colonel Westcott  
there. (Hear, hear, and cries of “shame.”) This  
is the miserable trickery to which some per-  
sons resorted. No man should vote for Lord Ox-  
mantown, who had been the means of introducing  
the Coercion Bill. But the people would dis-  
regard Ponsoby, and vote for Fitzsimon and Wes-  
tcott. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let but the people  
read the encircled letter of that poor and able  
man, Dr. Milne, and then vote if they dare con-  
trary to their consciences. The man should be  
frowned who roared against a Whig at the  
next election. Let the Tories retain office but  
for three months, and they would perhaps retain office  
for half a century. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dwyer read a letter from Mr. Sharmar  
Crawford, in which he directed £25 to be given  
to the present government consolidate its power, one of

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tion, 6d. Half-yearly, 2s. 12s. 6d.  
Published on the morning of  
and Saturday.





