n occasion of this kind, we
ess our sentiments, and to pa
re-specting the manner in which
in Ireland has been conducted
nce his accession to power in
ar.) Being assembled for that
ratified to address so respecta-
bly of the gentry of this county
m this meeting I confidentl
o an address as just and com-
f the distinguished individual
r my own part, I have a high
, and, in common with every
e welfare of his native land,
the manner in which he has
of this country since his com-
) The requisition points out
ve been assembled, and I think
nd it; for, gentlemen, it is
eedings this day we do not al-
us into language or expres-
e irritation or annoyance.—
t incompatible with suavity of
r. This, gentlemen, will not
oceedings when they meet the
man, to do honour to whom
(Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I
f your time, but conclude by
e honour you have done me.—
dress was received with loud

f Grena, said—Mr. Chairman,
s adopted on occasions of this
ary, I, therefore, move that
a secretary to this meeting.
n carried *una voce*, the talented
came forward to discharge the
n him.
The next step, Mr. Chairman,
mmittee, to whom we can sub-
trust will meet with your ap-
I think it would be advisable
seven or nine gentlemen, and,
the meeting, I shall name one
ive of our chairman and secre-

en were then appointed :—Hon.
hur Blennerhasset, John O'Con-
ames O'Connell, John Stuart
Christopher Galwey, and Keane

d to draw up resolutions, after
the requisition, signed by over
ry of this county, calling upon
Sheriff, James F. Bland, to con-
above purpose, and which that
ned to do, not condescending to
which he acted in the manner
his letter without note or com-

"January 12th, 1836.
eply to your communication of
be obliged to say, that as I do
f resorting to the measure con-
ply with the requisition which
nds. With every respect for

"J. F. BLAND."
., etc."
bsequently addressed, with se-
s, (among which were the names
rd Kerry, Right Hon. Thomas
ward Rice, and others of high res-
Thomas Browne, Vice-Lieute-
vened the meeting.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.
een obligingly favoured with a
egister (U.S.), of December 2d
y statement by this gentleman
which he has been subjected,
few days been incidentally men-
ers. The account reads most
pe, and we have no doubt was
and disgust in the civilised parts
, who long resided in England,
as an actor of some celebrity,
author of "Brutus," and other
about to establish a periodical,
collecting subscriptions and in-
g through the States, when he
Cherokee Indians. Being fa-
chiefs, he availed himself of the
aterials for a history of the tribe;
g them, in the state of Tennes-
sed by the Georgia Guard, car-
and confined for thirteen days in
, subjected to every sort of in-
dismissed without having been
agistrate. The address of the
rth recording here :—
is country to pry, ever since you
ou've no business with. You're
—You've come into this country
ees against the whites. You've
men—(pointing to the guards.)
State of Georgia. You've
Government of the United States.
rote agin me!—Now Sir—" * *
our papers. Hang 'em on your
u to cut out of Georgia. If you
your face within the limits of
curse the moment with your last
attacks on me you've filed the
* * * * *
no, Sir!"
say, (resumed my jailor.) The
p of the drum, I tell you to cut
order you never, while you exist,
of ours any more; for if you are,
et this be a lesson to you, and
a stranger that you have been
rdinary kindness; and now, Sir,
r ever, and go to John Ross, G—d

d to were MSS. found in Mr.
Mr. Payne has incidentally given
se lawless ruffians with conside-
portrait of Sergeant Young :—
guard complaining of him, and
club. The guard struggled, and
on him. The rest of the troop
arm and saved their comrade.—
grumbling at his failure. 'I have
ly,' said he, 'for shooting and
can rise another 1,500.' He next
ory of his revenge upon a negro
he had caught stealing. He had
r close off with a razor, " and
he, 'said he never could hear
d—l of a while before the place

, that *The Constitutionalist* of the
rwarded to us, contains a report
ture of Georgia, condemning, in
he conduct of the Georgia Guard,
diately disbanded.

ivate soldier of the 35th Regiment
a man named Collins, in Barrack
intention of robbing it, when Col-
y the noise, seized him, and a des-
which the soldier bit Collins's ear
! Serjeant Levens, of the Fermoy
rrested the soldier, and he has been
Keightley, the commanding officer
orities, to be dealt with as his of-

rty of Croom, who has been in
he Rev. E. Croker, for tithes, was
ity Goal on Monday last having
f £42, by subscription from his
hom entetained him to dinner same

TERFORD:
for the Proprietor, at the Office in
et, within one door of the Quay.
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RLY, 16s. 3d.
rnings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
SATURDAY.

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

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No. 1,008. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836. PRICE 7*d*.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. O'CONNELL.

The charges against Mr. O'Connell, grounded on the transaction with Mr. Raphael, will come under the consideration of the House of Commons on Tuesday, when the subject will probably be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. O'Connell himself joins in the demand for inquiry, and certainly every sincere Reformer must acquiesce in the propriety of such a course.

Mr. Hardy's motion was on Thursday postponed to Tuesday next, in order that the House might be put in possession of a petition from some inhabitants of Bath, stating the charges upon which the mover proceeds.—The accusation at present is indeed in some obscurity, for Mr. Hardy himself honestly declares his disbelief of the most malignant imputation, that Mr. O'Connell had applied to his own uses a part of the money paid by Mr. Raphael; and, instead of an indictment, the Bath worthies send up a bill of discovery, praying to know the contents of an unpublished letter held back by Mr. Raphael, about which much has been said.

In one of Foote's old farces, some gentlemen, resolved "to kick up a row," being asked the cause of contention, inquire of each other, with great simplicity, "What are we angry about?"

The Bath petitioners put the same question to Parliament, and, in order to know what they are angry about, it is necessary that they should know the contents of the aforesaid unpublished letter.

We trust that the production of this letter will show the falsehood of the current statements as to its contents, for we cannot join in the view which some of our liberal contemporaries have taken of this part of the alleged case. The affair, as represented (the offer of a baronetcy as compensation for the lost money), was a job or a cheat—a job, if Mr. O'Connell had the influence to obtain what he promised; a cheat, if he had not the influence.—The observation that Mr. Raphael is a vain foolish man is quite beside the moral question. A fraud is not the less criminal because it is practised on the vain and foolish. People may sometimes laugh to see men duped through their foibles; but, nevertheless, they don't exonerate the deceiver. This much we say only in allusion to a doctrine which jars against all the higher principles of those who have put it forth; and we sincerely hope that the story will prove as false as the defences of the imputed transaction have been immoral. As for the rest of the case, we have only to repeat our former opinion, that the error of Mr. O'Connell does not extend beyond an indiscretion, and a very careless use of an influence which ought, in justice to those whose confidence creates it, to be exercised with the scrupulous care of a trust.

In the pecuniary part of the affair we feel convinced that Mr. O'Connell's honour will be found unsullied; but, if the statements of his enemies as to the unpublished letter are established, we shall admit that a fault neither to be defended on the one hand, nor to be exaggerated on the other, is proved. The Tories have done, would do, the same thing; but as we quarrel with the Tories for such practices we are bound to put the same moral judgment on all others acting the same part.—Great as the usefulness of Mr. O'Connell is, infinitely of more importance is the maintenance of the highest principles of public morality, and if he has committed a fault, without screening him from the due moral censure, we may safely leave him to redeem it—and certain we are that he would redeem it, and half the redemption would be in the prompt acknowledgment. Without in the slightest degree defending or palliating what in strict honour should not be defended or palliated, we may observe that the misconduct imputed to Mr. O'Connell by his assailants, if it should be proved—which we have no reason to believe—is a peccadillo when compared with the dark stains which must lie in history on the characters of the two greatest heroes of modern times. The laurels of Wellington are blotted with the blood of Ney; and against Nelson's memory is the yet fouler reproach of the fate of Caraccioli.

Great, however, as were both these offences against honour and humanity, the services of the two men rose above their faults; and who, indeed, would have cut short the career of Nelson because, under an evil influence, he lent himself to a faithless and vindictive court? But the act was condemned by every honest mind, though the judgment did not exclude the great warrior from the opportunity of future usefulness to his country. And so also, in the field of politics, it is not for an occasional fault that the services of a zealous and able champion are to be lost to the nation.

Whatever may be thought of the merits of Mr. O'Connell's case, the mean and vindictive spirit of Lord Stanley's attack on the accused must disgust all generous minds. Conduct more splenetic and more shabby was never witnessed in Parliament. There are many men who without having right feelings themselves know how to govern their conduct in conformity with the right feelings of others; Lord Stanley appears neither to possess the feelings, nor the instinctive respect for them in others. He makes an exhibition of the greatest indecency in all unconsciousness of the disgusting effect of it. Passion's slave he has no dignity.

It is curious enough to see this creature of impulse without a shred of plausibility to cover the nakedness of his animosities, sitting side by side in factious brotherhood with the most accomplished master of disguise and pretences of the age. It is the stark savage by the side of the sleek and trim Tartuffe. Mr. Sheil drew the attention of the House to this collocation with most powerful effect. His whole speech was able and spirited, but the concluding passage was pre-eminently successful—

"He said that there was a member of Lord Grey's Government who had done all in his power to thwart the honourable member for Dublin. He had: and what was the result as it had affected Ireland and himself? The consequences of his unfortunate policy with respect to Ireland were known to all the world; and, as to the noble lord himself, he (Mr. Sheil) would only bid the house look there! Behold him sitting in direct and ostentatious opposition to his old colleagues, whom he still designates as his noble friends. (Loud cheers.)—Let the house—(continued Mr. Sheil)—let the house behold that juxta-position. (Vehement cheering.) Let the house look at the noble lord, let them contemplate, and let him ruminate on that juxta-position—a juxtaposition, honourable to the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth—(hear, hear)—and to the noble lord the member for Lancashire—the great sustainer of the Reform Bill, which annihilated the party on his (the Opposition) side of the House—I hope not entirely ignominious and suicidal." (Long-continued cheering.)

Lord Stanley will not give much more trouble for he has succeeded admirably in a short time in throwing himself away. Indeed he seems to be one of those who when they cannot damage others, must of necessity for the employment of their detrimental faculties destroy themselves, like the scorpion, which is said to commit suicide with its own sting.

All that we see of this nobleman confirms the opinion long ago expressed of him, that he was nothing more than a clever spouting boy and never would be more than a clever spouting boy—a Master Betty of the political stage; and his performance in the part of the Angry Boy at his present years bears out our prognostic.

The Dublin Election Committees are directed to re-assemble on the 29th instant. When the committee sit, it is Mr. O'Connell's intention to propose that the party be sent back, as it has been stifled.

Notwithstanding the Fancy Ball at the Rotundo, it attracted a good house on Monday night, and the audience abundant cause of merriment.—*E. Post.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—MONDAY.

TITHES IN THE SOUTH.

The Rev. Wm. Bunbury v. M'Namara and thirteen others.

Counsel applied for a writ of assistance and substitution of service in this case. He moved on the affidavits of the process servers, on that of the plaintiff's attorney, and on that of the plaintiff himself. That of the process servers stated that on the 26th of November they were employed by the Rev. William Bunbury, rector of the parish of Shandro, in the county of Cork, to serve tithe notices on the defendants, but they stated that they were deterred from sodoing by a confederacy and a conspiracy being formed in said parish to murder any one who should attempt to serve such notices. As the cause why such conspiracy and confederacy was entered into, and existed in the parish in question, the deponent stated that it was because a certain tithe payer in the parish had been killed by the police in serving a fi. fa. In his affidavit the plaintiff's attorney stated that he had received instructions to recover the tithes which were due to the plaintiff in the said parish—that he had, in consequence, written letters to the defendants, which he had put into the Post Office of Charleville, the nearest post town to the defendants—no notice was taken of these letters—upon which he caused subpœnas to be issued. The deponent stated that it was true as set forth in the affidavits of the process servers, that in consequence of a confederacy and conspiracy in the said parish against payment of tithes, no person could, without the aid of a military force, attempt to serve subpœnas or notices, without endangering their lives. The plaintiff's affidavit entered more fully into the causes of the conspiracy.

Baron Pennefather—It is not necessary to go further.

Counsel—The plaintiff's affidavit, in a schedule annexed, describes the defendants.

Baron Pennefather—I would wish to have it read.

Counsel proceeded to read accordingly, when it appeared that the defendant's holdings, respectively, amounted to from 68 acres to 100 acres and upwards.

Baron Pennefather—Take an order to substitute service on the parties as described and particularised in the schedule. Post notices in Charleville, which is stated to be the nearest post town to the defendants, and upon the church and chapel.

Counsel—My Lord, there is no church in the parish—divine service is performed in the school-house.

Baron Pennefather—Well, then, post the notice on the school-house, as well as the parish chapel. Also post notices in Buttevant, in the places where the road notices are usually posted. Likewise take a writ of assistance to post the notices.

The Court then rose and adjourned.

DR. MURRAY.

We (*Glasgow Argus*) request the particular attention of the reader to a most satisfactory letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, which appears this day. He spits his two revilers upon the horns of a very neat dilemma. If there is one thing that more than another gives one a painful sense of the absurdities of which human nature is capable, it is to see sectarian prejudice drawing well-meaning individuals to depreciate such a man as the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and to laud to the skies such men as O'Sullivan and M'Ghee.

Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Feb. 6, 1836.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR—I am honoured with your letter of the 4th inst., expressing a wish to know "the history of the insertion of the obnoxious notes into the edition of the Bible, published in 1818, at Cork, by Mr. M'Namara." I beg to assure you, in reply, that I am wholly unacquainted with the history to which you allude; that I had no connexion whatever with the publication of that edition; and that I never even saw it until your letter induced me to send in search of a copy of it, which, after some difficulty, I procured. I find that this edition has not the usual approbation of any bishop. The publisher states in the title page, that it is sanctioned and patronised by the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland; but he gives no authority whatever in proof of his assertion. Again, in his list of subscribers, of whom, however, he does not pretend that I am one, he uses the following words :—"Patronised by the Most Rev. Doctor Troy; Most Rev. Dr. Murray, coadjutor, &c." Now, I never patronised this edition, nor subscribed for a copy of it, nor recommended it, nor knew anything whatever about it; and it is rather hard to make me accountable for the puffing of a publisher who chooses to make an unauthorised use of my name, in a distant part of Ireland, and without my knowledge, for the purpose of obtaining a more extensive sale of his work.

It is somewhat curious to observe the different modes of attack to which my reverend calumniators have done me the honour to have recourse. The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan attempted, in Worcester (yes, most disingenuously attempted), to prove, from a mis-statement of my evidence before the parliamentary committee, that the Bible was not allowed to be read by Roman Catholics in Ireland until the year 1825. And now it appears from your letter, that his reverend fellow-labourers in the work of discord and slander, take an opposite course, and pretend that I was myself actually circulating this same Bible in 1818, but with objectionable notes. Both assertions are equally false. There were various editions of the Bible long in use among the Catholics of Ireland; but no editions were published with my sanction, except those which had an express approbation in the usual form, and signed with my name prefixed to them. The others rested entirely on their own merits, or on other authority. With the Cork edition I had nothing whatever to do.

I have the honour to remain, right rev. and dear Sir, your most faithful servant,

✠ D. MURRAY.

P.S.— You are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, &c.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

We think we may now congratulate our readers upon the certainty of the removal of the newspaper stamp-duties. The general impression is, that the effect of the representations made by the highly respectable deputation which waited on Lord Melbourne, on Thursday, is decisive. It is quite clear that Lord Melbourne is disposed to take the right view of the subject. Nothing would do the government more honour than the abolition of this odious pernicious tax.—*Examiner.*

IRISH EDUCATION.—Mr. WYSE was to have moved yesterday evening for the re-appointmnet of the committee on Education. It is understood that the committee will recommend the consolidation and extension of the present system. While on this subject, we wish to direct the reader's attention to a rich tract prepared for him, in the continuation of the debate in the Lords, on Thursday, on the rantipole motion of Lord RODEN. Bishop PHILPOTTS, who acted as bottle holder to the Orange Grandee, received a severe and richly merited castigation, at the hands of Lord PLUNKETT, who was properly drawn out, and did not spare the lash.—*Evening Post.*

A curious investigation into the alleged stealing of plate, worth &12,000, was commenced on Friday, at Bow-street. The accused was Mary Ann Middleton, mistresss to a gentleman named Cochrane lately dead at Kingston, whose plate the property was. The investigation was postponed.

IRISH CORPORATE REFORM BILL.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was to bring forward the Bill for reforming the Irish Corporations this evening; but as the motion of Mr. HARDY, being a question of privilege, takes precedence and is likely to lead to another sharp debate, it is probable that that the first reading of the Bill will be delayed. The second reading, in all likelihood, will be fixed for this day week.—*Evening Post of Tuesday.*

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Mulgrave and suite attended divine service at Warburgh's Church on Sunday, when a Charity sermon was preached by the Rev. Sidney Smith, A.M., F.T.C.D., in aid of the parochial schools of the parish.

Lord Melbourne has granted a pension of 150*l*. per annum to Mr B. Thorpe, the learned translator of "Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar," and "Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase."

THE ROYAL ELOPEMENT IN ITALY. Prince Charles of Naples, and the 'belle Irlandaise,' Miss Smyth, has been traced as far as Nice, whence it is believed they have proceeded to England, travelling with false passports, under the name of Mr. O'Connor. They are accompanied by a gentleman of that name, a Scotchman servant, and English maid.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF NAPLES. It has been announced, by a telegraphic despatch, that the young reigning Queen of Naples died on the 31st of last month, of a bilious fever.

LEVEE AT THE CASTLE.

Monday, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant held his second Levee for the season at the Castle. A troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards and a detachment of the 12th Light Infantry were stationed in the Court yard, and at the grand entrance. The corridor was lined by the Sergeants of the Grenadier Guards. The field officer on duty was Major Cubitt, R.A. His Excellency entered the Presence Chamber at half past two o'clock, accompanied by the officers of the household.

PORTRAIT OF LORD STANLEY.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

"Half Whig, half Tory, like those midway things,
'Twixt bird and beast, that by mistake have wings,
A mongrel statesman, 'twixt two factions nurst,
Who of the faults of each combines the worst;
The Tory's loftiness, the Whigling's sneer,
The leveller's rashness and the bigot's fear;
The thirst for meddling, restless still to show
How Freedom's clock, repaired by them will go;
Th' alarm when others, more sincere than they,
Advance the hands to the true time of day.
By Mother Church, high-fed, and haughty dame,
The boy was dandled in his dawn of fame;
Listening, she smiled, and blessed the flippant tongue
On which the fate of unborn tithe-pigs hung.
Ah! who shall paint the grandam's grim dismay,
When loose Reform enticed her boy away;
When shock'd she heard him ape the rabble's tone,
And in Old Sarum's fate foredoom her own!
Groaning she cried, while tears rolled down her cheeks,
Poor Glib-tongued youth, he means not what he speaks.
Like oil at top, these Whig professions flow,
But, pure as lymph, runs Toryism below.
Alas! that tongue should start thus in the race,
For, once outstripped by tongue, poor lagging mind,
At every step still further limps behind.
But, bless the boy! whate'er his wandering be,
Still turns his heart to Toryism and me.
Like those odd shapes, pourtray'd in DANTE's lay,
With heads fix'd on the wrong and backward way,
His feet and eyes pursue a diverse track
While THOSE march onward, THESE look fondly back.
And well she knew him; well foresaw the day
Which now hath come, when snatched from Whigs away,
The self-made changling drops the mask he wore,
And rests, restored, in Granny's arms once more.
But whither now, mix'd breed of modern light
And ancient darkness, can'st thou bend thy flight?
Tried by both factions, and to neither true,
Fear'd by the OLD school, laughed at by the NEW;
For THIS too feeble, and for THAT too rash;
This wanting more of fire, THAT less of dash.
Lone shalt thou stand, in isolation cold,
Betwixt two worlds, the new one and the old,
A small and 'vexed Bermoothes,' which the eye
Of venturous seaman sees and passes by."

DIED,

On Thursday, the 11th instant, in Dungarvan, aged [illegible] years, Mrs. Mary Anne O'Neill, relict of the late Joseph O'Neill of, Clonmel, of a protracted illness, which she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation. Deceased possessed a mind cultivated by an education of a high order, in the formation of which her studious habits much contributed. In disposition, was humane, benevolent, and charitable; and, in the observance of her Christian duties, appeared impressed with the benefit and excellence of being guided by the pure maxims of religion and unaffected piety.

WATERFORD CITY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

On Monday these sessions were held before the Right Worshipful Adam Rogers, Deputy Mayor; William H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; Aldermen Poole and Carew.

Thomas Esmonde was indicted for assaulting and breaking the windows of a publican named Byrne, residing in Johnstown—*Guilty*—to be imprisoned for one month from the day of his committal, and to pay Byrne the sum of £1 1s 9d for his expenses, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a further period of two months.

William Dunphy and *Michael Barry* pleaded guilty to a charge of having been fighting in the public streets. In consequence of the good character they received, they were sentenced for a fortnight only.

Daniel Noonan and *Anne Parsons* were found guilty of stealing several articles or wearing apparel on the 20th of December, 1834, since which time they had been out of Waterford, until a few days ago, when that active officer Mr. James Abernethy, got information that they were in this city, when he immediately had them arrested.—*Guilty*, to be imprisoned for six months at hard labour.

James Meyler, a boatman, pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a quantity of tobacco, the property of his Majesty. It appeared that the prisoner was working on a lighter, the property of Mr. Maurice Hayes, which was employed to convey tobacco from the *City of Waterford* store-ship to the Custom House. The officers of Customs stationed on the boat, found a quantity of tobacco concealed in her; on searching prisoner, a small quantity was found concealed in his trousers. He was sentenced to be imprisoned six months and to be kept at hard labour.

Margaret Murphy, Winifred Farrell, Margaret Hennessy, pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a mantle the property of James Smith. It appeared that Mary Murphy was the person who actually took the cloak, and in consequence of its being her second offence she was sentenced to be transported for 7 years. His worship then gave the other two prisoners a severe lecture as to their future conduct, during which time the prisoner Farrell, repeatedly declared that she would rather be transported. The recorder then said that sentences of the court were not to be framed according to their wishes; and he then sentenced the two prisoners, Winifred Farrell and Margaret Henessy, to be imprisoned for the space of two months at hard labour, each to take a fortnight alternately in solitary confinement. The prisoner, Farrell, declared again that it would be better if she were transported at once, as she knew it would be her doom at last, as she had no means of earning a livelihood, her father having turned her out.

Patrick Power, Patrick Foran, Patrick Walsh were indicted for fighting in the streets on last Saturday. Power, who, it appeared, was not so great an aggressor as the others, was sentenced to a fortnight, and the other two to three weeks' *imprisonment*.

Nora Clarke was sentenced to a week's imprisonment from the day of her committal (last Thursday) for stealing a handkerchief, the property of Mrs. Bigenstaff, residing in the Barrack.

John Hoare, a very young lad, pleaded *guilty* for having stolen a pair of shoes, the property of his master, Mathew Coffee; he was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight and to be privately whipped.

Daniel Lanigan was indicted for having stolen a cloak, the property of Mary M'Daniel, on Saturday, the 6th of February; he was found *guilty* and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months at hard labour.

Patrick Russell pleaded *guilty* to a charge of having stolen two pieces of composition brass, the property of Mr. Benjamin Graham. From the good character the prisoner got from Mr. Benjamin Graham in whose employment he had been for the last five years, he was sentenced only to three months' imprisonment at hard labour.

The court was then adjourned to Friday, the 26th of February inst.—*Mail.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The message of President Jackson to Congress, recommending the suspension of commercial intercourse with France, and, if necessary, ulterior measures—reached Paris on Wednesday evening, and created a sensation, such as might be expected from the importance of the interests involved. The funds fell one half per cent., but the effect of the news was most fully felt by the late ministry and their opponents, who appear likely, under the influence of the threat from without, to be ready to make up their quarrel. Many lists of new ministers are abroad, but we believe the late cabinet will be restored with little modification.

Fieschi and his accomplices have ceased to interest the Parisians—their trial is nearly over.

By the New York Papers to the 27th of January, it appears that the Americans are making warlike preparations.

The Senate had discharged the committee on Foreign Relations from taking the part of the message relative to military preparations into consideration, which looks as if the Senate was determined to set itself against the President's warlike demonstrations.

CANADA—PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE RIFLE CORPS.

The accounts received from Canada to the 19th ult., state that a considerable sensation has been produced in the lower provinces by the issuing of a Proclamation by Lord Gosford, putting down the Rifle Corps, which had been established by the Constitutional party to maintain the connexion between England and the Colony. The Constitutionalists had passed several strong resolutions against the votes of the Assembly, granting sums of money to promote objects which they considered favoured the French party.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY BY THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The accounts from New Orleans state that two companies of the United States troops, under Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, had been surprised and massacred by the Seminole Indians, on the 28th December, only three men escaping. Major Dade was shot off his horse at the commencement of the engagement, Captains Gardner and Fram were mortally wounded, and their scalps taken by the savages; and Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge, and Kean, and Dr. Gatling, surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Troops had been directed to proceed against the Indians, to avenge this horrid butchery.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

A numerous deputation headed by Dr. Birkbeck, but confined chiefly to members of the House of Commons, waited on Thursday at two o'clock upon Lord Melbourne, to ask for the entire abolition of the Newspaper Stamp.

The following gentlemen composed the deputation :—Members—Messrs. Warburton, Hume, Grote, Oswald, Bowring, Roebuck, Aglionby, Thompson, Williams, Hawes, Bulwer, Loader, Elphinstone, Wallace, Wakley, Hector, Duncombe, Buckingham, Potter, Scholefield, Strutt, Hindley, Tulke, Tancred, D.W. Harvey, Marshall, Brotherton, T. Attwood, O'Connell, and Sir William Molesworth; with Dr. Birkbeck, and Messrs. Crawford, Hickson, Chapman, and Place.

Mr. O'Connell briefly observed, that if government considered the question as one of mere finance, it must soon be settled, for that the expense of collecting the duty, and of the prosecutions, would, in a short time, be greater than the sum collected.

Lord Melbourne said he had listened with great attention to the various considerations, moral, political, financial, and he might perhaps add personal, which had been urged by the deputation. He felt that some of the arguments adduced were of great weight, and that all of them were entitled to the serious consideration of the cabinet. He fully admitted that the financial part of the subject was not the most important part. The only question to be asked was, how the pursuits, habits, feelings, and opinions of the people were likely to be affected by the proposed change. It could not of course be expected that at this early period of the session, before the financial plans for the year had been fixed, he could give the deputation any information of the intention of Government; nor did he think their object would be facilitated by any communication he could make to them at the present moment. He only begged to assure every gentleman present that the various reasons they had adduced for the abolition of the stamp duty should meet with that serious and anxious consideration which they certainly deserved.

TUAM CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Machale has received 50*l*. from Lord Riverston, his lordship's voluntary donation towards the completion of the Tuam Cathedral. We are gratified to learn that the works of this splendid temple are in such a forward state that the consecration will certainly take place before the month of August.

CLONMEL ELECTION.

The election has been fixed for Saturday (this day.) The manly and sensible conduct of Mr. BAGWELL has nearly anihilated the Tory faction in that Borough; and they have ceased even to talk of opposition. It is most likely that Mr. BALL will have a walk over. The Constituency is but 520—of these not less than 310, considerably more than half, are pledged to vote for him, and 10 are to remain neutral; so that in any event, even if Baron PENNEFATHER's son should consent to be made use of, Mr. BALL must be returned by a majority of more than a hundred.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

In consequence of the late dreadful Fire in New York, by which nearly 700 Houses were consumed, and as a great number of Tradesmen and Labourers are immediately wanted there, the advertisers recommend those intending to Emigrate, to take the earliest opportunity of engaging their passage.

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Waterford, Feb. 5, 1836.

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ORIGINALITIES.

Poor Mr. Walker! "Original" as he was, few men will choose to become imitators of him, for he has accepted an invitation to dine with Death. He is at his last feast—"not where he eats, but where he's eaten." From a highly pleasant article in the *Quarterly*, of which he is the hero, we propose to abstract what we have ventured to designate "Originalities," after the fashion of Mr. Walker himself, who borrowed the title of his "Original" from a little periodical sprite, full of whim and wit, which we remember laughing over long before we ever heard of Mr. Walker.

The Reviewer is evidently a lover of all the good things of this excellent world, intellectual, social, gastronomical, or otherwise. Among other things, he liked Mr. Walker, for he found him a most diverting companion; and for our parts we like them both, and all that they say, and so will our readers when they come to taste the sweet crumbs that we intend to supply as specimens of their feast of anecdote and absurdity.

The Reviewer's chit-chat, like the Original's, is chiefly upon Dinners and Clubs, but it comprises all sorts of subjects, and all sorts of people.

WALKER ON SELF-WILL.—"One day when I had shut myself up in the country, and was reading with great attention Cicero's treatise, 'De Oratore,' some passage—I quite forget what—suggested to me the expediency of making the improvement of my health my study. I rose from my book, stood bolt upright, and determined to be well.

* * * *

"For nine years I have worn neither great-coat nor cloak, though I ride and walk at all hours and in all weathers. My dress has been the same in summer and winter, my under garments being single and only of cotton, and I am always light shod. The only inconvenience I suffer is occasionally from colds: but with a little more care I could entirely prevent them; or, if I took the trouble, I could remove the most severe in four-and-twenty hours."

DINING IN COMPANY.—"Anybody can dine, but very few know how to dine so as to ensure the greatest quantity of health or enjoyment. Indeed, many people contrive to destroy their health; and as to enjoyment, I shudder when I think how often I have been doomed to only a solemn mockery of it; how often I have sat in durance stately to go through the ceremony of dinner, the essence of which is to be without ceremony, and how often in this land of liberty I have felt myself a slave!"

DINING ALONE.—"We do not know what agreeable object Mr. Walker particularly points to—but the author of 'The Parson's Daughter,' when surprised one evening in his arm-chair, two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologised, by saying—'When one is alone the bottle does come around so often.' It was Sir Hercules Langrishe, we believe, who being asked on a similar occasion, 'Have you finished all that port (three bottles) without assistance?' answered—'No—not quite that—I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira.'"

Our two table companions are equally pointed on the subject of wine. Mr. Walker descants on the

DREARINESS OF WAITING FOR IT.—"With respect to wine, it is often offered when not wanted; and, when wanted, is perhaps not to be had till long waited for. It is dreary to observe two guests, glass in hand, waiting the butler's leisure to be able to take wine together, and then, perchance, being helped in despair to what they did not ask for; and it is still more dreary to be one of the two yourself. How different where you can put your hand upon a decanter at the moment you want it!"

The reviewer remarks on the

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING IT.—"There is a well-known lady-killer who esteems his mode of taking wine to be, of all his manifold attractions, the chief; and (to do him justice) the tact with which he chooses his time, the air with which he gives the invitation, the *empressement* he contrives to throw into it, the studied carelessness with which he keeps his eye on the fair one's every movement till she is prepared, and the seeming timidity of his bow when he is all the while looking full into her eyes—all those little graces are inimitable, and all those little graces will be lost. Even now, the difficulty of getting a glass of wine in the regular way is beginning to exercise the ingenuity of mankind. Mr. Theodore Hook was once observed, during dinner at Hatfield, nodding like a Chinese mandarin in a tea-shop. On being asked the reason, he replied, 'Why, Lady Salisbury, when no one else asks me to take champagne, I take sherry with the epergne, and bow to the flowers.'"

A GOLDEN RULE.—"The golden rule is, let all men's dinners be according to their means—discard the degrading fopperies of affectation, and the imitative meanness of vanity—but are the *entrees* and *entremets* at Lord Sefton's, Lord Hertford's, Mr. Rowland Errington's, or Sir George Warrender's, to be discountenanced, because Mr. Tomkins's cook is only equal to a joint? Or are our baronial halls to be denuded of their retinues because Mr. Jenkins's establishment is limited to a maid of all-work and a boy? We remember hearing a lady of high rank declare that the circumstances which struck her most amongst the varied splendour of a celebrated fete given by the late Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, was, that though the dinner party commonly exceeded forty, each guest had a stately attendant in the Howard livery behind his chair.

