









St. Sebastian, May 18, 1836.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 18.

The part of the Dundee and Newtyle railway bill, and the North of England railway bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Over the Sea Bill, Mr. BOWRING said this was the same bill on which he had offered a few observations a short time before.

Mr. BOWRING said this was the same bill on which he had offered a few observations a short time before. It was a bill of great importance affecting the poor, who would be deprived of it of rights which they and their ancestors had enjoyed from time immemorial.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL hoped that gentlemen who had been in the House since the passing of the bill would give way, in order that the House might have an opportunity of considering some important amendments which were to be made in the bill.

Mr. MACLEAN inquired if any account had been received at the Admiralty of the number of killed and wounded on board His Majesty's ships in the recent affair at St. Sebastian, and was informed by Mr. Wood that no loss whatever had been sustained.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on the following day he would move for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the report of the church building commission, which would be laid before His Majesty to-day.

Sir ANDREW AGNEW moved the second reading of the Lord's-day bill; upon which Mr. WARD moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

A debate ensued, in the course of which every one of the speakers expressed disapprobation of Sir Andrew Agnew's bill. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he would have voted for the second reading if the bill could possibly have been amended in committee, but from beginning to end every provision was so thoroughly defective that amendment was hopeless.

His lordship added that the manner in which the hon. baronet went to work tended more than anything else to bring the whole subject into ridicule. On a division the numbers were—for the amendment, 75; against it, 43; majority against the second reading, 32.

Previous to the house resolving itself into committee on the tithe commutation bill, Mr. WALTER gave notice of his intention to move, at some convenient stage, a motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Tithe Act, 1836, in relation to the tithe on the produce of the soil.

Mr. WALTER gave notice of his intention to move, at some convenient stage, a motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Tithe Act, 1836, in relation to the tithe on the produce of the soil. The house then went into committee on the tithe commutation bill.

On section 76 being read, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that from and after the passing of this act, all tithes of fish, or of fishing, or of personal tithes, shall cease and determine.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that there was great hardship in the collection of tithes upon fish, and he should be very glad to see the subject brought under the consideration of the House without inquiry and consideration; it ought to be done without delay.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL mentioned that it was his intention to have the bill re-committed after the holidays; after which the house resumed, and the bill was reported. The Irish constabulary force bill was then agreed to.

The Irish constabulary force bill was then agreed to. Mr. SHAW, in relation to the operation of that clause of the bill which prevented members of secret societies entering the constabulary force. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 19.

The municipal corporations (Ireland) bill was brought down from the Lords. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, after presenting some petitions in favour of the bill for the regulation of land and tenant, postponed the second reading of the bill till after the holidays.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from inhabitants of the city of Westminster, complaining of the monopoly of the north of England, to preserve the monopoly in coal, and stated that it was his intention, after the holidays, to move for a select committee on the subject. Mr. LAMBERTON and Mr. LEASK denied that there was any such combination as that complained of. Mr. WARBURTON said that a combination existed somewhere which ought to be inquired into. The petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

In answer to a question from Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, who inquired what line of proceeding the government meant to take in respect to the Irish municipal corporations bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that his intention was, to move that the amendments produced by the other house of parliament be read a first time and printed, and when those amendments were printed their effect upon the principle of the measure would be fully and clearly understood.

With regard to the anxieties and his determination to examine the new bill with calmness, and with a disposition to avoid, if possible, a collision with the upper house, continued in these words:— "But I trust the house will do me the justice to suppose that I must remain free from the imputation of being a participant in depriving the people of Ireland altogether of municipal government, and thereby inflicting on them a mark of distinction which cannot but be considered as a stigma and degradation. (Loud cheers.) It is our desire as well as interest to unite the people of the sister kingdom in one common bond of affection with the people of England. If six out of eight millions of the inhabitants of that country, differing in language, differing in religion, were only anxious to shake off a government which they considered tyrannical and oppressive, then perhaps I might be prepared to deprive the people of Ireland altogether of free institutions, and to look to the sword alone as the means of maintaining our empire. But, having no such belief, entertaining no such opinion, but wishing that the people of Ireland should be firmly united to this country, and convinced that if they are treated—I will not say with indulgence, I will not say with kindness, I will not say with generosity, but I will say with justice—much cheering—with that justice which, Englishmen should be prepared, and I believe are prepared, to treat their fellow subjects—(hear, hear)—in that spirit, in the spirit of the concession made in 1793, in the spirit of the concession called Catholic emancipation, and in the spirit which, since that date, the penal laws have been relaxed, I shall be ready to argue that unless you choose to go back and to change your policy altogether (whatever may be our views with respect to some of the amendments, and that particular bearing of certain of the provisions of the bill) this House will not consent to deprive Ireland altogether of the hope of municipal government. (Cheers from all sides.) If it should do so, this house would not only be striking a blow at the Union with Ireland, it would not merely be acting partially and unjustly on an Irish question, but it would be inflicting a wound on the spirit of free government itself. (Cheers.)

Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR, in answer to this, panegyrized in the warmest terms the House of Lords.— "There is no public assembly at this moment in the empire (said the honourable baronet) which enjoys a larger share of the confidence, respect, and gratitude of the religious, moral, and intelligent classes of the community than the House of Lords. The hon. baronet then adverted to Mr. O'Connell's letter recommending an organic reform of the upper house, and demanded to know if the ministry were parties to it.— "I call upon them to state whether they are prepared to force this measure through the other house of parliament, by effecting an organic change in that assembly, without which I am perfectly convinced that the fortitude and integrity of that assembly can never be overcome. There are members now within hearing, who last session said a good deal about a reform in the House of Lords. They then gave certain pledges which they never since redeemed: the order-book is now open upon the table, pen and ink are within their reach, and I shall be most happy to see any hon. gentleman enter a notice upon the subject; out of doors they have constantly talked of it—from morning till night, and from night till morning—but here the question is passed over in most cautious silence. The order-book is nearer to His Majesty's Attorney-General than to any other member, and I should be glad to see a motion emanate from the right hon. gentleman for making an organic change in the House of Lords. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HUME hoped that the House of Commons would never rest satisfied until it had carried through the legislative measures of equal justice to Ireland. Let collision come when it might, the House of Commons did not shrink from it. But he asserted, in the strongest terms, that the House of Lords, by mangling the bill, had declared that the people of Ireland should not have equal justice.

"I do hope that the House of Commons will never rest satisfied until it has by means of its power and influence, carried through the legislature measures of equal justice to Ireland. (Cheers from all sides.) Let the contest come when it may, the House of Commons has no taunt, that last session I gave a notice which I did not renew this session, and he has asked why I did not redeem my pledge? I answer that I have been governed by discretion. (Cheers and laughter.) I found that at different public meetings some of the peers had declared that no doubt justice would be done to Ireland by the House of Lords. I waited, therefore, to land by the House of Lords, and if I had not waited patiently how I should have been met I need not say."

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the concessions already to the people of Ireland had not the good effects expected from them, and contended that where the great national concessions had been made, and those who made them were not prepared to assent to a meeting which they did not dare to do with reference to the people of England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPRING RICE said:—"I perfectly concur in what my noble friend has said, and conceive that we are doing no more than what we are absolutely called upon to do in the present case, in declaring that we are not prepared to assent to a meeting which they did not dare to do with reference to the people of England. (Hear, hear.)"

And Mr. BROWNE pledged himself.— "That if no other member of the House of Commons came forward with a motion to that effect, he himself would stand up and propose a measure which should produce some organic change in the House of Lords." The amendments were ultimately ordered to be printed and to be taken into consideration on Wednesday, the 1st of June.

Mr. Hume then moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the ratepayers in counties who choose to representatives to form a county revenue board for the assessment, levying, and administration of county rates. But the hon. member having moved that the house be counted, and it appearing that the requisite number of members was not present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 20.

Mr. O'CONNELL took the oath and his seat for the city of Kilkenny. The Perilous chapelry bill and the Trinity harbour and docks bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. TOOLE moved the second reading of the Grave-digger's bill, upon which Mr. HUGHES HUGHES moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion the house divided, when the bill was lost by a majority of 76.

The Westminster small debts bill, and the Dublin steam packet company bill were severally read a second time.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from certain electors of the city of Dublin against the sitting members for that city.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that this petition could be regarded in no other light than as virtually asking for the appointment of another committee under the Grenville Act, to re-try the merits of the Dublin election. He contended that the Monaghan election case, in which a similar petition was presented, and was directed by the House to be withdrawn, was strictly analogous to the present case. He believed that decision should be strictly correct, and thought that a similar course should be adopted on the present occasion; and with that view he should now move that the report of the Dublin election committee, entered upon the journals of the House on Monday last, be now read.—The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer moves, as an amendment, that the petition should be laid upon the table, and printed, and that the debate should be adjourned till the first day after the recess. After a spirited discussion, the debate upon the question was adjourned till the 30th instant.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that on the 21st day of June next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lords.

In answer to a question from Mr. Rigby Watson, Mr. P. THOMPSON said that he should bring forward the factory bill on Friday after the holidays.

Several questions were then put by Mr. MACLEAN, in regard to our relations with Spain. On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, it was agreed that the house at its rising should adjourn till Monday the 30th instant.

In answer to a question from Mr. Potter, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he would introduce the registry of births and marriages bill on the 6th of June.

Lord J. RUSSELL then obtained leave to bring in a bill, the purpose of which is to carry into effect the recommendations of the established church commissioners.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The noble lord also obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the secular jurisdiction of the archdiocese of York.

