

MR. WYSE'S RETURN FOR WATERFORD.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST.)

We are sorry to see it assumed in the Courier, contrary to the fact, and at variance with the conciliatory policy which was adopted at the opening of our elections, and steadily pursued all through, that Mr. Wyse was elected for Waterford in the name of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell was the very first man who suggested the expediency of starting Mr. Wyse against Mr. Christmas; and we believe Mr. Wyse himself, though he, of course, must think as highly as others of his own talents and just pretensions, would not say that he was returned "in spite of" Mr. O'Connell.

"Mr. Wyse," says the Courier, "is indebted for his success to the returning influence of reason over the minds of the people." We assert, and we will be borne out, we are sure, by the independent press and constituency of Waterford, that Mr. Wyse owes nothing to altered opinions amongst the electors, and that they think of O'Connell and the question with which his name in latter years is so peculiarly associated, exactly as they thought before.

O'Connell's violence, adds our contemporary, "has met with a rebuke at Waterford, as at Dublin by the vote and speech of Mr. Esau Roche." O'Connell has met with no rebuke in Waterford or elsewhere. Let the Courier hold its opinion, if it please, that he ought to have been rebuked; but let it not violate historical accuracy by alleging that he has been rebuked. We have before most truly stated, that men who have condemned him on other occasions, have acknowledged the great importance of his services at the present, and have given him their support.

Does the Courier know that the son and brother-in-law of Lord Plunket, the son of the late Lord of the Castle, Mr. William Henry Curran, Mr. Leland Crosswhite, and men of that class, voted for him at the Dublin election? As to Mr. Louchie, we have no disposition to say one word of an offensive or disparaging character. We will content ourselves simply by observing that his vote is far out balanced by that of any of these gentlemen.

He is unquestionably, a worthy man, meaning exceedingly well, highly respectable as a person of business, but of little talent, and of unsteady judgment. His adhesion to the Conservative cause was the result of a sympathy with the interests of a relative, which, considering the materials men are generally composed of, may be considered quite natural, but which, undoubtedly, derogates much from his character as a patriot.

He opposed the liberal candidates even in the county; he would have impeded the election of Mr. Evans, moderate Whig though he be, because Mr. O'Connell said something offensive to his brother-in-law. With every respect for the private virtues of such a man, and every tenderness for the infirmities of his temper, we do take leave to assert that his example in public is not one which should be held forth to imitation in times like these.

It has not been followed by such men as we have spoken of—by men, for instance, of the unquestionable moderation, the great experience, extensive wealth, and sound judgment of Mr. William Murphy and Mr. Nicholas Mahon, neither of whom agrees with Mr. O'Connell on all points, and one of whom might plead for an adverse vote at least quite as much as the liberal tendencies of Mr. Louchie. The Courier speaks of the "defeat which the O'Connell party seem likely to suffer in some districts." What are these districts? Let us have the name of one of them. They are not in the districts in which Mr. O'Connell's relatives have offered themselves to the constituency, eight of whom were in the last Parliament, and eight of whom will most assuredly be in the next. Five of these relatives are already returned; one of them only awaits a judgment (on the non-resident point) which must be pronounced by a Parliamentary committee.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, a meeting of this Association was held at the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the registration of the constituency of Dublin.

Several documents having been read, Mr. Seaton moved the first resolution.

Mr. T. Reynolds, in proposing the resolution, said, he trusted there would be no apathetic feeling now—that clubs would be formed in each parish, that all might have an opportunity to exercise their franchise. He thanked God the lovers of liberty triumphed, and that the candidates who stood to oppose the popular members were ousted. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find by the papers of that day, that an office had been taken on Ormond-quay, by that intelligent and patriotic body, the Trades' Union. They also acted under excellent legal advice. He congratulated the chairman on his being elected in the county Dublin.

The friends of liberty and reform, he was proud to say, triumphed throughout the empire. Mr. J. J. Murphy congratulated the meeting with his friend, Mr. Reynolds, on the result of the late election for this city. He mentioned several instances of intimidation practiced, and passed a glowing eulogium on the candidates who started on the Conservative interest, for their gentlemanly and honourable conduct.

The resolution passed. Mr. Edward Dwyer then mentioned, that he received from John Martin, Esq., of the North Wall, £5 for the purposes for which they had met.

Mr. Seaton was then called to the chair, after which the meeting adjourned.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

A number of boats from the North and Connaught shores, well manned, went out to fish for herrings on Sunday night last; they were seen on their way early on Monday morning struggling through a severe snow storm, which became so great, that in a very short time all appearance of them were lost. On Tuesday, five of the north boats were washed on shore, but there is no tidings of the crews, they must have perished; which, allowing five men for each boat, (the usual number) leaves a loss of thirty lives, many of whom have left wives and children to mourn their sad fate. There is no account of any of the other boats; it is feared they have been all lost, amounting, it is supposed, to fifty or sixty, with three or four hundred fishermen.—Omegal Advertiser.

WAR IN INDIA.

Many officers have been refused leave to come home in consequence of war having been declared against one of the most powerful States now in India, the Rathore Rajah, by name Mann Singh, who has given offence to the British Government. The place where he is now is Joudpore, the stronghold of the above Rajah. It is not supposed there will be much fighting, as there will be so strong a force sent against them—about 10,000 men, a force fully equal to £20,000 undisciplined natives. It has been for some time a subject of decided amongst us, where the long-talked-of force was destined for, but it is now confirmed to be for Joudpore. We have just heard that the fort of Joudpore is filled with 15,000 men, and that the Rajah is collecting Arnis, who, behind any kind of cover, are equal to any English. They are desperate characters, and never surrender. We are, therefore, certain of having a fight.—Extract of a Private Letter in the Chronicle.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

We do not hesitate to say that of all wars, the most practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most galling, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States. Only conceive the cries of joy which the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July in a struggle against the Republic of the United States—when they saw these two people, who, in the Old and New World, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other. What intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad?—Journal des Debats.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S VOICE AS AN ELECTOR.

At the election at Colelip, on Wednesday last, Sir Robert Peel tendered his vote for a Tory and a half Whig. Sir Robert's vote was objected to on the ground that he was a minister of the crown, and that his interfering in an election was contrary to one of the resolutions of the House of Commons, which provides that "it is highly criminal in any minister or servant under the crown, directly or indirectly, to use the power of office to influence the election of representatives." The objection was overruled by the Sheriff.

THE RESOLUTE.

A letter from Madrid of the 7th inst states that the government has entered seriously into the question of the suppression of the Jesuits, but that a double misunderstanding exists on the subject—firstly, amongst the members of the cabinet, who, secondly, it seems, agree upon a measure; and, secondly, between the cabinet and the council of government instituted by the will of Ferdinand VII.—Globe.

The new House of Commons has been ventilated in a manner totally different from the last, and much superior in every particular. There are several ventilators in the ceiling of the new House with apparatus, that will admit the air gradually to cool the chamber. The apparatus for warming both Houses of Parliament with steam is under the new House of Commons. The Reporters' Gallery in the House of Commons consists of two benches, each of which will accommodate 20 individuals.

Since the passing of the Septennial Act the average duration of Parliaments has been four years and a half.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Yesterday advices were received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 24 of November last. Some excitement was created among the parties connected with the hide and skin trade at the Cape in consequence of the Superintendent of the Customs at that place having informed the merchants that the export of hides, &c. procured by traffic with the Caffres, must in future be liable to the duty of 2s. 6d. per cent, as foreign produce, the Act of Parliament having been violated by their being shipped as the produce of the Colony, in which they paid only a duty of 1s. 2d. per cent. For some time back from the commencement of the trade with the Caffres twelve years since, the hides procured from the natives have paid the duty as a colonial produce. It was intended to make application to His Majesty's Government respecting the circumstances. The trade with the Caffres had proved advantageous to both the settlers and the natives, and among the latter civilization was proceeding favourably, the manufacturers of Great Britain being in request. About £34,000 per annum was obtained by the traffic between the Caffres and the settlers at the Cape.—Hops were entertained that the Home Government would therefore not impose the high duty, as, if such was to be the case, a stoppage would be put to the introduction of British manufactures into the interior of Southern Africa, the Caffres having no other commodity to barter for English produce except the hides, the demand for which was increasing rapidly. Resolutions had passed the Colonial Legislature that a fund should be established for promoting religious and moral habits among the emancipated population, by instruction being given to them; and also for the same purpose similar steps were to be taken to improve the Hottentots. For the furtherance of Missions £500 had been voted, according to the recommendation of the Governor, for the support of the Missions to the native tribes, his Excellency the Governor having given his opinion that such would turn out to the advantage of the British settlers, by the intercourse with the Caffres being promoted.

SALE OF SLAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.

I have now to introduce to you one of the most degrading and painful sights that can well be imagined, and of which I was a spectator, for the first time in my life, in the City of New Orleans—namely, a sale by public auction of human beings. Having seen advertisement in the newspapers, a circumstance of common and almost daily occurrence, that a number of slaves were to be sold at the Exchange, I repaired there at the time appointed, and saw about 30 of my fellow creatures, men, women, and children, and even infants at the breast, put indiscriminately to auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder, just like pigs or even in a market. Some of these unhappy beings were exhibited in lots, others separately; and their various qualities described and expatiated on by the motley eloquence of the auctioneer, alternately delivered in French and English, as they were severally mounted on a little platform to public view. In order to heighten their price, they were generally declared to be "acclimated," and were guaranteed from the maladies and vices denounced by the laws. It was perfectly disgusting to observe the different purchasers, previously to bidding for this droves of human cattle—for into such they are, for all purposes of traffic and drudgery, converted—feeling their joints and examining their bodies to ascertain if they were sound and in good wind. Several of them, in a deplorable manner, as you may suppose, actually opened the mouths of some of these wretched victims of the white man's inhumanity, to satisfy themselves as to the soundness of their teeth, and I possibly as to their age, as if they had been so many horses in a fair.—Tudor's Travels in America.

ELECTION ASSAULT.

The conduct of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in challenging Mr. Robinson, one of the candidates, (only to ruin a circumstance which occurred about thirty years ago at a Norwich election. The late Mr. Windham, who was one of the candidates, was much annoyed by the mob, the leader of which addressed him in very insulting language, and having had a ring forced, after various antics, put himself in a bawling attitude, and challenged Mr. Windham to fight. Mr. W. who was a manly character, and very fond of athletic sports, in which he excelled, being highly provoked, sprung from the hustings, rushed into the ring, set to with the mob champion, and soon laid him at his feet, and after punishing him severely, returned to his friends.—True Sun.