And to this we must add, on Mr. Walker's behalf,

A GOLDEN HINT.—"I cannot help thinking that if Parliament were to grant me £10,000 a-year in trust to entertain a series of worthy persons, it would promote trade and increase the revenue more than any hugger-mugger measure ever devised."

The Reviewer introduces an M.P., whose acquaintance we are happy to make. We need not ask him to dinner :—

APPETITE.—"The Lord Lieutenant of one of the western counties eats a covey of partridges for breakfast every day during the season; and there is a popular M.P. at present about town who would eat a covey of partridges, as the Scotchman ate a dozen of becaficos, for a whet, and feel like him, astonished if his appetite was not accelerated by the circumstance. * * *

He had occasion to stay late in the city, and turned into the celebrated Old Bailey beef-shop on his return, where, according to the landlord's computation, he demolished about seven pounds and a half of solid meat, with a proportionate allowance of greens. His exploits at Crockford's have been such that the founder of that singular institution has more than once had serious thoughts of offering him a guinea to sup elsewhere, and has only been prevented by the fear of meeting with a rebuff similar to that mentioned in 'Roderick Random' as received by the master of an ordinary, who, on proposing to buy off an ugly customer, was informed by him that he had been already bought off by all the other ordinaries in town, and was consequently under the absolute necessity of continuing to patronise the establishment.

MELTED BUTTER.—"We quoted a remark of the late Earl of Dudley, to the effect that good melted butter is an unerring test of the moral qualities of your host."

DINING DUKE.—"The late Duke of Devonshire's passion was broiled [illegible] of mutton, which was every night got ready for him at Brooks's; and the late Duke of Norfolk was accustomed to declare that there was as marked a difference between beef steaks as between faces; and that a man of taste would find as much variety in a dinner at the Beef-steak Club (where he himself never missed a meeting) as at the most plentifully served table in town.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, Feb. 15.

Their lordships held a conference with the commons on the subject of engrossing acts of parliament in plain round-hand instead of black letter. The managers of the conference were Lord Dunsaney, the Bishop of Bristol, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl Shaftesbury, Lord A...morie, and Lord Lorton.

Lord WYNFORD postponed his motion on the subject of agricultural distress till Thursday next.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE postponed his motion relative to the magistrates who had been appointed under the municipal corporation bill till Monday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, Feb. 15.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CLAIM.

Mr. HUME brought up the report of the committee upon Mr. Buckingham's claim for compensation.

RIVER BARROW.

Mr. SANDFORD presented a petition from an individual, praying the house to pass a bill to improve the navigation of the River Barrow in Ireland.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Mr. WASON gave notice of his intention to move, when the motion of the hon. member for Bradford came before the house on to-morrow evening, that the evidence in the case should be taken at the bar.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Mr. PEASE presented a petition from a large portion of his constituents, complaining of an abuse of the powers vested in magistrates by the 39th Geo. III. The petition stated that a printer had been called before Magistrates, and for having refused to give up the authority he had for publishing a placard, had been fined a sum of £5. The subject of the placard related to the unfortunate affair at Rathcormac, and it contained nothing but what was previously published in the papers, the *Morning Chronicle* and *Standard*. This, he conceived, to be a great invasion of the liberty of the subject. He was threatened with a fine of £20 and because he refused to satisfy the curiosity of the Magistrates, he was obliged to pay £5. He thought the law ought to be altered—at all events, that all proceedings under it should be instituted by the responsible officers of the Crown.

Mr. WILKS quite agreed with the hon. member for Durham, that there ought to be a change in the law upon this subject.

Mr. HUME was glad the subject had been brought forward. The time had now come when all the acts relating to the press ought to be consolidated, so that it might be seen what part of them ought to be retained, and what part ought to be expunged.

Mr. O'CONNELL would advise the hon. member to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject. By the report of such a Committee the house would at once see what part of the law was good, and what was obnoxious. By so doing the hon. member would confer a great benefit upon the public.

SHERIFFS' APPOINTMENT IN IRELAND.

Colonel PERCEVAL, seeing the noble lord, the secretary for Ireland in his place, wished to put a question. He had heard from private sources, as well as through the newspapers, that a gentleman named Leigh, who had gone to Dublin to be sworn in as High Sheriff, for the county Wexford, had been set aside by the Lord Lieutenant. Now he (Col. Perceval) begged to ask the noble lord whether there was any truth in the statements to which he alluded.

Lord MORPETH said the statement referred to by the hon. gentleman was quite correct. Another gentleman had been substituted for Mr. Leigh, in the office of High Sheriff for the county Wexford.

Colonel PERCEVAL then gave notice that he would move for a return of the names of the gentlemen recommended by the Judges to fill the office of High Sheriff in the several counties in Ireland, and also the names of those who had been actually appointed.

Mr. O'CONNELL wished that the hon. and gallant gentleman would extend his motion to a period of the last five years.

FOUNDATION SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Mr. WYSE moved for the re-appointment of the select committee appointed last session to examine into the state funds, and management of the diocesan, royal, and other schools of public foundation in Ireland; as also into the system of education pursued therein, with a view to increasing their utility; and to inquire how far it may be practicable and expedient, and in what manner, and from what resources, to improve, extend, and permanently maintain academical education in that country; and to report their opinion thereon to the house. Agreed to.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

Mr. P. SCROPE, after a short speech totally inaudible in the gallery, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief and employment of the destitute poor in Ireland.

Lord MORPETH said, that as leave had been given to his hon. friend the member for Waterford to bring in a bill upon this subject, there could be no objection to grant the same leave to the hon. member for Stroud.—At the same time he gave notice to the house, that it was the intention of government to call its attention, in the course of the present session, to some practical measure on this important question.

Mr. O'CONNELL was peculiarly gratified by the last observation which had fallen from the noble lord.—He rose for the purpose of stating his opinion that it would be impossible to find employment for the population of Ireland at the public expense—(hear)—for if the capital of individuals was not sufficiently interested in the employment of the poor, it would be impossible to pay wages out of the public purse to all the able bodied poor who might be out of employment. He humbly submitted to the hon. member for Stroud to separate the two branches of his bill, to separate that part of it which went to provide relief for the infirm poor of Ireland, a measure which must be taken into immediate consideration, from that part of it which went to find employment for the poor generally—a measure which, he again repeated was totally impossible. (Hear.)

Leave was then given to bring in the bill

CARLOW ELECTION.

Mr. C. BULLER presented a petition from Nicholas Aylward Vigors, on the subject of the depopulating system practised in Carlow by the several Tory landlords of that County. Mr. Buller having read the petition and a list of the expelled and substituted families (the ejected making in all 249 families, amounting to 1,383 individuals, including 316 widows and orphans) said—On the strength of this petition, he (Mr. C. Buller) must contend that, in order to come to a just decision on the petition against Mr. O'Connell and the electors of Carlow generally, they must have a strict and full enquiry into all the circumstances mentioned in the two other petitions. All that he deemed it still necessary for him to add was, that in common fairness not a word could be said against his printing this petition for distribution along with the votes to-morrow morning. He had now only to add, that it was his intention to move hereafter that this petition should be taken into consideration whenever the inquiry into the other petitions commenced—(hear, hear)—and as hon. members on the other side were calling for inquiry into one set of practises, interfering as they said with the purity and freedom of election, he could not believe that they could so far show the hollowness of their professions, and skulk from an inquiry into their own conduct. He then concluded by moving that this petition be laid upon the table.

Colonel BRUEN said that, in the absence of his relative, the hon. member for Carlow, he did not rise to oppose the reception of the petition. It was their wish that the most searching inquiry should take place, and he should not take advantage of the somewhat irregular manner of bringing in this petition. He did not see the petition till seven o'clock that evening. The hon. and learned member had intimated his intention of moving that the petition should be referred to a committee, but it was a petition wholly irrelavent to the subject matter of inquiry.

Mr. BULLER said he thought that the hon member and his hon relative had been satisfied with the course he had pursued. He got it at six o'clock, and he then told the hon member, in the hearing of the hon member for Gloucester, of the difficulty he was in, and of the necessity of bringing in the petition to-night; and his impression was, that both the hon members were satisfied with the course he had taken.

Mr H. T. HOPE wished to call the attention of the house to the situation of a noble relative of his, be ferred to in the petition, who had not at this moment known of its presentation. He would not enter into the subject of the petition; but he thought it was not right or fair to let such a petition be laid upon the table, and its allegations sent before the public, without stating that his noble relative was anxious for inquiry, and that in his (Mr. Hope's) opinion, the course pursued by the hon. member was somewhat unfair—(hear, hear)—in bringing this petition before the house without intimation to the parties who were attacked in a manner so painful to their feelings, and who would not be aware of the petition before an impression was made on the public in their prejudice.

On the question that the petition be printed with the votes, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, the question passing in the affirmative.

The house then adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes to 4 o'clock, at which time there were upwards of three hundred members in their places. In consequence of the adjourned debate on the O'Connell petition coming on to-night, the strangers' gallery was opened at 2 o'clock, and was almost instantly filled. Many hundreds destined for the same place arrived afterwards, and were much disappointed at not gaining admittance.

Mr. O'Connell came down to the house about half-past four. The passages leading to the gallery and lobbies of the house were then crowded to excess. On Mr. O'Connell ascending the staircase leading to the passage within the house, the assembled crowd took off their hats, upon which some one near him raised a hiss; this was answered by a loud and general cheer from the great body of respectable persons in the lobby as he passed.

Colonel VERNER begged to correct a mistake which the newspapers had fallen into respecting a statement which he made a few evenings ago in the house. He was reported to have stated that he had been dismissed from his Majesty's service. Now such was not the fact. He could produce the highest testimonials as to his military character.

GREAT REFORM PETITION FROM BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. ATTWOOD presented a petition from Birmingham, to which he prayed the serious attention of the house. The petitioners stated their intense desire for reform, but more especially for a reform in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear,) He agreed with them in their opinion, reform in that house was absolutely necessary, in order to enable it to move *pari passu* with that house in their march of liberality, humanity, and justice. (Hear, hear.) No one, he was sure, would defend voting by proxy, and he was sure that every one would think the bishops ought to be relieved from the burden of attending to temporal affairs. (Hear, hear.) The next question which the petitioners referred to was municipal reform, and he trusted that the government would speedily introduce the bill in order to restore the bill of last session to its original state. They next prayed for a reform in the Irish church. The next question to which the petitioners referred was poor laws for Ireland. He was glad that a bill on that subject has been promised; for he was sure that there never would be peace in that country until provision for the poor was made. In his opinion, the law ought to be based upon the 43d of Elizabeth. He did not mean to say that it might not be necessary to depart from the provisions of that law to afford facilities for the transport of labour from one overburdened place to another, but they ought to stick as near to it as they possibly could. (Hear, hear.) He believed that unless the poor of Ireland were insured the right of living out of the produce of the soil, the gentry of Ireland would never be interested in taking care of the labouring classes, so as to insure them justice and protection. He hoped the Irish poor would be insured against starvation. He did not think the whole burden ought to fall on the Irish landholders—the Irish mortgagees and the holders of family settlements ought to be made to contribute their due shares. He had no doubt his Majesty's ministers would take the subject into consideration, and he hoped that they would be able to pass a bill for the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, so as to give protection to that unhappy people, and to give satisfaction to the people of the United Kingdom.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD supported the petition.

Mr. DUGDALE said he had been intrusted with a protest against the Birmingham Political Union. It was signed by above 2,000 inhabitant householders of Birmingham, and included persons of different political opinions; indeed it comprised the names of some of the political supporters of the hon. member (Mr. Attwood). The petition from Birmingham had been signed by children, and the most unfair means had been used to obtain signatures.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that was just the question.—There were twenty thousand signatures on the one hand—the rabble, if the hon. member pleased—a familiar name for Englishmen at present.—(Groans from the Conservatives, and cheers from the ministerial benches.)—On the other hand, there was the protest of the hon. member, amongst which he had the candour to admit there were some mistakes, which the hon. member had scratched out. (Hear, hear.) This petition was signed by 2,000 persons, according to the hon. member, and nobody being present—(hear, hear, and laughter)—that mistake came not from potato-shire. (Continued laughter.) The people ought not to be treated by anybody with ridicule, such as the hon. member had employed. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps they asked for what was unreasonable—a change in the house of lords. But Englishmen had a right to ask for any organic change which they thought necessary for their liberty. They had a right to send any petition to the house, provided they spoke in respectful language. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The hon. member opposite was entitled to retain his opinion, and the men of Birmingham were entitled to retain their opinion, but he felt himself bound to say, having received high honor—(laughter from the Tories, followed by cheers from the ministerial benches)—he would be sorry to shrink from saying that he saw among them many thousand persons at that meeting, individuals who certainly appeared to him—he meant no disparagement to the hon. member opposite—quite as respectable as the hon. member. They appeared to him to be intelligent, and he was certain they were discriminating. (Cheers and laughter.) They could have had no reason for joining in sentiments with him than that of believing that they had a community of feeling with respect to the necessity of increasing the guarantees of British liberty. (Hear.) There was a voice then amongst them which represented that feeling, and he did not know that his hon. friend the member for Birmingham was inferior to the hon. gentleman opposite, either in talent, eloquence, or devotion to the liberties of his country.—(Hear, hear.) His hon. friend had greatly contributed to carry the great measure of reform, but the people of Birmingham had done more. (Hear, hear.) He firmly believed but for the manly, firm, but peaceable demonstration made by the Birmingham Union, they would now be sitting in a rotten borough parliament. (Hear, hear.) Ought not this petition, therefore, be treated with respect? Would any Tory clique presume to treat it with disrespect? (Hear.)

Mr. SCARLETT said it deserved the serious consideration of the house, whether petitions of this nature ought to be encouraged, containing, as they did, an attack upon the most importont guarantee of public liberties. The persons who demanded these organic changes were traitors to the state.

REGIUM DONUM.

An hon. member begged to ask whether it was the intention of the government to increase the regium donum in Ireland?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to reply to the hon. member's question in the negative.

CARLOW ELECTION.

At half-past five the Speaker called upon

Mr. HARDY, who begged to move that the clerk would read that part of the standing orders of the house relative to the election of members to serve in parliament.

The reading of the order occasioned some laughter on the ministerial side of the house.

Mr. HARDY then rose—Whether the risibility of honourable members has been excited by the reading of this order I care not; but this I am convinced of, that the case which I have to lay before this house for its consideration comes within, if not the words, the very principle of that order. And, Sir, it is a great relief to my mind that this matter comes before the house at a time, and under circumstances fixed upon by the hon. and learned member himself, who is most interested in this result. Sir, I am rejoiced at that, because I did fear that the hon. and learned member might have sustained some inconvenience in conseqeence of an omission on my part in not communicating to him the petition which I had to present, out which I have since learned was in his hands, or at least part of it, before it was in mine.—(Great cheering from the Tory benches.) Sir, there was one circumstance which I thought might have created some inconvenience to the hon. and learned member, and that was the hour at which the discussion in this case might be likely to come on, in consequence of my notice standing ninth on the paper for this evening. Accordingly, as soon as I had satisfied myself, which was not until late on Wednesday night, that I had a perfect right to bring it forward in precedence as a breach of privilege, I wrote early on the following morning to the hon. and learned member to acquaint him I did mean to claim that precedence, and I shall read that note to the house (Hear, and much laughter) "Mr. Hardy presents his compliments to Mr. O'Connell, and begs leave to inform him that it his intention to claim precedence for his motion of this evening, respecting the Carlow election, as involving a breach of privilege.—7, Portland place, Feb. 11." (Roars of laughter.) The answer to that was, that the hon and learned member was not up—(renewed laughter)—and would not be for an hour; but in the course of the morning I received the following answer:—"If any act of Mr. Hardy could create surprise in the mind of any impartial person, it would be that, after having neglected all the ordinary courtesies between members, he should have had the almost incomprehensible presumption—(roars of laughter)—to address his first communication to Mr. O'Connell, who, however, cannot but feel flattered that Mr. Hardy should send him his compliments." (Tremendous roars of laughter.) Sir, I trust if I am to judge at all by the confidence of the hon and learned member has displayed, that it will afford him satisfaction that I have sent my compliments. (Great laughter.) Sir, I trust that this evening objections which were made at the first night will not be repeated, namely, that it was a mock solemnity. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) A designation which was given by the honourable and learned member himself, not with perfect consistency, I think, because he thought it a case for inquiry; and how a case of mock solemnity should occupy the attention of the house if it was fairly a case for inquiry, how it could be a mock solemnity the hon and learned member must explain. (Great cheering.) If it was a case of mock solemnity, something had passed since Thursday which he had taken that title from it. Steps had been taken by two honourable members which had given to this question a solemnity that it never had before. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have had an opportunity of conversing with the hon. member for Ipswich, who at that time treated this question very lightly, and who stated, to show what his feelings were upon the subject, that it was his intention to move for an account of all the transactions and agreements between all the members of the house. (Hear and laughter.) Whether upon second consideration he found that such an inquiry would not suit all purposes I know not—(great laughter)—but, from considering it a case of no importance, it became in his estimation of such magnitude and interest, that he moved for hearing it at the bar of the house. (Cheers.) Another hon. member had presented a most extraordinary petition, which I have only seen in the votes of the house, and which petition appears to me to proceed upon grounds the most extraneous with respect to this matter—(great cheering)—it is presented in the name of a gentleman named Vigors, who complains of imputations against himself in the two petitions on the table of the house. The petition from Bath never mentioned his name—(cheering)—and in the one from Carlow it is merely mentioned in two places—(great laughter)—and yet the petition is presented by the honourable member for Liscard, complaining of illegal, unconstitutional, and corrupt conduct on the part of the petitioners. Sir, I don't know anything in either of those petitions that complained of anything like illegal, unconstitutional, or corrupt conduct on the part of that gentleman. (Cheers.) It appears that my motion will be attended with some good effect; for unless my motion had been made, and this inquiry called for, 249 families and 316 widows and orphans—(laughter)—would never have had their wants brought before the house. (Great laughter, and cries of "hear, hear," from Mr. O'Connell.) The honourable and learned member calls "Hear, hear. I ask him where he was when it was stated that within the last few years circumstances alluded to in that petition took place.—(Great cheering from the opposition.) Why is it that the circumstances of these poor families, and the orphans and widows, is so connected with this case? Why is it that they have only now come out, when it is stated in this petition that they have been persecuted for years? (Cheers.) Sir, having got rid of these preliminary observations, which I have no pleasure in making, I will now proceed to lay the case which I have to do before the house; and I assure you, Sir, that it lies in a very narrow compass. It appears, Sir, that on the 27th of May a committee which was then sitting upon a petition against the election, for the county of Carlow declared the election of Vigors and Raphael void. On the 28th May—only the very next day, and of course before the people of Carlow could be consulted on the matter, the honourable and learned member for Dublin called upon Mr. Raphael, and asked him to be a candidate for Carlow, at the same time telling him that the expense would not exceed £2,000. On the 20th of May, only two days after the seats were declared void, the hon. and learned gentleman again called upon Mr. Raphael, and not seeing him, wrote him as follows.—

"9, Clarges-street, May 29, 1835.

"My dear Sir—I remained at home, at some inconvenience, until after the hour I mentioned. I was sorry I did not remain longer, as you called shortly after; but as you left no letter or other indication of acceding to my proposal, I take it for granted that you decline my offer—be it so. I only add my belief that you will never again meet so safe a speculation, I am quite sure I never shall hear of one.

"I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,
Your very faithful,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Alexander Raphael, Esq."

Sir, that reminds me of what was quaintly said by one of our poets—(oh, oh, and laughter)—of what was said by one of our early poets, "The thing for sale calls forth the seller's praise"—(laughter)—and certainly, if it had been wanted to puff one of the seats for Carlow, nothing could have been better than the expression used by the honourable and learned member, when he assures his friend that it is so safe a speculation—(laughter)—and that it would be some time before he might have another so safe to offer. It would seem, Sir, that the honourable and learned gentleman was very anxious that Carlow should have so distinguished a representative from his earnestness in the cause. In consequence of that note a meeting took place on the 1st of June, at which a note was written and delivered to Mr. Raphael.

"9, Clarges-street, June 1, 1835.

"My dear Sir—You having acceded to the terms proposed to you for the election of the county of Carlow—viz., you are to pay before nomination £1,000—say £1,000, and a like sum after being returned—the first to be paid absolutely and entirely for being nominated, the second to be paid only in the event of your having been returned. I hereby undertake to guarantee and save you harmless from any and every other expense whatsoever, whether of agents, carriages, counsel, *petition* against the return, or of any other description, and I make this guarantee in the fullest sense of the honourable engagement that you should not possibly be required to pay one shilling more in any event, or upon any contingency whatsoever.

"I am, my dear Sir, your very faithful,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

"A. Raphael, Esq."

A bargain was thus entered into between the hon. and learned member for Dublin and Mr. Raphael, and I ask his Majesty's Attorney-General to state, if he will favour us, whether he ever witnessed a more complete bargain and sale. (Cries of Oh, and great cheering.) What was the subject matter of it? A seat in parliament.—(Hear, hear.) If it had been a bargain for a horse, nobody can doubt that it would be enforceable in a court of law, but it is not enforceable in a court of law because it would be known it was a bargain for a seat in parliament. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) Will any man tell me that Mr. Raphael would have sat as representative of Carlow if it had not been for the £2000? (Cheers.) Will any man tell me that Mr. Raphael would have been recommended by the learned and hon. member for Dublin, if it had not been for the £2000? (Cheers from the Tories.) What more is wanted for a bargain? If it is necessary to show to what money the hon and learned member for Dublin attached so much importance, I beg the attention of the house to the note that was written by the hon and learned member to Mr. Raphael subsequently in which he asks over and over again for the £1,000. [The hon and learned member here read the letter of the 4th of June. The hon and learned member read "promises" for "prospects," which excited laughter.] I am somewhat shortsighted. (Great laughter from the ministerial side.) Now as the bargain was made on the 1st of June, and this note was written on the 4th, it could not have been Mr. Raphael's prospects that were so bright. The recommendation of the hon and learned member had not arrived in Carlow, and whose prospects, therefore, they were, I cannot divine.—(Loud cheers from the opposition.) The hon gentleman here referred to the letter of the 8th of June, and continued—Now, Sir, this is the bargain of which I complain. (Hear, from Mr. O'Connell.) And when I began the case as I thought I was entitled to do the other evening, I was called to order, because, as you said, the only question before the chair was, the petition should lie on the table, I was stating that from these circumstances I did not draw the inference that sheer money went into the pocket of the hon. and learned gentleman. The house must have have observed what use has been made of that admission—and they must see that, though I am but a little man when I accuse, I am considered of great importance when I come to acquit. (Cheers from the opposition.) But Sir, I was going on to state that, although in the event of a contest and petition no money would remain in the hands of the hon. and learned gentleman, yet in case the one had not been proceeded with, or the other prosecuted, a considerable sum must have been left unexpended. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There are some men to whom the gratification of their ambition is a matter of much greater consequence than any amount of cash; and if this feeling, so dear to his heart, were gratified by adding to the number of those who would be of his party in this house we may easily account for the anxious inquiries after Mr. Hamilton. (Cheers from the opposition.) But, Sir, when I recollect that the petition had been abandoned by the hon. member, as appears from the statements in the newspapers on the second and on the third day of the sitting of the committee, and when I remind this hon. house that the county of Carlow is a small one, with scarce as many voters as there are in the borough which I represent, I must believe that the contest could not be expensive.—And, I ask, what would have been the case if there had been no contest or petition—seeing that there was paid £1,000 for the nomination alone. That nomination, according to the hon. and learned gentleman, was to be followed, not by an easy victory, but by a shadow of a contest. We must recollect the difference between the cost of nomination and the £1,000 received for it. I find it is part of the bargain that he shall not be called upon for one shilling more; but I do not find that it is part of the bargain that he shall have any returned.—These are the circumstances of the case. They lie in a very narrow compass, and I have seen no defence of them, except in a public paper; and certainly it would seem that, in the Editor's estimation the hon. and learned member stands high, and also in the petition that was presented last night, it is stated that nothing is more common than an arrangement of that kind—indeed it is stated that what has happened—"that the money transactions alluded to in said petitions were, as your petitioner avers, and is advised strictly legal, constitutional and honourable; that the great majority of your honourable house is accustomed to make similar money arrangements in respect to their seats in the commons' house of parliament. And, sir, it is stated in the paper to which I have alluded, that nothing is more common than that one candidate should pay all the expenses, and that in this instance, Mr. Vigors had reputation and popularity, in the benefit of which Mr. Raphael was to participate. Has an hon. member who offers himself to his constituents, any right to sell his reputation? (Hear, hear.) Can he go to a friend and say, you pay the expense and I will give you half my popularity, and half my reputation? (Hear, hear.) I cannot understand that any such bargain is legal. If it be, this will be the first time I have ever heard of it, and I cannot understand that any person who calls himself an agent in such a bargain, especially if that agent be a member of this honourable house, can attempt to support any bargain of that description. (Hear, hear.) I cannot call the honourable and learned gentleman an agent—I wonder that he condescends to call himself an agent—because I never heard of an agent who undertook to be responsible—"I hereby undertake to guarantee and save you harmless from any and every other expense whatsoever, whether of agents, carriages, counsel, petition against the return, or of any other description."—I do not know how any person who enters into such a bargain can be called an agent. (Hear, hear.) I should rather think that Mr. Vigors, the petitioner of last night, was the agent of the hon. and learned member at Carlow, rather than the hon. and learned member was the agent of Mr. Vigors in London. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.)—The consequence is, that the hon. and learned member nominates and puts in both members for the county of Carlow. Mr. Vigors, his personal friend, and Mr. Raphael, his friend, as contractor. It is very little consequence what sort of a representative the people of Carlow are to get. They never saw his face—they never saw anything of him but his address, though of this nothing belonged to him but his name, (Hear, hear, hear, and laughter.) If a man happens to possess moral influence, he has no right to dispose of it for money. A writ had been lately issued for a certain place, in consequence of a noble lord's elevation to the other house, what would be thought, I ask, of a noble lord, who has great influence in this place, if he made such a bargain as this. There are many constituencies in this country who would be glad to receive the recommendation of an honorable baronet of great influence; but what, I put to the house, if that honourable member said to a candidate, "I have great influence in this borough or county, and I will ensure your return if you give me £1,000 now, and another £1,000 after your return. (Hear, hear.) If such a thing as this had taken place, and if it had transpired, what would be thought of it by the supporters of the honourable and learned gentleman? Would not his conduct form the subject of their strongest animadversion, and would not the honourable and learned gentleman himself discharge some of those arrows at him which he is in the habit of flinging at every leading member who differs from him. The question is, what was to be done with this money? what was to prevent the honourable and learned gentleman from applying it as he thought proper? What was to prevent him from putting it into his own pocket, for his own personal aggrandizement? It appears therefore hardly necessary that I should enter upon the circumstances subsequently stated, and which had been in the hands of every honorable member of this house. (Hear, and cheers) Was there no Irish patriot who would stand forward to fight the battles of the people of Carlow, and spend two thousand pounds in legal expenses to vindicate their rights, and to do justice to Ireland. (Laughter and cheers.) It appears that there was a gentleman who did make inquries, a gentleman whose straightforward conduct I have often admired in this house—I mean Mr. Feargus O'Connor. He had inquired after it, in one passage runs thus—"It is not my fault that Mr. Feargus O'Connor called upon you—refer him and every body else to me. (Great laughter and cheering.) I want part of the £1,000 to send over." (Laughter.) And on the same day the hon. and learned member wrote the following note to Mr. Hamilton:—

"Sir—I beg you will hand my son, Mr. John O'Connell, the £1,000 placed with you by Mr. Raphael for my use. My son will give you a voucher for it.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

It was on these grounds that I made the observations relative to the hon. member for Youghal, as it appeared to me that he should have known, before he went for the money, to what purpose it was to be applied. But if this inquiry goes on, it will be for the committee to inquire into all the circumstances. (Cheers from both sides of the house.) I don't know that it is necessary for me to make any further observations with respect to the transactions. I have laid them before the house as I felt it my duty to do, and if the hon. member get rid of them either by argument or by evi[...] man will rejoice more than myself, and [...] learned member ought to feel grateful to [...] I shall make only one observation with respect to what fell from the hon. and learned member for Tipperary on Thursday night. That honourable and learned member for a purpose which was but too evident—to excite the prejudices of hon. members on that side of the house, choose to represent me, as put forward by the Conservatives. (No.) Sir, I happen to have a gentleman sitting behind the Treasury Benches at this moment, to whom I mentioned my intentions two months ago, and if any hon. member around me heard me mention it to him within the last month, let him come forward and stamp me as a villain. The honourable member for Tipperary, for the purpose of prejudice, puts me forward as a leader of the Conservatives. (Loud cheers.) I am not of the Monboddo creed of politics. (Great laughter.) I know nothing of joints anatomically or politically; but I came into this house a free and independent man, determined to act upon the principle so beautifully expressed by the noble lord opposite, when he introduced the reform bill. That is the ground on which I am anxious to take my stand; and if that be to be a conservative, I openly avow myself one. With respect to bribery and corruption, I call on the hon member for Tipperary, and his friends on that side, to say if I ever flinched when they were inquiring into those cases, but I wish to be consistent. (Great cheering.) These gentlemen call themselves Radicals, and monopolise the name of Liberals. (Cheers.) Liberals indeed! I know enough of such Liberals as to have nothing to do with the men who will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. (Loud and long continued cheering.) The hon. and learned gentleman then moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the traffic and agreement between Daniel O'Connell and Alexander Raphael touching the nomination and return of Alexander Raphael for the county of Carlow, and to report the minutes of evidence, with their observations thereon.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose, and said, Sir, my first observation is, that the resolution proposed is exceedingly paltry; it does not extend the inquiry to the extent which I challenge and demand. With that observation, Sir, I leave that part of the case. My next observation applies to the commencement of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech. He prefaced the speech by saying that I was furnished with a copy of the petition before he was.—Now, Sir, that is a fact which I utterly deny. (Cheers.) I utterly deny it, and yet when he stated that as a fact, he was cheered by four-fifths of the gentlemen opposite, thereby showing a partiality at which I am not surprised—(hear, hear)—for I believe that they have not even hypocrisy enough to deny that they are willing and anxious to have an opportunity of condemning me. Sir, when I heard that cheer it put me in mind of an anecdote which was once told me by the present Lord Chief Justice Bushe—after the rebellion of 1798. I had it from his own lips He was engaged as counsel for a man at Wexford, who was charged with murdering a man named James White. The trial came on after the act of amnesty had been passed, which exempted all except those guilty of murder.

(Left speaking.)

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS —Feb. 18.	
Government Consols, 3 per cent	90½
——— Stock, 3½ per cent	95½
——— Stock, New (1830)	99½½
Debentures, 3½ per cent	91½
Bank Stock	213
Royal Canal Stock	36½
Grand Canal Debentures, 6 per cent	88
Hibernian Bank	22½
Dublin Steam Company	113½

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

We learn from Spain that Cordova arrived at Pampeluna on the 4th with nineteen battallions. His object is said to be to open a direct communication between this place and France. The English auxiliaries are to remain in the neighbourhood of Vittoria.

FRANCE.

The question of the French Ministry, was unsettled on Sunday, though it had been supposed that some explanations would take place in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday none did, however, and we have not one particle of additional information on this subject to communicate. Fieschi's trial was not terminated on Saturday, but was expected to be on Sunday.

RUMOURED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Hamburgh Papers arrived to day; extract from a Stockholm Journal report that the emperor Nicholas was dead; but the same Journal contradicts the report.

PARIS.

INFERNAL MACHINE PLOT.

COURT OF PEERS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.
(FROM THE SUN.)

TRIAL OF FIESCHI, PEPIN, MOREY, BOIREAU, AND BESCHER, FOR THE CONSPIRACY TO TAKE AWAY THE KING'S LIFE BY MEANS OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE EMPLOYED ON THE 28th JULY, 1835.

The requisitory of the Procureur-General lasted for nearly three hours.