The tithe commutation bill, and the stamp duties bill, were severally through the committees, and some verbal amendments were agreed to.

The Attorney-General moving the further consideration of the report on the registration of voters bill. Mr. WARBURTON moved that it be an instruction to the committee to add certain clauses to the bill. His object was to deprive the judges of the power of nominating the revising barristers, to vest the nomination in the Speaker of the House of Commons, and to limit the number to twelve. He then moved "That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for a permanent court for revising the list of voters, and for a Court of Appeal from the same."

Lord J. RUSSELL said that his impression was, that the proposition was a most desirable one, but he thought that that portion of it which related to the appointment of the revising barristers in the Speaker, ought to receive the serious consideration of the house at a future period. After some further discussion, in which the principle of Mr. Warburton's proposition was generally approved of, although there was difference of opinion as to the details, the clause was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. HUME gave notice, on the re-commitment of the bill, that the Secretary of the Home Department should have the appointment of the revising barristers instead of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. V. SMITH gave notice that he should on the 4th of July, move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the appointment of justices in corporate towns of England and Wales.

Mr. G. PRICE was understood to give notice, that on the first occasion after the holidays, when a motion should be made that the house do resolve itself into a committee of supply, he should move as an amendment that the notice of the motion which was that evening given by the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny respecting the House of Lords be erased from the notice-book of the House of Commons, as derogatory from the dignity of parliament—as inconsistent with the principles of a balanced constitution—and as amounting to an abuse of the privileges of that house.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock to the 30th of May.

WATERFORD COUNTY JAIL—GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY—ESCAPE OF THE TWO NOTORIOUS CONNERY'S, AND TWELVE OTHER PRISONERS.

On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, a considerable excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of the county jail in consequence of a number of prisoners who effected their escape being seen running towards the Cork road, and amongst whom were the notorious Connery's, who, as they passed along, notified themselves, and cried out "don't stop us! they were accompanied by several persons, who cheered them, until they got beyond the bounds of the city, when one of the Connery's addressed the people, and requested of them not to accompany them any farther, as the police would be sent in search of them, and they might be detected. His request was immediately complied with.

It is customary to lock up the prisoners every evening in their corridors, where they remain till eight, when they are put into the yards. About the time above mentioned, one of the convicted prisoners commenced knocking, and the keeper who was on guard at that part of the prison inquired what was wanted, when a bucket of water was asked for; the keeper immediately got the bucket, and the prisoner who had been in the cell, got the water, and the very imprudently opened the doors for the prisoners; he was immediately felled to the ground and a jacket tied round his head to prevent him from making any noise; the prisoners then took the keys from him, opened another apartment where there were seven of their companions confined for different offences, but who had not been tried, and then took them to some of the yards, where the treadmill is placed, where they took the weight which balances the lever of the mill—they then commenced breaking off the lock that fastens the door leading to the yard between that and the street after which they broke off another lock of a door that leads to Thomas's Hill, when they ran off in the direction above stated. Bruce, the jailer, on hearing the noise, immediately went to the door, but the prisoners were accompanied by an assistant, and endeavoured to keep them in, but the prisoners were too powerful for them, and knocked down Bruce; on his rising and running after them he met Mr. Newport, one of the city sheriffs, when they immediately proceeded to the barracks to obtain assistance, but the commanding officer having demonstrated with them on the inability of sending out a party of foot soldiers, was declined, and the pursuit given over.

The following are the names of the prisoners, who for the present have escaped.—John Connery, Patrick Connery, Edward Murphy, James Lennon, John Casey, John Donnelly, Michael Dwyer, (convicts.) For trial—John Tobin, Denis Coleman, Patrick Brown, John Copples, John Power, Denis Mahony.

Many of the military were withdrawn from the jails in the different parts of the country, many prisoners have escaped. We hope the government may now see the necessity of replacing them, when such desperate characters as the Connerys are prowling about the country.

DUNGARVAN.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent:— "Nothing can equal the consternation and alarm created in this county, by the escape of the fourteen desperate characters from the county jail on Sunday evening last, most of whom are from this neighbourhood, and, who have, since their escape, expressed their determination not to be retaken alive; this shows the absolute necessity of having a county jail built sufficiently large for the classification of prisoners, the present county jail not being one-eighth large enough for that purpose. A meeting is to be held here on Friday next, to petition parliament on the disgraceful state, and insecurity of that prison, and to call the attention of government to the report made by the inspector of prisons, by which it appears, that it is the worst jail in Ireland, and totally unfit for the safe custody of prisoners; it cannot be enlarged or improved."