CONDORS.—Just before turning off from the beach, we came to the recent carcass of a condor upon which seven large birds were perched, and a crowd of buzzards were feeding. They allowed us to approach so near, that had we been provided with arms, we might have shot them as they arose slowly on the wing. These mammals of the air frequently destroy small animals. They sometimes form a circle around a sheep or goat, and, spreading out their wings, approach till they strike their prey. The first stroke of the beak is aimed at the eye; if the animal cry, they seize the tongue with their talons, and then falling upon him, devour the body, even to the bones. In the country they are caught in the following manner:—A pen is formed of high palisades driven into the ground, and a fresh carcass put into the centre. It is left alone. In a short time the condors, who seek their food for miles, descend into it; and, while feasting, the peones, armed with clubs, and the body and limbs well protected with hides, enter the enclosure, and commence the work of destruction. This bird cannot rise without rousing thirty or forty yards, which the limits of the pen will not allow, and they are clubbed to death, not, however, without making resistance, and occasionally inflicting very severe wounds upon their pursuers.—Three Years in the Pacific.

Through the writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 19th of February, the speech from the Throne cannot be delivered till nearly a week after, by which time the circuits will have commenced, and many members attending them unavoidably absent.

SIR R. PEEL'S DINNER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AT TAMWORTH.

(FROM THE STAFFORDSHIRE ADVERTISER.)

A sumptuous entertainment was given on Friday, the 16th inst., in the Town Hall, Tamworth, by the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., &c., &c., to a large party of his constituents and friends. The company could not consist of less than from 250 to 300 persons. The Right Hon. Baronet took his seat at the head of the centre table soon after six o'clock.

The Right Hon. Chairman gave the health of the King, upstanding, with three times three.—Drank with great ardour. With the same honours and with equal fervour, were drunk the healths of "The Queen"—and "The Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Rev. H. R. Woolley, after a few brief, but eloquent observations, said he was confident they would drink to the health of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. (Loud and long continued cheering.) This toast was drunk with three times three (loud cheer) of applause, followed by an unlimited number of "one more" cheers.

The rising of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel was but the least for renewed acclamations.—When they had sat down, the Right Hon. Baronet said: Gentlemen—There are occasions, and this is one of them, on which the manifestations of attachment and confidence on the one part are so marked, and the feelings they excite on the other, are so strong, that the most natural and most unaffected form of speech are best suited to the expression of those feelings. I will add nothing, therefore, to the simple assurance that I most sincerely and most cordially thank you. (Loud cheer.) There are, no doubt, constituencies more numerous and more opulent, than that which I represent; but my feelings must undergo a great alteration if I consent to exchange for any other place the representation of the borough of Tamworth, so long as my tried and valued friends are willing to accept my services in Parliament.—(Cheers.) The relation of a member to his constituents does not depend on their number or their wealth; and I should not have felt more anxious to explain and justify my public course, if I had not had given me their confidence, if I had represented 5 or 6000 constituents, instead of 5 or 600. And I do hope if there be any elector present, who has an explanation to seek, or a question to put, he will freely exercise, on this occasion the privilege which he was entitled to exercise had I been present on the hustings. Gentlemen, the change in my public position since we last met does not, in the least degree, alter my desire to give that explanation, or to answer that question. These are not the times when public men can affect ministerial reserve, and fancy themselves exempt from the duty of frank communication with those whom they represent. (Hear, hear, and loud cheer.) It is because I am a minister of the crown that I court, rather than shrink from the opportunity of such communication. It is by the result of public discussion that, as a minister, I hope to succeed—by dispelling unjust suspicions—by removing unfounded prejudices—by refuting the mis-statements which ignorance or indignity may put forth. And first as to my acceptance of office. The circumstances under which it was proposed to me are too notorious to require any explanation. Had they been less so, this, I trust, is not the place for me to vindicate myself from the charge of seeking office through any intrigue, or secret, and unfair hostility towards the government. (Loud cheer.) I left this country, to my great regret, on the 20th of the month. I left it, I trust, as it may seem, without one word of personal communication with my illustrious friend, the Duke of Wellington, as to my intention of quitting England at all, and, of course, therefore, without a word either as to the place of my destination or to the period of my absence.—Upon the bosom of a gentleman, this is the literal truth; and I ask you, if either the Duke of Wellington or I had contemplated the removal of a government through any act or artifice of ours—was it consistent with common sense that I should leave England, or that he should allow me to leave it, without one single word of communication, direct or indirect, on public affairs?—(Loud cheer.) And, gentlemen, believe me, that if there were men, capable of mean intrigues against a government, there is in the highest authority in the realm, intelligence to discern, and honesty to defeat the intrigues, and to exclude them from ever from the confidence and favour of the crown. (Cheers.) But, although I state the plain truth with respect to the circumstances under which I have entered office, I do not state it for the purpose of disclaiming any responsibility that can be brought to attach to us. About the personal conduct of ourselves, of the course we have pursued, neither the Duke of Wellington nor I have bestowed a thought. (Hear, hear.) We were prevented by no public principle from entering into the service of the crown; we were invited to enter into it at a crisis of great difficulty, and we performed that duty which is as imperative on the citizen as it is upon the soldier, which commands us not to despair of the commonwealth, and to sacrifice to the service of the King, which is identical with the service of the state, the consideration of personal ease and personal interests, ay, and if you will, of personal safety. I am told, and on high authority, that by accepting office, I became responsible for the removal of those who preceded me—that there is a process by which responsibility can be anti-dated, and that by taking the vacant seat of a retired minister, I stand in the same position as if I had instigated and counselled the vacancy. If this be constitutional law, I must abide, and am ready to abide by it. Anything rather than adopt the alternative, by which alone the responsibility could have been avoided. That alternative was clearly this:—I must have told the King, in answer to his appeal or my assistance—"Your Majesty has neglected, and unduly in parting with your government. It is true that Lord Stanley had retired from it; that the Duke of Richmond had retired from it; that Lord Ripon, that Sir James Graham, that Lord Grey had retired from it, that lastly, Lord Althorp had retired from it; that the key-stone of the arch had fallen, but still, your Majesty was bound to adhere to the shattered fabric that remained. What Lord Stanley may do,

what Lord Grey may do; what all the eminent men who have left your service may do; you, the King of England, cannot do. (Cheers.) Your discretion is fettered, you must continue your confidence in those from whom their colleagues have withdrawn their cooperation. I can give you no assistance, no advice, but to supplicate Lord Melbourne and his colleagues to return."—(Laughter, and cries of hear.) If I had thus addressed the King, I might indeed have escaped responsibility; but, believe me, the last place I would have shown my face would have been in the society of spirited and loyal gentlemen. (Cheers.) Of the King's late government, or of any member of it, I say nothing disrespectful or disparaging. If I were inclined to disparage them, I would not do it in their absence, but I am not so inclined. When they were in power I never joined in the abuse by which they were assailed by the very men who are now the loudest in lamenting their fall. (Cheers.) My first act, on entering the King's service, was earnestly to advise His Majesty to form his government on a basis as wide and comprehensive as was consistent with the principles and honor of public men, and with that view to allow me to seek the co-operation of Lord Stanley, and of those who had acted in concurrence with him. I sought that co-operation feeling, in the situation in which I was placed, a paramount obligation to make the appeal, but perfectly admitting that there was not a corresponding obligation on the part of Lord Stanley to accept the proposal, and feeling assured, that whatever might be his decision, it would be dictated by a high sense of public duty, and by that alone. Lord Stanley declined the offer, making no declarations to me, which were not in precise correspondence with his public addresses to his constituents, and confining the impressions under which I made the offer, that his course in public life, whether in or out of office, would be governed by the highest and purest motives. Failing in my effort to procure the assistance of Lord Stanley, I proceeded, in the best manner I could, to execute the commission with which the King had honored me. The basis on which the government was formed, was of course less extensive than I wished; but the men to whom I proposed office were men, in whose integrity, in whose experience, in whose ability I had the highest confidence; and whose views of the public policy, which it is fitting for the King's Government to pursue, I ascertained to be in conformity with my own. (Loud cheer.) I had not to balance in the cabinet one set of conflicting opinions against any other. I was not embarrassed with this or that man's personal pretensions, or the rival interests of that or that section of a party. I found but one predominant feeling among the high-minded and honorable men with whom I was connected—an earnest desire on the part of each to do that which might be deemed best for the public service; either by undertaking office or withdrawing any claim from it. It is said, however, that the government has not now the confidence of the people—that the members who compose it are obnoxious to the people. Now, who are those who have recently entered the King's service, and in whom the people are said to have no confidence? (Hear, hear.) The member who sat in the late Parliament for Essex, the member for Kent, for the county of Montgomery, for the county of Northampton, for Wiltshire, for Cumberland, for Dorsetshire, for the counties of Gloucester, Devon, and Shropshire, have accepted office, and have made an appeal to their constituents, the result of which a short time will determine. The members for Exeter, for Northampton, for Norwich, for Leeds, for Northampton, for Norfolk, each since his acceptance of office, have Hull, and Liverpool, and Bristol, marked their disapprobation of the principles avowed by the King's Government? Look at the constituencies of these several counties and towns—constituencies existing under the reform bill—and judge if the men who represent them are to be denounced as persons unworthy of the confidence of the people? (Hear, hear, and cheer.) But the truth is, that there never was an assumption more gratuitous and more arrogant than that of those who undertake to answer for the opinions, and to claim for themselves the authority of the people of England. My little knot of angry politicians speak in the name of the people. They remind one of the story of Mr. Sheridan—that three tailors met in Tooley-street, to petition Parliament, and headed their petition, "We, the people of England."—(Laughter.) They begin by excluding from their definition of the people, the nobility, the clergy, the magistracy, the landed-proprietary; they assume that between these classes, and the class which constitutes, in their sense of the term, the people, there is no community of interest or feeling, and that in the class so constituting the people, there is perfect unanimity. (Hear, hear.)—Now, let them make what exclusions they please, can they make any which, with any semblance of decency, will exclude this society from its right to be considered a part of the people. I see around me magistrates, country gentlemen, the ministers of the Established Church, the ministers of the Roman Catholic and Dissenting congregations, farmers, manufacturers, retail dealers, entertainers, no doubt, different opinions on many points, but agreed in this—to support the King in the exercise of his just prerogative, and at least to hear before they condemn the intentions of His Government. (Loud cheering.) My belief is, that in holding this opinion they hold it in concurrence with a very large proportion of that class of society which has education, intelligence, and property, and that that proportion is daily increasing in numerical and moral strength. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) I am told that I am not a Reformer, and if I become a Reformer I must be an apostate. Now, before I determine whether I am a Reformer or not, I must have a definition of the term. I see some men who call themselves Reformers; who throw the greatest obstructions in the way of real reform; who consume the public time in useless motions; who make speeches for mere display; who condemn every thing as wrong, and set nothing right; who err above the vulgar task of deriving practical remedies themselves, and leave us time to others to devise them. (Hear, hear.) They denounce you as a defender of all abuses if you do not adopt their definition of



NEW CHAPEL AT KNOCKTOPHER CONVENT.