M. Patorni, who then began his pleadings in favour of Fieschi, demanded on account of his own bad health, that the Court might be adjourned till the day after.—The President refused this. His task, as Fieschi's defender, was to ward off from him the condemnation of death which he was so loudly invoking on his own head; two advocates, indeed, had been charged with his defence besides himself, and he only spoke first through their kindness. He then retraced the antecedent life of the prisoner Fieschi, who, when under the decree of arrest, was abandoned by the woman Petit, and thus found himself deprived of all resources. It was then that the prisoner could not have avoided making bitter reflections upon the gratitude of Governments which he had served at the risk of his life; this, added to his abandonment by the woman Petit, at the very time when he most wanted an asylum, deranged his head, overturned all his ideas, and broke his heart. From that time he saw nothing but enemies all around him.

The Court was then adjourned at five o'clock.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The prisoners Fieschi, Morey, Pepin, Boreau, and Bescher were introduced by the Municipal Guards at the usual hour and placed as on the previous days.

M. Patorni resumed the pleadings on behalf of Fieschi, observing, that he hoped not to be interrupted in the arguments which he thought essential for the defence of his client. The Learned Advocate said, that it was fully proved that the crime, as laid in the act of accusation, had not been perpetrated; it was not necessary for him to dwell longer on that fact, as he had satisfactorily established it at the former sitting. With respect to the third part of his defence, it referred to the conduct of the authorities on being informed of what was to take place on the 28th of July, and he had no hesitation in saying, that had they not been guilty of the grossest negligence, the crime of which his client was charged would never have taken place. With respect to the confession of Fieschi, that was drawn from him by promises upon which he relied, being convinced that by revealing all he knew, his life would be saved. The Learned Advocate concluded by recommending the cause of his client to the justice of the Court, and hoped that, like him, they would be convinced that Fieschi was not morally guilty.

M. Dupont addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner Morey. He appeared before the Court to defend the life and honour of an old man, and not only his honour, but that of his family, from one of the foulest charges that could be imputed to a human being. Having commented on the evidence of some of the witnesses against his client, he dwelt particularly upon that of Fi-

...eschi, who in his opinion was not entitled to the al... est confidence, for he would ask what individual in... could escape being compromised by so base a cha... as Fieschi?—(Here the latter smiled and took a pi... snuff.) No one could be safe from the declarati... such a man. The fact was, that Fieschi was the author of the infernal machine, and, finding his h... imminent danger, he thought the only means of es... a scaffold was by making pretended revelations a... innocent persons, and thus obtain some promise... the Crown. The learned advocate was entering i... analysis of the evidence against his client when ... porter left.

TITHES.

The clerical harpies which have so long pollute... tortured the country by their atrocities and exto... are at this moment endeavouring to strike their c... talons still deeper than ever into the vitals of thi... persecuted and misgoverned realm. The monstro... cision of the Court of Exchequer by which ... foot, and artillery, police, and even civilians... placed at the disposal of these reverend (re... by courtesy, we mean) crusaders, has filled... with fresh ardor and blooded them for the e... campaign. The efforts of these sable gentry, m... met by vigorous and united exertions on the part... people. Let all ranks and classes coalesce, let a... division, and dissension, be given to the winds... stock purse be instituted in every parish and the... not exist a doubt but that the darts of a pigmy, ... rabid faction must fall blunted and powerless befo... panoply of a great and determined nation. Amo... mighty engines which the Catholic Association call... existence to effect a national regeneration, one ... most potent was the simultaneous meetings, the ... majesty of an entire kingdom demanding their ... at one and the same hour, struck terror in the he... our enemies and materially accelerated the pas... emancipation. Let the same machinery be again... motion, let every parish in Ireland petition on on... the same day for the total abolition of this ... stained impost, the Legislature cannot, dare not ... the demand for justice when made by a nation ... language of energy and determination.

In our last we published two excellent petition... this subject, from the spirited parishes of Monco... Carrigeen, which may serve as models for other di... The following resolutions in the Moncoin petitio... ably written, and are worthy of all praise.

"Resolved—That it is with disgust and ala... learn that notwithstanding all the blood that ha... shed in this neighbourhood, and all the confusio... has been produced through the baneful operation... odious Tithe system, that means are resorted to to g... people, and drive them beyond the bounds of the ... endeavouring to make them submit to the paymen... impost which their feelings abhor; and that we a... termined, individually and collectively, to stand ... victims of that unholy system, whatever sacrifice ... cost us.

"Resolved—That we petition the Legislature ... total abolition of the Tithe system, being fully co... that a continuance of that system is calculated to p... and perpetuate strife, and discord among Irishme... and that nothing less than its total abolition in na... substance, can establish mutual good feeling amo... countrymen, the absence of which has been so lo... bane of Ireland's prosperity."

By the following letter it appears, that where t... ligerents are baulked of their passion for military... tions and field movements, they have recourse ... more grinding process of the law:—

"Pilltown, 14th January, ...

"I have been directed by the executor of t... Rev. G. Macausland, and by the Rev S. Bourke... ply to you for £8 5s. 10d., the amount of tithe c... tion for your holding, due and ending 1st Nov. l... if not paid forthwith, to institute the necessary p... ings to enforce same, without further notice.

I am Sir,
Your obedient serva...
EDWARD ELL...

To Daniel Halloran,
Kilcraggan.

"I shall be in Pilltown on Friday, the 22d ins...

As we said before subscriptions should be ente... to avert this prosecution, and to prove to the ene... as we foiled his efforts in the field and suffered t... rather than pay the iniquitous and blood stained... equally defy his exertions in the Courts of law, ... alike, proof against the writs of the process-server, ... latitats of the Attorney.

THE CARLOW ELECTION—THE TAB... TURNED.

The Carlow election affair is drawing to a clo... the Tories are beginning to perceive now, when ... late, that they have been digging a pit for thems... Mr. Vigors' petition has been presented to the... and there are others besides Mr. O'Connell w... now become the objects of parliamentary inqu... has been notorious all along, since the first no... motion upon Mr. O'Connell's interference in ... election, that the object of his enemies was not ... cate the purity of the elective franchise but to l... immense influence, and thereby weaken the st... Government. Hence the sarcastic jeers with w... investigation into what was called "the Rapha... hence the loud outcry of indignation which so... came the immaculate supporters of bribery ... ruption at Ipswich, Warwick, and Chatham... fondly imagined that the lion had been caught... toils, and the task for hunting him down was c... to Mr. Hardy—a gentleman who, as far as ... goes, seems admirably qualified for the task.

The *gravamen* of the first charge was, that Mr. O... in his position of agent between Mr. Raphael and... low Committee, had appropriated some of the ele... ing funds supplied by the former gentleman, to hi... vate purposes. When the explicit declaration of M... who came forward to prove that Mr. O'Connell... the entire amount into his hands, had torn ... breastwork of calumny from the enemy's fortres... remained but to bring the affair right or wro... Parliament, and trust to a Tory Committee fo... sion, that the man who exercises his influence i... ing a candidate's return, in case he provides t... candidate shall contribute his due share of the ... is guilty of criminal interference and commits ... breach of the constitution. Mr. O'Connell can ... ed with nothing beyond the receiving and tra... of Mr. Raphael's £2000 to the Carlow Commit... ther he fulfilled his engagement of defending h... as far as defence could be made, is not the subj... quiry, though if it were, we consider he has ful... the widest sense. What a miserable piece of ... must it not therefore be to say, that because, as ... he exercised his just influence, a seat in parli... been bought and sold? If this constitutes a ba... sale, we affirm, that no contested election ha... can ever take place, which must not witness a r... of a similar sale and bargain. Or will any on... to say, that Mr. O'Connell should have reco... a candidate to the men of Carlow, with... foreseeing that he would bear his part... necessary expenses? Will any person ... that Mr. Raphael should be nominated, an... penses of "agents, carriages, and counsel ... without a guarantee that this candidate for par... ry honours, would afterwards discharge his ... obligations? The character of the man, as it ... since developed, puts to flight such an absurd ... yet it is the judicious, considerate, and timely p... of Mr. O'Connell, in guarding against a very ... result, that has extracted from the member fo... this nonsensical piece of rhodomontade about "... and sale."

"If," said the hon. member, "it had been ... for a horse, nobody can doubt but that it w...

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d if the hon. member
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n myself, and t...
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to have a gentleman sitting
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m come forward and stamp
able member for Tipperary,
, puts me forward as a
(Loud cheers.) I am not
litics. (Great laughter.) I
mically or politically; but
and independent man, de-
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t they are willing and anxious
condemning me. Sir, when I
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present Lord Chief Justice
of 1798. I had it from his
d as counsel for a man at Wex-
ith murdering a man named
me on after the act of amnesty
empted all except those guilty

speaking.)

H STOCKS —Feb. 18.

r cent.	90⅞
cent	98⅞
1830)	99⅞½
	91½
	213
	36⅛
6 per cent.	88
	22⅞
	113½

ford Chronicle.

EBRUARY 20, 1836.

INTELLIGENCE.

AR IN SPAIN.

t Cordova arrived at Pampeluna battallions. His object is said mmunication between this place h auxiliaries are to remain in toria.

RANCE.

ench Ministry, was unsettled on een supposed that some expla- in the Chamber of Deputies on ver, and we have not one parti- ion on this subject to commu- s not terminated on Saturday, n Sunday.

F THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

ed to day; extract from a Stock- t the emperor Nicholas was al contradicts the report.

PARIS.

MACHINE PLOT.

, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.
M THE SUN.)

N, MOREY, BOIREAU, AND BES- SPIRACY TO TAKE AWAY THE S OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE 8th JULY, 1835.

e Procureur-General lasted for

began his pleadings in favour account of his own bad health, adjourned till the day after.— his. His task, as Fieschi's de- from him the condemnation of loudly invoking on his own deed, had been charged with self, and he only spoke first He then retraced the antece- Fieschi, who, when under the ndoned by the woman Petit, and ived of all resources. It was then not have avoided making bitter titude of Governments which he his life; this, added to his aban- Petit, at the very time when he deranged his head, overturned all heart. From that time he saw around him.

djourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

i, Morey, Pepin, Boreau, and ed by the Municipal Guards at ed as on the previous days. he pleadings on behalf of Fieschi, ed not to be interrupted in the ought essential for the defence of ned Advocate said, that it was ime, as laid in the act of accusa- etrated; it was not necessary for that fact, as he had satisfactorily mer sitting. With respect to the ce, it referred to the conduct of g informed of what was to take uly, and he had no hesitation in not been guilty of the grossest of which his client was charged place. With respect to the coug was drawn from him by promises being convinced that by revealing ould be saved. The Learned Ad- recommending the cause of his the Court, and hoped that, like nvinced that Fieschi was not m-

d the Court on behalf of the pri- eared before the Court to defend an old man, and not only his ho- family, from one of the foulest imputed to a human being. Hav- evidence of some of the witnesses dwelt particularly upon that of Fi-

... who in his opinion was not entitled to the slight- est confidence, for he would ask what individual in Court could escape being compromised by so base a character as Fieschi?—(Here the latter smiled and took a pinch of snuff.) No one could be safe from the declarations of such a man. The fact was, that Fieschi was the sole author of the infernal machine, and, finding his head in imminent danger, he thought the only means of escaping a scaffold was by making pretended revelations against innocent persons, and thus obtain some promise from the Crown. The learned advocate was entering into an analysis of the evidence against his client when our re- porter left.

TITHES.

The clerical harpies which have so long polluted and tortured the country by their atrocities and extortions, are at this moment endeavouring to strike their crooked talons still deeper than ever into the vitals of this long persecuted and misgoverned realm. The monstrous de- cision of the Court of Exchequer by which horse, foot, and artillery, police, and even civilians, are placed at the disposal of these reverend (reverend by courtesy, we mean) crusaders, has filled them with fresh ardor and blooded them for the ensuing campaign. The efforts of these sable gentry, must be met by vigorous and united exertions on the part of the people. Let all ranks and classes coalesce, let apathy, division, and dissension, be given to the winds; let a stock purse be instituted in every parish and there can- not exist a doubt but that the darts of a pigmy, though rabid faction must fall blunted and powerless before the panoply of a great and determined nation. Among the mighty engines which the Catholic Association called into existence to effect a national regeneration, one of the most potent was the simultaneous meetings, the awful majesty of an entire kingdom demanding their rights, at one and the same hour, struck terror in the hearts of our enemies and materially accelerated the passing of emancipation. Let the same machinery be again put in motion, let every parish in Ireland petition on one and the same day for the total abolition of this blood- stained impost, the Legislature cannot, dare not refuse the demand for justice when made by a nation in the language of energy and determination.

In our last we published two excellent petitions upon this subject, from the spirited parishes of Moncoin and Carrigeen, which may serve as models for other districts. The following resolutions in the Moncoin petition, are ably written, and are worthy of all praise.

"Resolved—That it is with disgust and alarm we learn that notwithstanding all the blood that has been shed in this neighbourhood, and all the confusion that has been produced through the baneful operation of the odious Tithe system, that means are resorted to to goad the people, and drive them beyond the bounds of the law, by endeavouring to make them submit to the payment of an impost which their feelings abhor; and that we are de- termined, individually and collectively, to stand by the victims of that unholy system, whatever sacrifice it may cost us.

"Resolved—That we petition the Legislature for a total abolition of the Tithe system, being fully convinced that a continuance of that system is calculated to produce and perpetuate strife, and discord among Irishmen; and and that nothing less than its total abolition in name and substance, can establish mutual good feeling among our countrymen, the absence of which has been so long the bane of Ireland's prosperity."

By the following letter it appears, that where the bel- ligerents are baulked of their passion for military evolu- tions and field movements, they have recourse to the more grinding process of the law:—

"Pilltown, 14th January, 1836.

"I have been directed by the executor of the late Rev. G. Macausland, and by the Rev S. Bourke, to ap- ply to you for £8 5s. 10d., the amount of tithe composi- tion for your holding, due and ending 1st Nov. last; and if not paid forthwith, to institute the necessary proceed- ings to enforce same, without further notice.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
To Daniel Halloran, Kilcraggan. EDWARD ELLIOTT.

"I shall be in Pilltown on Friday, the 22d inst."

As we said before subscriptions should be entered into to avert this prosecution, and to prove to the enemy that as we foiled his efforts in the field and suffered to the death rather than pay the iniquitous and blood stained tax, we equally defy his exertions in the Courts of law, and are alike, proof againt the writs of the process-server, and the latitats of the Attorney.

THE CARLOW ELECTION—THE TABLES TURNED.

The Carlow election affair is drawing to a close, and the Tories are beginning to perceive now, when it is too late, that they have been digging a pit for themselves.— Mr. Vigors' petition has been presented to the House, and there are others besides Mr. O'Connell who must now become the objects of parliamentary inquiry. It has been notorious all along, since the first notice of a motion upon Mr. O'Connell's interference in the late election, that the object of his enemies was not to vindi- cate the purity of the elective franchise but to lessen his immense influence, and thereby weaken the stability of Government. Hence the sarcastic jeers with which the investigation into what was called "the Raphael job"— hence the loud outcry of indignation which so well be- came the immaculate supporters of bribery and cor- ruption at Ipswich, Warwick, and Chatham. They fondly imagined that the lion had been caught in their toils, and the task for hunting him down was consigned to Mr. Hardy—a gentleman who, as far as volubility goes, seems admirably qualified for the task.

The *gravamen* of the first charge was, that Mr. O'Connell in his position of agent between Mr. Raphael and the Car- low Committee, had appropriated some of the electioneer- ing funds supplied by the former gentleman, to his own pri- vate purposes. When the explicit declaration of Mr. Vigors, who came forward to prove that Mr. O'Connell remitted the entire amount into his hands, had torn away this breastwork of calumny from the enemy's fortress, nothing remained but to bring the affair right or wrong before Parliament, and trust to a Tory Committee for a deci- sion, that the man who exercises his influence in promot- ing a candidate's return, in case he provides that such candidate shall contribute his due share of the expenses, is guilty of criminal interference and commits a serious breach of the constitution. Mr. O'Connell can be charg- ed with nothing beyond the receiving and transmission of Mr. Raphael's £2000 to the Carlow Committee, whe- ther he fulfilled his engagement of defending his return as far as defence could be made, is not the subject of in- quiry, though if it were, we consider he has fulfilled it in the widest sense. What a miserable piece of trumpery must it not therefore be to say, that because, as an agent, he exercised his just influence, a seat in parliament has been bought and sold? If this constitutes a bargain and sale, we affirm, that no contested election has ever, or can ever take place, which must not witness a recurrence of a similar sale and bargain. Or will any one attempt to say, that Mr. O'Connell should have recommended a candidate to the men of Carlow, without first foreseeing that he would bear his part in the necessary expenses? Will any person maintain that Mr. Raphael should be nominated, and the ex- penses of "agents, carriages, and counsel incurred," without a guarantee that this candidate for parliamenta- ry honours, would afterwards discharge his pecuniary obligations? The character of the man, as it has been since developed, puts to flight such an absurd idea; and yet it is the judicious, considerate, and timely precaution of Mr. O'Connell, in guarding against a very probable result, that has extracted from the member for Bradford this nonsensical piece of rhodomontade about "a bargain and sale."

"If," said the hon. member, "it had been a bargain for a horse, nobody can doubt but that it would have been enforceable in a court of law; but it is not enforce- able in a court of law, because it would be known it was a bargain for a seat in parliament"

Most sententious senator! most exquisite comparison! thou shalt be the pride of horse-jockeys, and stable-boys shall envy thee thy skill in horse-flesh; but canst thou not perceive that thy argument is the best that can be brought forward in support of the election law as it now stands? No Court of Law can take cognizance of a breach of contract in order to deter all subjects from entering into such contracts; the want of redress is the best safeguard against any description of bargain and sale, and if a person is foolish enough to enter into such a negociation, he must do it solely on the faith of an in- dividual. If then Mr. O'Connell had done that with which he is charged—if he had descended to barter his countrymen for Raphael's gold, he would not be one jot more responsible to the laws of his country than his fellow negotiator. But an agreement of that nature would be every way suspicious, as little faith or honor could be expected from one who was inclined to be faith- less and dishonourable to those who confided in him; hence, the want of legal redress in case of a non-perform- ance of an illegal stipulation, is, as we have observed, a correction against the commission of such acts as are laid to Mr. O'Connnell's door; and it is because "a seat in Parliament is not recoverable in a Court of Law" that there is little danger of seats in Parliament being bought and sold. So much for one of Mr. Hardy's pithy argu- ments.

His next observation is unique in its way. With what emphasis he asks? "Will any man tell me that Mr. Raphael would have sat as representative of Carlow if it had not been for £2,000?" What an opinion must we not form of the party who received this most conclu- sive inquiry with (cheers)? Suppose we were to begin with the House of Commons, and apply the same ques- tion to every member, "would you, Sir, be in Parliament were it not for £2,000?" Which of them could give an affirmative? Let us ask Mr. Hardy this most scrupu- lous, most fastidious, most conscientious, and most incor- ruptible representative. "Would you, Mr. Hardy, sit in Parliament for Bradford were it not for £2,000? Cer- tainly not—ergo, Sir, your connection with Bradford can only be the result of "a bargain and sale." Such is the notable reasoning with which he endeavours to comvict Mr. O'Connell of corrupt practices.

For two months, according to his own acknowledge- ment, he has been maturing his motion, and now after coming forward armed *cap-a-pee*, like Tom Thumb to fight the giants, what has he succeeded in effecting?— Nothing, unless we include Mr. Vigors' petition, which threatens to bring an old house about the heads of the Conservatives. Mr. O'Connell stands untouched—the arrows levelled at him during the course of Monday and Tuesday night have recoiled against his enemies, without inflicting a wound upon his reputation. Unfortunate Raphael, the decoy-duck of the Conservatives, is the chief sufferer; we do not allude to the loss of his £2,000; that has been the fate of many a better man; but he has been shewn up a giddy, ill-tempered, avaricious crea ture, pandering himself to the views of a wretched party by whom he is deservedly ridiculed and despised.

MR. VIGORS' PETITION.

This gentleman's timely petition to the House of Com- mons has thrown the Tory ranks into a state of conster- nation, from which they will take some time to recover. In the first he promises to shew that every shilling that has passed through his hands has been fairly expended, and in the next he declares his intention of exposing a system of persecution exercised by Tory landlords upon their tenantry, as barbarous as it has been unprecedented. Instead of the "Carlow affair," therefore, terminating in the exposure of Mr. O'Connell, it will bring shame and confusion on the dastardly heads of the unrelenting land- ed proprietors of that county. It is time that their in- famous conduct should be exposed—it is time that the weakness of head and depravity of heart which have raised them to an eminence of wickedness should be visited by the meed of execration in England, which it has already met in Ireland.

The system of depopulation in Carlow has been car- ried to an extent of which we have no conception. It is computed that near three hundred families, and upwards of a thousand human beings have been turned adrift upon the world because they would not sacrifice their consciences and their oath to the wishes of their task- masters—the men who now come forward to taunt O'Connell with corrupting the purity of election. With their ears still tingling with the shrieks of their unhappy victims—many of whose lives have since paid the forfeit of their integrity—they come to demand an investigation— and they shall have it.

Mr. Hardy, in his speech, made use of a remarkable expression. "And I cannot understand those gentlemen, who, after having hunted over a small isolated place, lose their scent, and are paralyzed when they find wholesale dealers in the material." The Bruens and the Brewsters shall shortly find to whom this sentiment best applies. If threatening a family with expulsion, unless the father sacrifices his vote, be not corruption, and if turning three hundred families on the world, because they had firmness to defy the tempter, be not "wholesale dealing in the material," we know not what is. The evil deeds of these gentry shall, with the blessing of providence, be speedily brought to light; and, while they astound Englishmen with the horrible tyranny to which men in a free country could be subjected, they will, we trust, be considered a strong argument for the introduction of a Poor Law.

MUNICIPAL REFORM—THE WATERFORD PETITION.

The subjoined letter was received yesterday from Lord Melbourne, in reply to Alderman Alcock's letter which accompanied the petition from this city, praying for a re- form in the constitution of the Irish Corporations. Our readers will perceive by the dates that his lordship lost no time in informing Mr. Alcock of the receipt of it.— This promptitude and attention to the affairs of Ireland could not be expected from a Tory administration, but we have now, thank God, men—working men—from whom, we are confident, we will receive justice:—

Downing-street, Feb. 16, 1836.

Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and to inform you that I shall be happy to present the accompanying petition from the in- habitants of Waterford to the House of Lords.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
MELBOURNE.

Henry Alcock, Esq.

CLONMEL ELECTION.

The election of a representative in parliament for the borough of Clonmel, in place of that uncompromising and lamented patriot, Dominick Ronayne, Esq., takes place to-day. A full report of the proceedings, from our Special Reporter, shall appear in Tuesday's *Chronicle*.— It is the general opinion that Mr. Ball will have "a walk over,"—the Orangemen are in high dudgeon with Mr. Bagwell, for not allowing himself any longer to be made a *cats' paw* of by them and the other Tory *apes*.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY

The Marquis of Salisbury, of all men in the world, makes it a matter of complaint that magistrates have been appointed without the recommendation of the lords lieutenant, and expresses his alarm lest party motives should influence the appointments of the ministers of the crown. The effrontery of this is quite amazing. We shall, probably, soon have the opportunity of showing the sort of motives which have influenced certain magis- terial appointments in the district of St. Albans. We have never heard of an instance in which Tory lords lieutenant have not used their patronage for their party purposes.—*Examiner*.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By our advertising columns it will be found that the Buffo Brothers' benefit will take place on Monday evening, upon which occasion the performance will com- mence with the favourite opera of The Castle of An- dalusia, in which the celebrated Vocalist Miss George will perform. The favourite drama of Jocko, the Bra- zilian Ape, will afterwards be produced; the whole to conclude with the favourite new pantomime of Harle- quin Margery Daw. From the very great amusement we have enjoyed from the performance of these celebrated Artistes we have no doubt of a full house; indeed the exertions of these clever young men, entitle them to the patronage and support of our fellow citizens, and which we have no doubt they will receive. We understand great preparations are now being made for the production of that splendid fairy spectacle, Cin- derella, or the little Glass Slipper; this is one of the pieces which has been so very attractive in the Metropolitan Theatres, and from the expense Mr. Sey- mour has gone to in preparing it for representation here, we hope he will receive that warm support from our fellow-citizens which his industry, perseverance and ta lent so eminently entitle him to. Other novelties are in preparation, which are to be brought forward with all possible haste.

BIRTHS.

At Bahoss, county of Kerry, the lady of Charles O'Connell, Esq., and daughter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at Cheltenham, Charles A. Wal- ker, Esq., M. P., eldest son of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Belmont, county Wexford, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Joseph Leigh, Esq., of Tinnekelly, and niece of Francis Leigh, Esq., of Rosegarland.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, of apoplexy, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. John P. Galwey, for many years a respec- table Auctioneer in this city; he is sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. Mr Gal- wey was an exceedingly corpulent man, from which cir- cumstance it is supposed he was visited with the fatal stroke that terminated his earthly career. We have heard that at the age of 21, Mr. Galwey weighed upwards of twenty stone.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOTHER.

A mother, fond of parent's cares,
Had wander'd with her child;
Unwearied the babe, yet on the grass
He frolic'd, and he smiled.

With what delight the mother smiled,
To watch her infant boy,
How oft would pause, amid her walk,
To contemplate her joy!

Yet soon by others' smiles estranged,
Her thoughts the child forsook,
Careless he wanton'd on the ground,
Nor caught his mother's look.

That mother's gone, in purer rays
She gazes on her son,
Nor thinks he is the hapless wretch,
By a base world undone.

THE WISH.

I dream'd I had a wish from Heaven,
By Angel's breath announced;
T'was given to calm a broken heart,
Of one I thought denounced.

The Angel smiled, and asked the boon
The weary wanderer thought,
Oh lay me in my mother's tomb,
All other joys are nought.

Augustus.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, February 19.—Wheat, white, 22s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.; ditto, millers' red, 21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.; ditto, shipping, 17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.; Oats, shipping, 9s 6d. to 10s. 0d.; ditto, heavy, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 0d.; Bar- ley, malting, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.; ditto, shipping, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.; Oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d. per cwt; Second Flour, 29s. 0d. to 32s. 0d.; Thirds, 20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.; Fourths, 16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d. per sack; Bacon Pigs, 34s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. per cwt.; Scalded, 29s. 0d. to 31s. 0d.; Heads, 20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.; Offal, 19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. per cwt.; Whiskey, wholesale, per gallon, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; retail, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 7d.; Cardiff Coals, 15s. 6d. per ton; Newport, 16s. to 17s.; Newfoundland Fish 10s. to 17s. per cwt., according to quality; Scotch Herrings, 23s. 0d. to 25s 0d. per barrel; Train Oil £38 to £40; Hay, 38s. to 48s.; Potatoes, per 14lbs. 1½d. to 4d.

Butter, 86s. to 93s. per cwt. Weighed at Crane, 61 firkins.

Cork Butter, Feb. 17.—To Merchants.—89s.—87s. —80s.—74s.—66s. The Country.—81s.—79s.—72s. —66s.—58s.

Limerick, Feb. 17.—Butter, 82s.—76s.—70s.—64s. 58s.—2s. 0d. paid over. Wheat, 11d. to 15d. per stone; Barley, 8½d. to 9d. and brokerage; Oats, 8d to 8½d and brokerage; Oatmeal, 11s. to 00d. per cwt.; Bacon Pigs, 31s. to 32s. 6d.; Scalded, 29s. to 30s. per cwt.

Clonmel, Feb. 17.—Wheat, 10d. to 14d per stone; Oats, 9½d. to 00d. per stone; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 6d. per barrel; Butter, 91s. to 00s.; Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 33s 0d. per cwt.

Wexford, Feb. 17.—Wheat, 20s. to 22s. 0d. per bar- rel; Barley, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Oats, 10s. 0d. to 10s. 9d; Butter, firsts, 00s. to 00s.; seconds, 00s.

Belfast, Feb. 15.—Wheat, 7s. 0d. to 8s. 9d. per cwt.; Barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; Oats, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d; Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 7d.

FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

County Waterford—Monday, Kilgobenet; Friday, Carrickbeg.

County Wexford—Monday, Enniscorthy; Wednes- day, Nonevhore.

County Tipperary—Thursday, Carrick on Suir; Friday, Portroe.

County Kilkenny—Wednesday, Bennett's bridge.

PORT NEWS—Passage, Feb. 18.

ARRIVED,

18th—Gipsy, Clarke, Liverpool, m. goods; Wave, Edwards, Glasgow, whiskey, &c.; Mermaid, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods.

SAILED.

17th—David Walter, William, Swansea, ballast; Lady Emma, Parish, Shorham, gen. cargo; St. Patrick, Gos- sen, Liverpool, ditto; Mercury, Hayes, Sierra Leon, ballast; Alert, Evans, Swansea, Swansea do.; Integrity, Follen, Limerick, Coals.; Bryan Abbs, Gorman, general ditto; Delight, Tralee, Salt; Superior, Louttit, Lime- rick, Coals, &c; Cambria, Mahony, Dingle, Salt; Re- solution, Coleman, Kinsale, Coals; March, March, Ge noa, Sugars, &c.; Catherine, Whelan, Cork, Coals, Pa- triot, ———, Cork, Coals.

18th—William Penn, (steamer,) Keay Liverpool, ge- neral cargo; Drake, Richards, Liverpool, ballast; Lydia, Williams, Milford, flour; Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Cardiff, ditto; Cornwallis, Green, Newport, ballast; Emma, Wallen, Portsmouth, provisions; Harriet, Petti- grew, Penzance, flour.

DEPARTURES ON FRIDAY PER THE MERMAID, FOR BRISTOL:

Mrs. Goff; Messrs. George, Wilson, H. Ivie, Hamil- ton.

Preserving Grain.—A discovery of considerable im- portance has been announced with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than to fan it after it is thrashed, and then to stow it in the granaries mixed with chaff. In this state it has been kept more than three years without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they may probably be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

THE LATE DOMINICK RONAYNE, ESQ., M.P., FOR CLONMEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLES.

"And Judas was slain. And Jonathan and Simon took Judas their brother and buried him in the sepulchre of their father. And all the people bewailed him with great lamentation, and they mourned for him many days, and said: how is the mighty man fallen that saved the people of Israel. But the rest of the acts that he did, and of his greatness, are not written: for they were very many."

Sir—It is by this grand and pathetic language of la- mentation that the sacred scripture describes for us the glory and death of a renowned chief of the Jewish na tion—Judas Machabeus. These inspired words will serve me as organs wherewith to proclaim the public grief put forth in deploring the death of Dominick Ro- nayne, Esq., M.P., for Clonmel, with a faithful record of his many services done my country—Erin. As my fee- ble powers of description are insufficient to discharge, with any justice or adequacy, that last sad duty.

Doubtless, Sir, you anticipate me in the parallel, which, naturally presenting itself to the public mind, I draw of those two champions alike of their respective country's rights and liberties. The same character of determination and valour may be recognised in the di- versity of their actions. In both one and the other there is perceived an honourable ambition to effect the good—the salvation of the country, by working out its perfect independence of and freedom from the despotic laws and tyrannical ordinances of the foreign enslaver. In this laudable and noble pursuit, we view both pro- gressing, until death had, prematurely, terminated their magnanimous career—bequeathing, to their surviving fellow-countrymen, the same determination and indomi- table mind in the public cause.

The late Representative of Clonmel, Dominick Ro- nayne, Esq., was ever found at his post, in the Senate, honestly and usefully voting for Ireland. With steady and unspoken fidelity he stood by the Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, and that virtuous, noble band of Irish pa- triots, in the House, who, at all times, held them selves ready to press forward with their eager support of every measure, projected and resolved on to be carried through, for the good of their common country and the empire at large. Short Parliaments—extended suffrage and vote by ballot—the Repeal question—the Irish Church reform, with appropriation clause—the Tithe Abolition Bill—the Corporation Reform Bill—and all the other necessary and remedial measures contem- plated. The deepest attention paid every proposition tending to benefit our agriculture, trade, and manufac- tures—and to improve the people's condition, by afford- ing profitable and remunerative employment to all the industrious and labouring classes. Of the odious and bloody Tithe system he was the unflinching determined enemy—yes, I say the enemy of the tithe-system, and justly—for does not the bare mention of that hated im- post fill the mind with a congeries of wildly-formed ideas, presenting, in vengeful mode, to the affrighted imagination, the sad spectacle of the blood-stained field of Rathcormack; with the many other fatal scenes alike destructive of Irish life and happiness? He was the no less enemy of the harpy-grasping toll collections; those remnants of feudalism and aristocratical usurpation and exactions.

