







SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.) The struggle in the constituencies is over. Accounts of the return of 657 members have been received; and Orkney has by this time elected a representative, though the result is not known in London.

According to our calculation, on which we have bestowed considerable care and diligence, the strength of parties may be thus stated:—

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Number of Members. Includes Anti-Ministerialists (370), Ministerialists (237), and Doubtful (51).

These numbers are given on the supposition that the Tory candidate for Orkney is elected, as is most probable.

The friends of the decided opponents over the decided friends of the ministry is, therefore, 133. Even if we give the Duke all the doubtfuls, he is still in a minority of 82. But an inspection of the names which compose our doubtful list will satisfy any candid and well informed persons that ministers cannot certainly reckon upon the constant support of any one of the numbers, though upon some questions they will get the votes of several.

After all their boasting, certain the Tory gain does not exceed 87. The Ministerialists count upon a much larger number; but on striking the balance of gain and loss, keeping in view the actual state and prospects of parties, and the peculiar notions and position of individuals where they are known, we feel satisfied in putting down the net gain at the number above mentioned. It is not fair to let doubts weigh on our side only, though this has been the perpetual artifice of the Tory writers during the contest.

The February number of Blackwood contains an article on the "result of the elections," in which, we may be sure, the forces of the ministry is not underrated. They announce the ministerial calculation of adherents to be 300. This is an admission from the enemy, that there is a majority of fifty-eight against him. But from the whole tone of the article, it is clear that the writer anticipates the array of greater strength on the Opposition benches. He doubts whether "irremediable changes" were not made by the Reform Act, and whether "power" has not been "irrevocably vested in improper hands." He calls upon the friends of the country to keep up their spirits; and not to be discouraged, "because the reformers, as they call themselves, still boast of a majority, perhaps, a considerable majority, in the House of Commons." Arguing Blackwood is brought so low as to court the Whigs, upon whom for so many years, and so lately, he emptied all his vitas of insult.

"A great and glorious part now awaits the Whigs, who are really worthy of the name—who have lulled the spirit and embraced the principles of Mr. Burke, Lord Chatham, and Lord Somers. To separate liberty from democracy—to encourage freedom without licentiousness—to establish popular independence without inducing revolution—have been the principles, and the noble principles, of their party. Now is the time to show that they still inherit them—to convince the world that the spirit of their fathers still lives in their descendants. Matters here at length come to a crisis: the fate of the empire, and with it of freedom all over the world, is at stake; a single false step on their part may consign all the institutions of the country to the dust." The Tories belied the Whigs as long as they flattered themselves with the hope of a majority in the Commons; they now try to coax and wheedle them. They annoyed and intrigued against Earl Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell—all belonging to the old Whig party—until they succeeded in "turning the key of the closet upon them," now they have the inconceivable meanness to fawn upon and flatter them. But the Whigs, to a man, spurn the proffered alliance. There is not a single deceiver of note from the old Whig party to the Tory camp. But the Tories are not insolent only because they have been beaten. Had the people returned a majority of Kitchin and Storaort Representatives, how they would have kicked and spit upon the Whigs! Their present sly demeanour reveals the secret consciousness that the elections have resulted in their defeat.

(FROM THE AGE.)

THE FRANKING SYSTEM.—We have to call the attention of our countrymen to a matter which will prove to be one of practical interest, and which, in our humble opinion, is most worthy the attention of the New House of Commons. We allude to the privilege of franking by members of Parliament. It is not perhaps generally known that the privilege of this exemption from a few pence of postage, involves a loss to the revenue of an amount approaching £500,000 per annum. Such is the fact, as we will shew. A member of the House of Commons is entitled to frank ten letters, and to receive, free of expense, fifteen daily; if we calculate that most of these letters being, from their very nature, double letters, we shall not say too much in fixing the average of 14, 6d. a piece as the probable post-office charge. Twenty-five letters a day would thus amount to £1 17s. 6d. per diem, equal to £634 7s. 6d. per annum. Suppose then the entire 658 members a dead charge of £634 7s. each per annum upon the country, and we have the result of the value received by John Bull for the franking system, £450,329, 12s. 2d.

At the time the privilege was introduced, the members seemed to be ashamed of the practice. The feelings with which the proposal of the privilege was received are on record, and all who are curious in the Parliamentary history of the country may find that the following accompanied the introduction of the bill into the lower house.

"Colonel Titus reported the bill for the settlement of the Post office, with the amendment.

"Sir Walter Earle delivered a proviso for the letters of all members of Parliament to go free during their sitting.

