The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

MESSRS. SIMPSON AND CO., WARWICK-COURT, LONDON.
MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND CO., DUBLIN.
MR. WALTER RYAN, ROSS.
MR. JOSEPH DENN, MAIN-STREET, CASHEL.

MRS. POWER, HOTEL, CAPPOQUIN.
MRS. POWER, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, CARRICK.
MR. JAMES SWEENEY, MAIN-STREET, DUNGARVAN.
MR. MATTHEW QUINLAN, TEURLES.

MR. MICHAEL COOKE, LISMORE.
MR. JOHN [illegible]ONY, PILTOWN.
MR. JAMES COUGHLAN, TAGHMON.
MRS. MARY HEARN, KILMACTHOMAS.

No. 1,025, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836. PRICE 7d.

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT IPSWICH.

Ipswich, Tuesday.—Early in the morning the town [illegible] an animated appearance. Groups of [illegible] in the streets, and every preparation was [illegible] the Corporate Chambers for the borough, [illegible] Mr. O'Connell, hearty and sincere welcome. Ex[illegible] o'clock, the procession, consisting of an [illegible] on foot, a band, and [illegible] numbers of [illegible] arrived on the Corn[illegible] from a suitable [illegible] were Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and the candidates, in which were Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and R. Watson, Esq., M.P., drew up at the [illegible] the hustings, but the crowd was so dense, and [illegible] so turbulent, that the leaders were obliged to [illegible] and the hon. gentlemen to descend in the [illegible] the populace. After much hustling and exer[illegible] Mr. Heath found their way to the Hall door, [illegible] fore the gold-handed cane, which decorated the [illegible] hand, was wrested from it by some ruffianly [illegible]. It was, however, quickly replaced. On his ap[illegible] on the hustings, between the representatives [illegible] Yarmouth (Mr. Morrison, having arrived two days [illegible] had now taken [illegible] the Blues, commingled with groans and [illegible] from the Anti Reformers.

Mr. Morrison then presented himself, and was re[illegible] with loud cheers mingled with groanings. At [illegible] some men who had been parading the [illegible] with a large flag, representing a lamb in an in[illegible] position, with the following inscription beneath—[illegible] World turned upside down!" now stationed them[illegible] in front of the hustings, apparently in order to [illegible] the speakers from the view of the greater part of [illegible] assembly. No sooner, however, had this circum[illegible] caught the notice of the meeting than down went [illegible] banner, and it was quickly demolished. A general [illegible] ensued, and the policemen captured one or two of [illegible] ringleaders of the affray. Mr. Morrison then, amidst [illegible] uproar, proceeded to introduce Mr. O'Connell to [illegible] meeting. It was with the greatest difficulty he could [illegible] an audience, and the conduct of the Tories was [illegible] outrageous and disgraceful. As soon as the hon. [illegible] gentleman had finished, Mr. O'Connell came forward, [illegible] and was received with deafening cheers, which continued [illegible] several minutes.

Mr. O'Connell—That hearty English cheer delights [illegible]. I am accustomed to hear the brogue, and the [illegible] cheers that it sends to my heart are certainly amongst [illegible] the greatest pleasures of my life: but this is a triumph [illegible] which I had not expected, and would not deserve, if your enemies did not hate me heartily. (Loud cheers.) I am exceedingly obliged to the Tories—(laughter)—and you will think it an Irish reason—I am obliged to them for telling lies of me—(laughter)—and for this reason: it appeared that they had nothing true to lay to my charge, otherwise they would not be at the trouble of telling lies.

A Tory (in the crowd)—Get back to Ireland!