Oh! how many and splendid were the efforts which his vigorous and enlightened mind had made, during the course of his political career, for the happiness of his country—for its freedom and independence, from as well the unconstitutional domination of the foreign Saxon, as from the treacherous machinations of the domestic Tory-Orange faction. And how unceasingly and fer- vently has he raised his thoughts, in oraisons and aspira- tions to heaven, for these long-wished-for and estimable objects. He supported, with unfeigned ardour and faith- fulness, the administration of Lord Melbourne, because he found his government, after a lapse of centuries of misrule, at length doing justice to Ireland, and proceed- ing, under the presidency of Lord Mulgrave, in a course of equal and impartial administration of the laws.

The excellent and patriotic electors and other inhabitants of Clonmel, by their disinterested, man- ly, and successful efforts in electing him as their Representative in the Commons, despite the menaces and power of the aristocracy of that quar- ter, have, most unequivocally attested the high sense they entertained, and the just estimate which they formed of his rare talents, high principle, and love of country. Dungarvan owes his energies and patriotism everlasting gratitude, in asserting the freedom of the borough by ridding it of the shackles with which it was heretofore fettered by oligarchical sway, for it was this patriot and genuine Irishman who placed himself as a candidate at the hustings of this borough in 1833, and stood forth the advocate of repeal in contest with the hon. George Lamb, thereby giving its patriotic citizens an opportunity of vindicating their liberal independent principles, in coming forward to support the man of their choice. Was it not the late Dominick Ronayne, there- fore, who first raised and planted the standard of inde- pendence and freedom of election on the ramparts of this political fortress? And is it not to his zeal and de- votedness, then, in this noble achievement, that Dun- garvan is indebted for the present proud, pre-eminent rank which she holds among the free and independent constituencies of the empire?

This honored patriot's lamented demise occurred on Friday, the 15th ult., numbering 46 years in his sojourn through life. The vast multitudes in vehicles of all kinds, on horseback and on foot, that attended the fune- ral procession from Ardsallagh house to the family vault in Clashmore burial ground, were computed, as already publicly announced, at 100,000 souls. This immense mass of human beings gathered together from all the cir- cumjacent country and towns—Youghal, Dungarvan, Cappoquin, Clonmel, Lismore, and Tallow—move along in solemn slowly pace and pensive mode; thereby doing homage to the worth and principles of their deceased be- nefactor; and they, moreover, too plainly demonstrate the ardency and widely-spread extent of the public feelings of regret and sorrow at the incalculable loss pro- duced by the so untimely decease of this true friend to mankind; though, by the inscrutable decree of the most High, his spirit has fled, thus prematurely, to another and a better world, there to enjoy the rewards of a virtu- ous honorable life in a blessed immortality, leaving his family, friends and compatriots on this sub- lunary creation, to mourn over and to lament his loss—nevertheless, shall we not bear his eminent servi- ces to our country, and his memory, in grateful recol- lection and in affectionate regards? Shall we not, by some marked testimonial, testify to Ireland and the em- pire, the sincerity of our feelings, of our sentiments, and of our gratitude? To remunerate, adequately, services such as these I have mentioned to pourtray, by any pe- cuniary offering in our power, or at our command to confer, is quite impossible: yet, as Irishmen, we can prove to the world, by the very principle and act of the gift itself, as well as by its extent, that we possess hearts to feel and to be grateful for the good done our coun- try; and an understanding capable of appreciating its great value. Oh! the many sacrifices of ease, of pro- fessional emolument and of personal property he had suffered, whilst zealously and heroically advancing the cause of Ireland and her sons, by his watchful assiduity to her interests, at his place in the House and elsewhere. All his acts of utility and patriotism towards Ireland and the popular cause, generally, are too numerous and interesting to come under the notice of so imperfect a sketch as the present. Such description, doing the sub- ject any justice, would require the pen of a master, and would fill up a volume. And, as in the words of my text, prefixed to this essay—"But the rest of the noble acts that he did, and of his greatness are not written: for they were very many."

Methinks, I already see my countrymen hastening forward to assist the preliminary movement thus made, in forming this national contribution; and by our sym- pathies so expressed, to afford that consolation we are bound to offer, and which ought to be administered to our deceased patriot's afflicted family, rendered incon- solable by their indescribable and irreparable loss.

To the thoughts contained in the preceding sketch, you will be pleased, Mr. Editor, to give a place in your pa- triotic columns. And you will much oblige a writer who offers himself to the public, under the interesting cogno- men of the great ancestor of Ireland,

FENIUS.

8th February, 1836.

LONDON POLICE.

Singular Investigation.—Bow-street, London. —On Friday a young woman, named Mary Anne Mid- dleton was charged with having stolen property, con- sisting of jewels, plate, money, &c., to the amount of £12,000 from the house of a gentleman named Coch- rane, with whom she had cohabited, and who died at Kingston, in January, 1835. Counsel appeared on both sides, and the widow of the deceased was also present. Several chests and boxes, containing the property al- leged to have been stolen, were produced by the officers. The late Mr. Cochrane, it appeared, lived happily with his wife until he met the prisoner at Goodwood races, from which time he cohabited with the latter. He was possessed of a large fortune, and on the death of his mo- ther he also came into possession of an immense stock of valuable jewels which he conveyed to Percival-street, Clerkenwell, where he had taken up his residence with the prisoner, as man and wife. At the time of his death the jewels, money, &c., to the amount above stated, were in the house in Percival-street, all of which it was alleged the prisoner had fraudulently taken possession of. Mrs. Cochrane came to town, and means were adopted to take out letters of administration on her behalf; but this proceeding was opposed by the prisoner, by her putting in a paper which she propounded as the will of the de- ceased, by which the bulk of his property was left to a child, which was described as the child of the late Mr. Peter Cochrane, by Mary Anne Middleton, the prisoner. The prisoner, however, after making oath that she was the mother of the child, and that the deceased was the father, subsequently put in another allegation, stating that she acted upon misinformation, and that the child was neither her's, nor the late Mr. Cochrane's. The Ecclesiastical Court, of course, upon this denial consented to the letters of administration on behalf of the widow. The prisoner, on being called upon to give an account of the property, replied that a large portion was left to her by the deceased, but no mention was made of the jewels. She also stated that the money left amounted to no more than £50. Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane, however, deposed, that at the time of her husband's decease there was in the house in Percival-street, besides the jewels, 22 watches, a bank note for £1,000, and three others for £100 each. In her cross-examination she said she had a small allowance by way of alimony from the Ecclesias- tical Court, in consequence of her taking proceedings against her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, and for a maintenance. Mr. Cochrane was in his 25th year when he died. Mary Baxter, a widow, who work- ed for Mr. Cochrane when living in Percival-street, also stated that the deceased kept a carriage for the prisoner, and the day after his decease she called upon witness, and they proceeded to a house in Stamford-street, to which the prisoner shortly after removed, and had the property conveyed thither. Witness saw a number of jewels, which the prisoner told her she had brought away from Percival-street to conceal, as the property by right be- longed to her. A silver tea-service was also brought to Stamford-street by a man named Wood, but he took it away again at the prisoner's desire, the prisoner on that occasion saying—"Curse the things, I wish I had no- thing to do with them; they will transport me if they are found." The investigation was adjourned, and the prisoner remanded until a future day.

On Saturday Mary Ann Middleton was again placed at the bar, and after the witness, Mary Baxter, had iden- tified a variety of articles which she had seen at the re- sidence of the deceased, Mr. Bodkin, addressing Sir F. Roe, stated, that since the former examination some cir- cumstances had been communicated to him, which, he had great reason to believe, would give a different com- plexion to the transaction to what he had before expected. He felt it to be his duty to give these facts every consi- deration, and he therefore requested that the prisoner might be again remanded for a few days, in order that he might make the necessary inquiries, and communicate with the parties interested.

Mr. Clarkson observed, that he had produced some documents to Mr. Bodkin, which he was satisfied would show the matter in an entirely different point of view with regard to the acts of the deceased. He was sure the course which had been adopted by the solicitor for the prosecution was a mistaken one.

Sir F. Roe said he had no objection to postpone the further investigation, and the prisoner was remanded.

The following is a copy of one of the documents al- luded to, which was handed to the magistrate. The ori- ginal, which is believed to be in the hand-writing of the deceased, was found among the writings of Mr. Coch- rane, and bore date nine days before his death, but was not directed to any one:

"Dear Sir—With regard to my will, I have made up my mind to give £300 a-year to my wife, and the rest of my property to Mary Anne Middleton and Mary Anne Goff. I wish to advise with you on the subject.

"Yours faithfully,
"PETER COCHRANE."

It would appear that the answer which was sent into the bill in Chancery was transmitted in a great hurry, the prisoner being at the time actually in custody for an alledged contempt of court, in neglecting to send in her answer at the proper time. Every article, however, it was stated, was enumerated in it which remained in prison- er's possession in Percival-street, or at Kingston, and a distinguishing mark was placed opposite to each which was claimed by the prisoner. In her answer, however, she objected to give any description of property which she had not in her possession at that time, as she was called upon to do. It was not until afterwards that she engaged her present solicitor, Mr. Reeve, (of the firm of Bowden and Reeve, of Aldermanbury), and under his ad- vice, she declined, at that time, to give up any of the property which she then had removed, until claimed by some person legally appointed. Subsequently, however, she expressed great anxiety to that gentleman that the property should be handed over to the proper represen- tative of Mr. Cochrane, but was compelled to retain it until the appointment of an administratrix on the day before her apprehension. On that day she again sent to Mr. Reeve, and repeated the wish she had already ex- pressed, but, before any further communication could be had with the parties she was taken into custody, and the property secured by the officers.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

We regret to state that a boatman, from Enniscorthy, named James Murphy, whilst in the act of crossing from one boat into another, at our quays, on Thursday night, accidentally fell into the water, and before any assist- ance could be rendered to him, he sunk to rise no more. Friday an inquest was holden on the body by F. Harper, Esq., mayor, and a respectable jury. Surgeons Furlong and Nunn were examined, and a verdict of "accidental death by drowning" returned.—*Wexford Independent*.

RAPHAEL'S CASE—COUNTY CARLOW.

Just as we took occasion to anticipate in our last, the Petitioners are likely to be turned round, and upon the points we stated. Mr. Vigors has presented a most re- markable petition, which, after some wincing on the part of the Beresfords and Bruens, was ordered by the House to be printed. This petition sets forth the state to which the County Carlow has been reduced by the Con- servative Landlords; and it contains many other things worthy comment, had we the space to bestow it. The debate, however, which we give, in as much detail as pos- sible, will absorb the public interest, so much so that even were we as eloquent as any of the Honorable Gentlemen who have taken part in it, our writing, at the present mo- ment, would go for nothing.—*Evening Post*.

Lord Brougham—The Chancellorship.—Lord Brougham, whose health has been indifferent of late, has, it is understood, virtually retired from public life. We have heard it stated that his lordship's re-appearance in office is not contemplated by ministers, whatever may be the definitive arrangement respecting the office of the Chancellorship. These arrangements, it is believed, will be as follows:—Bickersteth (Lord Langdale), Master of the Rolls, will introduce a bill for separating the politi- cal from the judicial functions of the Lord Chancellor. Should this bill be carried, Pepys (Lord Cottenham) will be the Chancellor in Equity, Lord Denman, Speaker of the House of Lords and Sir John Campbell, elevated to the Peerage by his lady's title, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—*Hull Advertiser*.

Sunday last a petition against tithes was signed be- fore and after Mass at Fermoy, by the Roman Catholic p. esent.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE EXAMINER.

A PARLIAMENT AND A PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

No more natural or easier thing is it, we believe, to be imagined, than that of a Lord Mayor and a Lord Bishop. Not more easily would the chain of the former and the mitre of the latter fuse into each other in the same crucible, than would the offices merge of which these baubles are the symbols. In like manner would the Deans run into the Aldermen, the Archdeacons melt into the Sheriffs, the Rectors into the Common Council, and the Curates into the Freemen and Inferior Burgesses, or vice versâ. The transition from the Rectories of Dublin into a *Professorate* of Divinity, would be the least violent of all changes; and it would need no stroke of a wizard's wand to turn Mr. O'Sullivan into a Common Speaker. Down to the very lowest civic offices, there would be no difficulty in finding corresponding clerical functionaries. Mr. Marcus Beresford would make no unsuitable sword-bearer; Mr Crozier would be just the man to wield the Mace; the Fellows of the Dublin University would naturally slide into the anchovy offices of Butler-testers of the Rotunda meetings would supply Criers, and we should be at no loss at all, except to procure from amongst the ecclesiastics a parallel for that corporate officer called a *Water-bailiff*. The difficulty here, however, is after all only in appearance, the place being (as may be supposed) in general quite independent of the element from which the name is taken, a thing being so scarce (as we learn from the report of the Commissioners) in the Irish corporations as water.

The more this project is examined the more it will be admired. Were we to look into the habits of pottery, and compare with those of mayoralty, the wonder is that they have not been consolidated long since. The mayor is the bishop of a Corporation, and the bishop is the mayor of a diocese. What is the bishop's palace but a *mayoralty* house, or a mayoralty house but a bishop's palace? The same things are done in both, the same things eaten and drunken, with exactly the same regularity, and in exactly the same abundance. The civic establishment is no whit more carnal than the ecclesiastical, or the ecclesiastical more spiritual than the civic. There is no assignable difference between Lord Mayor's feast and a visitation dinner, either in the viands, the toasts, or the conversation. If a mayor goes the round of the meat markets, can any employment be conceived more germane to the taste of a bishop? If a mayor is an inspector of the stalls of fishmongers, how would not that occupation jump with a bishop's humour? If a mayor is a seizer of fowls, who would seize more than a bishop, not of bread only, but of provisions of all descriptions? Then each of these great dignitaries has his court of justice; and here, too, the analogy is quite perfect, for what is so like a bishop's court as a mayor's, or a mayor's court as a bishop's? The proceedings of both tribunals are equally distinguished for cheapness, dispatch, and impartiality.

With respect to the robes and symbols of office, there might be some little difficulty felt in effecting the union of the municipal and ecclesiastical hierarchies. For our part we should like to retain all the externals of both offices; and leave it to the choice of individuals to adopt such as they might happen to think most becoming.—One would wear a scarlet gown and a mitre; another a cocked hat and lawn sleeves; one would carry a crozier, and another a white wand; while all would probably put on gold-fringed gloves and carry swords. The only would be that the cocked hat and mitre could not be worn together very generally. We say *generally*, for cases would no doubt occur, where out of the strange immixture of gew-gaw in great corporators, and the equally violent passion for pluralities in great churchmen, attempts would be made to wear the two species of head-gear, one up in the top of the other. In such cases, as is pretty much the practice of the new functionary, it would not be amiss to add a guardsman's cap, or a dragoon's helmet, so as to make the entire a sort of Protestant triple-crown, and an emblem of the three grand ingredients of the Orange system—religious intolerance, represented by the prelate's mitre, municipal corruption, by the mayor's hat, and military ruffianism by the trooper's head-piece.

As nobody ever heard of a Dean or an Alderman, save in connection with a dinner, it would be mere waste of words to go into any proof of the practicability of uniting two dignities so closely connected as to be scarcely distinguished from each other at this moment. Put a Dean into an Aldermanic robe, and he becomes an Alderman: put an apron before an Alderman's paunch, and a shovel hat upon his head, and he is a Dean to all intents and purposes. Turn a Dean into an Alderman, or an Alderman into a Dean, and it is no more than the removal of a gar somewhat from one circumference to another; in neither case is the animal such that he can suffer degradation by change in his situation; he has as much to eat in his new quarters as in his old; and that is all either the human or the more gluttonous cares of.

To provide corporal places for the inferior cathedral clergy can be a matter of no difficulty whatever. The minor canons, having nothing whatever to do in the capacity of parsons, may very reasonably be expected to carry the battle-axe of Michaelmas-day, before the Right Reverend the Lord Mayor of Dublin elect in procession to his glass coach. The Vicars Choral will, of course, play the municipal drums and trumpets; and it will be for the first corporations, the Irish Corporation, or the Irish Corporations, that we can bring up about us, to say what shall be the proper mode of disposing of the [illegible] services.

The civic posts we reserve for the Archdeacons and those of Sacerdos. The prebends to [illegible]

* In the corporation of Cork and other cities, there is also to be a [illegible] to do the duties of the place may be [illegible] by its citizens. "At present," says the report of the Commissioners, "the [illegible] one of the keys of the chest where the corporation [illegible] are deposited."

† The Rector testers up in the city of Waterford is a functionary, and the means of a dignity. Hear the description of the [illegible] "The Rector [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

an occasion of this kind, when
press our sentiments, and to pay
a respecting the manner in which
t in Ireland has been conducted
ince his accession to power in
ear.) Being assembled for that
gratified to address so respecta-
mbly of the gentry of this county;
rom this meeting I confidently
to an address as just and com-
of the distinguished individual
For my own part, I have a high
e, and, in common with every
he welfare of his native land,
the manner in which he has
nt of this country since his com-
.) The requisition points out
have been assembled, and I think
yond it; for, gentlemen, it is
ceedings this day we do not al-
y us into language or expres-
ice irritation or annoyance.—
ot incompatible with sauvity of
r. This, gentlemen, will not
roceedings when they meet the
eman, to do honour to whom
(Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I
of your time, but conclude by
he honour you have done me.—
ldress was received with loud

of Grena, said—Mr Chairman,
ays adopted on occasions of this
etary, I, therefore, move that
as secretary to this meeting.
en carried *una voce*, the talented
y came forward to discharge the
pon him.
-The next step, Mr. Chairman,
ommittee, to whom we can sub-
I trust will meet with your ap-
.) I think it would be advisable
f seven or nine gentlemen, and,
f the meeting, I shall name one
sive of our chairman and secre-

hen were then appointed:—Hon.
thur Blennerhasset, John O'Con-
James O'Connell, John Stuart
Christopher Galwey, and Keane

ed to draw up resolutions, after
l the requisition, signed by over
try of this county, calling upon
Sheriff, James F. Bland, to con-
above purpose, and which that
lined to do, not condescending to
n which he acted in the manner
his letter without note or com-

"January 12th, 1836.
reply to your communication of
o be obliged to say, that as I do
of resorting to the measure con-
ply with the requisition which
hands. With every respect for

"J. F. BLAND."
sq., etc."
subsequently addressed, with se-
res, (among which were the names
ord Kerry, Right Hon. Thomas
ward Rice, and others of high res-
. Thomas Browne, Vice-Lieute-
nvened the meeting.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.
been obligingly favoured with a
Register (U.S.), of December 2d
ry statement by this gentleman
which he has been subjected,
e few days been incidentally men-
apers. The account reads most
ope, and we have no doubt was
e and disgust in the civilised parts
he, who long resided in England,
d as an actor of some celebrity,
e author of "Brutus," and other
s, about to establish a periodical,
f collecting subscriptions and in-
ng through the States, when he
e Cherokee Indians. Being fa-
e chiefs, he availed himself of the
materials for a history of the tribe;
ng them, in the state of Tennes-
eized by the Georgia Guard, car-
, and confined for thirteen days in
on, subjected to every sort of in-
as dismissed without having been
magistrate. The address of the
worth recording here:—
his country to pry, ever since you
you've no business with. You're
.—You've come into this country
kees against the whites. You've
y men—(pointing to the guards.)
he State of Georgia. You've
Government of the United States.
wrote agin me!—Now Sir—" * *
your papers. Hang 'em on your
ou to cut out of Georgia. If you
w your face within the limits of
curse the moment with your last
ul attacks on me you've filled the
* * * * *
no, Sir!"
I say, (resumed my jailor.) The
ap of the drum, I tell you to cut
I order you never, while you exist,
of ours any more; for if you are,
Let this be a lesson to you, and
or a stranger that you have been
aordinary kindness; and now, Sir,
for ever, and go to John Ross, G—d

rred to were MSS. found in Mr.
Mr. Payne has incidentally given
ese lawless ruffians with conside-
a portrait of Sergeant Young:—
a guard complaining of him, and
club. The guard struggled, and
on him. The rest of the troop
s arm and saved their comrade.—
grumbling at his failure. 'I have
eady,' said he, 'for shooting and
can rise another 1,500.' He next
tory of his revenge upon a negro
he had caught stealing. He had
ar close off with a razor, " and
he, 'said he never could hear
a d—l of a while before the place

d, that *The Constitutionalist* of the
orwarded to us, contains a report
ature of Georgia, condemning, in
he conduct of the Georgia Guard,
ediately disbanded.

rivate soldier of the 35th Regiment
a man named Collins, in Barrack
e intention of robbing it, when Col-
by the noise, seized him, and a des-
n which the soldier bit Collins's ear
! Serjeant Levens, of the Fermoy
rrested the soldier, and he has been
Keightley, the commanding officer
orities, to be dealt with as his of-

erty of Croom, who has been in
the Rev. E. Croker, for tithes, was
City Goal on Monday last having
f £42, by subscription from his
hom entetained him to dinner same

ATERFORD:
for the Proprietor, at the Office in
et, within one door of the Quay;
SCRIPTIONS:
ALF-YEARLY, 15s. and QUARTER-
LY, 7s. 6d.
ery SATURDAY MORNING.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on being called on by the Speaker, rose and addressed the house as follows:—I rise, Sir, with great anxiety, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales: the first source of that anxiety is the very great difficulty of the question—a difficulty which I have shown that I do not underrate, because it was my opinion when the present administration was formed, it would not be possible for us to frame a measure comprehending the various provisions necessary upon this important subject, unless the whole question was previously referred to a select committee. The right hon. baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel) stated at that time an opinion opposite to my own, for he stated, that whatever might be the plan which the government might think the best to propose, it would be far better, and indeed he thought it the duty of the government to frame such plan and propose it to the house, and not leave a question of such magnitude open to the consideration and decision of a committee, without any plan before it. Sir, upon reflection and communication with my colleagues, it did appear to us that undoubtedly the country had a right to expect that we should propose some plan on the subject. Another source of great anxiety to me in proposing such a plan, is the very great importance which the settlement of this question must be to the whole agricultural interest, and likewise to the permanent interest of the country. Another source of doubt and anxiety is the knowledge that various plans have been proposed to parliament in the course of a very few months, and although none of those plans can be said absolutely to have failed, yet, from one reason or other—from the urgency of other questions, or the state of the time when the question was brought on, or from dissatisfaction expressed from different parts of the country, none of the plans have been proceeded with, or thoroughly discussed in parliament. Two bills on this subject were proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords, which never came to a discussion in this house; there were also two bills prepared by Lord Althorp when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and another bill which was opened by the right honourable gentleman opposite in the course of last year, but they were never proceeded with. Therefore it is, Sir, that I experience great difficulty in the course which I am about to adopt. But whatever may have been the result of these Bills, and whatever may have been the reasons for our hesitation about them, I do feel that this is a question on which at the present time it is very incumbent on parliament to come to a decision. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I ground my opinion not merely upon the abstract objection to tithes, because these objections have been already made by men of investigation, and pointed out long ago. The same objections exist at the present time, as their tithes are still felt to be a penalty on capital and industry, and are still the greatest punishment upon those who lay out the greatest capital, and employ the most labour.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Tithe is now, as it was then, a manner of paying that involves great evils—(hear, hear)—it forces upon the clergy forbearance at the expense of what they properly feel to be their rights, or compels them to enforce those rights at the expense of that influence which it is so important that they should possess. But these are not the objections which influence me, because as I have stated, these were as well known half a century ago as they are now—these are not the objections which make it so incumbent upon parliament at the present time to come to a decision.—(Hear, hear.) The reasons for this necessity will, I think, be found in the growing discontent among the agricultural interest, and the tithe payers at this mode of payment and the general disposition which I believe to be an universal disposition on the part of the clergy, as I can see by their communications to the crown, that nothing would give them more pleasure than to get rid of this objectionable mode of payment. (Hear, hear.) There cannot be a stronger instance than that of Austria—a most tranquil country—where there is no press, stamped, or unstamped; where there are no representatives; and where there are no popular meetings. I am told that the feelings against tithe are so strong that the farmers of Austria have been heard to wish that there should be a commutation at present, in the hope, by what the hon. and learned member for Dublin called "peaceful agitation," they might get rid of tithe altogether. If such be the case in that country where there is so little of political excitement, it is certainly our duty in this country, where there are every day meetings of persons interested in the subject to endeavour to come to a settlement, before we find one side or the other making demands so unreasonable that it will be impossible for parliament at once to do justice and give satisfaction.—(Loud cheers.) Having made these preliminary remarks, I will state what I think are the principles upon which a settlement of this question might and may be made. There are two things to be borne in mind—the one is the principle upon which we propose the settlement of this question; the other the machinery by which it is intended to carry it into effect. For, although we may adopt the very best possible principle, yet, if our machinery be imperfect, we cannot hope for a beneficial result. So also, if our principle be not a sound one, the most perfect machinery will not have the effect of giving satisfaction to the country. The machinery we propose is, I believe, the same as that of the right hon. gentleman opposite in his measure of last year, namely—that there should be established a central board of commissioners, consisting of three persons, for the purpose of arranging the question of commutation. It is intended that two of the commissioners should be appointed by the crown, the third by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and we propose the appointment of assistant commissioners to a certain extent, and in certain cases, as in the poor law commission. I now enter upon another part of the subject, namely, the principle upon which we propose the settlement of this question. And it seems obvious that the principle should be to take the certain amount of the annual value of tithes, and have it commuted for an equivalent fixed and determined, in some other species of property less objectionable in its manner of payment. But although the plan of the right hon. gentleman seemed fair in this respect, I own there are places where it would be difficult to carry it into effect. In many parts of the country the composition is high; in others it is exceedingly low. In the latter those who pay the tithes object to any increase; they say that in place of an increase they expect a diminution, and that if increased they would turn their land into pasturage. Therefore if this plan were adopted it would be productive of great dissatisfaction, and we should not be able to carry our bill successfully through parliament, thereby increasing still more the dislike entertained against the tithe system. (Hear, hear.) Another plan proposed is that of Lord Althorp—to take the general average payment of the last seven years; but that would have this effect, that those who have been most severe in the exaction of their tithes, would get the amount hitherto received by them, and those who have been indulgent would get no augmentation. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Sir, in order to carry that into effect, it has been said by those who have paid great attention to the subject, that there should be an average taken for seven years; and then a general average taken for the whole country. But this plan, if carried into effect, would change the nature of the property of every tithe-owner in the land, though at a future period that arrangement might be a very proper one. (Hear, hear.) I confess, Sir, that at present there is no overwhelming necessity for the arrangement, which must be the only case that would allow of such an interference. I come, then, Sir, to another principle which has been promulgated—I mean the principle of Lord Althorp's second tithe bill, which was to take a certain average of all the tithes paid, and then to take those amounts and make them bear some proportion to the rent; and not as heretofore, to make it dependant upon and relative to the produce. (Hear, hear.) I confess, Sir, I was one of those who were taken with the notion of taking tithes in conjunction with the amount of rent, because at the first sight it seemed so unfair and unequal to take it calculated upon the produce. However, on considering the justice of making that change now, I was struck with a difficulty which I could not overcome. I could not see the justice of considering what a man had to pay for a farm, without taking into consideration also the nature of it. Let me suppose the rent of two farms equal; but the one tenant lays out a vast deal more of capital upon his farm than the other- the one will have a much greater produce than the other—yet upon that plan—upon the principle of Lord Althorp's Bill—they would have to pay equally as much of tithe, for the rent would be the same. If you were to take that plan now, you would do evident injustice to that man who had been the most liberal in the outlay of his capital, and who got the greatest produce. Sir, after considering the difficulties in the various plans, the right hon gentleman last year declared his opinion in favour of voluntary commutation. I at the time expressed my disapprobation of the principle, knowing the difficulty of carrying it into effect. (Hear, hear.) But if the house should be of opinion that the plan of the right hon gentleman was preferable why then let it be adopted; but as I am anxious that the present system should undergo as speedy an alteration as possible, I trust that the house will not allow this Session of Parliament to pass without bringing the question to a satisfactory settlement. (Hear, hear.) I will now state the principle upon which my plan is founded. The principal object will be, in the first place, to create as little disturbance in existing interests as it is possible to do, and to endeavour to effect a uniformity throughout the entire kingdom in the mode of collecting, and in the value of tithes. (Hear, hear.) By the present system it is notorious that some parishes pay a considerable higher amount of tithe than those in the adjoining ones. My object will therefore be to do away with the inequalities of the existing system. Sir, I propose in the first place that a board of three commissioners be appointed, two to be nominated by the Crown, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury. I propose, in the next place, that it shall be competent for the owners of 1-4th value of tithes to cause a meeting of a parish for the purpose of entering into an agreement with three-fourths of the owners of land: and in case that any persons should appeal against the decision of this meeting, it will be still binding on those who do not appeal. (Hear.) I further propose that the landowner, as Lord Althorp's plan recommended, should stand in the shoes of the tithe owner, and that the tithe owner, should in future be exempt from any interference in the collection of tithes. (Hear, hear.)—I propose, if at the end of a short period—the time mentioned in the bill is six months—to that time however, I do not intend to confine the house—but if at the end of six months no such agreement should be made, then I propose that any landowner or titheowner may ask the commissioners to have a general award upon the tithe of the parish. The assistant-commissioner having then proceeded to the parish, he shall examine what has been the tithe or the composition of tithe, and the charges of collection, and so on, during seven years, which shall be, as I shall afterwards explain, represented by a certain quantity of wheat or barley—but I do not propose that this declaration shall be absolutely binding—(hear, hear)—either upon the tithe-owner or the landowner.—I think it must be advisable to avoid that which would lead to exorbitancy on the one hand, or ruin of the clergyman on the other. I shall therefore propose that if any person shall appeal on the ground of tithe taken or composition during seven years, does not fairly represent the value of the tithes, then the commissioners so called on, shall make an estimate and regular valuation of tithes for that seven years—(hear)—and if it shall really appear that the sum taken during the seven years shall exceed 75 per cent. of that course of value, that then the tithe to be taken in lieu by decision of the commissioners shall amount to 75 per cent. and no more. If it shall appear that the sums taken during the seven years shall be less than 60 per cent. of the value of the tithe, then the commissioners shall raise it, and declare that the proper amount of tithes. I mention these numbers as those agreed to by us upon enquiry—but I do not make them absolute. I am still willing to alter them, but they will serve as an illustration of what I propose—that in no case where the amount of the tithe exceeds a certain per-centage, shall that certain per-centage fall below a certain value. Sir, I propose to give the commissioners the power of taking the average value of hop cultivation in certain districts of seven years, and that they should fix that as the sum for that district.—I shall propose that the commissioners at the same time shall have the power in these districts of declaring what the tithe of any particular land or property should be, supposing hop cultivation has been intended, and likewise that where land is cultivated for hops, it should be subject to an additional payment of 15s. per acre.—This is inconsistent with the other provision of the bill; but from representations made to me, from those who are interested in the hop cultivation, I believe it would be very injurious to them if they should continue to pay the price of hops after they have ceased to cultivate them. With respect to gardens, they come under a particular description, and I own I have not been able to satisfy my mind with any provisions that can be proposed with respect to them. With respect to the future payment, I propose that the average of seven years of wheat, barley, and oats be published by the comptroller of the corn returns at certain periods; that this publication shall take place every year; and that the payment in lieu of tithe shall be varied accordingly. Therefore the tithe-owner will be entitled to receive every year the payment according to the fluctuation in the value of grain which must be taken to represent the fluctuation in the value of prices. (Hear.) There is another part of this subject which I do not propose to alter in this bill, though it forms part of the general matter. I mean the question of redemption. Without entering into any details of the objections that were taken to the principle of redemption, I will say that on a future day I will introduce a bill on the subject, and consider it open to any objections that may be made to it, and I am sensible that it is open to great objections. The bill I propose for the present to be limited to a rent charge, which will produce a certain income to the clergy without those objections which applied to tithes; and if it does not immediately settle the question to the entire satisfaction of all parties, it will in a few years leave persons to cultivate their land, and to apply themselves to the improvement of land, without any fear that the tithes will be increased, and it will leave the clergy in a situation in which they ought to be—namely, receiving a regular and independent living connected with the land of their parish and the landholders, at the same time that it will be free from the present objection to the collection of tithe. (Cheers, and cries of "Hear, hear.") I have only further to add, that the payment of the rent charge should take precedence of all other liabilities on the land; and with respect to the rates, it would, it appears, give satisfaction, if they remained still liable as at present. I have now stated the plan on which we propose to settle this question of tithes. I am not so presumptuous as to suppose after all the plans that have been submitted to parliament that it is the best; but I do think if we seriously turn our attention to its details, it may be so worked that it shall be productive of great benefit, and, next to the settlement of the Poor Law question, will deserve the gratitude of the country. I am sure its final settlement will be a great benefit to the church, as well as to the country at large. (Immense cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL begged to ask whether the plan of the noble lord would equally apply to lay impropriators and to the ecclesiastical incumbents? He also wished to know what was the value of the land to be taken into account in the apportioning of the rent charge? Was it the present value—and what remedy would the church have in case of non-payment of rent charge?