"Sir Hennege Finch said it was a poor mendicant proviso, and below the honour of the house.

"The Speaker, Sir Harbottle Grimston, was unwilling to put it, saying he was ashamed of it."

Nevertheless the proviso was carried.

Now, if the legislators of days gone by, should have felt unwilling to pass such a bill, conferring exemption from taxation upon themselves, what ought to be the conduct of those at the head of

airs now? We say that this privilege of franking is one of the impure privileges of Parliament, which cannot be got rid of too soon. If members of Parliament cannot afford to pay the postage of letters addressed to them, it would be better to vote an annual sum to them, than to allow them to continue in the corrupt position they now occupy. We would not deny them every relief from the imposition of a postage of numerous and necessary correspondence, but we wish to see the country relieved from their untaxed answers. It must strike every sensible man, that if a constituent's letter, or petition, or application, is not worth the value of the postage of the reply, it must be frivolous indeed; and if it comes from a very poor elector, the member must be deficient in judgment and generosity if he does not pay the amount, the petty pence, out of his own pocket. When we find clamour raised by parties who wish to embarrass ministers for the repeal of impracticable duties, we do think we are doing an honest service to the nation in calling upon the House of Commons—to the members of that assembly—to cut away the exemption from taxation which they enjoy, and bear their burden as they well can, or rather, ought to be able to do, in common with their constituents. The popular feeling in favour of such a reduction would, we do not hesitate to assure them, operate powerfully to their benefit.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

Governor Luo's reply to the Hong merchants will be found elsewhere, with other details of the misunderstanding with Lord Napier. We would suggest the official style of Governor Luo as a model for diplomatists, whether European or transatlantic. It is no less a most valuable document towards showing the fallacy of the doctrine of free-trade as advantageous to both parties engaged in it. The authority of Governor Luo, a practical and a Chinese statesman, will weigh as it ought with the sage pilots at present at the helm in this country, against the mushroom theories of doctrinaires and economists; and Governor Luo assures the world, that however necessary to England the tea trade, the possession or the loss of that trade "concerns not the Celestial Empire to the extent of a hair or a feather's-down." In how superior a light does this exhibit the policy of a Chinese and Conservative government to that unattractive system which Lord Palmerston and the Whig Doctrinaires have happily been stopped from pursuing! Hear again Governor Luo:—"The tea, the rhubarb, the raw silk, of the lower dominions, are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life." Such, then, is the slavish dependence on foreigners for the means of life which Foster Thompson and the base Whigs and political economists have gloried in inflicting on their country; such are the results of that opening of the China trade which Lord Brougham dared to make the subject of public congratulation, and in requital of which he is most justly banished amongst the "gabbling devils" of Paris, as the people of that demoralised city are named by Mr. Cobden with his usual nervous vigour of style. Under the present ministry English may once more rival Chinese statesmanship; and the wisdom of Governor Luo will be shown off no longer by such foils as Lord Napier.

While on the subject of the sound economical views of the present ministry, we must do justice even to the ultra-radicals, from a charge brought against them by the Times, of being the only party capable of tampering with the currency. The Times will excuse us; the Standard and Morning Herald are the most conspicuous public organs in favour of such tampering. The former, to be sure, is at present "authorised" to draw in its horrid, and assure the public its views will not be realised.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

We hardly know enough of the dispute between Lord Napier and the Chinese authorities, to form any very decisive opinion as to its merits. Undoubtedly, however, appearance are very much against his lordship. The Chinese seldom allow foreigners to reside at Canton, except during the shipping season; nor do they allow any person, vested with an official character, to advance beyond Macao, without leave being previously asked and given. But it would appear that Lord Napier, despising both regulations, sailed in the dead-season, without asking leave, direct for Canton, and trusts to English men of war to vindicate his conduct! Of course it can hardly be imagined that any man would set in such a manner without instructions from home; but on the other hand, it is still less easy to imagine that he can have been instructed to proceed as it would appear he really has done. Suppose it had been our practice to send, that all Foreign Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. coming to England, should halt in the Isle of Wight till they obtained leave to come to London, what would we have thought of a French or American Envoy who sailed, in the teeth of this regulation, right up the Thames to Blackwall; and who, on being remonstrated with, should order up a squadron to back his insolent defiance? The Chinese may not be able to resist Lord Napier, but it is any excuse for the conduct ascribed to him? If might make right in the Canton river, why not in the Thames or on Hounslow Heath? We do hope that this apparently very ugly affair may be rigidly enquired into without a moment's delay. If Lord Napier have not exceeded his instructions, the latter cannot be too soon cancelled.