About two years back the Very Rev. Doctor Coleman, of Dublin, Superior of the Carmelite Order of Friars in Ireland, appointed the Rev. Mr. Cullen to the Knocktopher Convent, and in some time after, the Rev. Dr. Kinsella, R.C. Bishop of Kilkenny, recommended the Rev. Mr. Cullen as a person who had distinguished himself for his piety and learning, and one who would be the means of promoting to a great degree the happiness and moral state of that neighbourhood. The convent being at that time in a most ruinous and dilapidated state, the Rev. Mr. Cullen recommended to the people to rebuild the chapel. The next day, to the great surprise of the Rev. Mr. Cullen, 574 horses, loaded with stones, sand, &c. &c., came into Knocktopher for the purpose, and on the Saturday following 107 were employed at the same praiseworthy work. The Rev. Mr. Cullen, seeing the great anxiety evinced by the people to rebuild a respectable edifice in place of a wretched, confined, and tumbledown house, he called a meeting of the inhabitants of the district, who reconvened the next day to commence a subscription. The first Sunday, over £100 was subscribed. The inhabitants then formed a deputation and requested the Rev. Mr. Cullen to accompany them to Kilkenny, to seek for further assistance, and to wait on the members of Parliament for the county and city. The frank, kind, and friendly manner those honourable gentlemen received the deputation, shall never be forgotten by them. They immediately, and without hesitation, subscribed the sum of £20. The Rev. Mr. Cullen then waited on a few of the respectable and cheerfully disposed citizens of Kilkenny, who cheerfully responded to the call thus made upon them. Amongst those who subscribed we cannot omit to mention the name of Edward Smithwick, Esq., who handed the deputation the sum of £5, at the same time telling them that five more should be at their command as soon as the work should be commenced. This munificent donation, he having made expected from Mr. Smithwick, he having made large sacrifices heretofore in the cause of religion and his country. What a noble example to those who have not hitherto come forward! The following are the names of the subscribers to Kilkenny:—

- John Colwell, Esq., M.P., £10 0 0
William Francis, Esq., M.P., 5 0 0
Richard Sullivan, Esq., M.P., 5 0 0
Edward Smithwick, Esq., 5 0 0
Richard Read, Esq., 2 0 0
Mr. James Meaton, Walkin-street, 2 0 0
Mr. Rowan, cloth merchant, 2 0 0
Mr. Howard, silk mercer, 2 0 0
Mr. William O'Donnell, Distiller, 1 0 0
Rev. Nicholas Carroll, P.P. Moncoin, 1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Hart, High-street, tanner, 1 0 0
Mr. Henry Potter, shopkeeper, 1 0 0
Mr. John Walsh, cloth shop, 1 0 0
Mr. Richard Aylward, bacon merchant 1 0 0
Mr. Meighan, Distiller, 1 0 0
Mr. B. Scott, attorney, 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. Mulligan, 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. McCarthy, 1 0 0
Mr. Daniel Cullen, High-street, 1 0 0
Mrs. Downey, 1 0 0
Mr. Flinn, High-street, 1 0 0
Mr. Joseph Ruth, Coal market, 1 0 0
Mr. Coyne, High-street, 1 0 0
Mr. Richardson, brewer, 1 0 0
Mr. John Doyle, Irishman, 1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Purcell, Butcher, 1 0 0
Mr. Lawrence, Parade, 1 0 0
Mr. Fitzpatrick, Butcher, 1 0 0
Mr. Grubb, Bush Hotel, 1 0 0
Mr. Looby, John's street, 1 0 0
Mr. Daniel Byrne, Distiller, 1 0 0
Mr. Martin, Gittu, 1 0 0
Mr. Finn, Grocer, 1 0 0
Mr. J. Walsh, High street, 1 0 0
Mrs. Purcell, Patrick street, 7 6 0
Mr. John Ryan, Parade, 10 0 0
Mrs. John Doyle, Carpenter, Walkin-st., 10 0 0
Mrs. Hudson, Parade, 10 0 0

Received in sums not exceeding 5s., 160 0 0
Total £247 6 0

A great many of the respectable and charitable citizens of Kilkenny have not as yet contributed, but who will, no doubt, do so without delay. Their contributions, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. James Meaton, Walkin-street, and Mr. George Rowan, High-street, Kilkenny.

We are glad to perceive by the following list that Waterford has not been backward in forwarding this charitable undertaking. Very many persons will, we are sure, come forward with their contributions, when the purpose of this truly laudable and religious work is publicly known. We understand it is also in the contemplation of the Rev. Mr. Cullen to establish a school in this neighbourhood. This would be very desirable indeed, as there is a great want of such an establishment in Knocktopher. This cannot be done without means; which we hope will be given to this pious and zealous gentleman to complete his arduous undertakings. Subscriptions will be received and thankfully acknowledged by Mr. Edward Kehoe, Quay; Mr. Patrick Tobin, Quay; Mr. James Cosgrave, Barronstreet; and at the office of this paper.

- Patrick Power, Esq., M.P., £5 0 0
Henry W. Barron, Esq., M.P., 1 0 0
Mr. P. F. Carroll, 1 0 0
Mr. Ignatius Fleming, 1 0 0
Mr. Henry Downey, 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. P. Cosgrave, 1 0 0
Mr. James Cosgrave, 1 0 0
Mr. David London, 1 0 0
Mr. Edward Kehoe, 1 0 0
Mr. P. Tobin, 1 0 0
Mr. Owen Carroll, 1 0 0
Mr. William Aylward, 1 0 0
Mr. Toomy, 1 0 0
Mr. William Sutton, 1 0 0
Stephen street, Holywell, per D. Lynch, 1 0 0
Mr. Daniel Carigan, 1 0 0
Mr. Hart, 1 0 0
Mr. Crosty, 1 0 0
Mr. L. Forristal, 1 0 0
Mr. Connelid, 1 0 0
Mr. Slighter, 1 0 0
Mr. Peter G. Munn, 1 0 0
Mr. Richard Feenally, 10 0 0
Mr. Joseph Dunford, 10 0 0
Mr. Maurice Hayes, 10 0 0
Mr. Hayden, 10 0 0
Mr. Joseph Farrell, 10 0 0
Mr. Arthur Doyle, 10 0 0
Widow Carigan, 10 0 0
Mr. James Moran, 10 0 0
Richard Walsh and Co., 10 0 0

The bill which is preparing in the Home office for an extensive reform in the church establishment, when the whole of its provisions have received the sanction of the bishops, will be submitted to the law officers of the crown previously to its introduction to the legislature.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—WEDNESDAY. THE KING v. GREENE.

Mr. Pigott stated to their lordships that Mr. Greene, the proprietor of the Waterford Independent, was in court, waiting to receive their lordships' judgment, in pursuance of a writ which had against him in the case of "the King, and the prosecution of Henry Lambert, v. Greene." It would be in the recollection of their lordships that before the pleadings were opened, Mr. Greene had offered to give up the author of the libel in question, and also that it did not appear upon the trial that Mr. Greene was aware of the fact of the publication of the libel until after it had taken place. That libel consisted of the report of a speech delivered at a public meeting in the county of Wexford. Mr. Greene had instructed his counsel to state his regret at the character of the publication in question, and that he was quite ready to make an apology, and to offer every atonement in his power. This offer had been made before the trial commenced, but the offer the prosecutor had refused to accept, unless Mr. Greene consented to pay the costs of the proceedings. With that condition Mr. Greene was totally unable to comply, and still continued so.

Mr. Justice Burton—Am I to understand that it was given in evidence on the trial that the traverser was not aware of the publication of the libel until after such publication had taken place? Mr. Pigott had no recollection that it had been given in evidence; but it certainly had not been proved at the other side that he was aware of the publication at the time. Mr. Justice Crampton stated, that when the case was opened, an offer was made to the effect stated by the traverser's counsel, and an answer was given on the part of the prosecutor, that if the costs were paid, all further proceedings would be relinquished. The trial proceeded, and a verdict was obtained against the defendant. The jury, in giving that verdict, had accompanied it with a recommendation of the traverser to the merciful consideration of the court. The jury thought that the prosecutor should be satisfied with a public apology and the payment of the costs.

Mr. Pigott was instructed to state, that an affidavit could be filed, setting forth that the defendant was absent at the time of the publication of the libel. Here Mr. Brewster came into court. Mr. Justice Burton—Does not Mr. Brewster appear on the part of the prosecution? Perhaps he may have something to offer. Mr. Justice Crampton here stated to Mr. Brewster what had occurred in his absence.

Mr. Brewster stated that he had been requested to abstain from any observations in aggravation. He did not feel disposed to press any observations upon the court. With respect to the libel, he would just merely say, that it was as aggravated a libel as ever was published. In mercy to the traverser, an offer had been made on the part of the prosecutor to accept an apology if the costs were paid. This offer had been refused, as the traverser would not consent to pay the costs. Now, he asked, was it not too bad when a prosecutor had been put to great expenses in vindicating himself from an unjust attack, that the traverser should, in the end, turn round and say, "I am a poor man, but if you will let me off, I will give you up a still poorer man than myself." He conceived that the doctrine of Lord Ellenborough was the just doctrine, that he who could not pay in pursuance of law should be put in prison. After some further observations the learned counsel stated that he did not think that anything had been brought forward to mitigate the case.