Mr. O'Connell—I wish I had you there: as you are a stranger to my country, I would treat you well and civilly.—(Loud cheers.) They plastered the streets of Nottingham.—(Groans from the Tories.) I like to hear a groan of that kind. When the Tories groan honest [illegible] are successful. I only wish them a more opportuni[illegible] to groan.—(Cheers from the Reformers.) At Nottingham, I read a paragraph in which they charged me [illegible] with having traduced the women of England—(shame, [illegible]—and I gave it the answer which I give it now—that it is a lie.—(Loud cheers.) I said then it was a [illegible] lie, I repeated it, and I [illegible] it here. (Shouts of laughter.) I defied them to name time or place, when or where they could justly lay the accusation to my charge—(A groan from the Blues.) Now men of Ipswich, see what base wretches they are—as Blues as Indigo—I gave them the challenge—has any man dared to put his name to the lie? (Loud cheers and groans from the Blues.) They are ashamed of their case, and they will not listen to it as it ought properly described. I see Bond there. We were looking out for him at one time, and we could not find him. As the says in Ireland, he is as "black as a ram[illegible] pudding;" but no church mouse ever hid itself more completely than he did, when wanted for the purpose of justice. A bad Bond he is and no security.—(Loud cheers and laughter, and uproar among the Blues.) Did you ever hear of an Irishman calumniating a woman. I am ashamed that an Englishman should be found base enough to invent such a calumny; but the fellows who call themselves worse than the negro slaves in the West Indies are the very fellows to invent calumnies of that description. Again if I tell you it is a lie, and I defy any man to put his name to the assertion, that he ever [illegible] me say that which had been imputed. Gentlemen, for the first time the press of England has become abandoned and despicable. They suppress what is said by our party and they exaggerate what is said by another. [illegible] Did you hear that, Mr. Reporter? If the person alluded to be a reporter I wish, in his own behalf, that he will report fairly, because I never yet detected but once in my life a false reporter; though I have often detected the [illegible] of newspapers changing the report of their reporters; and I am quite sure that the gentleman who is reporting below will again back my proclamation that this is a lie, and that I challenge any man to put his name to the assertion, that he ever heard me calumniate the women of England. Gentlemen, I now come to the important business that has brought me amongst you today. I come to plead for justice—to plead for justice to Ireland.—(Loud cheers.) I come here to ask Englishmen boldly for justice to Ireland; and if the Tories be genuine Englishmen, they will hear me pleading at least, although they may decide against me afterwards; for nothing can be more un-English, than to prevent a man being heard who pleads for justice.—(Cheers, and uproar from the Blues.) It is the worst species of knavery to oppress the man who pleads for justice; and, in sooth, it is quite what I expected from the cringing and bribed Tories of Ipswich. (Loud cheers and laughter, and cries of "Shame from the Blues."—(" Get back to Ireland where you receive your £20,000 a-year rent.") I'll tell you a sad truth. There is not a country under the face of heaven, that has suffered so much from the government of another country, as Ireland has suffered from the Government of Great Britain. You have read with disgust, and you have learned with shuddering, the cruelties that have for the last two or three years been perpetrated by the intolerant Emperor of Russia over the unhappy oppressed and trampled-on people of Poland.—What in the British heart, unless it be cankered by the foul taint of Toryism—where is the British heart that does not throb with emotions of grief at the evils inflicted upon unhappy Poland? (Loud cheers.) But those evils have been inflicted but three or four years—Toryism has trampled upon Ireland for six centuries.—(Loud cheers, and uproar from the Blues.) You perceive the manœuvre in Ipswich are ready to countenance and to participate that injustice for six hundred years more, if they have to live so long, which Heaven forbid (Loud cheers, and cries of "Turn out the Blues," and great confusion for several minutes.) Are there any more of the Blues there to interrupt us? If there be not, we will go on with the story. (Order having been restored, after a conflict between the Reformers and the Blues, Mr. O'Connell proceeded.) Gentlemen, I was stating to you how much of grief and suffering—how much of poverty and crime—how much of oppression and insanity had been inflicted upon Ireland by the British Government for six centuries. The orange faction of the country, you may imagine from the conduct of your own Blues; they were malevolent, but your Blues were angels of light compared to the Orange faction of Ireland. (Laughter.) I claim for Ireland the same rights, the same institutions, the same franchises, the same privileges, that the people of England now enjoy. (Loud cheers.) And have we not a right to them? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes,") There is a legal union between the two countries—that union ought to be perfect, or it ought to be abolished. For my own part, for many years of my life I totally despaired of seeing the power of Toryism so weakened as to give me a hope of justice for Ireland; and whilst I entertained that hope I thought that there was but one remedy for the woes and the wants of my country, and that that remedy consisted in a domestic Legislature of her own. Such were my opinions. I acted upon these opinions. I sought the repeal of that Union, I tell you without hesitation—and I care not who may take an advantage of the assertion—that Ireland is able to repeal the union if she were willing to do so. Seven millions of men will never sleep from the moment they know their rights, have the courage to maintain them. But I do not seek for political change by force or violence. I am not for interfering with the social system—and I say in the presence of that