(FROM THE ATLAS.)

ANOTHER CONSULT TO THE BALLOT.—If the House of Commons support the ministry, or oppose them only by such a majority as shall appear to demonstrate the weakness rather than the strength of reform, the people will be cast upon a fresh resource for procuring a free and honest representation. It will be in vain to assert that the general election prevented a fair opportunity for the expression of public feeling, and that the men openly chosen by the constituencies must be presumed to reflect their wishes. The answer to so shallow a fallacy, unfortunately strikes deeper than those who are likely to provoke it are aware. The fact that, although so chosen, they do not so reflect their wishes, leads at once to the consideration of that internal obstruction in the electoral system, which, against the avowed and acknowledged desires of the mass of the population, produces an anomaly subversive of the fundamental

objects of representation. The farther the question is probed, the more dangerous will be the sequel. It will be seen at once that the cause of this vicious anomaly is the power which still remains in the hands of the wealthy to prejudice and intimidate the electors, and the people will begin to examine the means by which such an evil can be corrected. Instead of wasting time in hopeless appeals to the Senate, they will endeavour to establish the power of creating a Senate after their own views. It will no longer be a complaint against a faithless Parliament, but an universal effort to procure honest Parliaments for the future. Many of the earnest friends of liberty, who are strenuously labouring for the common good, have hitherto, with unbroken zeal, and from the most conscientious motives, resisted the demand for the ballot; and it will hardly be denied, even by its most ardent supporters, that if any other equally efficacious and more responsible mode of voting could be suggested, the ballot ought not to be adopted. But extreme circumstances must be met by extreme measures. The inadequacy of the present system to realise the hopes of the nation, points sternly to a change which cannot be accomplished by any method of election short of that which will screen the electors from personal consequences. The object is to secure to the electoral body the free right of voting according to their consciences. They cannot do so while the influence of patrons, landlords, and corporations, hangs over them like the sword of Damocles. That influence, therefore, must be neutralised. The ballot appears to be the only instrument by which an end so desirable and so imperative can be attained.

We entirely agree with Lord John Russell that the ballot is an-English; but we are sure Lord John Russell will agree with us, that any mode of election which stifles public opinion is un-English also. Of two evils we are called upon to choose the lesser. If Englishmen could vote honestly with safety to their interests, then the proposal of the ballot ought to be rejected. But it is manifest that Englishmen cannot so vote, and, therefore, the ballot being the only remedy for the wrong, assumes an importance which, under other circumstances, it could not possess. We know that the elector is as responsible to the non-electors and the country at large for his vote as the representative is responsible to his constituents; and that in a healthy condition of society, it would strengthen public virtue to make the elector feel the moral force of his position. But abstract principles, however wise, however just, and however supported by authority and example, are of no avail against the conclusive contradictions of practice. "Let them hang him," said the Irish lawyer, "wait till they hang him, the law is against them, and if they hang him, we will impend them." But they did hang him in the interim, and the impeachment came too late. We are sensible of the insidious character of the ballot, of its vicious secrecy, its covert and assassin-like process; but we are compelled to submit to an exigency which throws us upon the ballot as the detour resort.

FEELING OF A BLIND TRAVELLER.—Horracing, indeed, ranks among the few amusements in which I never can persuade myself to take the slightest interest. I know not whether this singular disrelish of mine for so fashionable a sport proceeds from an innate principle of my own nature, or whether it originates solely in the absence of vision. I should scarcely think it attributable to the latter, because there are many objects of common admiration, a lovely view, for instance, which, without seeing, I can highly appreciate, not, perhaps, so highly as those who gaze upon it; but still very acutely from the mere description made to me, while I am conscious of its actual presence. I can also vividly partake in the excitement of those around me, feel a keen and intuitive sense of their "passing emotions, and participate their enjoyments, though the impression is conveyed mainly, if not entirely, by the ear; for although touch is a sense peculiarly delicate and discriminating in blind persons, it is power much limited by the polite observances of society and of conventional good manner. It is, therefore, chiefly upon the ear that the blind depend; and who but the blind can estimate the accuracy of the organ? Others, hear, indeed, but not as do the blind; failing to hear, they have recourse to a glance; but he cannot look into the eyes and read the page of nature; he concentrates his very soul while he listens, and can detect the slightest variation, the finest fractional point of tone, of accent, nay, even of utterance for him they tell minutely all the alterations of welcome, of regard, of coolness, pleasure, pain, joy, reproof, and all that fill the measure of his life; or his mirth. Modulate, then, for him, your voices, ye who clamour through life's business for every innovation makes an echo in his heart, and precious to him are state-like, liquid sounds; oh, how dearly precious the breathings of female sympathy!—Lieutenant Holman.