Lord J. RUSSELL said with respect to the first question his plan would equally include lay as well as ecclesiastical tithes. As to the second, in the first instance, as the tithes would be apportioned, the landowners would have the opportunity of asking for a re-valuation; and on the third he proposed that the remedy would be by distress and entry on the lands, such distress not to be made for a longer period than two years.

Mr. GISBORNE inquired whether the bill comprehended mineral tithes?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL.—Yes; all tithes.

The question, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales," was then put from the chair.

Sir R. INGLIS then rose and addressed the house, but the noise from the rush of members to the door was so great, that it was impossible to catch a sentence for the first five minutes. We understood him to complain of the plan of the noble lord, inasmuch as it would at once reduce the incomes of the clergy from 100 per cent. to 75 per cent. Had the plan of the noble lord been adopted three centuries ago, the church would not have stood in the position in which it now does. The oldest property in England was not more than eight centuries old, while that of the church was at least fourteen. He could not understand the distinction between private property and church property, which was sought to be drawn by the noble lord, but in his opinion the noble lord ought not to take from property any proportion of its value by any compulsory provision. (Hear.)

Mr. PALMER begged to ask the noble lord opposite whether his bill applied to parishes which had been already commuted?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the negative.

Sir R. PEEL did not rise to urge any preliminary objection in point of form, but it was of importance that the law of parliament should be laid down and adhered to with respect to the course that was to be pursued; because he was afraid they would have a variety of conflicting authorities on the subject of tithes. There would be the authority of Lord Althorp in moving upon the introduction of the bill, that the house should resolve itself into a committee; and there would be the authority of the noble lord opposite for commencing at once by bringing in the bill. There had been four adverse precedents within the period of two years. But it would be of advantage for the purpose of having regularity in their proceedings, that they should determine whether or no it was right that they should proceed by way of resolution in committee, or by original motion to bring in a bill. (Hear.) It was of great importance that the law and practice of parliament should be determined upon, and he thought it would be of great advantage, where questions were to be put of importance, that the bill should originate, which had been the usual form, in committee. He apprehended that the noble lord had made considerable advances towards agreeing with him on the subject of tithes in some important respects.—(Loud cheers, and hear.) He did not urge that as an objection to the noble lord; for the matter was so complicated that the noble lord was right to attend to the suggestions that had been given. He apprehended that the noble lord now felt the objection to taking the estimate of the real value, and taking the average of seven years. He also felt the force of those objections which were perfectly insuperable to the plan proposed by lord Althorp, in attempting to establish a certain proportion between rent and tithe, as it appeared to him they were perfectly incommensurate. Tithe was the payment of a national produce—rent was not. The noble lord had adopted the whole machinery of the bill of last session. He did not complain of the plagiarism. (Hear, and a laugh.) He wished that he would adopt the whole bill. (Laughter.) The difference between the noble lord's proceeding and his (Sir R. Peel's) was, that he (Sir R. Peel) proposed local commissioners with a central board, as he believed that one alone would not be able to carry the measure properly into effect. He (Sir R. Peel) had also proposed a voluntary commutation, but the noble lord had stated that after the expiration of a certain period compulsion should be resorted to. (Hear, hear.) If they were going to prescribe principles upon which commutation was to be effected, it was of the very greatest importance that the country should understand that those principles were to be adhered to. (Hear, hear.) He thought that by encouraging the two parties to come together, the tithe owner and the tithe payer, it would have greatly increased voluntary commutation, and from voluntary commutation they might have extracted the best principle upon which to apply compulsory commutation.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY doubted much whether sacred history itself could afford an instance of such a conversion as was likely to result from the proposition just made by the noble lord. The conversion of political opponents into admiring adherents was no easy matter to accomplish, but if anything could effect it the noble lord would have to congratulate himself upon his success.—(A laugh.) Was it too much to expect that when the noble lord proposed securing to a limited few that property which he (Mr. Harvey) ever had maintained, and ever would maintain, was the property of the public, at the small cost of either 25 or 40 per cent., he could fail in gaining over many adherents to his side of the question? The landlords of England would be gaining a positive benefit by the measure; but the lessees and occupiers of their land would derive no advantage from it. The plan by which the noble lord proposed to make the calculation he thought would be productive of great inconvenience and eventual injustice. A deficiency would be created, which it would be found very difficult to make up. Would the landlords of England to meet it be prepared to disgorge the 25 or 40 per cent. they were now about to receive? He doubted it. He was of opinion that the adoption of the plan of the noble lord would render it necessary that the people of England should consent by their representatives in that house to an annual money grant to make up the deficiency created. He saw no fit and corresponding advantage connected with the sacrifice proposed. Last night, when the subject of the corn laws was before the house, an equivalent was proposed. If an equivalent were offered in the present instance, such as was offered on that question, he should be able to see some reason for the proposed relinquishment of the public property. But, according to the method proposed, he could not see in what way either the occupier of the soil or the people could be benefitted. He was not prepared to give any notice upon the subject; for it could not be expected that during the time occupied by the statement of the noble lord, and the attention it was necessary to bestow, anything but crude suggestions could be offered. Without, therefore, submitting any specific motion on the subject he thought it his duty to enter his protest against this plan of giving up the public property without receiving in return any corresponding advantage. (Hear.)

Mr. PRYME expressed his opinion of the great difficulty that would arise in carrying into execution the plan of the noble lord with respect to the estimate of the value of tithes in kind, calculated on a period of seven years.

After some observation, unheard, from a member whose name we could not learn, and a brief reply from Lord John Russell, quite inaudible,

Mr. HUME entirely agreed with the hon. member for Southwark (Mr. D. W. Harvey), that tithes were public property, apportioned to parliament to be applied to a practical purpose. But if his hon. friend thought that the complicated question of tithes could be settled without some concession of all parties, he considered him much mistaken. He thought that all parties, whatever might be their different opinions on a question like the present, should be ready to concede all they possibly could for the sake of obtaining a settlement. He trusted that hon. gentlemen would look to Ireland, and take a lesson from the tithe bill of 1821 and 1822, which, instead of settling the question, produced irritation by procrastinating the settlement. Lord Althorp had said that the greatest premium that could be paid upon the removal of a tax, was getting rid of its unpopularity. So he said with regard to this measure. The clergymen might perhaps object to it, but he thought not. So might the country gentlemen, but he did not believe they would.—It could not be expected that the bill should please all parties; but, looking at the contending feelings with which they had to deal, he thought his Majesty's ministers were right. The right hon. baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel) had proposed there should be one bill, permitting the voluntary commutation of tithes. He did not think this was a good plan. Six months was time enough to enable the tithe payer to decide, and he would therefore have the bill made compulsory at once. There was one objection to the plan of the noble lord, which he was afraid was of a more formidable character. It was in the state of the corn laws. The monopoly that existed in the trade of corn, as a consequence of these laws, had placed the corn market in a most artificial state. He believed that the effect had been to render the price of corn lower than it would have been, if it had not been attempted to keep it up by such means. This would interfere with the estimate to be made of the value of tithes. He did not know how the question could be most fairly dealt with, but any plan that could be suggested should have his favourable support. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend the member for Southwark (Mr. D. W. Harvey) had asked what the public would gain by the bill? He thought the public would gain every way, as he was now certain that in every way the public were the losers. By the introduction of this measure the greatest public utility would arise from the facilities that would be given for applying capital with safety, which would be fraught with many advantages, particularly that of giving employment to the agricultural population. This would be a source of great prosperity to the country, and would operate the better as coming after that great experiment, the Poor Law Bill, which he considered the greatest measure in Legislation that had passed during his public life. (Hear, hear.) There was one part of the plan in which he could not concur, and he did not think it was in accordance with the general principle of the measure. He alluded to the plan of assessing hop-grounds, gardens, and orchards. (Hear, hear.) He would put a case. He would suppose he had a hop-ground and was accordingly assessed at an additional rate; his neighbour was not, and his ground being free, he cultivated it with the advantage of doing it unassessed. He would have the cultivation of land as free as the manufacture of cotton, as he considered all restraints mischievous. The cultivator of land, who might spend £100 an acre on it, was liable to all the failures that accompanied the employment of capital in other undertakings. He would think the noble lord if he would undertake to reconsider that part of the question; and he hoped that some means might be devised for the protection of those from the payment of tithe who employed their capital in such a way. He did not think that when £200 an acre might have been spent in rearing a nursery, that tithe should in that case be paid to the incumbent of the living where it was situate, when he would never have received a halfpenny for that land but for that cultivation. The hon. member concluded by expressing his intention of supporting the principle of the Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL made some reply in explanation to Mr. Hume, but we could not collect the nature of it.—The noble lord then said that with respect to the statement of the right hon Baronet the member for Tamworth regarding the method of introducing the question, whether it was most advisable to do so by resolution, as the hon baronet had done—by committee of the whole house, as Lord Althorp had done—or by bill, as he himself proposed, he thought that the latter plan was attended with the least inconvenience. Respecting the questions of compulsory and voluntary commutation of tithes, he maintained his opinion as to the preference to be given to the compulsory plan. If the plan were adopted partially, and not generally, it would become a ... he considered, more difficult to settle the question than at the present moment. A further reason for maintaining this opinion existed in the fact that the most numerous instances of tithe commutation settlement were those where all the parties were desirous of an arrangement, but when one obstinately refused to accede to the terms. He had known a case where eleven farmers were agreed out of twelve, but where the twelfth stood out.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL had closely attended to the statement of the noble lord, so anxiously expected by the agricultural interest. But however closely he had attended he could not give his opinion upon the merits of the bill until he had seen it printed. He thought that with regard to plantation property the noble lord would find some difficulty. The right hon. baronet reserved to himself the right of adopting any measures in the course of the progress of the bill; but should for the present content himself by merely withholding any opposition, thinking, at the same time, that the subject demanded a speedy and final determination.

After a question from two Hon. Members, whose names we could not ascertain, leave was given to bring in the bill.

BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for registration of aliens. We understood the noble lord to state that it was the intention of the bill to compel aliens upon their arrival in this country to make a declaration from whence they came, and the probable place of their residence, which declaration was to be placed in the custody of a registrar, and kept at the Home Office. There were many persons without any parliamentary business or occupation with regard to whom it was most desirable to ascertain their residence, and the length of their intended stay in the country. The noble lord made some further observations, but from his low tone of voice it was impossible to collect their purport.

Mr. ROEBUCK put it to the noble lord and his colleagues whether they had ever considered the question in the light of no alien act at all being in existence?—(Hear.) There was a country much larger than England, in which myriads were entering and changing their residence almost daily, and yet there was no alien act there. He meant the United States of North America. In that country a stranger might enter at New Orleans or Boston, and travel through upwards of twenty different independent States to either of those places, yet have no question asked him as to whither he went or whence he had come. The ... of the law as it stood was inoperative, for aliens traversed the country every day without paying any attention to its provisions. When he was in France, he wished, by way of experiment, to create as much difficulty in the way of obtaining his passport as possible, and to that effect he had represented himself as Don Carlos. (Laughter.) To show of how little importance passports were, his representation was taken rather than his description; he was told that his passport was false—that he was not a member of that honourable house, but the Spanish Pretender—and in one instance he was even told he was Don Carlos. (Laughter.) He might, for that matter, have been Don Carlos, Don Miguel, or even Fieschi (laughter)—so little did his passport protect him, and so insufficient was it in pointing out the individual. The whole system of passports and registrations was a farce in a good Government; in a bad one it was inoperative and useless.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the hon. member had expressed himself to no purpose, for he had totally mistaken the object of the measure proposed by his noble friend. (Hear.) The bill of his noble friend, so strongly objected to by the hon. member, was a bill to free aliens in this country from all restriction whatever.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped they would repeal the alien act completely and unconditionally. (Hear.)

Dr. BOWRING said all restrictions on intercourse were found to be utterly unavailing.

Mr. HUME would ask the noble lord why not get rid of the entire of the alien act as he had abolished almost all of its obnoxious provisions? He wished England to set the first example, of free intercourse to Europe; and to publish to the world that it was a land where men were free to come and go as they liked. (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said it would be well to bring in the Bill, and at all events, let it go to a Committee, as it went to abrogate the worst parts of a very bad law.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He wished its provisions were extended to Ireland; but he believed it could not, as the alien law was different in the two countries. By the law in Ireland the moment a Protestant was landed on its shores he was naturalised. The very circumstance of his coming to the country rendered him no longer an alien. To that he had no objection whatever, provided the provisions of the law were extended to those of all other persuasions. (Hear.) He hoped a change in the law of Ireland would take place in this respect. It should be free to all to come and go in a country like England; but all he had heard was an additional argument why the bill should be suffered to get into committee.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL had always opposed the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the crown, and had repeatedly set himself against the system of sending strangers out of the country on suspicion, without crime being proved against them. He could not help feeling surprise at the reception of his measure. He was met by hon members as if he were about to introduce tyranny and create despotism, whereas the direct and positive tendency of his bill was to abolish them altogether.—When, as happened in late instances, 5,000 refugee Poles and 2,000 Portuguese arrived in this country at the same time, he could never admit that a regulation requiring a registry of their names was useless, or altogether to be dispensed with.

Lord D. STUART quite concurred in what had been said by the hon. and learned member for Dublin. The bill should be brought in undoubtedly; but, as a very general feeling had been expressed by hon. members, that aliens should be altogether relieved from restrictions, he hoped his noble friend would reconsider the subject, and see whether he could not meet that feeling by compliance. Whether they were greater, or whether they were less, they would be always of a vexatious nature to foreigners. He trusted that ministers would alter their intentions respecting it.

After a few words from Captain PECHELL, leave was given to bring in the bill.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND

Sir R. MUSGRAVE rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the poor of Ireland in certain cases. A measure similar to that which he meant now to propose was brought under the consideration of the House last session. He understood that there was no objection to it on the part of government. Allusion was made in the speech from the throne to the state of the Irish poor, and he believed that hon. members had every possible desire to ameliorate their condition. The Irish poor inquiry commissioners had made a report, in which it was stated that numbers perished daily in Ireland from destitution and want. Such being the case, he did not mean, notwithstanding the intimation given by government on the subject, to give up his intention of proposing some measure to the house. The bill for which he would now ask for leave to bring in was drawn up by a gentleman of great legal knowledge and experience. There could be no harm in introducing this bill to the notice of the house, whatever might be the intentions of ministers. When he introduced this subject last session, gentlemen were not generally so well acquainted with it as they were at present. The report of the Irish poor commissioners was now before the house, and no document that was ever laid upon their table showed a greater amount of suffering, misery, and destitution. He would not detain the house by reading any extracts from it. The medical part of the report was, perhaps, the most important, because medical men had the best opportunities of witnessing, in the discharge of their professional duties, the extent and nature of the distresses and sufferings of the poor. The scenes they described were most melancholy and appalling. Indeed the wretched state of the poor could not be unknown to any person residing in Ireland. He himself lived in an atmosphere of misery, and, being compelled to witness it daily, he was determined to pursue the subject to see whether any and what relief could be procured from parliament. Suppose the whole population of Middlesex, of Kent, and Sussex were at one instant to be deprived of parochial relief, and turned out upon the highways to die by hundreds of starvation, that house would not hesitate a moment to adopt, not merely such a measure as he meant now to propose, but a much more effectual one. The poor of Ireland should not merely receive present relief, but means should be taken to secure future employment for able-bodied labourers. There were very ample means of affording employment there by instituting a steady and vigorous course of improvement. The report of the English poor law commissioners was highly honourable to their judgment and industry, and the measure founded on it no less honourable to ministers. but doubts were entertained whether a similar system of poor laws to that now acted upon in England could be beneficially extended to Ireland. A poor law here was of long standing; its operation, whether for good or evil, was well known; but it not be so in Ireland. No person could propose for that country a system similar in all respects to that of England. The establishment of workhouses in Ireland would not be a benefit to that country, for great numbers of the Irish poor were drawn over here from the fear of absolute starvation. Some means should also be devised to give employment to able-bodied workmen. It appears from the evidence on the state of the poor that these persons are actually driven from home by starvation. If these distressed persons were offered admittance into a work house, they would accept this or any other mode of obtaining food. Before the experiment of workhouses is tried in Ireland, let the mode of carrying on public works be improved, and let other means be adopted in order to extend employment for the able-bodied. Last session I ventured to introduce a bill, by which public works would be extended, and this session I have given notice for renewing that measure. The best practical engineers assert that ample employment might be afforded by a proper extension of such works. Let something be done to improve the distribution of landed property in Ireland. It is a fact that the occupiers of the soil, those who are to be considered the people of Ireland, are prevented by the nature of their tenures from effecting permanent improvements. And this, after all, is the greatest evil of Ireland. In this respect Ireland differs from every country where the people are in a state of comfort and happiness. By the bill before the house, it is intended to provide relief for the helpless who are unable to work—and on extraordinary occasions, for other classes also, by levying a rate in aid of subscriptions on such occasions. By the first clause, the duty of executing the act principally devolves on a com-

(For continuation see last page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. EWART gave notice that, on Monday next he should present a petition from the merchants of Calcutta, praying for more equal duties on sugar, tobacco, rum, and other produce.

Lord A. CONYNGHAM presented a petition from Canterbury, in favour of the claims of Mr. Buckingham.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. HAWES gave notice that on Monday next he would present a petition from certain architects, praying that all the plans for the building of the new houses of parliament, which had been sent, should be publicly exhibited.

Mr. LABOUCHERE was happy to have it in his power to make a statement in reply to the questions of his hon. friend the member for Greenock, which he was sure would prove satisfactory to him—(hear, hear)—and to the house. With regard to the first question, as to whether the commissioners of inquiry into the state of the post office had advised any alteration in the constitution of that establishment, by placing its management under the control of commissioners, he had the satisfaction to state that the commissioners had made a decided recommendation to the government to that effect, viz., to abolish the office of postmaster-general, and place it in the hands of a board of commissioners, and that the government only delayed carrying that arrangement into effect, until a further inquiry which was then in progress had been completed. (Cries of hear, hear.) With regard to the second question, he hoped in the course of three weeks to be able to lay on the table of that house a full and accurate report, containing the information sought for by his hon. friend; and when the whole case was before the house, they would be able to arrive at a proper decision on the subject.

Mr. WALLACE expressed his extreme gratification at the clear and satisfactory answer which had been given to his questions by his hon. friend, and he trusted he might be again permitted to trespass on the attention of the house by putting another question- (hear, hear, from Mr. Labouchere)—that question was, whether it was the intention of the commissioners of post-office inquiry to recommend any change which would put an end to a further outlay on the port and harbour of Portpatrick.

Mr. LABOUCHERE in reply, said that the commissioners had recommended a suspension of any further outlay, until the report on that harbour had been made to the house as to the expediency of dispensing with that harbour altogether. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Wallace.)

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CLAIMS.

Mr. PEASE presented a petition from Darlington in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims. The hon. member also presented some other petitions, the nature of which did not reach the gallery.

Mr. BAINES moved for a return of the names of all justices of the peace, acting for municipal corporations, on the 29th of December last.

BONDED CORN.

Mr. D. JACKSON presented a petition from Youghal praying that the house would make no alteration in the law relating to corn in bond

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house then went into a committee of supply. Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Mr. BARING moved some resolutions relative to the taxes on pensions, but the low tone in which the hon. member spoke rendered it impossible for us to catch his observations

Mr. HUME had not heard what the right hon. secretary had stated, but he understood they were about to vote a sum of money along with that which was granted for the half-pay of the army by the East India Company. He would take that opportunity of asking the right hon. secretary, what steps had been taken relative to the taxes on pensions, which had not been paid last year, and by which a great loss had been occasioned to the public?

Mr. BARING (as we understood) said there certainly had been an error or omission in not passing a vote for taxing pensions.

Mr. HUME considered it extremely strange that individuals receiving pensions, from which deductions ought to be made, should take advantage of a mistake. He hoped the bill would be passed before the next quarter became due.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, that two millions should be granted to his Majesty, to make good the supply.

Mr. HUME made a few observations which were answered by Mr. BARING, but which were totally inaudible in the gallery.

Several other resolutions were read by the chairman.

Mr. HUME submitted whether, upon future occasions, it would not be better to give members some information as to what the votes of supply might be before they came into the house—at present they had no information on the subject.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received.

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. FINN rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given, to propose a resolution relative to Orange lodges in Ireland. He had a duty to perform, and as he was actuated solely by a desire to promote the peace and happiness of the country to which he belonged, as well as to vindicate the character of the government. As the duty he had to perform was a painful one, he did trust, that as he had hitherto done in discussions both in the committee and in that house and out of it, he should on the present occasion discharge it with unimpeached firmness, and with courtesy towards those he so strongly differed from. (Cheers.) He implored the house to extend its patient attention towards him. He could assure the house, and he believed that many would concur with him, that the system which it was his object to extinguish in Ireland, had been that baneful one by which Ireland had been misgoverned for the last 40 years. He should, before entering upon the consideration of the question at large, first vindicate his own character and that of the committee of which he had the honour to be one, against the assertions thrown out by the Grand Orange lodge of Ireland; that lodge consisted of a very powerful body; he dared to say that one half of the Protestants of the established church of Ireland, of adult age, were Orangemen; of the yeomanry corps, consisting of twenty-seven thousand men, he was satisfied that 25,000 at least were Orangemen. (Hear, hear.) Of the police, amounting to 7,000 or 8,000, there were between 4,000 and 5,000 of the same description, and the number of grand jurors, petit jurors, magistrates, sheriffs, and sub-sheriffs that belonged to that body, no man who was not acquainted with its details could conjecture the extent to which Orangeism prevailed. When he recollected that the principle on which that body was founded was deadly hostility to the great mass of the population of that country. (Hear, and loud cries of "No, no," from the opposition benches.) If hon. gentlemen would have the kindness to hear him out, he thought he should be able to prove it, if not to their satisfaction, because they laboured under such a delusion and hallucination, that it was impossible to convince them; but he should convince any impartial mind in the empire out of the lodges. The people of Ireland were denounced as their natural enemies. (No, no.) They were constituted for the purposes of loyalty and religion, but no Roman Catholic could be a member; and although he recanted and calumniated the religion of his forefathers, that man must be unanimously recommended before he purged himself sufficiently to be admitted. The charge which he intended to vindicate the committee against, was contained in a document in the *Evening Mail*, and in many journals, and its authenticity had been avowed by the hon. member for Cavan. He would shew to the house that the statements in that document were utterly unfounded. (The hon. member here referred to the document published by the grand Orange lodge of Ireland.) It was stated in that document that the committee which had been appointed upon his motion was not one from which impartiality could be expected.—When he had the honour of submitting his motion for that committee, he proposed that thirteen of them should be Orangemen or Tories, and fourteen of the other side, and by choosing the hon. member for Lancashire as Chairman the two parties were exactly even. The hon. and learned member then proceeded at some length to show that the committee had been appointed with a view to impartial investigation. He would ask the house was that a committee to be denounced for partiality—for a hatred of the existing constitution, and an anxiety to separate Ireland from England? Was that a fair description of the committee? (Loud cries of No, no.) Let the house recollect the authority upon which this description went forth. The document further boasted that the religion of the Orangemen was that of a majority of the population of the empire. This he would deny. He never heard a tolerant Protestant who did not repudiate the idea of embracing the same religious opinions as the Orangemen. (Oh, and laughter from the opposition—hear, hear, hear, from part of the ministerial side.) It was also stated at that meeting that the committee consisted of Repealers. Now this charge was equally untrue. There were only three Repealers; himself, the member for Dublin, and the member for Tipperary (Mr. Sheil). Mr. Wyse, who was on the committee, was not a Repealer; in fact, he lost his seat by his not being one. The committee consisted of only four Catholics, thirteen Orangemen, and nine liberal Protestants. (The hon. member enumerated the names of the committee, descanting on the professed opinions of each, and took occasion to eulogise the character and conduct of the late Lord Milton and his family.) The hon. member then proceeded to read, at great length, extracts from the evidence taken before the committee of last session, with a view of shewing that the administration of justice in Ireland was materially impeded by the existence of the Orange societies. The hon. member concluded by moving—

"That Orangeism has been productive of the most baneful effects upon the character and administration of public justice in Ireland; that its prevalence in the constabulary and peace preservation forces and yeomanry corps of that country has led individual members, as well as large bodies of the above description of force, to the gross neglect and violation of the public duty, and to the open, daring, and lawless resistance to the authority of the magistracy, and of the executive government on various occasions; that the systematic and surreptitious introduction of Orangeism into every branch of the military service, into almost every part of the empire, in direct violation of orders issued in 1822 and 1829, by the Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, and the absolute power and controul vested by its governing bodies, the grand Orange lodge of England and of Ireland, in his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, together with the rank, station, influence, and numbers of that formidable and secret conspiracy, are well calculated to excite serious apprehensions in all his Majesty's loyal subjects, and imperatively call for the most energetic expression on the part of the representatives of the people of this empire, to secure the safe, the peaceable, the legal, and rightful succession to the throne of these realms."

Mr. C. BULLER supported the motion, and complained that the magistrates were appointed from party motives, and that the judges were influenced by Orange prejudices. The hon. member, in support of his assertion, quoted the evidence given before the committee appointed to inquire into the character of Orange lodges and societies by Lord Gosford and Mr. Sinclair, which he considered confirmatory of what had been advanced by the hon. member who had brought forward the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not rise for the purpose of discussing the terms of the resolution, though if he chose to do so he could find a sufficiency in that respect to object to—but to express his dissent from adopting a resolution which contained so many clauses, involving such weighty charges, and affecting such important matters, in a house similar to that which he then addressed. (Hear, hear.) It was quite evident from the state of the house that the opportunity taken by the hon. member was not the fitting one, and he believed he could perceive that the temper of the hon. members present was not in a disposition to decide the great question involved in the resolution. It was clear that if a decision had been expected on that great and important question, there would be a much better attendance of hon. members than there was—(hear)—and therefore, he thought that the better way would be to postpone the consideration of the whole subject to a future period, rather than to take a decision on one-half of it one day, and another half of it another.—(Hear.) Not seeing any hon. member disposed to interpose in defence of orange societies, and not wishing to urge it on until all was ready, he should propose that the debate on the question be adjourned. (Hear.) There were two notices on the same subject on the books; the one on the 23d of this month, by the hon. member for Middlesex, the other by the hon. and gallant member opposite for a select committee. He (Lord J. Russell) thought it would be better to adjourn the decision until the former day. If the debate were adjourned he would be prepared against it was resumed to state the view entertained by his Majesty's ministers on the subject; and also his reason for not adopting the course proposed by either hon. member. He should likewise be ready to state the reason why, without going any further into the inquiry, the house should at the commencement of the session express an opinion on the nature and tendency of orange societies. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He should do those things in two resolutions, which on that occasion he would submit to the house. He did not, however, mean to preclude himself, in taking this course, from assenting to any motion respecting secret societies. He was an enemy to all secret societies—(hear)—and if by inquiry in a select committee, or by any other means, a mode could be devised for suppressing them effectually, he would willingly adopt it, for he was fully convinced that by suppressing all secret societies he would be doing a benefit to Ireland, a service to religion, and an act of justice to the kingdom at large. (Hear.) The noble lord concluded by moving an amendment, that the further consideration of the question be adjourned to Tuesday, the 23d inst.

Mr. MAXWELL said that he was fully prepared to meet all charges urged against the Orange society by its enemies; and was most anxious to state to the House some facts on the subject, as well as his view of the conduct of individual members of it. He was as close an attendant on it as the hon. member opposite (Mr. Hume). But as he understood it was the wish of his Majesty's government not to protract the discussion at present, he was perfectly ready to waive his own wish as well as his own personal convenience, and accede to the proposition of the noble lord.

The amendment was agreed to.

ORANGE LODGES IN THE ARMY.

Mr. HUME said he had a motion of considerable importance, in connection with the subject of the last resolution, to propose to the house. Originally it was for "A return of the names of Officers not on full pay, or liable to trials by Court Martial, who had been dismissed the army for attending Orange lodges." He had asked the noble lord the Secretary at War, what orders had been issued from the Horse Guards, respecting Officers who subsequently to the order of the 31st of August had been made Orangemen, or had continued to attend Orange lodges? He had been answered that the Duke of Cumberland was not on full-pay, and therefore not liable to orders from head-quarters. He would now beg to ask the noble lord, if his majesty had the power of dismissing without a Court Martial, why should that power be withheld in the case of Officers on half-pay, who might have disgraced the army? When he saw the Secretary at War on the subject he had a list of over 1,000 individuals who had been dismissed from the service without any cause assigned. What answer could be made, then, when the highest individual in the land but one disobeyed his majesty's orders with impunity? (Hear, hear.) In August last, the house had called the attention of his Majesty to the subject of Orange lodges in the army: and, in consequence of that appeal, the order of the 31st of the same month was issued by the Commander-in-Chief. The conversation he had with the Secretary at War had induced him to change the terms of his resolution, and the question he should now bring before the house was, that there be laid upon the table of the house a return of all the officers of each rank, not liable to trial by court-martial, who had been removed from the army list without reason assigned, together with their names, and the nature of their several respective offences. If that return were made, it would then be his duty to submit to that house—in case the Duke of Cumberland continued to treat with derision the order of that house, and to refuse obedience to all orders from head-quarters, which every other officer in the service obeyed—it would then be his duty, he said, to submit to the house, on the principle that disobedience of orders is as inexcusable in the high rank of Field Marshal as in the low one of subaltern, a motion to inquire how far the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, had done his duty. (Hear, hear.)—If officers dependent upon that Act which was annually passed in that house denied its orders, the only appeal left was to the decision and firmness of that House itself. He was prepared to prove that, in the years 1822 and 1829, Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, issued orders forbidding Orange Lodges in the army. He would also prove that, as colonel of a regiment, the Duke of Cumberland was cognizant of them, as in that capacity he as well as the adjutants, was furnished with copies. He would prove that the Duke of Cumberland disobeyed them, and that Lord Hill, in leaving him untouched for that breach of orders, had not done his duty. And he was prepared to bring the question to issue on that point—who was, in reality, the Commander-in-Chief of these realms.

Lord HOWICK did not so much object to granting the returns moved for by the hon. member as to the form in which they were required. He was willing to give the hon. member every facility for the discussion of his motion on the general subject of Orange lodges, fixed for the 23d, as well as every information in his power, consistent with his duty to the public and to individuals. He should, however, reserve all expression of his own opinions until that period, save and except to say, that his Majesty, had an undoubted and indisputable right to remove any individuals he chose from his service, without assigning a reason. It was a right which was rarely exercised, it was true, and only worst cases; but still it worked as inalienable as ever, notwithstanding. The objection he had to the form of the motion arose from the circumstance of the names of individuals who had been dismissed, all of them from disgraceful causes, it was to be presumed, being dragged before the public. The dismissal from the army was in itself a severe, and perhaps sufficient, punishment. Why, then, should it be aggravated, after the lapse of so many years, by the exposure of the individuals who had suffered by blazoning forth, and holding up their names to the eye of the public? (Hear, hear.) He objected to the terms and not to the spirit of the motion, and he was prepared to accede to it if the number of Officers alone was required.