Monday, in the middle of the day, three very ill-dressed men, accompanied by a large woman, attempted to rob a young woman, named Mary Foley, from Checkpoint, in her way as she was passing through Richardson's Ford, in our southern suburbs. They found it prudent to desist and make off in consequence of the alarm which they received at the shouting of the young woman and of a water-woman who happened to come up at the moment. The woman who accompanied the three men has since been taken into custody, lingering about Richardson's Ford, Alderman Evelyn, Coroner, held an Inquest upon the body of Margaret Byrne, a dealer in old clothes who was found dead the preceding evening in her own house, in Stephen street. Dr. John Brisson opened the body, and in consequence with his opinion, the Jury returned a verdict of "apoplexy."

MUNICIPAL REFORM—ABOLITION OF TITHES—PUBLIC MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Never at any former period of our history, was it so requisite for the people to come forward in overwhelming numbers to crush the nefarious machinations at work, again to fling around them the fetters which their vigorous and constitutional efforts have rent asunder. Unless they now make a united and determined stand the Lords—those lovers of misrule and enemies to liberty—will specify their feet upon the neck of Ireland and trample her in the dust. They have declared through their mouth-pieces, the renegade Lyndhurst and the recreant Vesey Fitzgerald, that, with their will, Ireland shall not be treated as an integral portion of the empire. She shall be taxed, it is true, to the utmost point of endurance. The fleets and armies of Great Britain shall be filled with her brave and heroic sons, whose blood has flowed in no narrow stream, to win the victories and secure the tranquillity of her haughty sister; but when it comes to be a question of equality of privileges and assimilation of civil franchise, the Lords interpose their veto, and with equal insolence and injustice reject our righteous claim. But if the people of Ireland be true to themselves, if, bearing in mind the motto of O'Connell, that— "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," they now give themselves to the good fight and throw their entire energies into the contest, their efforts will be crowned with triumphant success. They will teach these insolent and corrupted legislators that a great and powerful nation is not to be trampled upon with impunity, but that it will turn upon its would-be oppressors and crush them in its mighty grasp. Dublin has spoken out in a tone becoming the metropolis. The great meeting at the Coburg Gardens, combining as it did, the wealth, the rank, and the talent of the community, and these amalgamated with the countless masses of the people, form an array which it is madness in the incurables to attempt to resist. It only remains for the provinces to follow the example of the metropolis, and by simultaneous and influential meetings, to bear down all opposition. There should be, at once, a movement on this vital subject in every county in Ireland. Waterford, we are happy to say, mindful of its former fame, is already in the field. A requisition has been most numerous and respectfully signed, and we doubt not, the good men and true, of our independent county, will do themselves honor by their attendance on the occasion. Dungarvan, we understand, is the appointed place for holding the appointed meeting which will be held to-morrow. Again and again we urge our countrymen to bestir themselves at this crisis, the fate of their country is in their hands. We ask, can any man who has attended to the atrocious machinations of the sanguinary faction during the last year entertain a doubt that their object is to force the nation into rebellion? Let him reflect upon their zeal in organising bands of armed desperadoes under the name of Orangemen, ready at a suitable occasion to imbue their hands in the blood of their countrymen; let him behold the scenes hourly passing before his eyes, commissioners of rebellion scouring the country, breaking up the dwellings of peaceable and unoffending men, and perpetrating unheard-of atrocities—let all this be borne in mind, and the conclusion irresistibly forces itself, that there is an infernal and deep-laid conspiracy to hold the people into resistance. Let meetings then be held in all quarters, they will act as safety valves through which the hated air of the political atmosphere may escape, and allow time for the cooling down of the fevered mass. We repeat every man who does not act in this crisis come forward and aid the popular cause with his entire strength, is a paltry recreant, a disgrace to his country, and unworthy the blessing of freedom.

WATERFORD AND CLONMEL RAILROAD.

The following is an accurate account of the proposed line of Rail-road from Waterford and Clonmel, with a branch, from Carrick to Kilkenny.— It is proposed to form a line of communication between Waterford and Clonmel, by a rail-road, with a branch from Carrick to Kilkenny, to meet the intended rail-road from the latter place to Dublin. It is computed that the above can be formed by a line of rail of a branch forty-two miles in extent, say twenty-four from Waterford to Clonmel, and eighteen from Carrick to Kilkenny; the capital to be £24,000 in 2,400 shares of £50 each; a moiety of the shares to be allocated to Waterford, Clonmel, and Carrick, and the remainder for general distribution at the discretion of the Committee.— This line embraces the most profitable part of the projected railway from Waterford to Limerick, leaving open to the Limerick people to carry on the remainder of the line, should they think fit; the line from Carrick to the united business of Waterford and Clonmel to Kilkenny and Dublin, without the expense of a separate rail-road from each place, an expense which would exceed the entire of the present intended plan. The great intercourse between Waterford and Clonmel, as it is conceived, affords a reasonable prospect of remuneration, whilst the line from Clonmel to Kilkenny would have the benefit of all the extensive communication between the South of Ireland and the metropolis.— The people of Waterford are particularly interested in the line as by it they extend their intercourse to the west and north of Ireland, and prevent their being shut out or cut off by the other projected lines. It is proposed that a committee be appointed to consist of an equal number of the Waterford, Clonmel, and Carrick subscribers, in proportion to the amount of the shares allocated to each place, and including also such leading noblemen and members of parliament, connected with the above places, as will procure their active co-operation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE SUN OF MONDAY.) We have received the whole of the Paris Papers of Thursday. The Journal de Paris of Thursday evening contains the following official announcement:— "A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, of the 19th, communicates intelligence to the effect, that in consequence of the Queen's refusal that Generals Quesada, Espeleta, and San Roman, should be superseded in the command they held in Madrid, all the Ministers have resigned.