A SHARP SHOOTER.—The account of the death and burial of the Michigan chief's spouse has naturally excited the public curiosity respecting him and his Indian companions, who were attached to the corps dramatique of the Victoria Theatre. The chief shooting of the chief has particularly attracted attention, and, from the skill he displayed, some kind of deception was at first suspected in the exhibition. This suspicion, however, is wholly unfounded. It may be imagined that the exhibition is not one of the safest in a crowded theatre, but the precautions which are taken render an accident almost impossible. At one side of the stage, and close to the orchestra, is erected a stout plank, cut into the form of a tree, and having in its centre a solid piece of wood about two inches and a half in thickness, which precludes the penetration of the rifle-ball. An apple, slightly squared at each end, and having in the centre of the part exposed a black wafer, is then placed by Mr. Gale on a short skewer, projecting from the middle of the piece of wood already described. The chief now takes his stand at the opposite side, coolly levels his rifle, which is of "pretty considerable" length, touches the trigger, and with the greatest steady, imaginable pierces the very core of the apple. On Saturday week, a person named Hall, who was in the pit, requested permission to hold the apple. His request was granted; but, from the nervousness of his hand while holding the apple, it appeared that he then regretted having made the application. He, however, escaped unhurt; but the apple was no sooner hit, than the holder dropped his head as suddenly as if it had been struck—much to the amusement of the audience.—Times.

ANCIENT IRISH FAMILIES.

The Miltelan family of O'Grady is one of the most ancient, and in the combination of its divergent branches, probably the most opulent and powerful amongst the resident proprietors of the county of Limerick—General de Courcy, O'Grady, of Killybegs, is its present Chief, and as such styled "the O'Grady." The heads of the old Irish families, are thus distinguished, per excellence, from the derivative branches. The O'Grady, the O'Grady, and O'Donoghue, feel as a degradation, and as a reproach, the appellation of Mr. and Esquire, accorded by right of station, or by social courtesy, to those whose birth, education, or position have raised above the lower classes of life. Extraneous such heaped titles, is addressed by his simple surname, like the homelier of his vessels. Honorary appellation is always designated "The Madam." These factitious distinctions of modern pride were unknown or disdained in the nobler days of Greece and Rome; nor was it until the degenerate era of Domitian, that the title of Domina, rejected by the magnanimity of the first Caesar, and by the policy of his immediate successors, was applied even to the emperors. It is with pain we read that unclassical and un-Roman epithet in the elegant pages of the younger Pliny, when addressing Trajan.—Barle's History.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.—A seaman, belonging to the wood-party of a ship upon the coast of Africa, was freely in the woods when a large lioness approached him, face to face. The man, for the first moment, gave himself up for lost; but very soon afterwards he began to perceive that the lioness was mild, and even morose, and that he had no danger to apprehend from her. She looked at him, and went a few steps from him upon the path by which she came; and then returned and went again, and acted, in short, much as a dog would act that wished you to follow him. The seaman yielded to her obvious desire, and she led him some little distance, till, near the foot of a tall tree, she stopped, and looked up, with plaintive cries, into its branches. The seaman, directed by her eyes and gestures, looked upward, and soon discovered, at a considerable height, which he had carried thither for his amusement. The wants and wishes of the lioness were now easily understood. The lion species, tho' usually reckoned among the species of cat, differs absolutely from it in this, as in many other particulars, that it cannot ascend a tree; a distinction, by the way, which ought to satisfy us of one of the errors of those who talk to us of lions in America, where in reality there is no lion, and where the puma and jaguar, which they call lions, so readily ascend a tree. But equally in vain would it have been for the sailor to climb upon the cub; for the ape, at the best, would have enjoyed the frolic of leaping with his plaything from branch to branch, or from tree to tree, as he approached. The only chance, therefore, was to fell the tree before the ape, seated near its top, should have the sagacity to provide against the effect of the strokes of the axe at its bottom. To work, therefore, he went—the lioness, which had been other trees fallen by the axe of the stranger, standing by, and impatiently waiting the event. The ape kept his seat till the tree fell, and then fell with it; and the lioness, the moment the other reached the ground, sprang upon him with the swiftness and accuracy of a cat springing upon a mouse, killed him, and then, taking her cub in her mouth, walked contentedly away from the benefactor to whose skill and friendly assistance she had made her sorrowful appeal? "I can do much the more readily," observed Mr. Gubbins, "believe that even wild animals should, put faith in the skill and helping disposition of mankind as I have myself met with a few striking examples of that faith and expectation in domesticated species, to whose observation the human arts and powers must be more familiar. A short time since I was riding over a common, at some distance from my house, when a pig, which, in the course of feeding, had so twisted the triangular yoke upon his neck that the narrow portion of it pinched his throat and threatened him with suffocation, no sooner saw me, than he came as near as possible to the forehead of my horse, foaming at the mouth, and struggling to overcome his difficulty. That he believed in the power of a man to assist him was evident; but he had also his fears of the human power, as possibly more dangerous to his throat than all the pressure of his inverted yoke; so that whenever I alighted from my horse with the design of helping him he ran away, and yet, as soon as I was again seated, he horse's forehead, or as near to my own person as he was able, his mouth still foaming, and efforts to escape suffocation still prolonged. In the end, my road, I pulled my bridle that way, the pig still accompanying me, till, reaching the yard gate of the pig's pen, he perceived, and apprised them means of promoting his relief.—Barford Cottage.