Colonel VERNER said that he was one of those who were on the half-pay list; and that this recompense had been granted him by his majesty on account of his services, as well as permission to retain his rank. He had done nothing unworthy of an Officer or a gentleman, and he would think it hard that he should be struck off the list merely for belonging to a society at the head of which were two of his majesty's brothers. (Hear.)

Mr. SCARLETT wished to know whether the hon. member for Middlesex desired to abridge personal liberty so far as to prevent gentlemen on half pay doing that which no law declared illegal? (Hear.) In defiance of all law and reason, to commence a bitter persecution of these gentlemen for joining a society, was neither fair, just, nor honourable. (Hear.)

Colonel THOMPSON said his own desire would be to establish reform societies in every regiment, to discuss various subjects connected with the well being of a soldier—corporal punishment for instance—but he had always restrained by the point of honour which he had understood to exist, that it was neither wise nor prudent to introduce politics in the army. Now, what he wished to know was, whether that point of honour was to be abrogated, and when?—(Hear.) If the power of the crown were to be exercised solely against those who introduced reform societies into the army, and not against those who introduced orange lodges, he thought it was only fair that the barrier should be done away with on one side as well as on the other. But perhaps it was the difference of rank in the individual which caused the criminality and what was wrong in a subaltern was right in a superior officer. Yet he could not credit that either, for the hon. member opposite had complained of ill treatment. It was desirable that it should be explained clearly to the army, whether what was wrong in a Colonel was right in a field marshal.

Lord HOWICK explained.—If the hon. and gallant member had understood him to say that officers on half-pay would be allowed to establish societies in the army he had mistaken his meaning. What he said was, that officers on half-pay were looked upon as civilians in all cases, except those which were positively prohibited by orders from head-quarters or the standing regulations of the army. The order of the Commander in-chief, of the 31st August last, was positive; and, therefore, it would be irregular, and an act of disobedience, in any officer, even on half pay, to infringe on its prescription. To establish societies in the army, after that order had been used would be an offence in a officer of any rank whatever, even the highest.

Mr. SCARLETT made one or two observations, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. HUME said he felt the force of the noble lord's objection in one point, but differed with him totally in his opposition to the other. The noble lord had said that it would be cruel to expose the names of parties dismissed from the army for misconduct. He (Mr Hume) thought otherwise, and he looked upon it as overstrained and unnecessary delicacy towards them. Their names, as well as their offences should be made public in his opinion, if it were only as an example to deter others from following the same course. The honourable and learned member opposite had asked him whether he wished to abridge personal liberty? The history of his whole life answered the question, he hoped, satisfactorily. He wished to abridge no liberty but that of doing wrong. He begged to call the attention of the house to the last two sentences of the honourable and gallant member who had spoken on the other side, "That it would be cruel to strike him off the half-pay list for belonging to a society at the head of which were two of his Majesty's brothers," and to concur with him in that opinion, unless the greater evil could be met as well as the lesser; and higher offenders reached as well as the lower. In deference, however, to the opinion of the noble lord, he should shape his motion so as to meet his concurrence. The honourable member then moved for—"A return of the number of officers, of all ranks, not being on full pay, who have been struck off the army list without their own consent since the year 1815."

Return ordered.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of effecting a general registration of all births, deaths, and marriages, and a bill to amend the laws relating to the celebration of marriages.

The question having been put,

Mr. O'CONNELL observed, that as the noble lord had spoken only of Protestant Dissenters he feared that he had not included one class of his Majesty's subjects in his measure, namely, the Roman Catholics. He hoped, however, that the noble lord would extend to the Roman Catholic clergy the same liberty of celebrating marriages which he intended to give the Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as respected England and Wales, the provisions of the bill were intended to be extended to Roman Catholics as well as to Dissenters. (Hear.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL said—Sir, on this great and important subject I shall postpone any lengthened observations until such time as I shall have had an opportunity of seeing the bills which the noble lord proposes to introduce, and considering their details. I shall, however, make a few remarks on the two main questions which the legislature will have to consider; and, with respect to the first, I have only to say that it is one in which the Dissenters are as much interested as the members of the established church, indeed the interest is common to all parties; for the Dissenters must be as anxious to prevent clandestine marriages as they are to have a perfect and available registry of births, marriages, and deaths. I apprehend that the Dissenters have precisely the same interest as the members of the church of England in seeing that proper provision is made to prevent the law from being evaded by any of those shameful frauds on persons of tender age which I am sorry to say our experience tells us are but too frequently committed; but, with regard to that which relates to religious ceremony merely, all I need say is, that so far as I have been able to understand the bill, I, as a member of the church of England, make no objection whatever to it. (Hear, hear, hear.) So far as the members of the church of England are concerned, no other obligation to add validity to the contract, than the performance of religious ceremony is necessary; and as the marriage of persons belonging to the established church will be in no wise affected.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that there was a notice to be given which was equivalent to a publication of banns.

Sir R. PEEL—With this exception of notice previous to the ceremony, the noble lord's bill would not affect the religious contract. Although the noble lord proposes that a registry shall be kept, I trust he will leave parties who choose the discretion of using an ecclesiastical registry in addition to a civil one in case they shall prefer it, that is, that the registry in the manner in which he proposes will not preclude those who wish also to register in the church.

Lord J. RUSSELL—It is intended that duplicates of each registry shall be deposited in the general London registry, and there can be no objection to a registry being also kept in the churches from those who wish it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL.—I hope the noble lord will not overlook the important question relative to those emoluments which are derived from the present registries, and provide for them in this as he did in the former bill which he introduced on this subject. (Hear, hear.) This, however, is a minor topic. In the case of the marriages of Dissenters the noble lord proposes that such marriages shall be a religious ceremony wherever the parties attach importance to its being so. This was precisely what I proposed, but if the mode which the noble lord proposes is more satisfactory to the Dissenters than that which I proposed, undoubtedly I admit that they have a right to adopt it. I certainly thought that in the measure I brought forward their religious scruples and feelings were fully attended to. I proposed that the marriage contract should have a religious character wherever it was wished; but I at the same time left it a civil contract in all cases where the Dissenters might desire that it should not be religious. The noble lord has, however, not given an exact and complete representation of my measure, although his description of it does not at all vary from the truth. I did propose that there should be civil evidence of the contract, but I also, as the preamble of the bill will prove, wished the Legislature to encourage as much as possible its being made a religious ceremony, and stated the reason why. The right hon. baronet read the preamble of the bill, which set forth that, as there was a difficulty in complying with that which was required by law to give validity to marriages, it was expedient to provide other means of rendering the contract binding, by leaving the parties to adopt such religious rites and ceremonies as they should think fit.) Not undervaluing the religious ceremony, I wished by all means to see it superinduced; but still, being aware of the difficulties of the matter, I did not propose to make it a condition indispensable to the validity of the contract. The noble lord still proposes the same thing, though by a different process; and not only do I not object to the course which the noble lord has taken, but I think the Dissenters have a right to be reconciled by it. The attendance of a civil officer is not required by the noble lord's measure, except in cases of marriage between Dissenters.—In such cases the presence of a civil officer is essential to the validity of the contract; but how does this differ from the proposition which I made? (Hear, hear.)—I proposed that the marriage should be contracted before a magistrate, but the noble lord proposes that it shall take place in the presence of the registrar. There is, it will be observed, to be only one registrar in each place, and this will render it impossible that the Dissenters can choose a day on which they shall be married. This will give rise to much inconvenience, in addition to which you may be imposing on this officer to attend ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies in which, if he be a member of the established church, he cannot concur.

Lord J. RUSSELL—He is only to be present during the marriage ceremony.

Sir R. PEEL—Still he will be obliged to attend the marriage of Roman Catholics as well as Dissenters, without concurring in the ceremony used by either. The noble lord also provides that no marriages shall be solemnised in any chapel which has not been certified to have had a congregation of twenty persons for at least one year; but does not the noble lord know that there are many Dissenters whose religious worship is performed in private rooms? The noble lord must perceive from this how easy it will be to evade the law by pretended scruples of conscience; but, so far as I understand the footing on which the marriages of the members of the Church of England are to be placed, it appears to me that there can be no objection to the measure on that head. I see no material difference between the proposition of the noble lord and that which I made in the last session; but still, if the noble lord's plan be more palatable to the Dissenters than mine was, I am free to say that their feelings should be consulted. I make no objection to the principle of the bill; but I shall consider in what way the law can be rendered less liable to defeat, and how those frauds can be best prevented which are so dangerous to families and the security of families. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAINES said, that as far he understood the plan of the noble Lord, it seemed to be satisfactory, both as regarded registration and marriage. By rendering the marriage of dissenters a civil contract, he had obviated the only difficulty in the way of the successful reception of his measure. It was plain that the dissenters ought to feel deep gratitude to the right hon baronet the member for Tamworth, and he believed, that they did feel grateful to the right hon gentleman. The noble lord did himself great credit in following up the right hon. baronet's plan, and, no doubt, it would be a source of unspeakable satisfaction to the Dissenters when they learnt that they were to stand on the same footing as the members of the established church in reference to the celebration of marriage. With respect to church-rates, however, he could only say, not as an authorised person, but as an individual member of that house, that the Dissenters never would be content until those rates were altogether abolished. (Hear, hear.) He thought that what had fallen from the noble lord on the subject of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge could not fail to give to the Dissenters satisfaction, for all they wanted was to obtain collegiate honours which would place them on a footing with the members of those universities. The only remaining point on which he would observe was that which related to burial in the church-yards of the established church; and with reference to this he must say, that the Dissenters had no right to that which they claimed, because they could not enforce it without invading the rights and privileges of the Established clergy. They should remember that, not wishing their own rights to be violated they should not seek to disturb the rights of others. (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL, not supposing Roman Catholics to be included under the head Protestant Dissenters, had felt it his duty to put a question to the noble lord.—Finding, however, that they were to be comprehended in the provisions of this bill, he (Mr. O'Connell) must express his satisfaction at the plan, because it would render marriages valid which were not so at present. The poorer classes of Roman Catholics had a conscientious objection to being married by a Protestant clergyman, and the consequence was, that their children were illegitimate, and after a few years both wife and children were discarded, and thrown upon the parish. It was in this way that the parishes were burdened with poor, who should be provided for by other and different means. As the plan would remedy this evil, he could not but approve of it.

Mr. GOULBURN did not wish to prolong the discussion. He, like his right hon. friend, was satisfied with the plan, so far as he could understand it from the statement of the noble lord; but although he made this admission, he was not to be precluded from expressing, on a future occasion, any objection that he might have to its details.

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to correct an error of detail into which he had fallen. He was quite sure that the broad and liberal principle stated by the right hon. baronet opposite last year on this subject could not be objected to, and as the bill embraced the principle, he did not expect that it would encounter any serious opposition. There could be no difficulty about attending the marriages, inasmuch as each district would not contain more than 5,000 persons, and with respect to clandestine marriages, he did not think that this measure was less guarded by provisions on that subject than the right hon. baronet's bill of last year. This, however, was purely a question of detail.

Sir R. PEEL—I suppose there is nothing in the bill to prevent Dissenters from being married in the established church, and I am sanguine in hoping that as regards the females of the Dissenters, they will prefer being married there to any place else. (Hear, and a laugh.)

LAW OF SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland gave notice that on Thursday the 25th instant he would move for bills on the following subjects—Scotch Bankrupt Estates, Scotch Bankruptcy Law, Process of Cessio Bonorum, Instruments of Sasine, Bastardy Settlements, and the Commissary Court of Edinburgh.

Mr. Hume's motion for a committee on the subject of the assessed taxes was postponed until Monday.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past 11.

RAILWAYS.

The petition for the Ulster Railway Bill was reported last night, and the bill ordered to be brought in, and the following Railway Bills were presented and read a first time:—Midland Counties—London and Blackwall—London and Brighton—Sheffield and Rotherham—Cheltenham and Great Western—Birmingham and Gloucester—and Hull and Selby.

AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO DESTROY THE RED WORM.

(From the Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine.)

An intelligent farmer has informed us that he has tried many ways to destroy the red worm, but none has proved so effectual as *salt*. Lime, he observes, does not mix sufficiently with the soil when first applied, and it is only when in a caustic state that it will destroy these worms. One ton of salt per acre is necessary for this purpose, and should be sown on the land a month at least before the crop that is to follow. If on old ley, it is better not to apply the salt on the first year of being broken up, for the worms do not leave the sod until the vegetable matter which it contains, and on which they feed, is decomposed; therefore, they do but little injury to the corn crop the first year. However, on the land being pulverized the second year, the salt will have full power to act, as it will mix through the soil and corrode both vegetable and animal matter.

We have heard of some experiments made with salt for this purpose, which have not succeeded; but we must suppose the quantity applied was not sufficient. We also think lime may be advantageously used for the destruction of the red worm, if laid on the land fresh slacked and in dry weather, after being well fallowed for late turnips or wheat. The application of salt is, however, cheaper; and on land on which lime would not be beneficial as a manure, the former might act better in this respect also. On soils that will admit of a light paring and burning, this operation will tend much to destroy the red worm; but the land should be well pulverized afterwards, in order to mix the ashes produced with the part not scorched. Potatoes or turnips should follow this preparation, and there is little risk of the corn crop afterwards. On spongy or porous soils, an admixture of marl, limestone, gravel, or chalk, will be found advantageous, as they will consolidate the land, and make an application either of lime or salt more efficacious.

EARLY POTATOES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The early frame and the ash leaf kidney are the earliest potatoe; but not being so productive as the Bangor, cannot be recommended to be planted for profit. It is a general principle to be observed in this root, that it delights in a change of soil and climate, hence it is, that those grown in England will be more early, and more productive if sown for seed in Ireland, than had they been raised for this purpose at home; and it is further proved, that if any sort whatever is cultivated continually on the same land, although even well manured, the crop will in every respect degenerate. The frame and ash leaf kidney, if sown in October, will be showing themselves over the ground in February; and should frost set in must be covered with litter, or should they be forward in April or May, with furze first, to prevent the litter from lying directly on the young shoots, and injuring them. The Bangor will shoot strong this month, and should be planted without delay, and the entire potatoe of a moderate size chosen, as in this state they will with stand wet and frost better; and, consequently, will not be so liable to rot in the land. However, in a more advanced season, say April or May, sound and healthy tubers may be cut for seed, with every prospect of success, provided they are not planted for ten days or a fortnight afterwards.

Fresh dung, or only half decomposed, should always be applied in raising early potatoes, not only for the purpose of promoting active vegetation, but as a protection to the seed and plants, in the event of severe weather following. It is better far that this manure should be put under the cuts, which if of a delicate sort, it would be advisable to take down a small portion of soil on them, in order that the cuts shall not come immediately in contact with the dung, which, in going through a second process of fermentation may injure them. Indeed, it may be justly presumed, that mismanagement in this case, has caused in many instances a failure in the crops so often complained of.

It is better to defer planting the *pink-eyes* till March, or for a general crop, to early in April; and if in ley, the sets should be put in with the spade, cutting the sods, and dropping them two or three inches deep; and then immediately laying on the dung, and trenching the beds. When the sets are only laid on the dung at this season, they are too much exposed to drought, from growing too near the surface; but, by cutting the sod, the sets are deposited at a proper depth, and, the former will sooner rot by this additional cultivation.

THATCHING.

Straw intended for thatching roofs of houses should be immersed in water and remain for three weeks in order that the grains of corn contained in it may vegetate and decay, before it is used for this purpose. The straw also being thus saturated makes a closer and neater covering, and soon becomes consolidated and impervious to rains. When the grains shoot out from the thatch, it injures the roof materially, not only by preventing the rains from falling off freely, but the roots of the growing corn rotting the thatch on the surface.

For ricks or stacks of corn or hay the straw should not be wetted, but laid even on them, and secured by scollops. The mode, as practised in many parts of Ireland, of tying the straw into *fangles*, and fixing those on the rick by hay ropes, is by no means effectual in keeping out heavy rains, as the straw prepared in this manner does not lie sufficiently compact and even for this purpose. At the time of laying on the straw it should be well beat down with a long pole and settled as neatly as what would be necessary for house thatching. The expense of labour for thatching a large rick in England according to the mode we recommend is from six to seven shillings—by the Irish mode the expense is nearly doubled, and by far a greater quantity of straw necessary. This we consider a subject in rural economy worthy of particular attention.

BURNT CLAY AS A MANURE.

We have received some interesting communications on burnt clay, from Mr. Mathews, corroborative of its value as a manure, which we would insert fully had we space. There does not, however, appear any new improvement elucidated by this correspondent, except his plan of drawing the ashes from his kilns on a headland and digging them together, at the same time adding a large proportion of salt. This additional expense appears to us unnecessary, for burnt clay, if properly prepared, should be sufficiently fertilizing without any aid whatever—and any headland may be converted into manure at a much less expense, either by the application of dung or lime mixed through it. Neither is it judicious to convert clay to ashes, for not only its quality but its quantity thus managed, is much reduced, and, although more stimulating for a first crop, is of very little value afterwards.

We know of no manure so much within the reach of the Irish farmer as burnt clay—for, as our correspondent justly observes, sods may be burned by heaping them together, or by forming regular kilns, and using old sticks, dry furze, turf, or culm, for this purpose. The error, however, of overburning should be attended to, for a waste of fuel and of manure is the consequence, and the heap being only torrefied, will benefit the land to which it is applied for some years.

We perfectly coincide with Mr. Mathews as to his suggestion of dressing clovers or unprofitable grass land with clay ashes. This has been done by some intelligent farmers, and has been found to improve much the quality of the herbage; and which has been further proved by spots thus dressed being uniformly eaten more bare than other parts of the field.*

* For the most simple and cheap mode of burning clay, see "Burroughs's Essay on Practical Husbandry and Rural Economy."

THE HOLY ALLIANCE—LORD MULGRAVE POLICY.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

Now, that the public mind is occupied with the a
the Legislative Assembly, the disciples of the O'Mul
school have allowed a short respite to their labou
Metal more attractive has drawn off the eyes of
whose admiration was the food of the evangelical r
and, even the most ungodly of their opponents ir
benighted land, in the contemplation of other ob
could scarce afford a laugh at their mountebank ex
tions. We know not where the wandering dispens
gospel light have pitched their tents during this inte
num of their great leader, but certain it is that the
find it a difficult matter to revive the little portion o
terest they excited in their recent peregrinations
will be impossible to re-act the mummeries that
heightened the madness of fanaticism, and disgusted
rational part of mankind, during the last twelve m
n England, with any probability of success. The
which prostrated Toryism has inflicted an incurable w
on the section of fanatics whom it had summoned t
aid—the voice of the Magees, and Cookes, and
ninghams, calling on the Protestant population of
land to raise, again, the war-whoop of No-Poper
hushed in the still louder thunders of execration
which civil and religious intolerance has been
signed to the grave.

When the Session of Parliament last year had t
nated in the total overthrow of a Tory Administr
Sir Robert Peel and his confederates at once perc
that without some extraordinary exertion upon their
there was not a chance remaining of regaining the p
they had lost. Accordingly, with the ingenuity w
had been the fruit of long practice in state intrigues
grasped at the opportunity afforded by the Irish C
Missionaries, to throw the weight of religious intole
into the scale of political partizanship. The Ro
was thrown open to the no-Popery spouters, and
angry menaces were reiterated at the meetings and sp
makings of their Conservative allies. Hatred t
march of liberality formed the foundation of this
alliance: cant and conservatism went forward at an
pace, and dignitary and rector, pluralist and place
boroughmonger and bishop, were mingled in an u
tinguished mass. The high-churchman knew th
abuses of his church were the abuses of the state
he Tory statesman could not forget the impossibil
cutting away the corruption of the state, without in
ng the hostility of the churchman. Both, therefo
that self-interest was the common ground-work of
league—both saw but too clearly that the overthro
the one must needs be accompanied by the destructi
the other. The perpetuation of clerical and civil rap
was the magnetic point to which all their labours
verged; and the term "sacred" was promiscuously
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tives against the levellers of the ancient constitution
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to hear Romish intolerance, and the superstition of
Papists made the subject of indignant declamation.

The farce went on—Saints and Senators laboured
ther in the work of the new reformation—the co
ticles resounded with prayer and politics—to day
bible societies proposed a fast—to-morrow, the B
Conservatives were summoned to a feast, preachers
Ireland crossed over to the English mission, and
lish soldiers were sent over here to become Irish
Proctors, the Bishop of Gloucester shot his paper
through the press, and Rector Beresford sent
swan-drops from his own pistols—on every side w
clang of glorious preparation, and loud and co
were the predictions that heralded in the first day
session. Sir R. Peel had only to stretch his han
the seals of office were in his grasp—Lord Melb
for his adhesion to the Irish radicals, was to be
aside by John Bull, and O'Connell and his tail w
be annihilated—totally Macadamised as it were,
the chariot wheels of the triumphant Tories. Suc
the boastings of the miserable remnant of a once p
ful party, indulged in without moderation as if to
ment the ignominy of defeat. We have only to
the progress of the Session, and to observe the
silence of that party, to judge of their disappointm
the total overthrow of their dishonest schemes.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION—MR. O'CON

As the Session progresses the cause of Irela
Reform daily becomes stronger; the Tories are rep
defeated upon every point of attack, and the
party is left absolute master of the field. W
much has been effected in so brief a space, well m
anticipate the brightest prospects for the remai
the Session, and indulge in a well-founded hop
the best wishes of the friends of Ireland will be c
with triumphant success. The result of the de
Thursday night last, on Mr. Hardy's motion, res
the Carlow case, is quite confirmatory of these a
tions. We all have been stunned with the insane
of the Conservative press upon this subject. For
the apostate *Times* and the sanguinary *Standar*
their columns with the foulest and most atrocious
nies respecting the sale, as they termed it, of the
of Carlow. These venal and unprincipled j
acted upon the good old adage—

"Lay it on thick,
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but, in the teeth of the proverb, in this instance,
not stuck, and the character of Mr. O'Connell has a
additional splendour from the ordeal through w
has passed. In language, at once eloquent, man
straightforward, he shivered the weapons of his
assailants to atoms, and exposed the mingled fe
vengeance, party spite, and malignity by which th
actuated. But were there nothing more of impor
the debate, it would demand attention from the
lours in which it has exhibited Lord Stanley. T
chievous and ill-omened peer, who, from his first
into public life, has been the bane and curse of I
who has sat like an incubus upon her breast, pa
her strength, wasting her energies, and drink
life's blood; this ill-tempered and most splenetic
made an exhibition of himself, which must, for th
materially diminish his powers for mischief. He
himself disfigured by the odious hues of paltry
and envy towards a successful rival, and the ex
Minister, the former mouth-piece and Coryp
Whiggery, dwindled down into the envenomed
corous creature that would fain dart its pointless
the fair fame of a politicel rival. The abort
pigmy effort brought up Mr. Sheil, who
"checked the hand and curbed the pride" of
graceless scion. Well might Mr. Sheil sneer wh
Howick talked of the generous feelings of Lord

t he would move for bills on
ch Bankrupt Estates, Scotch
of Cessio Bonorum, Instru-
Settlements, and the Com-
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WAYS.
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—Birmingham and Gloucester

LTURE.

THE RED WORM.
and Gardener's Magazine.)
informed us that he has tried
ed worm, but none has proved
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en first applied, and it is only
it will destroy these worms.
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porous soils, an admixture of
chalk, will be found advan-
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r salt more efficacious.

POTATOES.
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sh leaf kidney are the earliest
productive as the Bangor, can-
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will be more early, and more
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delay, and the entire potatoe
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TCHING.
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THE HOLY ALLIANCE—LORD MULGRAVE'S POLICY.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

Now, that the public mind is occupied with the acts of the Legislative Assembly, the disciples of the O'Mulligan school have allowed a short respite to their labours.—Metal more attractive has drawn off the eyes of those whose admiration was the food of the evangelical rovers, and, even the most ungodly of their opponents in this enlightened land, in the contemplation of other objects, would scarce afford a laugh at their mountebank exhibitions. We know not where the wandering dispensers of gospel light have pitched their tents during this interregnum of their great leader, but certain it is that they will find it a difficult matter to revive the little portion of interest they excited in their recent peregrinations It will be impossible to re-act the mummeries that have heightened the madness of fanaticism, and disgusted the rational part of mankind, during the last twelve months in England, with any probability of success. The blow which prostrated Toryism has inflicted an incurable wound on the section of fanatics whom it had summoned to its aid—the voice of the Magees, and Cookes, and Cunninghams, calling on the Protestant population of England to raise, again, the war-whoop of No-Popery, is hushed in the still louder thunders of execration with which civil and religious intolerance has been consigned to the grave.

When the Session of Parliament last year had terminated in the total overthrow of a Tory Administration, Sir Robert Peel and his confederates at once perceived that without some extraordinary exertion upon their parts, there was not a chance remaining of regaining the power they had lost. Accordingly, with the ingenuity which had been the fruit of long practice in state intrigues, they grasped at the opportunity afforded by the Irish Gospel Missionaries, to throw the weight of religious intolerance into the scale of political partizanship. The Rotunda was thrown open to the no-Popery spouters, and their angry menaces were reiterated at the meetings and speech-makings of their Conservative allies. Hatred to the march of liberality formed the foundation of this holy alliance: cant and conservatism went forward at an equal pace, and dignitary and rector, pluralist and placeman, boroughmonger and bishop, were mingled in an undistinguished mass. The high-churchman knew that the abuses of his church were the abuses of the state, and the Tory statesman could not forget the impossibility of cutting away the corruption of the state, without inflaming the hostility of the churchman. Both, therefore, felt that self-interest was the common ground-work of their league—both saw but too clearly that the overthrow of the one must needs be accompanied by the destruction of the other. The perpetuation of clerical and civil rapacity was the magnetic point to which all their labours converged; and the term "sacred" was promiscuously applied to the institutions of state as well as church. The homilies of the preacher were seasoned with fierce invectives against the levellers of the ancient constitution; and at the gatherings of the Conservatives you might be sure to hear Romish intolerance, and the superstition of Irish Papists made the subject of indignant declamation.

The farce went on—Saints and Senators laboured together in the work of the new reformation—the conventicles resounded with prayer and politics—to day, the bible societies proposed a fast—to-morrow, the Belfast Conservatives were summoned to a feast, preachers from Ireland crossed over to the English mission, and English soldiers were sent over here to become Irish Tithe Proctors, the Bishop of Gloucester shot his paper pellets through the press, and Rector Beresford sent forth swan-drops from his own pistols—on every side was the clang of glorious preparation, and loud and confident were the predictions that heralded in the first day of the session. Sir R. Peel had only to stretch his hand, and the seals of office were in his grasp—Lord Melbourne for his adhesion to the Irish radicals, was to be pushed aside by John Bull, and O'Connell and his tail were to be annihilated—totally Macademised as it were, under the chariot wheels of the triumphant Tories. Such were the boastings of the miserable remnant of a once powerful party, indulged in without moderation as if to augment the ignominy of defeat. We have only to look at the progress of the Session, and to observe the deep silence of that party, to judge of their disappointment at the total overthrow of their dishonest schemes.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION—MR. O'CONNELL.

As the Session progresses the cause of Ireland and Reform daily becomes stronger; the Tories are repeatedly defeated upon every point of attack, and the liberal party is left absolute master of the field. When so much has been effected in so brief a space, well may we anticipate the brightest prospects for the remainder of the Session, and indulge in a well-founded hope, that the best wishes of the friends of Ireland will be crowned with triumphant success. The result of the debate on Thursday night last, on Mr. Hardy's motion, respecting the Carlow case, is quite confirmatory of these anticipations. We all have been stunned with the insane ravings of the Conservative press upon this subject. For months the apostate *Times* and the sanguinary *Standard* filled their columns with the foulest and most atrocious calumnies respecting the sale, as they termed it, of the County of Carlow. These venal and unprincipled journals acted upon the good old adage—

"Lay it on thick,
And some will stick,"

but, in the teeth of the proverb, in this instance, it has not stuck, and the character of Mr. O'Connell has acquired additional splendour from the ordeal through which it has passed. In language, at once eloquent, manly, and straightforward, he shivered the weapons of his pigmy assailants to atoms, and exposed the mingled feelings of vengeance, party spite, and malignity by which they were actuated. But were there nothing more of importance in the debate, it would demand attention from the new colours in which it has exhibited Lord Stanley. That mischievous and ill-omened peer, who, from his first entrance into public life, has been the bane and curse of Ireland—who has sat like an incubus upon her breast, paralysing her strength, wasting her energies, and drinking her life's blood; this ill-tempered and most splenetic lordling made an exhibition of himself, which must, for the future, materially diminish his powers for mischief. He shewed himself disfigured by the odious hues of paltry jealousy and envy towards a successful rival, and the ex-Cabinet Minister, the former mouth-piece and Coryphæus of Whiggery, dwindled down into the envenomed and rancorous creature that would fain dart its pointless fangs at the fair fame of a political rival. The abortive and pigmy effort brought up Mr. Sheil, who quickly "checked the hand and curbed the pride" of Derby's graceless scion. Well might Mr. Sheil sneer when Lord Howick talked of the generous feelings of Lord Stanley. Did the Noble Lord forget, or did he imagine the House forgot, his conduct on Mr. Sheil's own affair, when the generous indignation of a political rival—Sir H. Hardinge—was accused by Stanley's dastardly attempt to injure by insinuation, where no ground for just recrimination existed. Stanley's conduct upon that occasion had, we imagined, sunk him into the lowest abyss of infamy. We now perceive, that in the lowest depth there is a "lower deep," into which he has now emerged himself. There let him lie "damned to everlasting fame."

THE FANCY BALL.

If any person expects to read a description of Monday's Fancy Ball as it really was, we beg leave to tell every such unreasonable individual that he or she looks for an utter impossibility, and must therefore be disappointed. To say that it abounded with all the et cetera's of youth, fashion, rank, and loveliness, would be merely to tell what distinguishes every well-attended Ball, and has therefore been told a hundred times before. We maintain, however, that such a display as was witnessed upon Monday night has never occurred before; it is without precedent; it may be conceived by those who possess vivid imaginations, but as for describing it in good faith, that is beyond our feeble powers. As well might we attempt to paint the colours of the rainbow, or catch the setting rays of a tropical sun, as to sketch forth the splendour of last Monday night—bright as the one, but, unfortunately, as transient as the other. Yet, here we are, perhaps, wrong, for if the joys of retrospection be as pleasing as those of anticipation, the recollections of Monday night must afford rich stores of gratification for many weeks, yea, and for many months to come. It is needless to say that since the present year begun, the Waterford Grand Fancy Ball has been the only engrossing topic of interest and conversation. It has been looked forward to by high and low; at *soirees*, drawing-rooms, coffee-rooms, and taverns, it was the subject of discussion; it has been the delight of the inn-keepers, the God-send of car-drivers and cab-men, the pride of milliners and shop-men, and the plague of printers' devils. During the last few days the din of preparation has been unintermitting, and any one who would dare to introduce any other subject into polite conversation would be scouted as a barbarian totally unacquainted with the usages of civilized society. Even the weather, that safest and most useful of all topics, has been superseded, and, instead of that most sagacious remark, "What a beautiful day," the question has been, "Do you go to the Fancy Ball?" And where was the being, with soul so dead, as to answer in the negative? He must have been insensible to the bright eyes, which grew brighter as they looked forward to the approach of Monday night, and to the pretty lisping, coral lips which never appeared so enchanting as when uttering the prophetic words, "We are likely to have a most delightful Fancy Ball." And most delightful it was, in every sense of the word, dazzling the eye and capturing the sense with the colours and varieties of the brilliant costumes and the glittering mass of gold and silver ornaments magnificently mingled together. On entering the room, the gaze of the spectator was first attracted by the rich transparencies at the three spacious windows of the large dancing-room. In the centre window, the Crown Arms were beautifully represented, underneath stood the Waterford Arms, with the usual emblems of its trade, on each side Hibernia and Britannia supported the Royal Standard, the one leaning on the National Harp, the other gazing on the subject realms of the outstretched ocean. Directly on the opposite side, and to the left, as you entered, a portion of the room was set apart for the orchestra, and immediately overhead was the gallery apportioned for such as preferred being spectators to joining as actors in the glittering scene below.