"The Queen has accepted the resignations, and intrusted, on the 15th, M. Isturiz with the formation of a Cabinet." This is indeed important; but it appears from the Madrid Journals received to the 13th inst., that such an event was anticipated in the Spanish Capital four days before it actually occurred. The retirement of Mendizabal the cause of the Queen has yet received. If it be permanent there is an end to the public credit of Spain in this country. A new loan is now necessary to enable the Government to prosecute the war with vigor, and unless Mendizabal's name be associated with it, Spain cannot contract it, save on the most ruinous terms. This question it will be time enough to enlarge when the circumstances which led to Mendizabal's retirement from office are known to us. We expect arrivals from Madrid detailing all particulars by to-morrow.

ENUMERATION OF THE FORCE OF THE CHRISTIANS IN CATALUNYA.

The forces of the Queen in Catalonia, exclusive of the garrisons and the National Guards, are as follows:— Seven Brigades, each of 3,000 men, 80 Cavalry, and 80 Artillery with 4 guns, 22,120 Free Corps, called Volunteers of Mina, 6,000 Carabineros, 2,000 Mozos de Escuadra, 500 30,620

The pay of these troops amounts to 42,000 duros (210,000 francs) per month. These Brigades are under the following Commanders: Calvet, Sebastian, Niubo, Malgrat, Gurrea, Aspiras, and Montero.

ENUMERATION OF THE INSURGENTS IN CATALUNYA.

The number of the insurgents in Catalonia is between 6 and 9,000 men, divided into two principal bands. The first of 4,500 men is commanded in chief by Mosén Benet, called Tristany, canon; Llach de Capons, muleter; Boquer, smuggler; Caballera, student; then El Estudiante del Guan, a mysterious personage, whose real name is not known.

The second of 3,500, or 4,000 men, is under the command of Torres, ex-officer of the Royal Guard; Ros Eroles, muleter; Orten, a rich landowner; Borges, ex-lieutenant of the Mozos de Escuadra; and Carricos, muleter.

These two bands often divide into small parties threaten several places at once, and cause their numbers to be considered as more considerable. There are other chiefs, but they are not in the field; they are members of the several Juntas.

A letter from Tortosa says, that Colonel Manuel Sebastian, commanding one of the Brigades of Catalonia, has defeated the Carlist chief, Torres, in the district of Tavao. The action was warm at last; Torres, who had 2,000 men, lost 250 killed and wounded. One hundred Carlists, with their arms, submitted to Col. Sebastian.

Gurreea and Niubo, with their brigades, closely pursue the insurgents, who are defeated, and forced to retreat in the whole province.—Sentinel.

O'CONNELL—IMPORTANT.

At a meeting of Reformers held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern Strand, Westminster, on the 27th of May, 1836, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. Resolved—1. That this meeting, taking into consideration the services of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., as the able, persevering, and intrepid advocate of the rights of Ireland, and the steady supporter of reform in Great Britain, is of opinion that the time has arrived when the British people should come forward to support him against the unexampled persecution which he has suffered from the enemies of good government; and that immediate measures should be adopted to raise a fund to defray the political expenses to which Mr. O'Connell has been subjected, and to mark the respect and gratitude of the people of this country for his public services.

2. That a public meeting be called to carry into effect the foregoing resolution; and that Reformers in every part of the British empire be invited to co-operate and communicate with the chairman or secretary of this meeting in promoting the most important objects of Ireland, and to mark the respect and gratitude of the people of this country for his public services.

Pursuant to the above resolutions a public meeting will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Wednesday, the 1st of June, at twelve o'clock precisely. Signed, JOSEPH HUME, Chairman JOHN ASHTON, Secretary.

Saturday, about eleven o'clock, a m., a thatched cabin, just outside of the Passage of Waterford, on the Geneva road, was burned, through the awkwardness of a woman, who was using a burning wisp of straw.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—Received per Thomas Stevens, 3 cwt. of coal for the use of the Mendicant Asylum, in the list with the late division on Catholic Marriages Bill, the name of William V. Stuart, Esq., our honest county representative, was omitted. It should have appeared in the majority voting for the Bill.