SALE OF A WIFE.—On Thursday morning last, a brute in the human shape, named Palmer, who resides within five miles of this borough, brought his wife, a fine looking young woman, to the gas pillar in our market-place, with a halter round her neck, and offered her for sale. An oyster-merchant bid 1s. 8d. for her, but she was ultimately knocked down to a neighbour of hers, named Clarke, for 2s. 6d. The vendor, the vendor, and the lady, then adjourned to the Que House, Bank-st., where the purchase money was paid, and after a wretched receipt had been given for the same, she was duly delivered to her owner, bulter and all. The party afterwards partook of beef-steaks together, as a parting meal, and Palmer paid for two quarts of ale at the report.—Bolton Chron.

ANCIENT MONEY.—The ancients kept their several pieces of money to a certain relation to each other, which relation was, in their opinion, the Romans estimated gold ten times more valuable than silver, and silver one hundred times more valuable than copper or bronze. The Greeks valued copper at ten times the worth of iron. Before the discovery of the New world altered the value of silver, these proportions were very near the truth, and with that exception they still remain so.—Taylor's Catechism of the Currency.

STALL-FEEDING IN LONDON AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

From 12,000 to 13,000 head of cattle are annually fattened upon the refuse—grains and wash—from the distilleries and breweries of the metropolis. Many of the feeding houses are on quite a splendid scale. Booth's establishment for the fattening of cattle will afford a fair sample of the style. It is situated at the Brickfield at Brentford. The building is 210 feet long, and 180 wide. The stalls are 12 feet high, with 20 windows on each side, and 8 windows at each end. It is divided by a roof in the roof. The roof forms one ridge, and the centre part of its affords space for an ample hay loft. It is supported by numerous cast-iron and wooden pillars, which, at the first entrance of the observer, have the appearance of a forest of columns. A passage of six feet in width extends round the whole building, and between every two rows of cattle are passages of the same width. The whole is lighted at night by 36 gas-lights. The cattle stand in double stalls, seven and-a-half feet wide, and the space from the manger to the gutter behind the cattle is about 10 feet—the gutters have an inclination to one end, where are drains to carry off the contents of the gutters. There is a common manger, which extends the whole length of each row of cattle, the bottom of which is on a perfect level; but opposite to each beast is a second manger, placed in the first, and elevated three or four inches from the bottom of it, and being about a yard in length; and into which are put the grains and other solid food, the common manger being for the reception of the wash, or any other liquid food. The wash is kept in a cistern or tank, above the level of the mangers, and from a different part of the premises it is pumped from this tank, and conducted beneath the floor of the building, and they communicate with these mangers by means of one distinct cock for each end, so that, by turning the handle, in any one of the ranges, are instantly supplied with wash. This liquid serves them, in a manner, for food and drink, as it contains the finer particles of the ground malt, and the greater part of the barley-meal used in the mashing process. The grains are kept in pits, about 12 feet square and 18 or 12 feet deep, some narrower at the bottom than the top, and lined with brick set in cement. They are trodden in, and raked like the roof of a house, and covered with road stuff, to exclude the air, and protect them from the weather. Little or no litter is used, and no green food or sweet hay is ever given. Oil-cake is seldom used, it being found that rough clover chaff (clover hay, cut with a machine), mixed with the grains and wash, will fatten to any extent.—British Farmer's Magazine.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE Isthmus of PANAMA.