Mr. Pigott did not think that where facts antecedent to a trial were stated at one side, it was usual to state them at the other. Nothing had been stated on the part of his client but his continued inability to pay the costs. If that matter were to be debated on affidavits, he was instructed to say that an affidavit could be made that Mr. Lambert was satisfied to receive an apology until somebody interfered to prevent him.

Mr. Brewster did not think that was the case. Mr. Green (the traverser) stated, that he had read the letter of Mr. Lambert, in which he had, at an early stage of the proceedings, stated that he would be satisfied with a public apology.

Mr. Brewster said, that he did not intend to make any further observation on the case, which he would leave in the hands of the court.

Mr. Justice Burton then proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the Court on Mr. Greene, who was sitting in the traverser's bar, but rose when the Court commenced its address to him. The learned Judge proceeded to say to the traverser that he had been convicted on a libel upon a gentleman named Lambert. That libel had been proved to the satisfaction of a jury, had been one deserving of a character which had been given to it, namely, a malicious libel, and it was one of a very gross description. It was scarcely possible that terms of greater vituperation and reproach could be used than those in which that libel was expressed, or terms more aggravated, or calculated to affect the reputation of a person of station, character, and feelings of a person of station, character, and feelings. It was admitted on all hands that this was a libel, and the prosecutor had been put to the vast and heavy expense of a trial in order to vindicate his character before the public, it was not difficult to estimate the value of an apology offered after such a length of time, and under such circumstances.

Mr. Greene stated to the court that an apology had been offered at the time of the publication of the libel, and that he had read Mr. Lambert's letter, in which he had declared his willingness to accept the apology.

Mr. Justice Burton said, as that had not appeared on the trial, and was not regularly before the court, of course they could not take it into consideration. The learned judge, after some further observations, in which he commented on the nature of the case, proceeded to say, that in passing its sentence it was not disposed to carry beyond its legitimate purpose and object, namely, to deter others from the commission of the like offence. That considering the times in which they lived, and the latitude and freedom in which public writers indulged in talking of the characters and conduct of individuals, it was impossible not to consider the offence of which the traverser had been found guilty, one of a very dangerous tendency. After some further comments on the case, the learned Judge pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that Mr. Greene should be imprisoned in the jail of the county of Wexford for three months, and at the expiration of that time he should find bail for his good behaviour, in itself to be £300, and two sureties in £100 each.

IT WAS AGREED THAT MR. GREENE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO STAND OUT ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCES, AND SURRENDER HIMSELF AT WEXFORD WITHIN TWO DAYS.

CLOSE OF THE WEXFORD ELECTION. FROM THE WEXFORD FREEMAN.

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.—The election has just concluded. The Assessor declared the state of the gross poll as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Mr. Walker, Mr. Power, Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Mather, Mr. Walker, Mr. Power, Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Mather.

This announcement was received with loud cheers, after which Mr. Power came forward and expressed his grateful thanks for the high honour they had conferred upon him. He congratulated them upon their proud victory over Tory despotism, and expressed his regret that his inexperience in public speaking prevented him during the election from giving expression to his feelings towards the electors who so kindly supported him, he would only repeat the debt of gratitude due to them by the faithful discharge of his duty in Parliament.

Mr. Mather then addressed the people as follows:—Electors you have run a gallant and an honest race, and have left your opponents outside the distance post. (Cheers.) You have gained a great victory with the temper and firmness of men conscious of their own strength and rectitude of purpose. You have done more by returning the two men to represent you, whose avowed opinions are your own, whose claims were not aided by the factious ties of family connection, or enormous wealth, and that too by a majority of nearly six hundred votes, a number unprecedented in the county of Wexford. (Cheers.) You have written an imperishable record of your own independence and spoken trumpet tongue to the world, that the mind and intellect of a freeman is no longer a marketable commodity, but if I may call it so, a divine emanation of the deity which was given as the distinguishing feature of man, shall ever be used amongst us for the strict trust it was given for the selfish use of the individual, but for the enlightenment and consequent happiness to all; you return to your homes with the light heart and happy feeling of men who have done their duty; and many, whom I have seen at these meetings, aged and infirm, will leave it as a legacy to their children, that if heaven so will it, their last vote I thank you for their country. But, gentlemen, while I thank you, and congratulate myself, that I have been the humble instrument of this great public good, I exult in saying that it has not been done at the expense of mutual friendships or mutual good feeling with those who have been politically opposed to me; if trivial misapprehensions may have made explanation necessary, it has been done so as to leave no trace behind; no resting place for angry feeling; and this leads me to say that as we have gained a victory in our strength let us use it with magnanimity, let no injudicious friend by public demonstrations of any kind or by exhibitions that must be ungrateful and disagreeable to many, which can be of no service to us or to the public and can only tarnish our laurels like putting gilding on pure gold. But, gentlemen, to turn from the past to the future, I shall allude to another topic which I will consider it my duty to advocate as your representative in Parliament, and that is vote by ballot and I think that with this contest still fresh in our minds, all parties will agree that it would be an arrangement peculiarly suitable and desirable to this country; I would thank the chief of the opposition around the house, but unfortunately, too often dependent voter; it would remove from the laudatory view the grating proof, that however just and kind, if politically opposed, he cannot command the vote of his country, and that all the threats of turning prosperous and fertile districts into deserts, or of sending the poor comparatively comfortable farmer a homeless wanderer on the wide world, were idle as the winds; with the opinions I had previously formed on the subject, now so much strengthened by the events of the last week, I think it one of the simplest and easiest of all country could look for.

As to the titles, my opinion is to long before you, and it is a subject so fully discussed here, that I shall only repeat, they must be abolished. And now, my kind friends, I take my leave of you, to give you the best proof of my gratitude, by endeavouring to give effect to my good intentions, and my honest purpose of representing you faithfully in Parliament. (Loud and continued cheering.) As soon as Mr. Mather concluded there were loud calls from all parts of the Court House for Mr. Walker, who was on the bench. The banditti came forward amid tremendous cheering, and briefly addressed the people. He requested they would enjoy their victory as becoming men, and not indulge in any useless triumph. However they might differ from men in political feelings they should acknowledge and respect the right of every man to hold his conscientious opinions.—(Hear, hear.) There were many of their neighbours opposed to them in politics who had the interest of the country as much at heart as themselves, and it would be unbecoming in free electors to display any feeling over them that the victory is won. (Cheers.) As soon as Mr. Walker had concluded,

Mr. G. G. Morgan came forward and said, he was proud to witness the victory of the people over the Tories and their domination; the people had been triumphant, and he, as one of those landlords who supported the popular candidate, was happy to express his pleasure at such a triumphant termination of the struggle. Mr. Morgan was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Thomas Brennan next came forward and addressed the electors; he had the pleasure of telling them that titles were virtually abolished. (Cheers.) The battle they had just won was one of the utmost importance to the interests of the country—it would tend to the abolition of that measure which was stained with the tears of the widow and the blood of the orphan. (Cheers.) Mr. Patrick Costelloe of Kilkenny then rose and said, he felt the highest pleasure in congratulating the independent men of Wexford upon their victory which would ever reflect the highest credit upon them and the cause in which they were engaged. The men of Wexford had nobly performed their duty; they had returned Mather and Power, two men who would to the last oppose the tithesystem, and support the independence of the country. When the people united there could be no doubt of the result of the election, notwithstanding all the calculations of a joint stock company who sat down and arranged upon paper how they could carry the election. (Hear, and cheers.)

Another party were quite sure that they could not be defeated, for they met together and their concluding agent said Lord Carow is with us, Lord Montagu is with us, and we are sure of all their tenants. But they were deceived; the people voted independently, and their landlords had no effect in restraining the legitimate exercise of that franchise which the people gave them; they showed the country that they deserved the name of freemen, and the result of their moral courage was the present glorious triumph. The people were true to themselves, and Wexford added another laurel to that wreath which they had long since earned. The town of Wexford has represented by a gentleman who was not only an honour to the town but to Ireland—(cheers)—a man whose talent and patriotism had gained for him the universal approbation and love of his countrymen, Charles Arthur Walker, Esq., and under his guidance the newly elected members would go to Parliament; they had much to expect from such a station. (Cheers.) They would go into Parliament to support heart and hand the cause of the people, and not to cavil with each other. He had no doubt that if Mr. Redmond and Mr. Cliffe were returned to Parliament they would not be there a week when they would fight like a cat and a dog. (Laughter.) He did not mean to say that they would entertain any private bad feeling, but from their education, and in fact every circumstance connected with them, they should necessarily dispute upon political subjects. The case would, however, be different here; there would be, as the Duke of Wellington said, "no mistake." (Laughter and cheers.) The people know them; their addresses were before the country, they contained no mystification; they were plain and straightforward declaring the determination of the government to support the interests of Ireland. (Cheers.) The people had raised their gigantic arm to assert their rights, and their success was at hand. He never was more truly proud of the religion of himself and his fathers than on that occasion when he saw the people led on to victory by their clergy; it was right and natural. When the people were hunted like wild dogs to the mountains—when a price was set on their heads—when their altar was the rock of the desert, and their bed the forest turf—when they were proscribed and their ban, who stood by them? The people. And was it not their eternal credit, that now when they were restored to their legitimate rights they supported the people.

Mr. Costelloe continued at much length to address the people, and was loudly cheered. The people soon after dispersed very quietly, indeed the only noise or uproar arose from the hissing and clapping of their favourites or others as they appeared. Before separating they gave three cheers for the high sheriff, three for the military, and three for the police. The town is at present as quiet as if no cause of excitement existed. Friday and Saturday the crowds of country people who were in town were immense, and from their right hearty and jocular appearance towards evening, we presume the appearance of the popular candidates had been very generally resorted to. Very strong bodies of cavalry and police paraded the town during the election, and we are happy in being able to state that their conduct was such as to reflect the highest credit upon them. The contest is over at length and we sincerely trust that any little differences of opinion which arose from it may not produce any unpleasant feeling amongst those who should look upon each other with warm and friendly feelings. Excitement and of all others political excitement, is the least pernicious of all; it is the least which it were as well to forget when the cause has ceased to exist. We cannot conclude our account of the election without, on our part, thanking the public, returning thanks to the Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff for the accommodation afforded to the Press. Owing to the amicable arrangements, the duty of reporting, &c., was much facilitated; indeed, we never had so much order and regularity preserved at a crowded and contested election.

THE AFFRAY, GURTHROE.