The gorgeous confusion of character and costume each vieing in magnificence with the other, and illuminated by the brilliancy of a thousand lights made the apartment appear like the hall of an enchanter. Military uniforms were numerous and these intermixed with the red coats of the Kilkenny and Waterford fox hunters increased the effect. There was less than the usual quantity of Swiss peasants, Bavarian and broom girls, &c., the prevailing taste seeming to run upon Turkish and Grecian dresses. Of the manner in which the rooms were decorated and supper got up we have already spoken in the highest terms. Mr Purser did all that was in his power to please and gratify, and, the taste and experience of Mr. Goodman were acknowledged in his superintendance of the orchestra and his attention to the company as master of ceremonies.

Among the gentlemen, few attracted more applause for richness and appropriateness of dress, than Captain Hartford, as a Hindoo Rajah, Mr. Kennedy, an Albanian Greek, and Mr. Wall, Coolnamuck Court, as Henry the Fourth of France,

Mr. Galwey, as Mazzaroni, the celebrated Brigand Chief, had a fine effect. His lofty plumes, dark velvet costume, and richly ornamented gun, made him a remarkable personage among a throng where distinction was so difficult. He had been previously indisposed, and in consequence retired early. We therefore missed our old friends, the Thimble rigger and Murthough Delany, and we are sorry there was nothing to make amends for their loss. Captain Ben. Morris, as Isaac, the Jew, cut quite an Israelitish figure. Mr. O'Shee, Kilkenny, a jockey groom, supported the character so naturally, that we should never have supposed he had breathed any atmosphere, save that of the stable. Mr. H. Galwey, a Phrenologist, had a caste of a head, on which he explained all the bumps, organs, affections, and developments, in a manner that would have won the heart of Galt or Spurzheim. Mr. James Esmonde, in the old regulation naval uniform, an extremely handsome dress, bore a strong likeness to some of the portraits of Napoleon. Mr. Seymour, as Hamlet's ghost, and afterwards as Napoleon, looked and played his parts in good style.

Mr Russell, the Cavalier—of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—bore himself most Cavalierly. Mr. Edward N. Barron, a Spanish Don. How well would it be for the Queen of Spain had she many such subjects?

The Buffo Brothers danced, leaped, tumbled, and performed to admiration: Harlequin pleased us most, but where was Columbine?

Mr. John Power, Belview, in an old English dress. This was a character which we did not suppose could be so well impersonated by so youthful a representative. He was a "fine old English gentleman, all of the olden time."

There was Mr. Bayley, a Bavarian peasant, and Mr. Hoye, a broom-girl; the sex of the latter was for some time doubtful His legs were exquisite; the lady who would be dissatisfied with such a pair, must, indeed, stand upon trifles. There were the gentlemen of the Kilkenny hunt with coats fresher from the lap-board than the bog-hole. Fine feathers make fine birds, and their plumage was of the brightest colours.

We were particularly struck by the appearance of Captain Mundy, in the character of an Hindoo Bramin, of the first caste, which, we understand, was brought from India. The material was of the richest description; and set off by the splendid head-dress, and ornamental neck chains. Mr. Hughes of Wexford, appeared in the magnificent uniform of the Madras Cavalry; the bright blue cloth was covered with a profusion of silver lacing, and rendered the wearer a conspicuous object among his brethren *militaires*. The character of an Irish pedagogue, was admirably personated; the strut of pompous dignity which accompanied the display of rod and ferula—the emblems of his office—excited much merriment; albeit, this lover of learning, was clad in a threadbare coat, which once was black, and had his optics covered with green goggles, and his intellectual cranium surmounted by a high-steepled conical hat. The object of his solicitude, a runaway pupil, was at length discovered—whose game of marbles was interrupted by the solemn step and irrascible visage of the worthy pedagogue—There were two Paul Pry's in the room; one of whom was of a more retiring disposition than his rival—who certainly neither spared compliments nor questions, nor anxious inquiries into the health of the company. He acted his part laughably enough—sung a good song—shook hands with every one—contrived "to make both ends meet"—and was told two or three times that he did not "intrude." The juvenile representative of Dr. Pangloss acquitted himself with high credit; it was almost as well sustained a character as we witnessed during the evening. His description of his literary titles L.L.D., A.S.S., and his other astounding qualifications did not appear to make much serious impression upon the minds of his laughter-loving audience. We should have wished that the Professor of the Pythagorean Philosophy had entered a little more into the circle of the noisy throng, but during the evening he kept retired—those who wished to know his theories were obliged to seek him. There was a Jeweller anxious to sell his wares, but he did not appear to be very successful.—There were one or two fresh-water sailors, and not a few Turks indebted to their mustaches for their fierceness. There were Grecians without number, who seemed on the best terms with their Turkish neighbours.—There was—

The wild Albanian kirtled to the knee,
With shawl-girt-head and ornamented gun,
And gold embroidered garments, fair to see,
The crimson-scarfed men of Macedon,
The Delhi, with his cap of terror on
And crooked glaive; the lively supple Greek
And swarthy Nubia's mutilated son,
The bearded Turk that rarely deigns to speak,
Master of all around, too potent to be meek.

We have mentioned, we believe, all the characters that were attempted to be supported, and regret they were so few. In this respect the Fancy Ball of Monday was far inferior to that of last year, though in point of numbers it was one-third more numerous. This was unfortunate, for it is in conceiving and supporting characters, no matter what they be, that the chief, if not the entire interest of a Fancy Ball consists. Those who adopted characters on the late occasion shewed a disposition to enter into the spirit of the entertainment, highly praiseworthy, and which will in future, we hope, be more generally imitated. Another just cause of censure is the habit so much more generally pursued this year than the last, of covering the skirts and lapels of a dress coat with satin lining, many, too many gentlemen appeared in no other dress, and helped to diminish the effect which it was intended should be produced. It may be said that what we object to is sanctioned by general usage, and should not be made the object of criticism; without entering into any argument, we beg to observe, that if it is generally pursued as appears likely to be the case on future occasions, the amusement will no longer deserve the term of a Fancy Ball. Neither will people like to come in dresses which must make them appear singular.

We should wish to have seen the entire suite of upper rooms in the Town-hall, devoted to dancing and promenading; from the immense numbers—upwards of three hundred—it was impossible for characters to be as well developed as they otherwise might. The quadrille sets were also inconveniently numerous, and occasionally confusion occurred from the denseness of the crowd.

We shall now proceed to give a few remarks on such dresses and figures as more particularly attracted attention; and if, through inadvertence, any names be omitted, we trust that the vast concourse of gentry, attending the ball, some of whom, may have perhaps escaped our notice, will plead our apology. Some of the company neglected to give their names or costumes upon their cards; if they find themselves absent from our list, they will be able to perceive the cause.

Mrs. Goff, Tintern Abbey—Rich black velvet dress, blonde epaulette, the sleeves terminating in double buffons and sabot, the front *en tablier*—her appearance was elegant.

Mrs. John Dennis, Lady-lane, as *Amy Robsart*.—Black velvet dress, front *en tablier*, tastefully ornamented with silver rosettes and sprays; magnificent blonde epaulettes, diamond bandeau, and spray.

Mrs. Jones, Mullinabro, French black satin dress, epaulettes, blond noir, white crape, hat and feathers.

Miss. L. Jones, rich white satin dress, magnificently trimmed with gold hair, ornamented with gold tiara.

Mrs. Esmonde, elegant white satin ball dress, richly ornamented with gold tissue, black velvet head dress, with plume of white feathers. This dress was most tastefully conceived, and much admired.

Mrs. Richardson, rich Genoa black velvet dress front, en tablier, richly ornamented with blond and gold trimming, epaulettes of same, head dress of rich gold lama, and ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Nelson, Cerulean blue satin, open in front, and exhibiting a white satin under dress, trimmed en robe, with noeuds and silver sprays, blond epaulettes. Head dress, diamonds, bandeau, French flowers, and blond lappets.

Mrs. Ben. Morris, as a Peri, *most correct* in a Chinese tunic of yellow cashmere, embroidered in black and white; scalloped sattin petticoat; head dress, Paradise plumes and pearls.

Mrs. Brehon, in a magnificent embroidered Tulle dress.

Mrs. Collis, a black velvet dress, trimmed with rich French blond; head dress, court plume and diamonds.

Miss S. Langley, in a German costume, most appropriately dressed, this dress was very much to be admired, particularly the wearer.

Mrs. Hoare, as a Corfu peasant, most correctly attired according to the costume of the country.

Miss Maunsell (Limerick) amber coloured Indian silk skirt, of the early part of the 10th century, massively brocaded with gold, blue satin body trimmed with gold and blond; head dress, gold wreath and flowers,

Miss Lalor Cregg, Polish costume—sky blue Cachemerinne Tunic and body, richly trimmed with ermine and silver; white satin underdress, trimmed with blue velvet and silver; girdle of silver, ornamented at each end with a bouquet of roses, Lancer's cap of blue velvet and diamonds.

The Misses Belcher—Flower girls; azure blue dresses of figured silk tastefully ornamented with silver and bouquets of flowers.

Miss Longan, Ballinacourty, rich white French satin dress, trimmed with silver and flower, diamond tiara and splendidly chaste pearl ornaments. Of this young lady's appearance we cannot speak in too high terms.

Miss Briscoe, Piltown, blue gros de naples dress, ornamented with blue and silver.

Miss Alcock, as Rebecca, the Jewess, in a magnificent dress of yellow satin, richly embroidered in green and gold, the vert studded with gold, and emeralds worn over an under petticoat of gold muslin; sleeves of gold lama; yellow turban, with ostrich feathers; brilliant and emerald ornaments. This splendid dress well became the youthful wearer, who, if not the most elegant of those who adorned the ball-room, was undoubtedly the foremost among that number.

Miss Power, Kilfane, beautifully and simply dressed, so as to represent what we conceive of Euphrosyne in Milton's description of the graces—

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In all her gestures dignity and love."

Mrs. Captain Snow, a fancy dress, richly made and gracefully worn.

Miss Devereux, Kilkenny, a Portuguese peasant, a youthful and interesting figure set off to the best advantage, the appropriate costume of the country.

Miss Cavanagh, Kilkenny, appeared in the same character as the foregoing, and was much admired.

Miss Gibson, the innocent and artless beauty of this young lady never appeared more striking than in a fancy dress. Her eye "as wild as the gazelle's,

"Now brightly bold, now beautifully shy,
Wins where it wanders, dazzles where it dwells."

Miss Cower was simply attired, and proved the poet's sentiment, that beauty "when least adorned is adorned the most." Miss Johnson, in Turkish costume, it was well adapted to the fair wearer, who, in sooth,

"Possessed an air and grace by no means common,
Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman."

We perceived Miss George, whose vocal powers have been captivating the musical amateurs of Waterford, among the motley group. Her Shakspearean recollections no doubt reminded her that "All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players.

The Misses Alcock, Newtown—The acknowledged elegance of the Mahomedan fair ones lost none of its reputation by the elegance of figure and costume displayed by these young ladies, who were attired in Turkish dresses.

There were many ladies entitled to individual notice as fully, perhaps more so than those we have above mentioned. Our excuse has already been made, and if it does not satisfy, at least we may hope it will mitigate their anger, if such a passion can exist in the bosoms of forgotten fair ones. If it were within our power, they should be wafted on the press

With wings as swift
As meditation, or the thoughts of love,

As we before observed, the company—which amounted to three hundred—began to arrive at about ten o'clock, the first of whom was—

Alcock, A. M. Esq., Mayor, in his Official Robes, accompanied by his Lady, who wore an appropriate Fancy Dress.

* Alcock, Mr. William, as Paul Pry, a character which he maintained with a searching inquisitiveness that firmly fixed on his brow those laurels which he so honourably won in the different characters he had heretofore personated—nor did he lack of an able supporter in his brother,

* Alcock, Master Edward, as Dr. Pangloss, L.L.D. and A.S.S., whose youth and talents were the theme of admiration the entire night. In fact, this youthful fund of originality and erudition was to be found everywhere, and if the fair ones to whom he so generously offered his learned sciences, did not take advantage of them, he must say that they were very remiss.

* Alcock Miss, as Rebecca, the Jewish maiden in Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe, accompanying Captain Benjamin Morris, as Isaac, the Jew. Beautifully and characteristically dressed and supported.

Alcock Mr., (Wilton) Fancy Dress. Mrs. Alcock, a lady of the seventeenth century.

Alcock the Misses, (County Wexford) a variety of Fancy Dresses.

Alcock the Misses, (Newtown) Turkish ladies.

Alexander Miss, a Lady of the Court of the thirteenth century.

Alexander Mr., as Fra Diavolo.

Anthony Miss Alicia, a Neapolitan costume.

Aylward Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Burke the Hon. Mrs., Mr. R. and Missess, Fancy Dresses.

Burkitt Dr., Fancy Dress.

Burkitt Miss, Fancy Dress.

Bayley Mr. R., a Bavarian Peasant, accompanied by Mr. Hoy, of Wexford, as a broom girl, admirably supported.

Bloomfield Capt. 11th Regiment.

Blunden Mr., Fancy Dress.

Boyer Messrs. Robert and Charles, Fancy dresses.

Barron P. G., a Deputy Lieutenant.

Barron Mr. Edward Netterville, a Spanish Dress.

Blake Mr. James, a Highland Chief.

Barry Mr. (Cahel) Queen of Spain's Hussars.

Belcher Mr. A., (Glanpipe) Fancy Dress.

Belcher the Misses, Fancy Dresses.

Butler Mr. P. A., Fancy Dress.

Briscoe Dr. Osborne, Miss Briscoe, (Willmount) and Miss Louisa Briscoe, Fancy Dresses.

Bagot Mr., Fancy Dress.

Bushe Capt., (Glencairn Abbey, 15th Hussars.

Brehon Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Baker Mr., Military Dress.

Cooke Mr. Richard, Fancy Dress; Mrs. Cooke, Spanish Donna.

Coghlan Mr. and Mrs., Fancy Dresses.

Cox Lieut., 11th Regt.

Cox Colonel, Military Uniform.

Cox Mrs. and Miss, Fancy Dresses.

Cormack Thomas, Aber Mirza Tabal Rhau.

Cormack Daniel, Kilkenny Hunt.

Congreve Mr., uniform, Deputy Lieutenant.

Congreve Hon. Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Connellan Mr., (High Sheriff County Kilkenny) Fancy Dress.

Crome Mr., Turkish Costume.

Crosthwait Miss, Lady Rowena.

Crosthwait Mr. Samuel, as Mayor.

Collis the Messrs, Fancy Dresses.

Cranton Mrs., a dress of the thirteenth century.

Carew Mr. Robert T., a Crusader, in full armour.

Carew Mr. Thomas, a Fancy Dress.

Carew Misses, Fancy Dresses.

Cox Messrs, (Castletown) correctly dressed as Gentlemen of the olden time.

Cower Mr. John and family, Fancy Dresses.

Carroll Mr. Robert, as Paul Pry, which character he afterwards changed to that of an overgrown blue-school girl, both of which he sustained admirably.

Congreve Mr. Fleming, (Greenville) Hunt Dress.

Desart Right Hon. the Earl of, splendid ancient costume, white satin, with crimson velvet cloak.

Doyle Captain, (Newtown House) uniform. Mrs. Doyle a Turkish Lady.

Doyle Captain J. 53d Regiment, Fancy Dress.

Doyne Mrs. a Fancy Dress,

Danbury Miss, a Fancy Dress.

Dobbyn Miss, a Fancy Dress.

Denis Mr. John, Court Dress for the present year.

Denis Mrs. J. as Amy Robsart.

Duckett Mr. Richard, Fancy Dress.

Devereux Mr. Kilkenny Club.

Devereux Miss, a Portuguese Peasant.

Dow Dr. Robert, of (New Orleans,) Fancy Dress.

Esmonde Mr. James, naval uniform.

Ennismore Lord, uniform, Deputy Lieutenant County Cork. Lady Ennismore, a Fancy Dress.

Fanning Miss, a Fancy Dress.

Galwey Captain James, as a brigand Chief.

Gadsden Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Fancy Dresses.

Goff Mr. Wexford Hunt. Mrs. Goff, Fancy Dress.

Gibbons Mr. Peter, Fancy Dress.

Galwey Mr. Henry, Fancy Dress.

Gibson Miss, Fancy Dress.

Goff Mr. J. Fancy Dress.

Greene Miss F. Fancy Dress.

Greene Mr. John, Turkish Costume.

Glascott Lieut. 4th Madras Native Infantry.

George Miss, (the celebrated Vocalist,) and her sister, Mrs. Gill, Fancy Dresses.

Humble Sir Nugent, as a Jockey.

Hassard Mr. R. Fancy Dress.

Harman Mr. Fancy Dress.

Hooper Miss, Fancy Dress.

Hare Hon Miss, Fancy Dress.

Higginbotham Dr. Fancy Dress.

Hartford Mr. 59th regiment.

Hartford Captain, a Hindoo Rajah.

Hume Lieut. 43d Regt. uniform.

Hughes Lieut. uniform of the 2d Madras Native Cavalry.

Hart Mr. Fancy Dress.

Hoare Mr. and Mrs. Fancy Dresses.

Irwin Mr. 27th Regt, in uniform.

Jenner, Mr. Augustus was dressed as an Albanian Greek. He supported the character in due form, and "looked very like a Greek."

James Captain, 11th Regt, an Albanian Patika.

Jepson Mr. Fancy Dress.

Jepson Lieut, Fancy Dress.

Johnson Mr. W. as Sir Anthony Absolute; well sustained.

Johnson Mrs. Highland Costume.

Johnson Miss, Turkish Costume.

Jones Mr. an old English gentleman.

Johnson Mrs. Fancy Dress.

Jones Mr. J. H. (Mullinabro) Military Dress.

Jones M. and Mrs. and the Misses, Fancy Dresses.

Jones Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Fancy Dresses.

Kearney, William R. Fancy Dress.

Keating Mr. James, Fancy Dress.

Keane Lieut., 81st Regiment.

Knolles Lieut., R N., Court Dress of the reign of John 6th of Portugal.

Kellett Mr. Fancy Dress,

Kavanagh Miss, a Flower Girl.

Kavanagh Miss, a Portuguese Peasant.

Kennedy Lieut., 11th Regiment, an Albanian Chief.

Kellett Mr., Fancy Dress.

Le Hunte Mr., Fancy Dress.

Lennan Miss, a Flower Girl.

Longan Mr. R., and Miss Longan, Fancy Dresses.

Lee Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Lee the Misses, *La Rosiere*.

Langley Mr. J. W., and the Misses Langley, Fancy Dresses.

Lalor Mr. T E., (Cregg) Fancy Dress.

Lalor Mrs., black satin dress and pearls.

Lalor Miss, Polish costume, (very beautiful.)

o all parts of the habitable globe.

Lalor Miss E., a splendid white satin dress.

Lambert Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Moore Lieutenant William, naval uniform.

Moore Mr. John, 24th Regiment, uniform.

Manning Mr., Fancy Dress.

Magrath Mr. John, a Pythagorean Philosopher; a character which he sustained with a great deal of ability.

Morris, Mr. G. W., Fancy Dress.

* Morris Captain Benjamin, as Isaac the Jew, in Ivanhoe. He, as we before observed, was accompanied by Miss Alcock, as *Rebecca*, and certainly none shed a greater lustre on the passing scenes. It is not our wish to dwell particularly on the merits of any of those present, lest we might, through inadvertence, fail to bestow praise in every instance where it was due. But, under any circumstances, we cannot allow the graceful personification of the charming Jewess to pass without special notice.

Madden Mr. C., Kilkenny Hunt.

Morris Mr. T. W., Fancy Dress.

Maunsell Miss. Fancy Dress.

Morris Mr. R. W., Fancy Dress.

Mundy Captain, 43d Regiment, Prince Selim Mirza, of Delhi. This dress was captured in the Burmese war.

M'Chord the Misses, Fancy Dresses.

Martley Major.

Markham Mr. S. R., Fancy Dress.

Moore Mr. and Mrs. and Miss, Fancy Dresses.

Mossum Mr., Fancy Dress.

Montmerency Mr. De, Kilkenny Hunt, Mrs. De Montmorency, as Annot Lyle.

Morris Mrs. B., Peri in Lalla Rookh.

Morris Mr. J. R., Fancy Dress.

Maunsell Miss, Fancy Dress.

Newport Mr. C., Fancy Dress.

Norton Mrs., a Novice.

Newenham Mr., a Page.

Newton H., (Mount Leinster) uniform King's Hussars.

* O'Brien Mr., as an overgrown schoolboy. We never witnessed a personation better dressed; he had scarcely entered when the muscles of the company became excited. Across his shoulders he wore a satchell better used to the occupation of toys than books, and his cranium, was enveloped in a hairy cap long used to hardship.

* O'Donnell Mr. W., as Paddy Byrne, the hedge-schoolmaster. If the over-grown schoolboy ever failed to climb the tree of knowledge, he must never before have come in contact with the redoubted "renovator of stunted intellect," who carried in his hand a talismanic wand, plucked from the mountain's side, with which he announced, "little schoolboys' jackets he could tan;" and roused, by his introductory "God save all here," the merry feelings of those who were to have the honour of his improving society.

O'Callaghan Hon. C., Military Dress.

O'Dell Mr. Edward, Uniform of the North Mayo Militia.

O'Brien Mr., Genoese Nobleman.

O'Shee Mr. J.P., Gardenmorris, Deputy Lieutenant.

Power Mrs. a Spanish Lady.

Power Miss, a Nymph.

Popham Mr., Greek naval uniform.

Phelan Mr. and Mrs John, (Ballygunner Castle) Fancy Dresses.

Pope Mr. J. W., Fancy Dress.

Power Mr J., Fancy Dress.

Power Mrs., as a Spanish Lady

Power Miss A., an Austrian Princess.

Power Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Power Messrs. Nicholas and Patrick, (Bellevue) Hunt Dress.

Power Mr. John, (Bellevue) an English gentleman of the last century; right well dressed.

Power Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, (Snowhill) Fancy Dresses.

Power Mr. P., Fancy Dress.

Rogers Mr. C., as a Grand Turk.

Rogers Miss, as a German Princess.

Richards Mrs. and Miss, (Co. Wexford) Fancy Dress.

Roberts Miss, (Henrietta-street) Princess Amima, of Delhi.

Roberts Mr. Edward, Fancy Dress.

Richardson Mr. and Mrs., Fancy Dresses.

Rivers Mr. J. M., as Richard of Glo'ster, in his kingly robes.

Rivers Miss, Fancy Dress.

Russell Mr. R. N., a Spanish Don.

Singleton Lieutenant, 11th Regiment.

Scully Mr. and Mrs., Fancy Dresses.

Stephens Mr. and Mrs. L., Fancy Dresses.

Stannard Mr., as a Sailor.

Sherlock Mr., as a sailor, and Mrs. Sherlock in Fancy Dress.

Stuart Mrs., Fancy Dress.

Sargent Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Fancy Dresses.

Strange Mr. Peter, old English costume.

Strange Mr. Thomas, as Hamlet.

Strange Miss, Fancy Dress.

Scott Mr. and Mrs. R.G. Fancy Dresses.

Seymour Mr. in the character of the Ghost of Hamlet's father, which he afterwards changed to that of Napoleon. The latter character excited great admiration, from the admirable representation of *Le grand Napoleon*, both as to dress, figure, and attitude.

Snow Captain W. and Mrs. Fancy Dresses.

Smart Dr. and Mrs. Smart, Fancy Dresses.

Sherlock Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses, Fancy Dresses.

Scully Mr. F., Fancy Dress.

Stewart Lieut. R.N., in uniform.

Shearman Mr. A.H. Fancy Dress.

Tobin Lieut. 11th Regiment.

Warring Mr. J. and Mrs., Fancy Dresses.

Warring Mr. S., Kilkenny Hunt,

Walsh Mr. (Funningstown) and Miss Walsh, Fancy Dresses.

Wall Messrs. (Coolnamuck), rich costumes of ancient days; one of those gentlemen had a very splendid dress as Henry IV. of France.

Ward Captain, uniform 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt.

Wade Mrs. Fancy Dress.

Young Miss (Dunmore) Fancy Dress.

Among the Characters was a Psyche, the Goddess of Pleasure, with wings, &c.

* During the night the company was amused by the feats of the Buffo Brothers from the Theatre, who went through a variety of evolutions in splendid style, which they concluded by dancing an Irish reel, which brought forth much applause from the admirable manner in which it was executed.

A few of the characters thus marked,* in the foregoing list, were copied from the *Mirror*.

Here we must terminate our account of the grandest fete ever beheld in Waterford—we might add, in the South of Ireland. It has been the glowing theme of this city and all the world for these six months, and will be talked of for as many more to come, when another Fancy Ball "treading on its Kibes" will occupy the minds and furnish table-talk for gentle and simple just as this has done before. We have been requested to state that refreshments were not supplied to the occupants of the gallery in consequence of the intrusion of persons without tickets. In one instance a steward's name was forged three times, but that gentleman intends summoning the culprit to the Petty Sessions. Such conduct is unpardonable, and effective steps must be taken to prevent a recurrence of a practice which must lower the respectability of the gallery, and prevent the attendance of those who have the best title to be present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We received a letter at a late hour last night signed "A Lady," censuring the negligent and [illegible] conduct, on the night of the Fancy Ball, of a certain person concerned, towards the ladies in the orchestra, who—contrary to the custom last season, when Mr. Goodman was conductor,—received no refreshments, although having paid five shillings each for their places, being a sum double what was paid last year.—For peculiar reasons we think it better not to insert the letter.

Continued from first page.

mittee, who have power at discretion, to afford relief.—The committee is to consist of rate-payers, who possess a certain qualification described in the bill. It has been thought necessary to attach a qualification, because if all rate-payers were allowed to vote, many of the poorest [illegible] Such a committee-nominate [illegible] At their first meeting, it [illegible] to divide the parish into sections, and [illegible] committee [illegible] In the appointment of the [illegible] observed.—One of the sub committee is to be guardian, and another to be deputy guardian of the poor, taking the office of Chairman at each meeting of the sub-committee. As I [illegible] on a former occasion, the appointment of a superintendant for each section of a parish was found to answer admirably at Glasgow, as described by Dr. Chalmers in his evidence. This regulation was also successfully adopted in Ireland during the prevalence of the cholera. The sub-committee will have to draw up a list of the helpless poor, containing the list under that denomination to aged persons above sixty, orphans under fourteen, the maimed, the lame, blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics and idiots. And in this roll are to be mentioned the age birthplace and other particulars relating to each person named therein, together with the amount of allowance required in each case. The statement of the determination of the General Committee will then go before the Grand Jury of the county, by whom it may be altered on appeal. When a valuation has taken place, every party having paid rates directly or indirectly, may, out of the rent next payable by him, make a deduction not exceeding three-fourths of such poundage on the annual rent [illegible] payable as shall have been used for ascertaining the rates. If the Treasurer of the county states in his warrant that a poundage of 1s. is to be levied, as rates, on the annual value—the occupier paying 1s per pound, may deduct from his landlord's rent 9d per pound of rent.—This clause is so drawn as to make every person having an interest in land pay according to the amount of that interest. On occasions of extraordinary distress, such as prevailed last year in Mayo, it is proposed to levy a rate equal to the amount of private subscriptions raised for the relief of the able-bodied. By another clause power is also given to the general committee to assist mendicity institutions, by levying rates on the parish. The Bill also proposes to give to the Lord Lieutenant authority to unite parishes on memorial being presented to him for that purpose. I have thus briefly explained to the house the principal clause of the bill. Many members may wish to proceed farther, and to extend relief to other classes, by a compulsory law. I beg those hon. members to consider that the investigation which must take place under this bill will prove beneficial not only to the helpless poor, but also to other distressed persons.—I now have to move that leave be given to bring in "a bill to authorise the relief of the poor of Ireland in certain cases."

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the object of ministers had already been made sufficiently distinct. It could do no harm to have bills of this kind introduced, in which different modes of relief were suggested by gentlemen who had given their attention to the subject. Some information might be obtained in this way that would prove useful in the preparation of any future measure.—The time was come for introducing poor laws into Ireland. There was a machinery of centralisation in the English poor law, as amended, which worked well. The tribunal composed of commissioners was a great benefit, and in any plan that may be proposed for Ireland a similar tribunal would in his opinion be desirable. It would tend greatly to prevent those local prejudices and party feelings which might arise in parishes and districts when any measure of relief began for the first time to come into operation. The sooner the subject was taken up the better. Any measure of relief ought to embrace some provision to facilitate emigration. To give relief to able-bodied labourers from the poor fund would do far more injury than good. One mode of relief might be found in the allocation of unimproved lands. Some caution, however, would be necessary in the application of such a remedy, because, if carried too far, it would have the effect of increasing the number of poor in succeeding generations. When Ireland was in full possession of equal rights he had no doubt that a general amelioration in the condition of all classes in that country would before long, manifest itself, and that much of the distress which now called for a measure of this kind would disappear. It was his wish that relief should be provided for the actually destitute, without at all interfering with the wages of labour, a practice that had been found so injurious.

Mr. SCARLETT was surprised that government was not now prepared to declare what it was they meant to do. If their plan was to be founded upon the 43d of Queen Elizabeth they ought to proceed with great caution. All the acts which had been passed since were merely expedients to patch up that one. It seemed to him that what ministers had in contemplation was merely a project to injure the landlords of Ireland. ("Oh, oh," from the ministerial benches.) It it were not so, no man would be more ready than himself to concur in a measure of relief.

Mr. WYSE denied that there was any project of the kind alluded to. He did not suppose that it was intended to make the 43d of Elizabeth the basis of any measure of relief for the poor of Ireland. Government acted wisely in receiving suggestions upon the subject from year to year, before they proposed any bill themselves. With this view he moved for leave to bring in a bill last session, and he should make a similar motion this session, solely with a view of affording to government any aid he could in the preparation of a general measure.

Mr. S. FRENCH was friendly to a poor law for Ireland.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY sat at five o'clock as Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Tierney, from the Tax-office, presented papers at the bar.

Earl BROWNLOW presented a petition from an association in the county of Suffolk, complaining of agricultural distress; and praying for an investigation into its causes.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

TITHES.

Mr. G. EVANS presented a petition from Swords, in the county of Dublin, praying for the total abolition of tithes. The petition stated that tithes were at present collected at a cost of £300 per cent; and the system worked in such a manner that it would not only swallow up the landlord and tenant, but the church itself.—(Hear, hear.)

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the motion of we believe Mr. BARING, the sum of £26,521,000 was voted to his Majesty, and also a sum of £486,400 for the payment of Exchequer bills.

A sum of two millions was also voted, but for what object we could not hear.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up the report of the committee of supply.

Sir J. LEITH HAY brought up the ordnance estimates; and the house adjourned shortly after five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 5 o'clock.

IRISH EDUCATION.

The Earl of RODEN wished to ask the noble marquis, whether he would be kind enough to lay on the table the relative number of Protestant and Catholic children attending the new schools, and whether the government intended to act upon the Report, and disburse the sums of money recommended in the Report of the committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the Commissioners appointed under the bill thought that they could not make such a return as was then asked for. They consider that by so doing they would exceed their functions; and if they were to inquire who were Protestants and who were Catholics, they would have kept up the old enmity between the two religions, which it was intended to do away with by the new plan. The teachers had not the religious instruction of the children under their charge. There were certain days in the week when the Protestant clergymen had a right—and he wished that they oftener exercised it—of giving religious instruction to those of the children attending the schools belonging to the congregation, and on other days the Catholic Priest had the same liberty with those belonging to their faith; but the master, acting under the Commissioners, had no power to make any inquiry upon the subject.