The project for this very desirable undertaking has lately been revived by the Government of New Grenada, to which state the Isthmus of Panama belongs. We understand that an agent has recently arrived in England for the purpose of obtaining contractors for the work, according to the terms of the decree of that country of the 27th of May, 1834. From a perusal of this decree, we find that the passage in question is to consist either of a common road for carriages and waggon, or an iron railroad, as circumstances may be found. The principal inducement held out to speculators consists in a grant of 30,000 fanegas, or about 24,000 acres of waste land upon the Isthmus, with a free possession of the products from the road for a term of years, which shall not be less than ten, nor exceed fifty years. The state tallies, a list of which is appended to the decree, are, however, to commence with the opening of the road. Upon the waste land to be granted, colonies of foreigners may be settled, and these are to be exempted for twenty years from taxation, military service, and that like. Failing in contractors from abroad, it is said that Santander, the President of New Grenada, is himself willing enough to commence the undertaking with the resources of the state, believing that a sum of £2,000,000 would be sufficient for the completion of the work. If this has reference to an iron railway, our readers will perceive that such a sum is not a very abundant, and insufficient for the completion of an undertaking in a country where labour is so common, and for which the whole of the machinery, iron works, and mechanical ability must be brought from Great Britain, or some other of the European States. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is most certainly very short, from Panama to Port Bello, being only a distance of 37 miles; but this narrow isthmus is covered with almost uninterrupted ranges of mountains, of a height so very stupendous as to have always been considered an insuperable bar to the junction, by a canal of the waters of the two seas. Hitherto the projects of a canal have all been laid down as passing by the very circuitous route of the Lake of Nicaragua. No particular route is specified, however, in the decree of the 27th of May last. If properly executed and protected, there can exist no doubt of the very extraordinary consequences which would arise to the world from this cutting-off a navigation of two thousand miles round Cape Horn, to all countries on the great Southern Ocean. Much as we should rejoice in seeing so truly noble an undertaking brought into a practicable shape, we fear, however, that, in the present condition of the States of South America, the time for its proper and profitable accomplishment is really not yet come. Still, we have thought it interesting to the public to be informed of the present state and probabilities of a project which, at a future day, will become of such importance to the world.—Athenaeum.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF BURNS.—On Thursday evening, about forty admirers of Robert Burns, the Scotch Poet, celebrated the anniversary of his birth at Mr. Finlay Fraser's, the Crown Inn, Bolton. A most excellent supper was served up by Mrs. Fraser, and amongst other novelties on this side of the Tweed were two Scotch "haggis," the "chiefman of the pudding race," sitting on the table. On the removal of the 24th Mr. John McLaughlin was called to the chair; Mr. James Lyon officiated as vice-president. A variety of appropriate songs, recitations, toasts and sentiments were given, and the evening spent with that national and social harmony which always characterizes the festive meetings of the sons of Caledonia.

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MR. SANDS... the Trade... months... Mr. O... whose ap... stic des... tion be... the first... Trades'... My gram... me as an... because y... of the re... have ass... a right to... scionment... despotism... ruction... rights as... hinds as... but who... my satire... I am that... conduct... the gover... highest o... by the peo... classes in... more virt... those who... names. (C... tain you I... do, if I w... the exhibi... support of... which were... may, three... vote, and... ling a meal... scored com... his God, a... neatly. (H... am labori... miserable... themselves... oligarchy... if they join... showed the... party, I n... would exer... But freedom... upon our... worship his... his consecr... ever acted... Catholics ex... tant Dissent... own. (G... however, in... Majesty, in... gative, to d... his late mi... They were... sent would... hear.) The... against Ire... to this coun... over them. The... of our ener... could be con... ing to power... most likely... moment in... power, and i... pious of O... heard it has... the present... Orange prin... hypocrisy at... It is a proof... from this mo... exertion, con... sultation, an... liberty and... we beat Pe... with the assist... and Scotland... tone of "K... laughter.")... out. (Loud... "Kick the r... continued the... to answer is... —first, by ke... the law—by... (Hear, hear.)... people give... parts weakne... Keep within... limits you can... as I have dem... struggling... only yourse... course let us... advice I now... wings of the... outrages—no... honest men, e... trates, in the... ert the franchi... thing to sup... there be nothi... against God... the man who... violates the l... (Hear, hear.)... when he does... powerful, and... That is my fr... to agitate wh... ly. (Cheers.)... has occurred a... in newspapers... answers. A c... when asked if... answer of a L... Judge's phy... it is with me.