God who shall judge me, I would not accept the best [illegible] on earth, if [illegible] could be inaugurated, at the expense of one drop of human blood. (Tremendous cheering.) To soothe and to soften the despair of Ireland, suffering under centuries of mismanagement, I was an advocate for the repeal of that Union, but the moment that I saw a reform produced in England, and seeing that they were ready to rally round the cause of Ireland, honest, intelligent, and independent men—such as your representatives for this borough—(great cheering) —men whom no wealth could buy—they have enough of their own; men whom no fear could intimidate—men whose public conduct was guided by the conscientious convictions of their own minds, and by the judgment they have formed on the merits of political questions; I say, when I found myself surrounded by men of that description, joining with me in the call of justice for Ireland, I at once came before the Irish people, and in three separate and distinct promises, I told them, "Give up agitation for repeal—think no more of it; if I can get equal justice from England for you, authorise me to go there, and tell that intelligent and honest people that all our notions of repeal are abandoned, provided you get justice from the British Parliament." (Cheering.) I had one simultaneous shout of approbation. All we want is justice; we want no more; we won't take less—get that, the Union will then be no longer a parchment Union, but a Union in reality—(tremendous cheering)—and here I am obeying their commands.—(Tremendous cheering.) You may think your invitation brought me here. You are mistaken. It was the command of the Irish people that brought me here. They bade me appeal from the Lords and the Tories to the men of England—(Loud cheers)—for your Tories are only half men—(Laughter)—they have got a paralytic stroke upon them—their minds are half dead—a compact exists between them and the Satan of the political life—they are half sold to the devil—they were only a kind of walking corpses from the moment their hands were taken out of the public purse, and when picking pockets by Act of Parliament began to cease, they were driven to the resources of honest industry. But from this they have retired, from the habitual distaste for the pursuits of virtuous life. (Cheers and laughter.) I am here appealing to the people of England. What are my claims? First, justice—next, I will say, gratitude; for I do fearlessly say, in the presence of the people of England, that they owe a debt of the popular party in Ireland a debt of [illegible] I say it not by way of boast, but as the [illegible] assertion of truth. Who is the Reform Bill was first brought into Parliament—(Laughter)—there was a majority of English Members—as they were called, the nominees of Lords, against it—and a majority of Scotch Members, including a dozen of the Dundasses, against it. (Loud laughter.) How was the majority in its favour brought about? Why, by the overwhelming support given by the Irish popular party in support of the question.—(Cheers.) I will not go through the details of other motions for which he voted in the House of Commons; but I ask you, can any fair one you point out one single vote that I have given in favour of any popular measure that did not receive the support of the popular members of Ireland? (Loud shouts of "No!") Did we ever vote to increase the burdens of the English people? Never! Did we ever vote to diminish their franchises? Never!—(a reformer in the crowd—"You have always voted to extend it.") To extend it! You are right! I thank you. That was an honest English clerk who called "Amen." (Loud cheers and laughter.) I wish those Blues, instead of being surly, and groaning as they did—I wish two or three would stand up there till I have catechised them a little. (Laughter.) I wish they would answer me two or three questions. (Shouts of "There are two or three before you.") Oh, never mind them (looking down upon the reporters), they are writing and not speaking; but I call upon them to point out any vote that the Irish popular members ever gave, that was not founded on the genuine principles of civil and religious liberty towards all mankind? I care not what be the creed—what be the caste. I care not what be the alarm of any human being; I stand up for liberty for every one of God's creatures, and for freedom to every christian community.—(Loud cheers.) Civil and religious liberty is the motto that is upon our escutcheon, and the Irish popular party have voted on every occasion in favour of civil and religious liberty for all mankind. This has been the pursuit of my entire political life. See what my complaint is! Scotland has got Corporation Reform, and right well the Scotch have behaved with it. They did not return a single Dundas from the moment they got Corporation Reform. They left many. (Groans from the Tories.) See how these people groan from sympathy for a Dundas. (Loud laughter.) That is the first act of Tory commiseration, for the moment I named Dundas, the Tories began to groan. (Laughter.) They are quite right, and I humbly thank them for that groan. They left Dundas to come to Ipswich! Do you know what has happened? Why Kelly has made an affidavit, and so has Dundas, that they did not bribe at all—(Loud laughter)—or know of it—(Continued laughter.) There was bribery in abundance, and nobody knew of it. (Loud laughter.) Did you ever hear of the story of the innocent Abigail, who went to hell without committing sin—(Roars of laughter.)—Kelly and Dundas are the innocent Abigails, who bribed a number of people without knowing it.—(Continued laughter, and shouts to the reporter of the *Ipswich Journal* of "Put that down.") Scotland, I say, has got corporation reform: England has got it; and what have the House of Lords done? They say the people of Ireland are unfit and unworthy to have corporate reform.—(Loud shouts of shame, and reform the Lords.) When the Duke of Wellington was in the heat of the fight at Waterloo, did he turn round and say to the Irish soldiers then bleeding about him on every side, that they were unfit and unworthy to be set in the first rank. "Did he say so?—(Loud shouts of No, no, and cheers.)