THE AFFRAY, GURTHROE. HERRING GUARDS, 8th January, 1835. Sir—In reference to your several letters, and the pains which you contain relative to the melancholy collision at Gurthroe and Rathmore, I have received the General Commandant in Chief's direction to request the officers and men employed on the occasion, referred to, the satisfaction with which he has heard of their conduct, under circumstances the most severe, were such as to afford the most unqualified approval of the part of the Militaries.

FREEMAN'S COMMERCE, Military Secretary.

There is no objection to the fact that this letter from the Military Secretary is intended as an approval of the conduct of the Militaries on the occasion referred to. It is their unqualified approval of the conduct of the Militaries which is the foundation of the commendation from the Horse Guards; and yet against these men, whom you designate the Commandant in Chief issues the above order, a Verdict of a 1772 Verdict has been returned, and they will probably have to tell their trials at the next Assizes. The Horse Guards' letter will doubtless be produced on the defence.—Said in a letter.

REPROBATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

REPROBATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Education is open to all, and almost every man is a scholar. It was lately ascertained, by means of a census taken, that out of a population of 1,000,000 in the state of Massachusetts only 491 beyond the age of childhood could read or write; and that in 131 towns, out of 1,233 inhabitants, there were only fifty-eight who could read and write.

EXERCISES IN ENGLAND IN 1832.

EXERCISES IN ENGLAND IN 1832.—From a census which has recently been instituted by the committee of the Hibernian Bible Society, it appears that out of 41,017 individuals elected, only 24,222 were able to read; being 16,795 who could not read.—Edinburgh Mercury.

Sir W. Russell, who died recently in Paris, left his real estate, the Earl of Albemarle, restituted by legatee in his property, by which it is said the noble Earl will succeed to upwards of £100,000 l. cash. Sir Wm. appointed Mr. Stephenson, who married a daughter of Lord Albemarle, his executor, with a legacy of £10,000.

The Premier will resume his official dinner parties on Wednesday evening in Pavy gardens, where he will entertain the Duke of Wellington, if his Grace should be well enough to attend, and his colleagues in office.

LEFROY AGAIN.

LEFROY AGAIN. (FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.) Mr. Lefroy has certainly a sharp eye after the people—especially a sharp eye for the Chancellor, and one of his sons, Mr. Shearer to the Chancellor, and the other, we hear, just now is appointed to the office of Filicer to the King's Bench—an appointment which we may have something to say hereafter. It cannot be disputed that the present minister take particular care of their friends. They have secured their patronage, with the exception of Mr. Hamilton, who we have, had other claims—on the relative education and advantage of the Orangeman of Great Britain. We give them no factious opposition; for we have just awarded them credit for Mr. Hamilton's appointment; but really when such a man as Mr. D. Jackson is made a Sergeant of—belonging about to the third or fourth class of practising Barristers—and when the intention existed, we believe, of making him the First Sergeant, over the heads of such men as Percin and Green—when a man rendered unpopular—we choose to employ the greatest epithet—by his connection with the most odious public body that ever existed in Ireland—the Kidney-plate Association—receives one of the first legal appointments at the bar; when the vacant Chairmanships are to be given away, as we understand, to Orangemen, it is impossible to deny that the effect, however consolatory it may be, to what is called the Protestant interest in Ireland, will produce upon the intelligence of the country, as well as upon the mass of the population, a sentiment of disgust and estrangement, which no government can ever pretend to despise, and which the present government may speedily discover, will not tend to strengthen their power in this country. Their bitterest enemies could not suggest a course more detrimental to their interests. Suppose they would make Mark Beresford one of the chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant. It is a place of honor, and not of profit, we believe. It is what the "Family" are looking for—we hear—and we must say, that Mark deserves it at his hands.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY, JAN 30.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Friday. Includes Butter, Bacon, Pork, Mutton, Beef, Veal, Potatoes, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Carriage.

No new or fresh made Butter came to market on Thursday; what appeared was of inferior quality, and sold at low prices. Weighed, 122 firkins. Yesterday's market was in the same state as on Friday. Weighed, 22 firkins.

Flour (25s) 25s to 26s 0d per bag; 3ds, 20s to 23s do; 4ths, 13s to 16s do. Bacon Pigs per cwt, 21s to 23s; Scaled Pork per cwt, 17s to 20s; Oatmeal, 13s to 14s; Hides, 13s to 14s 6d per cwt. Wheat (shipping) rates from 17s 0d to 18s 0d per barrel; do (millers) from 20s 0d to 21s 6d per cwt. White Lentils, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; Oats (shipping) 10s 6d to 11s 0d; Heavy, 11s 0d to 12s; Barley (shipping) 11s 0d to 12s 0d; ditto, (milling) 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 0s to £11 10s; ditto per cwt 12s 0d to 13s 0d.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JAN. 29.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JAN. 29. Butter, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per cwt. Wheat, 18s 0d to 21s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt. Flour (per barrel) 10s 0d to 11s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; Veal, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Potatoes 2d to 3d per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JAN. 26.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JAN. 26. The Market—First quality, 70s; Second do, 69s; Third do, 56s; Fourth do, 44s; Fifth do, 60s; Sixth do, 29s.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JAN. 27.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JAN. 27. Butter, 6s 0d to 6s 0d per cwt. Flour, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; Veal, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Potatoes 2d to 3d per stone.

CARLOW MARKETS—JAN. 27.

CARLOW MARKETS—JAN. 27. Butter, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per cwt. Flour, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; Veal, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Potatoes 2d to 3d per stone.

CLONMEL MARKETS—JAN. 27.

CLONMEL MARKETS—JAN. 27. Butter, 6s 0d to 6s 0d per cwt. Flour, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; Veal, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Potatoes 2d to 3d per stone.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1835. Flour, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; Veal, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Potatoes 2d to 3d per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES. IN THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16. Imperial Wheat by Average—Wheat, 40s 7d; Barley, 21s 6d; Oats, 21s 11d; Rye, 25s 2d; Beans, 35s 11d; Peas, 40s 2d.

MARRIED.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. John Cooke, with the assistance of Mr. William Lane, of St. George's, Waterford, the Rev. John Cooke, of St. George's, Waterford, and Miss Lane, of St. George's, Waterford, were united in the bonds of matrimony.

ANTI-CRITICAL SARCASM.

ANTI-CRITICAL SARCASM.—A correspondent of the Times, having addressed a letter to that paper on the subject of the election of Speaker of the House of Commons, under the signature of "Oslo," in a candid reference to the celebrated Speaker of that name—Earl Oslove has sent a note to the editor denying this authorship of the epistle!

SKETCH OF THE DUKE.

Arthur Duke of Wellington saw the light in the same year with Napoleon—namely 1769.

As a successful soldier, and well deserving that success, he stands almost unrivalled. History records no other instance of a single commander defeating in detail such a phalanx of talent as he had to encounter.

Two signal opportunities were presented to him for evading this reproach—the downfall of Napoleon and the death of Ney. A word might have mitigated the Emperor's captivity—Wellington was silent.

As a general rule, military men are responsible only for their military conduct. To this rule, however, the Duke of Wellington forms an exception.

populous towns remained unrepresented; when a Christian church, gorging its idleness, and stalling its industry, enforced its revenues at the point of the bayonet.

The only measure in which the Duke of Wellington for a moment deviated into liberality, was the emancipation of the Catholics.

SEVERITY OF THE SEASON IN ENGLAND. On Sunday morning the ground in this neighbourhood was covered with a deep snow, which had fallen over night very unexpectedly.

In many parts of Lancashire, the snow is from three to four feet deep. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Manchester states, that it returns to that town from the north, at about forty miles distance.

Lord Viscount Loftus, eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Ely, having attained his majority on Monday last, several of the respectable inhabitants of Enniskillen, who admire his Lordship's principles and esteem the benevolence which characterises this noble family, resolved to celebrate the event by illuminating their houses.

SARACENS.—Early in the morning, at the prison door, may be seen, almost every day, one or two dead bodies, stretched out upon the stones, with a plate upon the breast, to collect alms for their interment.

The Marquis of Douro is now at Strathfeyde, Lord Charles Wellesley has left town to join his regiment in Ireland; he has been refused the funds to prosecute his threatened petition about Rochester.—Globe.

RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILDES.

(FROM THE COURT JOURNAL.)

On the approach of the republican army to the territories of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, in the early part of the French revolutionary wars, his Serene Highness, like many other petty Princes of Germany, was compelled to flee.

The money and jewels were speedily, but privately conveyed to the prince's treasury to the Jew's residence; and just as the advanced corps of the French army had entered through the gates of Frankfurt, Moses had succeeded in buying it in a corner of his garden.

As soon as the republicans had evacuated the city, Moses Rothschild resumed his business as banker and money-changer; at first, indeed, in a humble way, but daily increasing and extending it by the aid of the Prince of Hesse Cassel's money.

Not a thaler! replied the Jew, gravely. "What say you?" returned his highness. "Not a thaler! Why, I was informed that the Seneschal had emptied all your coffers and made you a beggar—I even read so in the gazettes."

"I thank you heartily, my good friend," said his Highness, "for the great care you have taken and the sacrifices you have made. As to the interest of five per cent, let that replace the sum which the French took from you; I beg you will add to it whatever other profits you may have made. As a reward for your singular honesty, I shall still leave my cash in your hands for twenty years longer, at a low rate of two per cent. interest per annum, the same being more as an acknowledgment of the deposit, in case of the death of either of us, than with a view of making a profit by you."

Not were these promises "more honored in the breach than in the observance," as those of princes and courtiers are proverbially said to be. A loan of 200,000 millions of francs being required by the French government to pay the Allied Powers for the expenses they had been put to in the restoration of the Bourbons, one of old Rothschild's sons, then residing in Paris, was intrusted with its management.

Our English Fortunator, whose reputation for wealth and sagacity is such, that, by a discreet use of his wishing-esp, he can at will change the destinies of the nations of Europe, or play at battles d'ore and shillings with their crowns and sceptres, was, during the war with France, a small cotton manufacturer in Manchester.

Mr. Rothschild's manners and character have often been described; he is immensely rich, and is well entitled to the appellation of millionaire, being reputed to be in the absolute personal and undivided possession of seven or eight millions sterling.

Our Rothschild is reputed to be a very charitable man—and those who know him intimately affirm, that he well deserves that character, both in regard to Jews and Gentiles.