COBBETT AND THE CHURCH

Churchmen ought to read Cobbett—they would find in his Register some facts worthy of an attentive perusal, and which might have the happy effect of enlightening their ignorance on certain points of Irish history...

The Church Protestant religion was established in England by sheer force; against the people against their urgent prayers and remonstrances; and Elizabeth, whose reign of such a rigorous and unrelenting character was established, even in England; and, after all, she and her rapacious aristocracy were compelled, at the end of forty-three years of her reign, to resort to the Poor-law Bill of that year...

PUBLIC DINNER IN ROSS. The independent inhabitants of the spirited town of Ross, intend giving a public dinner to their respected representative, J. H. Talbot, Esq., on Tuesday next, the 10th instant...

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND. We are gratified to learn that a large number of shares have been already subscribed for, and that from present prospects there can be no doubt that a branch of this truly national Bank will be established in this city early next month.

A meeting of the Waterford Annuity Company was held on Monday evening, the following persons were admitted members—Messrs. John Markey, Jacob Scouder, John Scott, Sirriganman Davis, James Carroll, and Albert White, of Waterford; and Henry Brownrigg, of Liverpool.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, the conditional order was made absolute in the case of the King at the prosecution of John David Latouche v. the Proprietor and Printer of the Freeman's Journal.

Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, the unsuccessful candidate for the throne of Greece and Belgium, is now at Paris. The young French Princes are great sportsmen.

Discord planted is made of fish silk first dipped in dissolved bluing and dried, then dipped several times in the white of an egg and dried.—The Englishwoman.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Now that the excitement of the elections has subsided, we find that "Ancient Ireland" is being planned to attract universal and earnest attention. Two letters, of a recent date, which appear in our publication of this day, prove that the clergy are taking up this work zealously, and affording the most practical and powerful co-operation in promoting its circulation throughout the land.

CHARLES TOTTEHAM, OF MAC-MURROUGH, ESQ. To the surprise, no doubt, of our County Waterford readers, the name of the above mentioned amiable gentleman will appear figuring in our columns. What, they will ask, can the public have to do with Charles Tottenham, of Mac-Murrough, Esq.?

COUNTY WATERFORD.—CHARLES TOTTEHAM, OF MAC-MURROUGH, ESQ.—For County Waterford, the respectable and constitutional portion of it, should feel highly grateful to the above gentleman, who, on hearing that Lord Lubbock's friend had put him in nomination, departed from Dublin for the express purpose of contesting the county on Conservative principles, and had made every preparation for the contest; but on his arrival, finding Mr. Cliffe and Mr. Redmond in the field, he withdrew, and tendered them his support and interest.—Waterford Conservative.

As in troubled waters putrid carcasses rise to the surface, so in times of national convulsion men of depraved hearts and reckless characters appear prominent. The present crisis has, accordingly, vomited up Charles Tottenham, of Mac-Murrough, Esq., who made his appearance the other day in Ross, to assist, as he thought, in the return, but as the event proved only to witness the defeat, of his cousin, Mr. Tottenham, of Ballycurry.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. G. D. O'Connell, Dominican Convent, Drogheda, to Philip P. Barron, Esq., February 1, 1835. DEAR SIR—You have achieved a mighty work—you have done more, in a more useful way, than any man in Ireland has ever done before...

From the Rev. J. Parlong, Bania, to Philip P. Barron, Esq., Ennis, Feb. 1st, 1835. Six—I have been requested by the Right Rev. Doctor MacMahon, C. Bishop of the Diocese, to make his apology to you for not answering your letter sooner...

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MENDICANT ASYLUM. The Steward acknowledges to have received five shillings, from Mr. Shanahan, per the Rev. Mr. Cullin, a line on two of his servants for neglect of duty.

ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE LOWER CLASS OF PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

At it may not be altogether useless or unimportant, at this time, to inquire into the causes of the wretched state of the Irish labourer in his own country, and to draw a comparative view of his situation, and that of the labourer in England...

ANCIENT IRELAND.

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DREADFUL FIRE—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM MILL, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THOMAS SAMUEL GRUBB, ESQ.

During our experience as a public Journalist, it has never been our painful duty to place upon record the particulars of an occurrence more truly awful and terrific, nor one so short a lapse of time, where such an extensive destruction of property ensued, as the present. On last Sunday morning, about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Holmes, who resides within twenty yards of the melancholy scene, was aroused from sleep by an unusual noise, and having opened the window shutters, perceived the flames flying off the roof of the building, and streams of liquid fire issuing from the apertures...