Captain Smith (in the crowd)—Was not our navy manned by the Irish in the last war; and were not Irish enlisted in the army?

Mr. O'Connell (to Smith): You are as sturdy a looking reformer as I desire to see. I like to see your honest face; but keep your mouth shut until I have done.—You are an honest fellow. Honest Jack Smith, I know you—(Laughter.) Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, when he exhibited from the mast-head, "England expects every man to do his duty," did he order the Irish down the hatchways, and say they were unfit and unworthy to share in the triumph that was gained? Oh no! And I ask you was the ark of British glory ever floated to victory upon a stream of human blood, that the Irish were not commingled with the English? After alluding to the gallant conduct of the British Legion in Spain at San Sebastian, under the command of Lieut.-General Evans, who as an Irishman—Mr. O'Connell said, I am for binding up those links between the two countries.—Ireland is in distress and in want. There are three millions three hundred thousand inhabitants in beggary and in distress. Why? Not because she has any natural wants—not because her fields are fertile, and her plains productive—ah, no! The wind of heaven never blows so high as to blast her with sterility—the summer's sun never burns so hot as to parch her into barrenness—green are her fields, and lovely are her valleys, and noble are her mountains and her streams; there is not on the face of the earth a more productive or beautiful country than that inhabited by the oppressed people of Ireland. What is the curse upon her? Toryism and misgovernment. After some further remarks, Mr. O'Connell proceeded. Whilst the Government was far [illegible] by corruption—whilst it was bought, seats and I went into Parliament that they might [illegible] the nation—hear, hear—whilst men bought [illegible] they might obtain honour, office, and emolument, so long as that traffic existed, I am not surprised that men, without feeling themselves morally degraded, should have sold their votes at elections. That period is now past. The House of Commons is reformed; and it is now time that the freemen should reform themselves. The wretch who offers to take a bribe would pick your pocket. He has the instinct of dishonesty upon him; he is worse than the unfortunate negro slave, because he never sells himself. And what wretches are they who would make the purchase? They are white washed sepulchres! What man was ever the better for a bribe? (Loud cheers.) What do I want? I want you to frown Societies to discountenance crimes of this description. (Hear, hear.) After ridiculing the claims of the Tories to exclusive loyalty, and after referring to the events of 1830, when the Throne was involved in the unpopularity of the then Government, he recalled to their recollection the state of the country when the Duke of Wellington went out of office. The commercial interests were suffering to an almost unprecedented extent; the operative classes were forming Political unions, and 30,000 men paraded the streets of London.—In what state were the agricultural interests? The stacks were burning in the farm yards in every direction, and night was rendered hideous by crime. These were the fruits of Tory government. What is the state of the country at the present period? There is not a hand in the northern provinces that is not in employment, and even the farming interest, the most depressed, will, if reform continue to progress for one twelve month more, be, as well as the other great interests of the country, rendered equally prosperous.—Such is the difference between Toryism and Reform.—He then professed himself in favour of an extension of the franchise, the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, and the Vote by Ballot, as the necessary ingredients of liberty. Look to Ireland! The Irish people are obliged to support a church to which they do not belong, but of late they have got a trick not to pay it at all; and there is no man so overmatch as he who will not produce his money when required to do so. The Irish people support a Church of their own; they support 22 Bishops, four Archbishops, and more than 3,000 priests of their own. Why do I advert to this?