GOETHE'S ADVENTURE WITH HIS DANCING-MASTER'S DAUGHTER.

Whilst I employed myself in various studies and researches, I did not neglect the pleasures incident to youth. At Strasburgh, every day and hour offers to sight the magnificent monument of the minister, and to the ear the movements and music of the dance.

He had two daughters who were both pretty, and the elder of whom was not 20. They were both good dancers. This circumstance greatly facilitated my progress, for the awkward scholar in the world must soon have become a passable dancer with such agreeable partners.

One evening, after the dance, I was going to lead the elder to the apartment, but she detained me. "Let us stay here awhile," said she, "my sister, I must now to you, is at this moment engaged with a fortune-teller, who is giving her some intelligence from the cards respecting an absent lover, a youth extremely attached to Emily, and in whom all her hopes are placed."

that a third stood between her and her beloved; with several other tales of the same kind. The embarrassment of the poor girl was visible.

I durst not return to the sisters the next day. On the third day Emily sent to desire me to come to them without fail. I went accordingly.

Will you take it ill if I entreat you to give over your lessons? My father says you have now no further occasion for them; and that you know as much as a young man has occasion to know for his amusement."

At the same instant a concealed door opened, and her sister, in a pretty morning dress, rushed towards us, and exclaimed, "You shall not be the only one to take leave of him!"

Emily had only sought herself near her sister; she remained silent. Lucinda, growing warmer, entered into particulars to which it did not become me to listen.

Lord Brougham was at Montpellier on the 17th instant, where he met with the warmest reception on the part of the authorities, and visited the different public establishments.—Galignani.

Handwritten notes in the top right corner.

Vertical text on the far right edge, including "COURT" and "PROCEEDINGS" and other fragments.





with the privileges of the people... parliamentary representation... the position in which Lord... himself—a position rendered... the total and most liberal... the wily Knight of Kerry... the Admiralty, without ruder... or compass... How curious that Lord... conducted himself in a course... the ally of the very worst and... that ever yet got into... government can stand... and its fate is sealed.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. GIBBONS AND WILLIAMS, BANKERS.

Several exaggerated and... having appended with reference... well known house of Gibbons... that has failed, that house... two years ago, and the usual... have been given in The... have further to state, that... Richard Williams, of Dame... of the firm of Richard Williams... Brokers to the Bank of Ireland... in any way interested in, or... late Banking Establishment, carried... Huchins Williams alone, and on his own... without any partner, though under the... of Mr. Gibbons and Williams; the young... of the late Mr. Thomas Gibbons, and nephew... of Mr. James Gibbons, being still a minor.

It appears that the banking firm... was established in April, 1833, on the dissolution of the old... and which dissolution was occasioned by... introduction or extension of the banking... being contemplated by Mr. Huchins Williams... and his senior partner, Mr. Richard Williams were strongly and decidedly opposed...

The dissolution of the old firm of Gibbons and Williams, having thus become a matter of necessity, created an adverse feeling between these gentlemen. Mr. Richard Williams, with his son, continued the business of the old house, as notaries and stock brokers to the Bank of Ireland, under the firm of Richard Williams and Son. Mr. Huchins Williams, however, pursuing the business of banking, commenced it in the adjoining house in Dame street, under the name of Gibbons and Williams—the name Gibbons being thus prefixed to his own, with the consent of Mr. James Gibbons, senior, of a original firm of that name, whose partner, it is supposed, was to have been introduced as a partner of his rival at age.

Since the dissolution of the partnership, so far from any connection existing between the two houses, a Richard Williams and Son, and the new Banking firm of Gibbons and Williams, we understand that a rather angry rivalry has been carried on between them, arising out of the adjustment of some unsettled accounts of the old firm.

The Banking firm of Gibbons and Williams being in fact but an establishment of two years standing, their facilities cannot be great, as their notes had a very limited circulation (the whole amount being under £5,000) and we believe none at all in Dublin. We have heard from good authority that the obligations of the house are under £50,000, and that their available assets are estimated at £30,000.

In justice to Mr. Huchins Williams, we have reason to say, that although he has been for the present unfortunate in his banking speculation, yet his character as a man of business is unimpaired, and on being himself unable to stand against the losses which his rivals have brought upon him, he has, by the late failure, his honorable impartiality towards his creditors and correspondents most gainfully testified.

Mr. Huchins Williams is not the brother, as supposed, but a more distant relative of Mr. Richard Williams, the only brother of the latter being Mr. C. W. Williams, who has succeeded himself successfully in favor of steam and iron navigation on the River Shannon.—Evening Mail.

ENORMOUS TORY EXPENDITURE. We had the following very curious statement the new edition of Sir Richard Phillips's "Manners of Paris," in which he has been favored with a day, of which we have been favored with an opportunity. For the accuracy of the figures, we just rest on Sir Richard's authority, but we see reason to call it in question, as during the forty-four years to which the statement refers, country, with the exception of about two years, was under the dominion of the Tories.

Between 1793 and 1826, i. e. in 34 years, British Government raised, by all its means of taxes and loans, £2,476,334,216, or above 72 times per annum. And it expended in the same period, £42,057,240. Of these enormous sums the customs yielded £1,000,000, the excise 653, the assessed and property taxes 363, the stamps 162,236, the office 57, lotteries near 11, loans 2,000,000.

Of the enormous expenses, the interest of the borrowed £911 millions, the army 595, the navy 422, the Ordnance 95, direct subsidies for 55, the sinking fund 318, losses by export bill, &c. 57.

It is exceeded, in less than a generation, total of all the taxes and public expenses in 34 years, or from the reign of Edward, 1st King of England, in 87, down to 1826, in the reign of Henry V. the taxes were but 60 per cent. in that of Cromwell £20,000; revolution £30,000; in the reign of George 1, £150,000; and in 1833 nearly £1,000,000, or a thousand times more than in the reign of Henry V.—London Dispatch.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

The following abstract of the speeches of Mr. Sheil, and Mr. O'Connell, we take from the Tipperary Free Press.

Mr. Sheil said that he had been proposed at the last election by the Rev. Archdeacon Loftin, a minister of the religion of the people, and that on this occasion he had renewed his application to his illustrious friend, because he felt that, in a crisis like the present, the interposition of the Roman Catholic priesthood was not only justifiable, but was a matter of moral obligation. He intended that his proposal by Archdeacon Loftin should be regarded as evidence, not only of his respectful affection for him as an individual of the highest personal merit, but as a mark of his strong sense of the incalculable services conferred by his order on the country. Through their instrumentalities—through the admirable organization which they had effected, had Roman Catholic emancipation been, in a great measure, achieved; and it was to them that Ireland should look for a consummation so devoutly to be wished, in the removal of those remaining g. evans and wrongs from which the evils of the country were derived. The Archdeacon Loftin had himself suggested, that the Catholic clergy were not only willing, but most desirous, to retire into that pious sequestration which became their duty. If they possessed the true hold of the sanctuary, it was a necessity that they should be there. How could they behold the crimes, the atrocities, the bloodshed, by which the title system was attended, and not feel that it was their duty, not only as citizens, but as teachers of the Gospel, to stand forward in vindication of humanity, and to give a bold and manly rebuke to those detestable institutions which were the occasion of so much guilt and so much calamity in Ireland?—Newtown, Co. Wick, 18th March, and that bloodstained field of all Rathgormack! It was sufficient to utter these names, with which such horrors were associated, in order to convince any man of a fair and impartial mind, that the interposition of the Catholic clergy was matter of solemn obligation. Upon the present election degraded the extinction of the title system—the Catholic clergy felt; and, animated by this profound conviction, they became the auxiliaries of those who were most likely to be instrumental in effecting the total and entire extinction of the execrable, and he might call it, without exaggeration, the ensanguined impost. He (Mr. Sheil) was well aware that the interference of the Catholic clergy was generally regarded by the Protestant gentry with a sentiment of strong dislike. Let them pause a little, and consider what course has been adopted by the clergy of the established church. When Mr. Bayton, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Beresford, and other gentlemen of their persuasion indulge in the most vulgar and unchristian language, and employ every expedient which is not passion, religious and political, to supply the Protestant gentry see little to blame, or rather they find much to admire, in their exhortations. Why should the Protestant clergy have a monopoly—an exclusive privilege of agitation? Have not the clergy of the Roman Catholic church as strong an incentive, and as complete a justification? If the clergy of one church are well warranted in struggling for the maintenance of titles, are not the clergy of the national religion equally justified in labouring for its extinction? Let the British parliament do justice—let the great moral nuisance be abated—let the scandalous sinecure be put an end to—let the gross and unexampled anomaly that existed in Ireland be removed, and the Catholic clergy will retreat within their temples. But when blood is shed in torrents in maintaining, not the religion, but the opulence of the establishment; when the crimes, the disorganization, the frightful disorders, the deep destitution that prevail through Ireland, are to be traced beyond all question, to the fatal pertinacity of British legislation, in maintaining the institution, against which common sense, and common justice, and common humanity revolted, never would the priesthood of Ireland desert from their noble efforts—and despite of all the vituperation, and all the calumnies which were heaped upon them, in the name of all who owe to their country and to their altars, to rally round the champions of the national cause. If Protestants knew their real interest; if they would be solicitous for the extinction of abuses to which he had referred, as the Roman Catholic body. Take, for example, the chief proprietors in this great county. How much were they concerned in the restoration and in the maintenance of public tranquility? Independently of the solicitude which every good citizen must feel in the preservation of social order, their own personal interests were involved in the creation of that repose which led to public prosperity, and which could not exist without public peace. A little reflection must convince them that as long as the title system remained, so long it was visionary to expect tranquillity. If once the titles and rents were practically compounded, neither would be a transfer, the only result of bleeding them would be to pre-empt the landlords of the animosity which now prevailed against the clergy. Lord Sanderling's plan, or any modification of it, must be accompanied by utter failure; things had come to such a pass, that nothing short of total, substantial extinction would do. It had been intimated that the present government had been intimated contemplation; but he could not understand how they could reconcile with their late professions any such measure as the state of Ireland imperatively required. A new appropriation of the surplus church revenues was indispensable, and for that the Irish public members would concur in recommending. (Hear, hear.) Various statements had appeared in the public journals respecting the result of the elections in England; but even supposing that the Conservative party had gained to a great extent as their organs had announced, it was evident that on the view most favourable to the Tories, they could but be matched with the English Whigs, and then, in case of equality, the Irish majority of public members must command the destinies of the government. There was no body so closely and so firmly united as the Irish anti-slavery party. The power of the Irish members was far greater than was generally recognized out of the house. Sixty or seventy men going together must, in the end, carry any object connected immediately with the country which they represented; and nothing could be more extravagant than the notion that Ireland could be governed on a system of policy to which the majority of her members were determinedly hostile. (Hear, hear.) It was by not yielding to the demands of the Irish members of the church that the late government was overthrown. Had they, in 1832, or at the opening of the reformed parliament, announced