ANY-TORY ASSOCIATION.

Monday, consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the morning paper, there was a meeting at the Corn Exchange of some members of the Any-Tory Association. Mr. O'Connell moved, for the purpose of adjourning the meeting, that the chair should be taken by Mr. J. Cliffe.

NEW IRISH SHERIFFS.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:—DUBLIN—Hugh Lecky, Esq., of Bushmills. ARMAUGH—Edmond Bacon, Esq., of Rath-Mill. CAYN—John Finlay, Esq., of Brackley Lodge. CLARE—John O'Brien, Esq., of Drogheda. COKE—Viscount Berkeleys. DUBLIN—R. M. Clift, Esq., of Donmore. DOWN—N. Batt, Esq., of Parryburgh. DUBLIN—The Viscount Fitzroy. FERMANAGH—Ludwig, Esq., of Jamestown. GALWAY—D. P. P. Esq., of Hurlingham. KERRY—J. F. Bland, Esq., of Hurlingham. KILDARE—John Bonaparte, Esq., of Ballinagarr. KILKENNY—Wm. Stannard, Esq., of Grange. KING'S COUNTY—Lord Viscount Glanville, of Durrow. LIMERICK—Wm. Monnell, Esq., of Terroe. LONGFORD—P. J. Jessop, Esq., of Doory Hall. LOUTH—G. Taffe, Esq., of Smeatore Castle. MAYO—J. K. Giles, Esq., of Rathfriland. MEATH—R. F. Esq., of Rathfriland. MONAGHAN—B. O. Cole, Esq., of Grier. QUEEN'S COUNTY—John Pigott, Esq., of Cappard. ROSCOMMON—Sir G. King, Bart., of Jamestown. SLIGO—T. Jones, Esq., of Rathfriland. TYPERRARY—John, Esq., of Rathfriland. WEXFORD—P. G. Barron, Esq., of Tramore Lodge. WICK—R. O'Connell, Esq., of Rathfriland.

Mr. Abercromby, the candidate for the Speaker's chair, is entitled to a pension of £2,000, as ex-Chief Baron of Scotland.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

It is now certain, that the Reformers will make a stand against the Tories, at the very start, by proposing Mr. Abercromby, member for Edinburgh, as the new Speaker, in opposition to Sir Charles Mansel Sturt, and we are glad to find, as is evident from the following letters, that the members of the late cabinet are determined to head the Reformers in this trial of strength.

"My dear Abercromby—I was very sorry to find, from the different communications which I have had with you, that you were so unwilling to comply with the desire of many members of the House of Commons, that you should be proposed for the chair, at the meeting of the new Parliament."

"The Right Hon. J. Abercromby, M.P." "My dear Lord John—My earnest desire to decline the honour of being proposed as a candidate for the chair, on the meeting of the new Parliament, has been so often and so strongly expressed to you and to others, that I was in doubt that it would have been acquiesced in."

ATTENDANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

It will be necessary that all Members of the House of Commons should attend in their places on the day of the meeting of the new Parliament, on the 19th of February. At two o'clock they will be called to the House of Lords to attend the King's commission, and immediately after their return to their own houses, and, at the act of the abolition of the taking of oaths before the Lord Steward, the Liberal Members will be called to the House of Commons to attend the necessity of their being at their posts early in the morning of the ensuing session.

INCREASE OF POOR RATES.

There were many pretences urged—many assertions deputed, that the main ground, which like the roof of Arou, the poor rates would be raised, was that if a bill were passed the poor rates would be raised, and that it was necessary to be passed in order to save their estates; for that, unless it were passed, there was no security for property.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Court of Assizes was occupied on Tuesday with the trial of M. Rouen, editor of the National, who was charged with an offence towards the King's person, by the publication of an article in that journal on October 31, entitled 'Qui n'est plus avec lui est contre lui'...

DEATH.

On Thursday last, after a protracted illness, in Clare Street, Dublin, Margaret, relict of the late Colonel O'Farrell, of Ballynane House, County Waterford, in Dublin, on the 27th ult., Mr. James T. McGrath, Proprietor of the Lincoln-lane Brewery, youngest son of Mr. Thomas McGrath, formerly of Newgate Brewery, in the City of Waterford, deceased.

On Thursday last, the 23rd ult., at the residence of her husband in this county, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Bridget, the beloved wife of Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, in her 70th year, departed this life, leaving behind her a family of five children, and a large number of friends, who were all united in their affectionate regards to her memory.