—To show the working of the voluntary principle in the hands of men of religious mature ones. No man is a good man who has not strong religious impressions; and a strong sense of religion is an effectual to procure a sufficient number of labourers for the vineyard of Heaven. Are not the Dissenting Ministers as good workmen as the clergymen of the Established Church? (Loud cheers.) I am sorry I have trespassed so long.—(Loud shouts of "Go on," and great cheering)—but I believe there is one Chapter which I have not yet touched upon. I beg pardon for speaking of it before honest men—I mean the House of Lords. I would not use an improper word in the presence of our friends, and retain hearing of honest men, and I am bound, therefore, to apologize for speaking of the House of Lords. (Loud laughter. The first absurdity in the constitution of the House is that it is not only a Lord and Legislator himself, but he begets legislators. (Loud laughter.) Now, I put it to your common sense, if you want a coat, and a man calls, and says, "Come, I will make a coat for you, as cheap as any man." "Pray, my friend, are you a tailor?" "No," says he, "but my father was a tailor." (Laughter.) And if a man come to slate your house, and as he is taking off the tiles, you ask him, "Pray, are you a slater?" and if he reply, "Oh no, my father died when I was very young, but my grandfather was a slater;" would you not turn the slater off your roof, and kick the pretended tailor out of doors? (Loud cheers, and shouts of "Yes, yes,") And yet it is as great an absurdity in the law of the land which provides that the man shall be born a legislator. It is harder to make a law than to slate a house; and fifty persons might bungle a coat, that could not make an act of Parliament. (Continued cheering and laughter.) Is it decent? But this is the way in which the liberties of the people of Ireland are invaded; and from that spot I throw back the insult—Lyndhurst and Londonderry, a goose that amused himself by going out to shoot crows, and Winchilsea and the Duke of Newcastle, and other pious saints of that kind—they have insulted us, but I have the pleasure to tell you that the people of Ireland are aroused from one end of the kingdom to the other.—They have raised a shout that has extended to the generous and the brave people of England; that shout will be heard in the midst of Westminster-hall, and the peers Lords will shrink from it. (Loud cheers.) I am averse to violence. I am for the peaceable but determined expression of public opinion. I am for cleansing the Augean stable of the Lords, but not for destroying the stable, or any of the good horses that may be in it. (Loud cheers.) As to the asses, that is another question (Loud cheers and laughter.) I remember at a meeting of the working classes in London having stated that the Augean stable ought to be cleansed. I was asked how it could be done, and I said, according to the old story, that a river was turned into it, and it was cleansed by means of the river flowing through; whereupon a friend, like honest Jack Smith, then took off his hat, and said, "Pray, instead of turning the river into the House of Lords, might not we as well turn the Lords into the river?" (Loud laughter) "Oh, no," said I, "I don't do that; there is so much lead about the heads of some of them that they would stick in the mud; we do not want to put them to death, for if they were put into the river they would be drowned from the weight of their own peerages." (Loud laughter.) Thanks be to Heaven, prosperity is increasing under the hands of a Reforming Ministry. I support that Ministry, and I call upon the Radicals to join me in giving them then honest and conscientious support, who, though they do not go far enough for me and my brother Radicals, yet still go a good way with us, and who have hitherto progressed with safety, between the people and the Tories, the latter of whom would put down the Radicals with bayonet and the musket, as they put them down at Manchester, when assembled to petition for Reform. (Long-continued cheering.)