After some other business of no importance was disposed of, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes to 4 o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Captain Deans Dundas, the new member for Devizes, was introduced by Mr. Aughterstete, and took the oaths and his seat. The hon. and gallant member was loudly cheered on coming to the table.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BENNETT presented a petition from the central agricultural association of England and Ireland. The association had been established for the protection of agricultural interests, and to represent their grievances to parliament. That was the sole object the society. They prayed for a full and fair investigation into the causes of the distress which affected the agriculturists, and he trusted the house would take the prayer of the petitioners into its consideration.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Mr. HARDY, and several members rose together—the latter gentleman gave way, and the hon member for Bradford said he rose to ask leave to bring forward a case to the attention of the house, which involved as it appeared to him, points of the greatest importance—points which in his opinion, entitled it to the preference of the notices of motion before the house. He adopted the present course, because it involved an attack upon a member of that house, accusing him of trafficking with seats in that house, and which if proved would certainly involve that hon. and learned member in considerable difficulty. (Cheers.) All that he at present asked from the House was that he might have leave to bring it forward before any of the other subjects that stood for deliberation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was only anxious upon the present occasion that the house should adopt that course which was most convenient, and in order to show the hon gentleman no other wish he would tell him that it was his intention to postpone those motions of which he had given notice till to-morrow. The hon member would therefore understand that he had no wish whatever to stop him in bringing forward his motion; but at the same time, he could not but express his opinion that the petition—

Mr. HUME—There is no petition.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL understood the hon. gentleman that there was a petition. (Hear, from Mr. Hardy.) If the petition were presented, and he gave up his motions for the sake of it, he must be understood that he did so in order that so important a subject should be brought before the house.

Colonel BRUEN said he did not intend to trespass at any length upon the attention of the house while presenting the petition with which he was entrusted. He should merely read an abstract from it which he held in his hand. It stated that from various letters and statements which had gone before the public, the petitioners had heard that a certain agreement or treaty had been entered into between Daniel O'Connell and Alexander Raphael, by which the said Daniel O'Connell covenanted and agreed to procure the return of the said Alexander Raphael for the county of Carlow, in consideration of two sums of £1,000 each; that that agreement was represented as a safe speculation and carried into effect by both parties; that the first sum of £1,000 was so paid, and that previous to the election for Carlow, a certain paper or address signed "Daniel O'Connell" was put into circulation in the county, recommending to the electors the said Alexander Raphael, who was hitherto a perfect stranger; that after the election, the second sum of £1,000 was so paid as agreed upon to John O'Connell, acting under and by the desire of his father; that a petition had been presented complaining of the return, and that previous to the ballot for a committee the said second sum of £1,000 was paid to, and received by, said John O'Connell; that after such receipt, said Daniel O'Connell, and John O'Connell, attended the striking of the ballot, and Mr. O'Connell having answered to his name, was suffered to remain on the committee, and was sworn at the table well and truly to try the merits of the petition according to the evidence. The petitioners submitted that such conduct was in violation of their rights as electors, and of the privileges of that house. Having now discharged his duty to his constituents, he should abstain from making any remarks, being sure that none were necessary in a case characterised by such monstrous proceedings—(hear, hear, from the opposition)—but would leave the matter altogether in the hands of the house.

The petition was then read by the clerk.

Mr. HARDY then rose to present the petition he had been entrusted with, but was interrupted by

Mr. O'CONNELL, who said—Sir, I interfere between the two petitions. The reason of my interfering will at once be obvious to the house. In the first place, I hope there is not a single man in the house who differs from me in opinion that there are grounds of inquiry, and grounds for a committee, laid in that petition. (Hear, hear.) It is my opinion there are. (Hear, hear.) I have always voted for an inquiry, if there have been parliamentary grounds stated for that inquiry, whether the case has been my own or that of any body else; and when grounds are stated, I will always vote for an inquiry. (Loud cheers.) On the present occasion, as far as I am concerned myself, I shall not complain of the unusual—I will not call it a monstrous proceeding—(Cries of "Hear, hear,") but the unusual proceeding that such a petition should be in the hands of any member without giving a copy of it, or an intimation of its contents. For myself I scorn to complain, but I appeal to every man of good feeling—I appeal to every father in this house—whether it was right to introduce the name of Mr. John O'Connell? (Cries of "Yes.") I don't say introducing his name, but without giving him notice? (Hear.) How could the hon. member—is he a father? how could he think of bringing forward an allegation against the integrity, upon oath, of Mr. John O'Connell, without giving him an intimation of the charge?—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear," and cheering.)—Party spirit is bad, but it is infernal when it tears up by the roots every kindly, and generous, and honourable feeling of our nature, and indulged in an imputation of what? Perjury! And against, before God, as pure a creature as ever breathed—the member for Youghal. If the Hon. and gallant member had it in his composition anything of humanity; if he were not the person whose desolated villages—(Tremendous cheering, which lasted for some time, and drowned what the hon. member said.) If he were not the person against whose tyranny the widowed mother raised the voice of complaint—(renewed cheering)—if he were not of such a nature he would not have made this attack without giving notice to the member for Youghal, in order that he might throw back into the foul den the calumny. (Loud cries of "Order," and great cheering. The cries of "Order" from the opposition were so loud that Mr. O'Connell was compelled to sit down.)

The SPEAKER—I am sure that the hon. and learned member will moderate the expression he has used.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Sir, I was carried away by my feelings, but, of course, I at once submit to the chair.—But I might have been excused. I spoke of the petitioners. I said that I cast back to their den. (Loud cries of Oh, and tremendous cheering.) I was understood otherwise, it seems. (Cries of oh, oh, and still louder cheering, in the midst of which, some member near Mr. O'Connell—we believe it was Mr. H. Grattan, cried out, "The Orangemen.") Are there no Orangemen there?—(Pointing towards the opposition.) (Loud cheers.) I admit that I have been carried away; but I do not think that in appealing on his behalf to the house, for whom alone I appeal, that any man would condemn me of any great error in being a little more violent than I should be on any other subject. (Cheers.) But I will go on. It is on behalf of the member for Youghal thus assailed, that I appeal. In the first place, was it not perfectly well known that I addressed the electors of Carlow on behalf of Raphael and Vigors? Was it not perfectly well known to the petitioners when they chose to have on the committee John O'Connell—did they not know with the fullest knowledge that I was a strong partizan of Vigors and Raphael? (Loud cheers.) Had they not a perfect knowledge of this and yet they leave John O'Connell on the committee. Oh! they understand committees. They had a perfect knowledge that they were secure of their committee. (Tremendous cheering.) I appeal to any member of that committee to get up and say whether John O'Connell did not, upon that committee as conscientiously and fairly exercise his duty as any other member? (Hear, hear, hear.)—Why do I say this? Because the chairman of the committee had borne testimony to the conduct of Mr. John O'Connell and recommended it as worthy of imitation; and what, after all, is the charge against him? why this—that he was the messenger of his father!—(Cries of "Hear.")—But I know the object and motive of these proceedings. It afforded a fruitful theme for your Tory newspapers; for am I not the stock in trade of nine-tenths of you? (Cheers and laughter.) But I am consoled for all these attacks by my consciousness of my son's integrity, and I bless my God that a mother never had a more dutiful or respectful child than he who is the subject of your accusation. (Laughter and cheers.)—Yes, you endeavoured to plant a dagger in my heart—you endeavoured to stake the reputation of my child; but your attacks will recoil upon yourselves, and the character of my son will come pure and unsullied through the ordeal. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel BRUEN thought it unnecessary to give the hon. and learned member referred to in the petition any other notice except the notification he had given of his intention to present that petition.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL was totally unable to speak at present upon one matter, as he was unable to command himself in alluding to the hon. member who had spoken last but one. (Hear.) There were private relations between that hon. member and himself, to which he should not refer, but he would address himself at once to the matter in debate. He felt that the present attack had been made upon him for the purpose of injuring that hon. and learned member, but he (Mr. J. O'C.) courted inquiry also, and was most anxious for it. (Loud cheers.) The hon. member who had spoken last had defied matters to be proved against him, but let an inquiry take place into the conduct of both parties, and let the public judge between them. (Cheers.) He would not intrude further upon the house, as he did not know what other internal machine might be in store for him, but he should be ready to answer either there or—(A pause.) He should be ready to answer anything that might be brought against him. (Cheering.)

Mr. HARDY had also a petition to present from Bath, signed by the inhabitants, who were friends to purity of election and the enemies of corruption. (Laughter.)—He should rather not read the petition himself, but leave it with the Clerk to do so.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL requested the hon. member to read the prayer of the petition.

Mr. HARDY said that the prayer of the petition was that the principles of reform should be fully and fairly carried into effect. (Tremendous cheering.) He believed the petition came from the committee of the supporters of the hon. member for Bath. The petition further prayed that enquiry should be instituted into the transaction at the election for Carlow that the unpublished letters should be brought to light—(cheers)—and that such measures should be taken as would be productive in future of a proper parliamentary election. (Cheers from Mr. O'Connell.) If he had committed any offence to the hon. member for Dublin in not having given him notice of his intention to present the petition, he was sorry for it; but there was no man better able to grasp at the substance of things and defend himself from any charge brought against him. The hon. gentleman then brought up the petition, which was from the inhabitants of Bath, complaining of the course pursued at the late Carlow election, and praying for inquiry.

The petition having been read at length by the Clerk at the table,

Colonel GEORGE LANGTON addressed the House, but in such a tone of voice, that it was almost impossible to catch the import of his observations. We understood him to express his regret that any portion of the inhabitants of Bath—a city so respectable could be so far deluded as to be prevailed upon to sign the petition. (Hear, hear.) He would never hesitate from any difference in political sentiment, to present any petition to that house.

Mr. ROEBUCK felt called upon to say something respecting the petition, and first with regard to the assertion made on the other side—that it emanated from his (Mr. Roebuck's) supporters. He repudiated such an assertion—it came from those who, under the guise of liberality, and assuming the name of a liberal association, had propagated the most deadly Tory principles, well knowing that if they adopted a name more suited to the object of this association they would utterly fail of success. He knew that this petition emanated from the Tories of Bath. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL rose. I have but one word to say in answer to the member for Bradford. That hon member by way of excuse for not letting me have a copy of this petition, seems to insinuate that he did it to spare my feelings. (Hear, hear.) Well now, this is the oddest way of sparing a man's feelings that I ever heard of.—(Loud cheers and laughter.) The hon gentleman will not hurt me by showing me this petition in private, which at the moment he intended to show to the whole British Empire. This is the tenderness of the butcher to the calf; he would not show him the knife for the world—(tremendous cheering and great laughter)—as if some exceedingly good-natured friend would not be sure to furnish me with a copy. The Hon. Gentleman may be a good-natured friend of this sort, but I can assure the house that I have heard nothing of this petition from Bath except that the member for Ipswich showed me a letter which contained no particulars, and the only part of which that related to this petition was this sentence—"that he who had been always an enemy to corruption ought not to allow any man to put money into his own pocket by means of Parliamentary influence." Why the only answer that any man could give to this would be in the negative. But I ask the hon member for Bradford what he means to insinuate against the member for Youghal, when he says that he acted under my direction? (Cheers from the ministerial side.) This seems to have been said as an excuse for the conduct of that gentleman. I want to know—and I hope the member for Youghal will take my advice—which, as far as I can make it strong, I would do so, all his life, command has been unnecessary. I hope he will take my advice, and leave this matter entirely between the member for Bradford and myself.—There is no part of his conduct for which I conceive any apology necessary. I deny that there is any apology necessary for my son. He was bound to attend here.—Everybody knew that he was my son. There must have been eleven persons more unfavourable than him to the petitioners, or they left him on to parade him. (Hear and cheers.) In either case what was there in his conduct that requires an apology. If no attack can be made upon him openly, let him not be covertly insinuated against. (Cheers.) I can tell the hon. member for Bradford that the character of the hon member for Youghal is stainless as the driven snow and ever will remain so; and when I tell him that, I defy him to attach any thing to that hon. member. I ask for a committee, and let the charge be there stated—let there be no affectation of an apology for what requires none.—Having made that inquiry, as I do not intend to speak again, I would suggest that both these petitions be printed, and placed in the hands of every hon. member.—(Hear.) This is a question of privilege. (Cheers.) I am not wanting to throw the inquiry back, but I wish that it should be full, and that the absurd notion which every man must know to be false, may be done away, that one single farthing, or a thousandth part of a farthing, of that money remained in my hands—(hear)—or that I had the slightest pecuniary interest in the transaction.—(Hear.) Let there be a fair committee. (Loud cheers.) I have been battling against packed juries all my life, and I shall not now submit to anything but a fair and impartial tribunal. Let the hon. member then give notice of the day for taking the petitions into consideration—let myself and the hon. member for Youghal then be heard in our defence, for I shall give no answer to the charge at present. (Cheers.) I throw myself on the good feeling of the house. But with respect to the hon. member for Youghal, all I want to know from the hon. member for Bandford is, what act of his life requires an apology. (Loud cheers.) If the hon. member will take that course let the hon. member for Youghal be heard, and if his conduct has been honourable let it be distinctly admitted by the house. (Hear.) If that be so what I propose is that the petitions be printed, and the day after they are in the hands of hon. members, let the hon. member for Bradford move for his committee, and I shall support it. There is a parliamentary ground laid for this inquiry, and let me be but enabled to make whatever statement I think proper in reply, and I shall be able to satisfy the house of the falsity of this charge of calumny, which by the by, are not believed by all the people of England. (Hear, hear, hear.) I heard it from bad men last night, with one simultaneous voice they expressed their disbelief of the calumny. I am, Sir, a radical reformer. I avow it here, a thorough radical reformer, and I defy any man to show a single act of my life inconsistent with the principles I have ever advocated, or one single act in violation of the principle of purity of election. (Hear, and cries of Oh! from the opposition.) Let those who have given twenty pounds a head for votes, accuse me of violating the purity of election.—All I ask for is a fair trial—an open, honest, and impartial inquiry. I don't shrink from it. (Hear, hear.)—But here, in the face of this house I now demand it.—(Loud cheers.) It is stated that I attended the ballot when the committee on the Carlow election was struck, but I was not in the house on that occasion, and even if I was, on my name being called, I would answer petition "against." (Hear, hear.) Let Tuesday next be appointed for bringing forward the charge against me. Let the statement of the hon. member be heard, and let me be heard on my defence. I will then state my views as to how this inquiry is to be conducted. (Cries of "Hear, hear.) I will state my objections, if objections I have to the course that may be proposed, and if there should be found the slightest stain on my character, I am ready to submit to the consequences. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, I feel that no imputations can be thrown on my character, and I shall stand unimpeached both in point of fact and feeling. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. J. O'CONNELL rose amid much cheering. He begged to be allowed to make his own defence, for he required no person to make any defence for him. He had sufficient sense to know what he was sent about, and when he was sent with the papers, he felt that he was doing that to which no blame attached. If there was any blame he claimed his full share of it. (Cheers.)

Mr. HARDY said that when he made the observations he had done upon the honourable member who had just sat down; he trusted that they would be rather in the spirit in which they were made. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") If it appeared that in the transaction he secured to himself the return of a partizan, whom he tied down by written statements.

The SPEAKER called the hon member to order.—The only question was, that the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. HARDY would in that case postpone any observations he had to make. He was only anxious to show that he was influenced by no motive but the discharge of his public duty.

Lord STANLEY said that so far as he was concerned, he would never shrink from meeting any charge that might be brought forward against him, either by the hon. and learned member for Dublin or by any other person. To him it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the consideration of the subject was fixed for Monday or Tuesday, or any other day. Whatever the hon and learned gentleman might be pleased to think of the delicacy of his political hostility, he trusted it would never lead him into any step discreditable to his own feelings as a gentleman and a man of honour. (Hear, hear.)—He considered the hon and learned gentleman's political character and position to be fraught with danger to the empire. (Hear, hear.) Politically he had always been opposed to the hon and learned gentleman; and it was a great gratification to him that during Earl Grey's administration he had had the opportunity of essentially thwarting some of the hon and learned gentleman's political schemes: but political could never lead him into personal enmity. He did not complain of the postponement; but he repeated, if it had been his case, rather than a single hour should elapse before the investigation of the charge, he would himself have demanded the immediate judgment of the house.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that the noble lord had—[Spoke, spoke!] There was fairness! The noble lord had misstated what he had said. He had not said that the hon. member acquitted him; he had said that what fell from the hon. member for Bradford proved that the hon. gentleman acquitted him of pecuniary corruption. The noble lord had also told the house that he did not know why the apointment for Tuesday instead of Monday was required. Where was the noble lord when the cause of that preference was stated? Was it not a legitimate reason that he (Mr. O'Connell) should have every fair opportunity of answering the calumnies which had been urged against him, and of repelling insinuations as unfair as were ever dictated by malevolence, and countenanced by party? There was not a word in the noble lord's speech which did not show that his opinions were founded in prejudice. When the noble lord talked of having thwarted him in his exertions in Ireland, he could only say that no man ever made greater advances in that or any other country under such supposed unfavourable circumstances. As to the reputation of the noble lord himself in Ireland, he (Mr. O'Connell) did not know exactly what it was—whether it was something in the noble lord's matter or in the noble lord's manner—whether he wanted that temper and impartiality which all statesmen ought to possess—whether—

Lord HOWICK spoke to order. He was sure the house would feel that it was not desirable that this discussion should go on.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he was in the hands of the house. He did not wish to interfere if the house thought he ought not to do so. But as insinuations had been thrown out against him, he thought he had a right to repel them. Under the appearance of fair play, the most malignant insinuations—(chair, chair)—he did not wish to persevere if the house was not desirous that he should do so. (Hear, hear.) There was one sentence, however—(Chair, chair!)—He would sit down.

The SPEAKER observed that as this was a question of privilege, it would come on at an early hour on Tuesday. The hon. and learned gentleman would see the propriety of their either going fully into the details of the case at present, or abstaining from them altogether.

Mr. O'CONNELL had no desire to proceed against the wish of the house.

Mr. HUME thought his hon. and learned friend had been treated unfairly. He pronounced it to be unfair to prevent his hon. and learned friend the member for Dublin from replying to the assertions and to the insinuations which the noble lord had thrown out. (Hear.) He would have to bear many more injustices, but out of them he would come with increased power and influence, to confound those who might plot or conspire against him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHEIL said that it was really of little consequence whether the debate should take place on Monday or Tuesday; the only effect would be that the noble lord the member for Lancashire would be under the necessity of postponing, for a few hours longer, that display of generous feeling—(cheers)—for which his noble friend on the treasury bench had given him so much credit, but of which he (Mr. Sheil) could not help observing, that the noble friend of the secretary at war (the member for Lancashire) had given him a somewhat peculiar specimen.—The noble lord the Secretary at war had interposed and stopped the hon. and learned member for Dublin, who was replying to an assault made on his character, and insinuations worse than any direct imputation.

The petitions were then ordered to be printed, and the motion for the appointment of a select committee on the subject was deferred until Tuesday next.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel. As this subject would be fully discussed on the first or second reading of the bill, he trusted the house would not think it necessary for him now to go further than to state this fact—that every one admitted the law of libel to be at present in a most unsatisfactory state. The noble lord who lately filled the office of Lord Chancellor, was certainly of that opinion; and the noble lord who now filled that office, when in that house, spoke at length and very ably upon the same subject. Without entering further into the subject, he begged to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel.

Several bills which different hon. members had obtained leave to bring in, were severally presented and read a first time. The house adjourned at a quarter past nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. FINN rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given, to propose a resolution relative to Orange Lodges in Ireland. He had a duty to perform, and as he was actuated solely by a desire to promote the peace and happiness of the country to which he belonged, as well as to vindicate the character of the Government. As the duty he had to perform was a painful one, he did trust that as he had hitherto done in discussions both in the Committee, and in that house and out of it, he should on the present occasion discharge it with unimpeached firmness, and with courtesy towards those he so strongly differed from. (Cheers.) He implored the House to extend its patient attention towards him. He could assure the House, and he believed that many would concur with him, that the system which it was his object to extinguish in Ireland, had been that baneful one by which Ireland had been misgoverned for the last 40 years.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He should, before entering upon the consideration of the question at large, first vindicate his own character and that of the Committee of which he had the honour to be one, against the assertions thrown out by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, that lodge consisted of a very powerful body, he dared to say that one half of the Protestants of the established church of Ireland, of adult age, were Orangemen; of the yeomanry corps, consisting of twenty-seven thousand men, he was satisfied that 25,000 at least were Orangemen. (Hear, hear.) Of the police, amounting to 7,000 or 8,000, there were between 4,000 and 5,000 of the same description, and the number of grand jurors, petit jurors, magistrates, sheriffs, and sub-sheriffs that belonged to that body, no man who was not acquainted with its details could conjecture the extent to which Orangeism prevailed. When he recollected that the principle on which that body was founded was deadly hostility to the great mass of the population of that country. (Loud cries of "No, no," from the opposition benches.) If hon. gentlemen would have the kindness to hear him out, he thought he should be able to prove it, if not to their satisfaction,

(Left speaking.)

HIGH SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 11, 1836.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:—

ANTRIM—Edward Bruce, Esq., of Scoutbush.
ARMAGH—Viscount Alexander of Caledon.
CARLOW—Richard Butler, Esq., of Ballintemple.
*CAVAN—Thomas Finlay, Esq., of Sugarloaf, Belturbet.
CLARE—John O'Brien, Esq., of Elmvale, Curroffin.
CORK—Hon. Robert King, of Mitchellstown.
DONEGAL—John Harvey, Esq., of Mallin Hall.
*DOWN—Charles Douglas, Esq., of Grace Hall.
DUBLIN—Sir William Henry Palmer, Bart., of Rush.
FERMANAGH—William Hall, Esq.
GALWAY—John Cheevers, Esq., of Killyon.
*KERRY—Hon. T. Browne, of Prospect Hall, Killarney.
KILDARE—John H. Nangle, Esq., of Garrisker.
KILKENNY.—Peter Connellan, Esq., of Coolmore.
*KING'S COUNTY—Andrew Armstrong, Esq., of Gallen.
LIMERICK—Vere Edward de Vere, Esq., of Curragh.
LONGFORD—Francis Jessop, Esq., of Mount Jessop.
*LEITRIM—Pierse Simpson, Esq., of Drumsna.
*LOUTH—Matthew O'Reily, Esq., of Thomastown.
MAYO—Thomas V. Clendinnan, Esq., of Thomastown.
MEATH—Henry Meredyth, Esq., of Carlanstown.
*MONAGHAN—Chas. Dawson, Esq., of Tanna, Cootehill.
*QUEEN'S COUNTY—J. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Rathkale.
ROSCOMMON—Edmund Mitchell, Esq., of Castle-Strong.
SLIGO—James Knott, Esq., of Battlefield.
TYRONE—Charles J. Gardiner, Esq., of Mountjoy Forest.
WATERFORD—Robert Power Esq., of Clashmore House.
WESTMEATH—William Chapman, Esq., of Killna Castle.
*WEXFORD—Matthew Derinzy, Esq., of Clougbrennan Enniscorthy.
WICKLOW—John Parnell, Esq., of Avondale.

The names which have an asterisk prefixed to them were not on the judges list. The *Mail* is frantic at their appointment, and actually threatens us with another revolution on account of them. But the faction has been so long accustomed to impunity that its organs are not afraid to preach rebellion.—[ED. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

CLONMEL ELECTION.

The writ has been issued, but the period of the election has not yet been named. There will be no contest; for the only man who could have the slightest chance in the contest, Colonel BAGWELL, has declined to come forward on what is called the Conservative interest, and the Liberals are pledged to Mr. Ball. Nay, Colonel BAGWELL's tenants and immediate friends are at liberty to vote as they please, that gentleman having distinctly declared that he would not, directly or indirectly, interfere in the coming election. The son of Baron PENNEFATHER has peen talked of on the Orange interest. But it is all *baz*. In a few days, therefore, we shall have to offer our congratulations to the people of Clonmel on their unanimous choice of a liberal, moderate, and judicious gentleman as their representative.—*Evening Post.*

LAW KALENDER.

Waterford City Sessions—February 15.
Waterford City Adjourned Presentment Sessions—Feb. 22.
County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, April 4; Lismore, 8.
County Tipperary Sessions.—Thurles, March 29; Clonmel, April 11.
County Kilkenny Sessions.—Kilkenny, March, 23; Thomastown, April 7.

Friday, on the Yellow Road, in the western suburbs of this City, a young child named Holly was so dreadfully burned—having come in contact with the grate during a short absence of its mother—that it survived but a few hours.

REVENUE TRIALS.—Thursday, in the Court of Exchequer, Mr. William Fitzpatrick, a brewer in Roscrea, was prosecuted for making false entries of malt received; verdict for the crown with four hundred pounds penalties.—Mr. Thomas Bergin, a brewer in Thurles, was similarly proceeded against, and had a penalty of £200 awarded against him. Mr. Bryan, a malster and brewer in Magherafelt, was proceeded against for concealing malt, and also for illegally compressing malt in a couch-frame; he was convicted in penalties of £300. In the case of the Attorney-General v. Coppinger, the defendant submitted to paying a penalty of £200. Friday, Messrs. Cahill and Bell, distillers in Dundalk, were proceeded against for concealing malt from the view of the officers, and for using a building not entered and numbered according to law; verdict for the crown, with two penalties of £[illegible] each.

NEW POTATOES.—Last week very fine new potatoes, of the early kidney kind, were produced from the garden of T. Lean, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall, without any artificial means being used to accelerate their growth.

We regret to say that the Lady Catherine Cavendish is seriously indisposed at Latimers, the seat of her husband, the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M. P. Her Ladyship is the eldest daughter of the Earl of Aboyne, and was united in 1814 to the second son of the first Earl of Burlington, uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire.

Letters from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated 20th January, state that six hundred men, women and children had fallen victims to the ravages of the small pox.

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The

NEWTON AND CO., WARWIC
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No. 9,205.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY, 1

CARLOW ELECTION.

(Continued from Saturday's Chronicle.)

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose, and said, Sir, m
observation is, that the resolution proposed is exce
paltry; it does not extend the inquiry to the exten
I challenge and demand. With that observation
leave that part of the case. My next observation
to the commencement of the hon. and learned gentl
speech. He prefaced the speech by saying tha
furnished with a copy of the petition before he
Now, Sir, that is a fact which I utterly deny. (C
I utterly deny it, and yet when he stated that as
he was cheered by four-fifths of the gentlemen op
thereby showing a partiality at which I am not su
—(hear, hear)—for I believe that they have not ev
pocrisy enough to deny that they are willing and a
to have an opportunity of condemning me. Sir,
heard that cheer it put me in mind of an anecdote
was once told me by the present Lord Chief
Bushe—after the rebellion of 1798. I had it fr
own lips He was engaged as counsel for a man a
ford, who was charged with murdering a man
James White. The trial came on after the act of a
had been passed, which exempted all except those
of murder. The case was tried before Baron Smi
father of the present Baron Smith. Two witnesses
positively that they saw James White killed. Mr.
the counsel for the prisoner, asked only to call o
ness. The witness was the murdered man, who
that he was alive and well. (Loud laughter.) Th
went to the jury, and the jury returned a verdict o
ty. "Guilty," said his lordship, "why, the
alive." "Very true, my lord; but that's all t
demnity Act," said the foreman of the jury, "h
my best grey mare that I have hunted fifty miles m
day, and I'll hang him for that, as I can't hang h
the murder." (Cheers and laughter.) This wa
cribed to me by the present Chief Justice of Irela
literal fact. Now, when I heard the cheers of th
gentlemen opposite to-night, I thought that I, li
prisoner at Wexford, was to be convicted of one
because I had committed another; that I was to b
victed of corruption because I had put down Tory
(Cheers.) That is my real crime. It is not that
was returned at the trifling expense of £2,000 for
tested county election, but that seeing Toryism,
grey horse, again riding rough shod over Ireland;
got every passion and prejudice of my own—forgot
own wrongs—(oh, oh! and cheers)—and thre
whole of my influence in the country in opposition
Tories. (Cheers.) Yes, my offence is, that I pu
self forward as an instrument to support the prese
vernment, and to keep the Tories where they no
and I trust always will be. (Cheers.) I call up
house then to look upon this matter, not as a mo
lemnity, although I certainly cannot help thinking
there is something of mockery in it, but as a ma
grave and serious consideration. The hon. and l
member for Bradford (Mr. Hardy) heard me the
evening, when I stated that I knew an individua
declared that he (Mr. Hardy) had expended upw
£7,000 in his own election. (Hear, hear.) Th
and learned gentleman heard me speak of that el
He heard me repeat the statement I had heard
neither on the former evening, nor in the course
speech to-night, has he said one word in contra
of it. (Hear, hear.) Oh, then, I know what hi
solemnity is. (Cheers.) Oh, then, I know wh
straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel me
(Loud cheers.) For mark, his party was accu
purchasing votes at from £3 to £20 a piece.
An hon. member—Not at the last election.
Mr. O'CONNELL—Oh! no, not at the last el
Votes came otherwise at the last election. (Hear
No one but the hon. and learned member himself
what were the costs and expenses of the last elec
(Hear, hear.) But I come to the question. T
not a man in this house or out of it who does not
that this is a party attack—(cheers)—that it is the
of a party who have used the press, and bribed th
to assail me—(cheers)—that very press, amongst
which belongs in a great measure to a member
house, and who himself expended £30,000 or £
in his election for an English county. (Chee
shall, perhaps, revert to this part of the subject
before I sit down, for I hope that this case will b
ful one. I know what the amount of hypocrisy
house is. I know how many of those who affec
a mote in the eye of his neighbours, will still al
beam to remain in their own. (Hear, hear.)
often been the instrument, by means of my enem
effecting much public good; and I fancy that su
be the result of the present inquiry, which ough
extensive and searching, and not a miserable, pal
tiful investigation, which the hon. and learned m
for Bradford conscientiously limits to a particular
action. (Hear, hear.) Instead of being confi
such narrow and contemptible grounds, the inquiry
to extend to the whole of the late general elect
(Oh! and cheers.) We have sage doctors amon
men learned in the forms and technicalities of the
who, no doubt, would oppose such a propo
but I dare you to the contest. (Cheers.) If you
inquiry at all, I hope you are prepared to make it
sive and general. (Hear, hear.) There are two
to be ascertained in this inquiry. Of the charge
sonal bribery and corruption I was acquitted the
evening. (Cries of "no no.") Oh, yes I was, fo
did the hon. and learned member for Bradford
night? "When I charged the learned member fo
lin," said he, "I was described by his friends as
my; when I acquitted him I was considered a
I know not whether I am acquitted by the gentlem
interrupted me, but this I know, that of the cha
personal bribery and corruption, I am fully and co
ly acquitted by 230 or 250 of the hon. gentleme
sit on this side of the house. (Hear, hear.) I
know whether the hon and learned gentleman
now from the acquittal which he gave me the othe
of personal corruption, or having put money into m
pocket?—(hear, hear)—and whether he now go
to his original charge, driven to it, of course, not
conservatives, but by his own honourable and co
tious feelings? (Hear, hear.) Why the no
(Stanley) the member for South Lancashire, who
in the house. (It was intimated that Lord Stan
present)—Oh, I beg the noble lord's pardon, b
seeing him in his proper place, I naturally supp
was absent. I was about to state, that the no
in his speech the other evening, drew the distinct
tween personal and pecuniary corruption, and t
that the hon. and learned member for Bradfo
drawn the same distinction to-night. (No no.)
derstood him to do so distinctly. But I take up t
precisely as it stands—I take up the case which th
lord spoke of—the case of personal corruption a
cuniary corruption. I go into both; and I defy
the one or the other to be brought against me
shape that can reflect upon my personal or polit
tegrity. I take up both; and I fear not the re
(Hear, hear.) You may by a majority name a c
tee before which I will not go. (Oh, oh.) Yes, y
do this; but if you do I tell you your committee
be so stigmatized by its formation, that the public
would pay no regard to its proceedings. (Hear,
I want an independent committee—a committee
verdict of acquittal would really be a purification
the charge. (Cheers.) That is the committee I
and shame upon you if you have congregated here