ORANGE OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—We have received a communication from Portadown, detailing the particulars of a murder committed by the Orangemen of that district together with several other riotous proceedings.—Freeman's Journal.

Within the last six months there have been established at Moscow, five printing offices, one lithographic establishment, three booksellers' shops, and one reading room.

The menagerie in the Jardin des Plantes has just experienced a great loss in the death of the large white bear, and it is feared that it will shortly sustain another, as the giraffe is very ill. As a set-off to these misfortunes, a fine young male orang-outang has recently been imported, the first of the kind seen in Paris. It is a very fine specimen.

To SINGERS.—A pretto cure for hoarseness is pointed out in the Mirror of the 14th inst.—namely, a piece of Tannery when the voice becomes languid by great exertion. We wonder whether this pleasant specific was ever tried by Mrs. Salmon.—Musical World.

NEW ROSS.—The Dublin Gazette of Saturday contains the usual order from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to John Usher, Esq., the sovereign of New Ross, to convene a meeting for carrying into effect the provisions of 6th Geo. IV., for lighting watching, and cleansing the town.

DIED. At Grey, in the county Waterford, on the 27th instant, at the age of 32 years, William Duce, Esq., Chief Constable, young son of the late John Bagge, of Ardmore, in the county Waterford, Esq.

St. Sebastian, May 18, 1836. THE COURIER. from our Military Correspondent day reached us:— St. Sebastian, May 18, 1836. The lamented Colonel Tupper, who died from the severe wounds he received from the 5th instant, were yesterday buried on the spot where he fell, in front of the formidable entrenchment so mainly contributed in carrying the position. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and the procession moved off in the direction of the sea, commanded by Lieut. Ross. The body was carried by the Spanish Band. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and the procession moved off in the direction of the sea, commanded by Lieut. Ross. The body was carried by the Spanish Band. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and the procession moved off in the direction of the sea, commanded by Lieut. Ross. The body was carried by the Spanish Band.

St. Sebastian, May 18, 1836. THE COURIER. from our Military Correspondent day reached us:— St. Sebastian, May 18, 1836. The lamented Colonel Tupper, who died from the severe wounds he received from the 5th instant, were yesterday buried on the spot where he fell, in front of the formidable entrenchment so mainly contributed in carrying the position. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and the procession moved off in the direction of the sea, commanded by Lieut. Ross. The body was carried by the Spanish Band. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and the procession moved off in the direction of the sea, commanded by Lieut. Ross. The body was carried by the Spanish Band.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

LETTER NO. 1.

London, May 17, 1836.

Let the situation of Ireland be understood. It is said that there is an union between that country and this—

Of this I never will cease to complain until it is remedied. The ministry in the last and present session have endeavored to mitigate some of the defects of Irish reform; but the House of Lords last year with brutal scoffing, defeated the attempt, and here they are, ready in the present year, under the ignominious leadership of Lord Lyndhurst, to inflict the same injury a second time upon Ireland.

It is quite true that these are calamities and crimes of which I have already complained, and which do not constitute the leading object of my present address; but I could not avoid once again placing before the attention of the British public the miseries of Ireland, and the iniquity practised against her in the name of reform.

I now come to the principal object of this address.—It is to rouse British attention to the state of municipal corporations in Ireland, and to the base outrage offered to that country by a majority of the House of Lords.—I wish to know whether the British people are ready to submit in quiet and without reprobation to the irresponsible, and therefore despotic, authority of that assembly, or will they now join with me to make the union real, by insisting, in a voice too distinct to be misunderstood, and too loud to be neglected, upon an organic change in that assembly, such as has become absolutely necessary for the mitigation of the real union between both countries, and for the advancement of good government in each.

See what the real state of the question is. In Scotland the corporations had become close monopolies; the rights of all were usurped by a few, and peculation, and every abuse were secured by the total absence of responsibility.

In England the corporations were not such strict monopolies; but they were equally corrupt, and perhaps more actively mischievous.

In Ireland the corporations happily blend all the evils of both systems. They are close and exclusive as the Scotch, monopolizing and corrupt as the English, but they have the hideous features of the religious animosity and exclusiveness. They poison at the source the fountain of the administration of the laws, which is fancifully called in that country the administration of justice.—They are hotbeds of peculation, fraud, and bigotry. Injustice and perjury are their handmaids.

The Scotch corporations had some defenders in the House of Parliament. The English corporations had more than one advocate to defend the general character of monopoly and corruption. But the Irish corporations could find no single person in either House of Parliament sufficiently audacious to utter even one word in mitigation of the universal sentence of condemnation pronounced upon them by all that is wise and good in both countries.

If there were a real union between the two countries that would have been the consequence of a state of things? Why, that the legislature should have proceeded in the first instance to remedy the greatest evil, and to reform the Irish corporations. The English and Scotch could then have been easily, and would have been expeditiously, reformed.