THE WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE

their resolution to go to the roots of ecclesiastical abuses, they would never have lost the popular confidence. But by their indecisive and vacillating conduct, they lost the public confidence, and only resorted to a sound policy as to a found when it was too late. But if the Whigs in Ireland when it was too late on which they split, the Tories would also split on it, and go to pieces. They could not, it was impossible, maintain the system. The same power which extorted emancipation must also improve those ulterior concessions, which were its inevitable results. He (Mr. Sheil) had, since ever he had obtained a seat in parliament, never omitted an opportunity to enforce the necessity of such a thorough church reform as the circumstances of the country demanded. He had pressed the ministers again and again on the subject, and he had pressed them on the subject of their principles, and reproached them with the contrast between their sentiments when out of office, and their opinions in power. In the same course of vehement remonstrance against the evils of the establishment he should persevere, and unite with the other representatives of the Irish people in bringing down any administration which should fall short of that justice which the monstrous evils of the case demanded. Ministry after ministry had fallen before the force of the Irish nation, and the same fate which had befallen their predecessors awaited the present cabinet. On the first day of the session Sir Robert Peel would see a body of Irish members arrayed before him, who would have cause to dread, and of which the effect would be, if not immediately, yet speedily felt. Sixty-five men, at least, would be returned, pledged to the redress of the wrongs of Ireland, and to the destruction of the cabinet by which that redress would be withheld. (Great cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell rose, and received with cheers, and said—Gentlemen, with a deep sense of the responsibility and importance of the trust which I have for a second time, you confide in me; with words, for I should borrow the eloquence of my gifted and talented friend, Mr. R. Sheil, not only to embolden my feelings, but to charm your ears, and to give me courage with the praise, I trust not altogether unwarranted on my part—(hear)—of gentlemen who in such a manner have spoken of me, of my friend, and I feel proud as a Protestant to call him my friend, Archdeacon Loftin—(loud cheers)—and not less my friend Mr. Bayton—(cheers)—and my friend Mr. O'Sullivan—(cheers)—with whom we all in common find but one fault, which is, that he is not going to parliament to fight our battles and see the victory won—(hear, hear)—I return you my warmest acknowledgments. It has been told you that no man had greater reason to love private life than I—no man had greater reason to love retirement. It is true, for I have learnt to appreciate the worth of the penny about me, of the middle classes too, and it is no sacrifice to me to leave the follies and follies, which I deem only excusable in a young man, and quit the heartless interchange of social compliments, for the pleasure which I now experience, and more particularly from every Catholic about me. (Cheers.) If I should consult my own feelings, I would not now leave Ireland, I sought in your cause in Parliament the charter of our liberties, the reform bill, that which you had reposed in me. But that every feeling of liberty, every sentiment of freedom, which is born with us, require we should again resume the station we were held, when not only the liberties of England are at stake, but when the liberties of England are about to be struck down, not only to these countries, but to the continental nations, will be deadly, if allowed to remain in power in England. (Cheers.) It is for these objects a pleasure for me to stand by you, and I feel myself strong in your strength to fight your battles once more—(cheers)—most particularly with such a colleague as Mr. Sheil, who, speaking of the men whom Tipperary was sending to parliament, when he mentioned my name he left out his own, though you all knew and felt that it was Mr. O'Connell he is the man on whom the eyes of Ireland are set. (Cheering.) After the very able speech of my friend Mr. Sheil, in which he has exhausted all the topics on which I could address you, it is unnecessary for me to descend upon any more. I need not say that I partake in every Christian in the sympathy of indignation which you and every Christian feel in the bloody massacre of Rathgormack. The way to put an end to such scenes is not by resisting the law, but by getting the law altered. And were the law not altered, resistance to it would be the law not duty—an act of morality. If I thought there was any other way of putting an end to such scenes, I would, except by resistance, I would say, in God's name, let there be resistance. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We know that when America revolted, the great Lord Durham said, I thank God for it; 5,000,000 men consented to be slaves, they would make slaves of all the rest. If Ireland shall in future be treated as it hitherto has been, I fear England will lose it. Of this, however, I trust in God there is no chance. We shall forget the faults, and follies, and crimes of the Whigs—and their crimes were great indeed, for when they had the support of the best and wisest representatives of this country, who cried out for justice, Ireland was scolded at, her remonstrances unheeded, the Whigs trampled upon her, and in the end gave her a coercion bill. But we shall have a liberal government when we get a reliance of the Tories—and I think an cabinet can be formed in which Lord Durham shall not have a very prominent part and great influence. I think, too, that the coming of the Whigs will be the end of the reign of national liberty, by which I mean justice, equal and impartial to all—no as well as high administered to all, cheap to all and free from abuses (cheers), and corporation abuses and ecclesiastical abuses pared down with a strong, prompt, and therefore a safe hand (loud cheers); we shall have public credit safe, the people happy, the King respected (hear, hear, and cheers.) This is my only wish, this is my only desire, to go to parliament; to become a humble soldier under the banners of our country's leaders. I trust to perform all the duties which have devolved upon me. I shall attend on all occasions to your local as well as to your general interest; and I am sure, that certain as day follows night, we shall have a government in a short time in a proper position to act well for the many; and all the water of fec-

DINNER AT ST. LEBANS TO MR. WARD.

The friends and supporters of Mr. Ward gave that gentleman an entertainment at the Town Hall, St. Alban's on Thursday last, to celebrate his return. Upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner.

G. A. MURPHY, Esq. acted as the Chairman. The toast having been drunk, Mr. Ward proposed "Lord Melbourne, Lord Spencer, and His Majesty's late Ministers, and may they soon be restored to their places," which was received with loud cheering. The children then in a suitable manner, proposed the health of their honored friend and representative, Mr. Ward. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Ward, on rising, was received with several distinct rounds of applause, and with such demonstrations of attachment and approbation as we have never witnessed on any similar occasion. When these had at length subsided, he said he had not, in the times like the present, of not speaking out, but he had chosen him with the full knowledge, that he went to the House of Commons the advocate of a fallen Ministry—a Ministry which had been driven from office, not because it was found wanting in duty to the crown, or the country, but because it was resolved to work out, without further delay, those great and salutary measures which the people had looked forward to as the results of the Reform bill. (The hon. gentleman then read an extract from Sir John Lubbock's speech at Nottingham, stating that Lord Melbourne's cabinet intended to have proposed, on the very first day of session, a bill for the complete reform of the Irish church; a bill for the reform of the municipal system; and a third bill for the removal of all the grievances of the Dissenters. He also read another extract from a speech of Lord John Russell's at Exeter, in which that noble lord said that ministers were discussing, not because they were likely to prove victorious, or to fail, in their measures, but because it was known that they were determined to carry to their full extent the principles which they had already advanced while out of office.) Three resolutions, made at the same moment of the late government, left no doubt as to the causes which had led to the change of Ministry, or as to the fact that, had Lord Melbourne remained at the head of affairs six months longer, his cabinet would have commanded the support of every honest Reforming throughout the country. The electors of St. Alban's had proved what their own sentiments were respecting them, by the enthusiasm with which they had just toasted the memory of a government which had not an existence, save in the regard of the people. These cheers were a splendid proof of Tory reaction! They had heard much of the reaction; but he, for one, was no believer in it. The Tories had done their worst! They had stunged, during the late contest, so small portions of the wealth of which they had plundered the people of England, during the last hundred years, by the help of their rotten boroughs. They had employed their ill-gotten treasure in outdaring and excluding, from the House of Commons, those men who were most likely to advocate the cause of the people; and what had been the result? Why, upon the whole of the borough elections they had not gained fifty votes! In the counties they would not gain fifty more! To Ireland and Scotland, if there were any change, it would be in favour of the popular principle; so that, in point of fact, the people of England would meet the present government to the next House of Commons with a clear majority of 150 members, determined to assert their rights by all constitutional means. They had chosen him for his political principles alone, and by those principles he could ever abide. He went into the House of Commons as the determined opponent of the present government—a government which could only hope to maintain itself for six weeks, or six days, in office, by the sacrifice of all those principles which the individuals composing it had maintained up to the very moment when they came into power! He would not further trial of them than a reference to their previous lives; and he would vote against them upon the address, because it was his conscientious conviction that, as ministers and as men they had already been tried before the tribunal of their country, and found wanting. Some of his friends might, perhaps, be inclined to take a less decided line, and would refrain from voting against the King's ministers upon the address, in order to give them an opportunity of declaring their principles to the country. Still the result would be the same; for when they came to be tried on those principles, all good reformers must be united against them. They would be tried, for instance, upon the Irish church question, and he pledged himself to try them with no other delay than the meeting of parliament, unless the question fell into other and better hands. They would be tried upon the question for admitting Dissenters to the Universities; they would be tried upon the question of municipal reform; and if, upon all these, they failed in giving satisfaction, he could conceive no constitutional measures of hostility to be justified in resorting, in order to drive from the helm men who, without possessing their confidence, insulted them by clinging to power. He, for one, would never give to Sir Robert Peel, and his associates, under such circumstances, the power of continuing to misapply the vast resources of the empire. (Loud applause.) The King was the King of all parties, and of all times. He had been told that the people of England had relapsed into the clutches which Lord Melbourne was about to effect; and he had, for the second time, thought it incumbent upon him to refer a great constitutional question to their decision, in so supporting, with some of the Tory organs, His Majesty was predetermined not to remain satisfied with this decision, unless it happened to coincide with the views of his present ministers. He (Mr. Ward) should think it little less than treason to admit such an idea as possible. The minister who advised His Sovereign to hazard a second dissolution under the actual circumstances of the country, would incur such a load of responsibility as never before rested upon the shoulders of any individual. This, indeed, would be to pit the monarch against the people; the monarch, the prince of an individual, against the universal wish of the nation! Not; neither prudently

IMPRISONED BY MR. WARD.

of imprisoned by Mr. Ward, by the result of the present trial both parties must agree to abide.