Mr. Wason then addressed the meeting in a short but animated speech, which our limits will not permit us to give. After this address the meeting began to separate, and in a short time the crowd left the hall.

THE DINNER.

In consequence of the accommodation at many of the inns in the town being inadequate to the reception of a great number of persons who had purchased tickets, the theatre was engaged for the dinner. The tables extended over the stage, across a platform with which the pit was covered, to the dress-boxes in the centre of the house; and between three and four hundred persons sat down to dinner. The principal table was placed across the stage a short distance behind the footlights. Mr. Serjeant was in the chair; Mr. Morrison and Mr. O'Connell were on his right, and Mr. Wason on his left. Colonel Addison, the Mayors of Yarmouth, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds, and the representatives of the town were also among the company. The stage was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens, and a band of instrumental music was stationed in the gallery. Mr. O'Connell, on his entrance, was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Chairman gave "The King"—great cheering—"Health and happiness to her Majesty the Queen"—loud cheers—"The Princess Victoria, the pride and future hope of the nation"—enthusiastic cheering—"The Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family"—(groans and cheers)—"Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers, and may success long continue to meet their efforts"—(cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, protracted for a considerable time.)

The Chairman then gave "James Morrison and Right Wason, Esqrs., the Members for the Borough." This toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. J. P. Eaade, after a few remarks, proposed "The Reform in the course of which he advocated the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords, pronounced the distinguished visitor, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and justice to Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell rose to acknowledge the toast, but the applause was so deafening and incessant, that it was many minutes before he was enabled to proceed. After a considerable interval the hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:—I am exceedingly amused at the scene I saw going on this morning. I have in my own country stood more than once to see a set of sturdy Irish labourers working in a garden, the one pulling out a thick leaf, as close to the table, and a third a nettle. Why that is just what I say to day. (Loud cheers.) There was first a thick leaf and then a bramble torn away, until at last all the nettles were caught hold of, and they did not sting either, because they were well cooked. (Loud cheers.) They were all cleared out, and in fact we got what we should call in Ireland a garden of posies of our own. (Loud laughter.) I like to see this sort of triumph over the Tories, it is just the way we should proceed. We do not hurt or injure them: we only deprive them of the opportunity of doing mischief to themselves. (Cheers.) As sure as to-morrow's sun shall gild the horizon, so surely shall the sun of British justice shine over the plains, and illumine the valley of Erin. But there is another presence here. Oh! Tories I thank you. If you had a true charge to make against me, you would not be to do enough to listen to false accusations. (Cheers.—Standing in that presence, oh—may I not be permitted to say—I who have daughters, may not the father of those daughters be permitted to say in that presence, that thrill as it would my frame, and convulse as it would my nature, I would, as a man and a gentleman, rather weep over those daughters' graves, than be guilty of the paltry crime attributed to me. Yes, yes, I would rather stand over their graves, and yet—yet, they are dear to me—lovely as the loveliness that shines from the galaxy of beauty in that circle, and now their little children are lisping a grandsire's name; and yet Tories say of me that I could speak derogatorily of them!—(Prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) Oh! I thank them; for the presence of the purity, purity, truth, and beauty that surround me, prove that your breasts are with me, and that you disbelieve the foul turpitude laid to my charge. (Cheers.) Again, I thank the Tories. I feel I am the best abused man in the world. The only pledge I can give is, that I will deserve in future, if I possibly can, ten times more of the Tories' abuse. (Cheers.) This gorgeous assembly proves to me with the force of demonstration, that it is impossible justice should not be done to Ireland, backed as our cause undoubtedly is by that determination of England, which, like the tide in its flowing, steadily, but quietly as it continues only advances, but which, unlike that tide in its ebbings, never retreats from the surface it has once covered. (Cheers.) While merry floats on the triumphant wave of English popular opinion, hurrah for the good ship!—she is fair for the port of justice. (Loud cheers.) Remember again what it is we ask. We ask for justice. We ask for no more. We will never be content with less. (Loud cheers.)—Oppose us if we ask for more—despise us if we take less. (Cheers.) Scotland has had municipal reform, and right well have the canny Scots availed themselves of it. The House of Lords perceived the immense value to Scotland of a perfect corporate reform. England called for a corporate reform. The House of Lords smilingly endeavoured to distort it. They refused it the cap with the slaver of their opposition, but there was some of the wine of life in it still. John Bull can put it to his lips, and Ipswich is my witness that the liquor was good—(Loud cheering.) Ireland was left last. I hope in any battle in which England and Scotland take part, Ireland will not be left last; she is not in the habit of taking that post; it has been thrown upon her, and it is no fault of hers. It may be said, though nobody has said it yet, that the corporations of Scotland are better, or less bad—for that is the word—than those of England were, nobody says it—nobody can. There was Peel eleven or twelve years in Ireland, toasted and shouted for by the corporations, making beautiful speeches, promising all manner of fine things to them, and reaping the application to himself of the lines which have been before coupled with his name—