But what has been done? Recollect that we are in a state of union, for that is the creature produced:—1st.—The Scotch corporations have been reformed to a very considerable extent, and the people of the Scotch towns have been, as was just, let into the administration of their own affairs.

2dly.—The English corporations have been partially, and to a substantially good effect, though not sufficiently, reformed, and the people have been in a considerable degree let into the management of their own affairs.

3dly.—The Lords have utterly refused to reform the Irish corporations. They admit that those corporations are too vicious to be allowed any longer to exist; but then they turn round upon the people of Ireland, and they offer us this base, this atrocious insult—they state that we are unworthy to manage our own affairs. They insolently degrade us beneath the level of Scotland and England, and they laugh to scorn the indignation that boils in our blood, and almost bursts into action at this gross, this unmerited, this tyrannical insult.

But let me restrain my natural and just abomination of this outrage—let me calmly and coolly remind the people of England that the English have reformed corporations—and the Irish are denied reformed corporations!—

Is this the Union?—I ask every honest Englishman if this were the state of the facts? If the Scotch had obtained municipal reform, if Ireland had also obtained a similar reform, and if municipal reform was not only refused to England, but that the Lords told the people of England, insolently and audaciously told the people of England, that they were unworthy and unfit to manage their own local affairs—if that were so, what would be the answer? Why, the answer your ancestors gave to Charles I. and to James II.—a revolution.

Englishmen! despise not us in Ireland if we are not prepared to follow the example you set us. But be convinced that we will not tamely submit, neither will we acquiesce at all in this insulting wrong. Our course is obvious.

1st.—We will have Lord Lyndhurst's bill kicked out. No compromise—no submission—the Lords have commenced the collision—they have taken their choice to rest that collision upon the insulting iniquity of refusing corporate reform to Ireland. We only follow in their track by throwing out the bill and join issue with them to the contrary.

2dly.—We appeal to the people of England for aid and assistance: we are entitled to that aid and assistance.—In the name of the people of Ireland I call upon you for that aid and assistance.

3dly.—I will appeal to the people of Ireland—they are accustomed to my cry of peaceable agitation.—"Hereditary bondsmen know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

The agitation must and will be re-organised. We cannot, and we will not, submit to the tyrannical and insulting injustice of the Lords without using every effort to obtain the complete reform of that assembly.—Ireland must have reformed corporations as England and Scotland have—or the Lords must be reformed—or the union dissolved.

To these points I want to direct the attention of the British people. The reform of the Lords is the one political necessity. You cannot have the right of the elective franchise, why? Because the Lords would reject the measure. Therefore, reform the Lords.

You cannot hope for the protection of the ballot. Why? Because the Lords would extinguish the bill. Therefore reform the Lords.

You cannot see justice done to Ireland, or our corporations reformed? Why? Because the Lords have, with an insulting mockery, disfigured and degraded the bill. Therefore, I say, reform the Lords?

The Lords ill-treat England—despise Scotland—insult Ireland. Therefore, reform the Lords.

It is idle to expect, you cannot expect, to ameliorate your institutions—to lessen your burdens—to correct your excessive and absurd judicial establishments—to do justice to the dissenters—to reform the temporalities of the church—or to consolidate the union on the broad and firm basis of mutual and reciprocal rights and liberties—until you have first reformed the House of Lords.

Let me be understood. I do not seek to abolish the peerage. I do not require to take away the prerogative of creating peers from the crown. I do not desire to create the organic change beyond the actual necessity of the case. Let the House of Lords remain, but let no lord be a legislator unless he be also a representative peer. In other words, let the reformed House of Lords consist of 120 Peers, elected by 120 districts of as nearly equal population as possible, into which the United Kingdom could be easily divided.

I have no occasion to remark, that in point of principle, or even of name, there is not any novelty in my proposition. There are at present Scotch Peers, and Scotch representative Peers. There are at present Irish Peers, and Irish representative Peers. Let there also be English Peers, and English representative Peers.

There would be, indeed, this difference in the principle of election. The electors would be different, but the dignity would be the same.

I pray the English would observe that I am in the exact performance of the pledge I have given—namely, to try the last experiment which Ireland can be well supported by the United Parliament. It is in the observance of that pledge, or I call for your assistance to reform the House of Lords. That House, in its present state, is the great obstacle to the good government of Ireland: in fact, it is, in its present state, an insuperable obstacle to such government.

I defy any man to deny this fact, that the enemies of Ireland have a majority, a decided majority in the House of Commons, and therefore, by argument, there is Lord Winchelsea, a well-meaning man—so much the worse, because the founders of the Inquisition were probably well-meaning persons, but their hands were not so true as his. The Duke of Newcastle is another leader of the anti-Irish party: poor man! well-meaning!—Lord Lyndhurst, another leader—not a well-meaning man, nor an ill-meaning man—but a man of no meaning at all.