Several other appropriate toasts were then drunk, and the guests departed, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

DUNDALK ELECTION.

The following is the speech of Mr. Sharnock, Dundalk, on being elected to represent the Borough of Dundalk.

Mr. Crawford rose, and addressed the electors to the following effect—Mr. High Bailiff, Electors of Dundalk, friends and fellow countrymen—peculiar circumstances in which I now stand, in relation to you, would, of itself, be sufficient to render any man embarrassed. The situation in which your kindness has placed me, and the mode and manner in which your partiality has been exercised, almost deprive me of the power of adequately thanking you for the high honor which you have this day conferred on me. You have placed me in a position honorable beyond all precedent. I am amongst you a stranger, unknown to a single individual in your town, except by character, and the strength of that character, you have elected me to represent you in Parliament. (Cheers.) Without any knowledge of me, beyond that which you derived from public reports, you called on me to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of Dundalk. That very call was, in itself, an assurance of success. (Hear, hear.) The number and respectability of the names which were attached to me, rendered the result of the contest, if a contest occurred, not a doubtful, but a sure and certain affair—because, unless the individuals who signed the document had professed to themselves, and traitors to their country, we must have triumphed. (Loud cheers, and cries of "we would.") Gentlemen, they were themselves honest men; and I am now the freest and unanimously elected Representative of Dundalk. (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, having recently had an opportunity of delivering my opinion on certain measures, and having, at the same time, made an exposition of my political principles, I feel that it is only necessary to occupy your time with a few general observations. (Hear.) I conceive that one of my first duties, as your Representative, will be to endeavor to procure for the people of Ireland a full participation in the benefit which the people of England derive from the great charter of their liberties. (Cheers.) You have sent me to Parliament, not to advocate the ascendancy of any particular sect or party, but to endeavor to procure for my countrymen a full participation in the advantages and privileges of the second charter of their liberties. I allude to that political event which has been designated the glorious revolution of 1688. The Act of Settlement was a re-pledgment of rights, that glorious acknowledgment of rights which our ancestors wrestled from a weak and imbecile Monarch. It conferred sound and substantial benefits on England; but, as yet, it has been a dead letter in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) By the Revolution of 1688, the people of England established that great principle, that all power emanated from the people, and should be directed solely for the people's benefit. It established another great principle, that laws, to be properly administered, should be administered, not for the advantage of the few, but for the benefit of all. (Cheers.) I adhere to this principle—(cheers)—and, as your representative, I consider the proper object of legislation consists in obtaining for the people the free exercise of their rights, as citizens, and an equitable share in the laws by which they are governed. Mr. Crawford then alluded, in brief and eloquent terms, to the unnatural distinctions which have been drawn between Catholics and Protestants. He has been well-pleased (said Mr. C.) that the principles, are unavailing, and to the Protestant church as a Protestant, sincerely and, I trust, conscientiously attached to the doctrines of that church, I repudiate the idea, I am not the enemy of the establishment; but I am the enemy of the monopoly which it is upheld. I would wish to see it abolished on one condition, not upon the fears of the people. I would wish to see it supported by its own merits, not by the bullets of the police, or the sabre of the dragoon. A church supported upon such a foundation cannot stand. It is opposed to the pure and benevolent principles of the Christian faith, and it is in direct violation of the precepts of our blessed Saviour. I ask those who read, and who are fond of referring to the Bible, if they will find any thing in that book to justify such a system? On the contrary, will they not admit that it is an utter violation with the Christian dispensation? I had it laid down in the Bible that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God;" and that the mission of our blessed Saviour, imputed "peace on earth, and good will to man." These are the principles laid down in the Bible, and I trust, my Protestant brethren will believe that I was unwilling to desire to injure the religion I profess, because I consider it my duty to set up to these principles. (Hear, hear.) When I reflect on the late occurrence at Rathgormack—when I hear of a man being shed in support of a church and in the name of religion—when I see a verdict of murder recorded against the actors in that revolting and bloody tragedy, my conscience tells me that, if I give my continuance to such scenes, I will be a participator in the crime, and an accomplice in the murders. I will not participate in such enormity. I disclaim the idea, because I wish not to see my religion supported by such unholy means. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have said, that the situation in which I am situated, with regard to the constituency of Dundalk, is peculiarly honorable to me. It is so. I go to Parliament, the ambassador of that count; and I can contradict the foolish calumny which has been so frequently urged against the people of Ireland. I can say that the and I can come before the house a living witness of the truth of my assertion. I can tell the representatives of Great Britain, that so far from being influenced by servile feelings, the people of Ireland prefer the Protestant to the members of their own communion, when they find him willing to act fairly and justly by them. (Loud cheers.) I am an advocate for any assembly, either in Church or State. I will be no party to Catholic ascendancy. The Catholics demand it not; but they demand that they have a right to expect, equal laws and equal justice, impartially administered without reference to any particular party or creed. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) This they demand, and this they will not abstain from. (Continued cheering.) The legitimate object of all laws, to take cognizance

of the acts and conduct of men, and to secure that no individual is injured in person or property, in consequence; but the thoughts of men are not to be controlled by his fellow men—the thoughts of men is a matter between the Creator and the creature; and that man who fills his duties as a citizen, and acts up to his principles as a Christian, is a matter how poor he may be, is entitled to the same protection, and has the same right to demand it, as the greatest and wealthiest in the land. (Cheering.) I go not, to parliament as a party man, but to endeavor to procure, for the universal family of mankind, that justice and that protection, which is the inherent right of all; but, as your Representative, I shall at all times feel myself particularly called on to look after your interests, local and political. (Loud hear.) I have further to thank you, gentlemen, for electing me, without demanding from me pledges of any description. I go to parliament a free agent, and I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in my integrity. I am proud to say, I never asked an elector for his vote. You have tendered your support, without any solicitation of mine; and, although, I have been elected without a contest, I trust that friends and enemies will find in me that attention to their interests, and that deference to the instructions, which are so essential to the proper discharge of my duties. (Hear, hear.) It is my most anxious desire to contribute to the prosperity of the town, and see the natural advantages which Dundalk so pre-eminently enjoys, converted to good and useful purposes. I therefore hope and trust, that the mercantile gentlemen, no matter how opposed they may be to me in principle, will give me their instructions; and that they will depend upon it, that I will endeavor, to the best of my abilities, to carry their views and suggestions into operation. (Loud cries of "hear, hear, and cheers.") And, now, gentlemen, that we have achieved a great and signal victory, will your permission me to hope, that the animosities which an election naturally engenders may soon be softened down; and that the acrimony and bad feeling which times like the present carry along with them, may soon disappear amongst us; and that all will cordially unite for the practical good of our common country. I must say, gentlemen, that we have reason to thank those who are opposed to us, for sparing the town the excitement of a useless contest; for, although the issue of a contest was no doubtful matter, still I do think that this consideration should induce my friends to bury the past in oblivion, and extend the right hand of fellowship to those who are conscientiously opposed to them. Gentlemen, I have little more to add, except to assure you, that, to the best of my abilities, I shall endeavor to discharge the important trust which you have this day confided to me.

The foregoing is a mere sketch of Mr. Crawford's eloquent address. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which it was received, or do anything like justice to the manner in which it was delivered. The cheering and waving of hats continued for nearly fifteen minutes after Mr. Crawford had concluded, and the overpowering kindness with which he was greeted, had an evident effect upon his feelings.

NOR BAO.—It is very generally known, that Mr. Thomas Smyth, K.C. the late candidate for Youghal, got a severe fall from his horse a few days before the election, which fortunately has had no other injurious effect than that of marking his hitherto handsome face in a very disagreeable manner. Upon his first appearing, a few days ago, in the Court of Chancery, Sir Edward Sugden was struck, not only by the novelty of his appearance, but also anxious to ascertain the cause; he asked him in a low voice "what the matter was?" Smyth was so disfigured so horribly, that he said "That, my lord, is the man of fees, with a mysterious look." "That is the best candidate for Youghal." "O! the swaggers!" said Sir Edward, as the heirs of his wig stood on end, "why did I ever come among them?"

APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—The anonymous oak-coopers of Philadelphia have made a present to General Jackson, which is thus described in the Pennsylvania:—It is a picture, composed of 750 staves of the treaty elm, highly polished, and hooped with rods of silver, and ornamented with pieces of the same metal. It bears the following appropriate inscription:—"This picture, consisting of 750 staves, made by James Cassidy, from a part of the elm tree under which the treaty between William Penn and the Aborigines was concluded, that formed the state of Pennsylvania, was presented by the coopers of Philadelphia to Anthony Jackson, President of the Unit States of America, Dec. 1, 1834, as a testimony of their high estimation of his public services."

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY.—A correspondent of the Morning Herald states that a wealthy rector of the recently acquired a mode of supplying his pecuniary advantage the absurdity of young clergymen in the following manner. Having some months ago given out his grant of curate, the applicants were very numerous. Of these he made a list, assigning them each a "Sal Sunday" in his turn. Each gentleman, after performing his stated task, is civilly told that he will not do, and so on through a rotation, which, to the surprise of his parishioners, has now lasted some months, and may probably be meant to extend till the list is exhausted. As the candidates, of course, receive no remuneration, this is a cheap way of getting the duty done.

STRANGE SORT OF CURRENCY.—The want of small coin in Lumbayke has given rise to a curious way of making change. The smallest coin in circulation here is a mello (one quarter of a penny), and the coin, equal to half that sum, is found, but in limited numbers. To remedy this, a conventional has made two eggs equal to one cur, when the part has been a long time without visitors, the currency depreciates so much that three or four eggs are required to equal that sum, though this is less than the value of the currency of Brazil or Buenos Ayres.—Three Years in the Pacific.

SPIRIT OF LITIGATION.—The spirit of litigation was, perhaps never carried to a greater extent than in a case between two eminent potters, of Huddley G. Mrs. Staffordshire, for a sum of £2 9s 4d. After being in Chancery for eleven years, it was put an end to by Justice Morgan and Bandol Wilbraham, Esqrs., to whom it was referred, when they determined that the complainant had no bill without any cause, and that he was admitted to the defende at the same time the sum or which he had brought in. On this they were ordered to pay, with one thousand guinea costs,