Of promise prodigal when power you want,
And preaching till in self-asserting cant
(Cheers. The whole was [illegible] attempt to change anything in these Corporations; they were incapable to improve them; and yet, when they had come into the House of Commons, he had not one word to say in their behalf. (Cheers.) Stanley, the calmness of his party, and the curse of Ireland!—Stanley got up and said that the most abominable Corporations in the world were those of Ireland; and he was quite right. In the House of Lords no man denied it. Lyndhurst, who has as much power of face as any man, who has on his career a Jacobite and ended it a Tory, never denied it; Londonderry, who never blushes at all, blushed for the Irish Corporations; Roden, Winchelsea, and Newcastle were so orthodox that they were absent at their prayers, and allowed the Irish Corporations to be calumniated without saying a word in their behalf. England has had fourteen shillings in the pound; Scotland has had payment full; but not a farthing for Ireland. Out they have neglected her. They have cut us we are dying to have Corporations at all. [illegible] cut my throats. (Loud cheers.) I think it is quite [illegible]—(Cheers and laughter.) But think they say—now mark the hypocrisy of these Lords and Commons—we are very bad: we are [illegible] of it, and in the most [illegible] we will extinguish them all. Now, I do not like [illegible] such words, but in plain English words, this is another lie. They have not extinguished them; [illegible] they keep up the entire frame work. Such is the boon [illegible] out of Ireland by the Lords. It proves to me [illegible] offered to the Irish people. I ask for Ireland what Scotland has got, and England enjoys. Every honest man agrees with me that the Union between England and Ireland [illegible] not be [illegible] Union [illegible] (Cheers and laughter.) [illegible]