The commander-in-chief of the party is Lord Lyndhurst—he is upon it! Oh! I could endure indignity to my country perhaps from almost any other person—but coming from such hands as these! Fear upon it!

The interests of the majority in the Lords against Ireland could not well be worse than they are; but of what importance is that? They are powerful for mischief—impeders of good. The same majority diminishes or disfigures every measure useful to England—they destroy every thing useful to Ireland.

To this then should every well-wisher to Ireland tend. The great majority of the Members of the House of Commons, if the Lords who, before the reform bill passed, were real and sincere reformers, would now be turned. There may be some calling themselves reformers, but who are Tories in their hearts; and there may be others who designedly play the part of the Tories; and both these classes may seek, therefore, to turn the attention of the friends of freedom from the one thing necessary—the reform of the House of Lords.

The object of the present object of the leaders of the majority in the Lords is to supersede the Commons in their right to control the appointment of the ministry. The question narrows itself to the single point whether or not the reform of the House of Commons is to be useless for every practical purpose?—It is, indeed, quite clear that such reform is an useless mockery, if the Lords who, before the reform bill passed, governed the nation by and through their nominees in the House of Commons, shall now govern the nation directly and by their own personal and irresponsible power.

It will be bringing the question forward in its distinct and intelligible shape. The reform bill was intended to take from the Lords the power of control and direction of public affairs exercised by them, by the nominees being a great majority of the Members of the House of Commons. The reform bill intended to transfer that power from the Peers to the people by their representatives. But the Lords say—we must still be the dominant power; and to work they do—decisively and indecently using that power to destroy every useful and valuable measure.

It is a despotism—passive in appearance—active in reality—no abuse shall be corrected—no improvement made—because the Lords will be the contrary. This species of tyranny is, perhaps, the very worst. It is a many-headed monster. One tyrant may be shamed into moderation by the universal voice of the people; but the name of this tyrant is "Legion"; and the members of the legion keep one another in countenance.

There is but one remedy—break up "the Legion"—reform the House of Lords.

Till that is done, British liberty is but a mockery and a name. Irish oppression and misrule are immovable—and we Irish have but this alternative left—Reform of the Lords—or Repeal of the Union.

I have the honor to be, my faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MEETING OF THE DELEGATES—CONCLUSION OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT OUT-DOOR MEETING.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN OF FRIDAY.)

Yesterday evening, in conformity with a resolution passed on the previous evening, a meeting of the delegates was held in the large room of the Free School office, to arrange the resolutions for the meeting on Monday.

Beaumont, Esq., in the chair. The resolutions and a petition to Parliament, were agreed upon, and the financial matters of the committee settled to the unmingled pleasure and satisfaction of all. The resolutions are of a most stirring nature.

The chairman being obliged to vacate the chair to attend some public engagements elsewhere, Mr. Hetherington was called thereon; when, on the motion of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Beaumont, for the very efficient and workman-like manner in which he had conducted the business of the evening.

Next in order was the women's civic procession. Mr. O'Connor then rose, pursuant to notice, to lay before the meeting his plan for the amelioration of the present condition of the working classes of England; and, in doing so, spoke to the following effect:—He said that the central committee had been established for the purpose of taking charge of all the preliminaries for getting up the out-door meeting which had now been concluded in a manner that must afford satisfaction to all who had taken a part in their proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

When the central committee was established, he expressed his hope that their labours would not terminate with the consummation of the object for which they had originally met, but that they would remain a permanent body, and meet once a month to arrange questions for discussion at all the radical associations. (Hear, hear.)

One was as to the propriety of merging the local name, the "Great Radical Association" into the "Central Committee," in which the wishes of all working men would be represented, for the management of the affairs of each association. He thought that as some of the Radical associations were not yet in a matured state, it would be exhibiting what their enemies would exultingly point to as their weakness, if their names in the programme were proposed that the associations meet alternate weeks. (Hear, hear.)

By that plan a great saving of their funds would be effected, and the associations being under the management of the central committee, they could on a sudden emergency be brought to bear upon any proper object. (Hear, hear.)

The existence of such a union of the working classes would produce the happiest effects. (Hear, hear.) And were he assisted he had no doubt of being able to carry his plan into effect. (Hear, hear.) The working classes would then become masters, in the proper sense, of those who were now not only their masters, but their oppressors. (Cheers.) The first step to be taken was to create in the working classes a love of self-respect and a union. (Hear, hear.) One was the consequence of the other, and therefore if that self-respect, which he meant could be established, unity of thought, and unity of purpose, must be the result. (Hear, hear.) Then would confidence inspire the working man. (Hear, hear.) His object was to institute an immense committee—an amalgamation of the trade in which, as he had said before, all working men would be represented. He proposed also to organize a fund all over the empire. (Hear, hear.)

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