Union of the master and the slaves; it ought also to be the Union of the giant and the dwarf, where the dwarf got all the blows and the giant all the plunder. It should be a union of Brotherhood and feeling that could make no distinction between Kerry and Suffolk—beyond this, indeed, that there are few Tories in Kerry and none of them in Suffolk. (Cheers and laughter.) We have had several plans for reforming the house of lords. (Loud cheers.) I have many; my friend, your excellent Member (Mr. Wason) has his; and the gentleman would do me the honour of proposing my health has his. Well, I agree with them all. (Loud laughter.) If you would only set about the reformation, I will consult with these two gentlemen, whose plan shall be adopted; and if you will only set about it, I will give them their choice.—(Loud cheers, and a laugh.) By the bye, the suggestion made for the exclusion of the Bishops, is one of sound good sense. Religion and politics are as different as heaven and earth. (Cheers.) What is the last new project—hence for conquering the people of Ireland for the [illegible] they were? Filing bills in the Court of Exchequer, same processes of vexatious, but equal oppression [illegible] right and taking them to prison. Did you ever know cruelty carried on under the forms of [illegible] suit, or reform promoted through the instrumentality of attorneys and lawyers? (Loud cheers.) What was the last scheme? It was calling out the police in sad and fatal earnest. The name of Rathcormac still rings in my ears. Three-and-fourpence was due from a poor widow of the name of Ryan. She sat at breakfast with her two sons, fine healthy boys who would not go to America, where they could have earned twice as much, because their father was a widow and helpless, and because their two sisters unmarried. They rose to go to work for their support, and quitted the meal with her blessing. They left her, and one of them she never saw alive again. [illegible] down to my wife this—"I heard the firing and rushed out from my cabin. I saw a body, and knew it was [illegible] I laughed aloud; for it was not that of my son—poor woman! she forgot there was somebody else to die for him. I turned over another; I laughed again: it was not my son. I turned over a third; oh! it was my boy—he who had left me a few hours before, in happiness and health. I did not weep, I did not cry; I never will weep, I never will cry more! Balls of fire are in my head, instead of eye-balls!" This is no imagination or fiction: it is the simple testimony of this poor woman—simple testimony upon the Bible of God. (Deafening cries of "Shame.") But the three and fourpence were forgiven? No! the man who was entitled to it, went with his feet wet with the heart's blood of her son, and cried "Give me my money!" Is this to continue in Ireland? (Loud and tremendous cheers, and cries of "Never.") It may be said that this is a twenty times told tale. Let it be proclaimed trumpet-tongued, twenty millions of times, until every humane and virtuous Englishman feels his heart throb with indignation, and his arm rise with an involuntary emotion, to strike home to the destruction of such men. The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

Several other toasts were afterwards drank, amongst which were "Civil and Religious Liberty;" Joseph Hume, Esq., and the two other members of Parliament who associated with him in exposing Orange confederacy;" "The Reformers of the County; and "The Bishop of Norwich and the Liberal Clergy of the diocese." The company did not separate till a late hour.

PIRACY ON THE ENGLISH SEAS.—Some of the English papers contain a confession recently made by a Dutchman, named [illegible], on his deathbed, in the hospital of Woolwich, of his having, in the year 1830, when on board a vessel named the Elizabeth, of Dublin, which on leaving that place, instead of proceeding to Ireland as he expected, went out to sea on a piratical excursion; they fell in and boarded a vessel at 5 o'clock one morning, the crew of which they massacred and flung overboard, and then plundered the vessel; that land was seen during the day, which the pirates said was the island of Guernsey; that after they had landed their booty they again put out to sea, and fell in with a Dutch vessel, murdered the crew, and plundered, and then afterwards sunk the vessel. This extraordinary confession, which evinced considerable excitement at Dartford, was, it is said, forwarded to the Lords of the Committee of all the revenue cutters on the coast; but if there was not a discrepancy as to dates, it would from the circumstance we are about to state, be entitled to the most serious consideration, and should lead to the most vigorous efforts to discover the inhuman perpetrators of the foul deeds which it narrates. It will be recollected that on the 31st of December the corpse of a young man was found floating off the southern coast of this island, in a state of perfect nudity, with the head clean off, a large cut on one of the arms, and bruises, which from the discoloured state of the flesh, some medical gentlemen gave their opinion must have been occasioned during life, that the same medical gentlemen also stated, that the head must have been severed from the body with a sharp instrument, and that the body appeared not to have been many days in the water. Now had not Waken stated that it was about the middle of December that the murder of the first crew was committed, it might certainly have been concluded that the corpse found here must have belonged to the ill-fated vessel. But there is a discrepancy of a month at least, a fortnight, which cannot be got over, except by supposing that Waken may have been in error with regard to dates. Then, again, as to the Dutch vessel which Waken states they some time after fell in with, massacred the crew of, pillaged, and sunk, it will be recollected that, on the morning of the 1st of January last, a vessel which proved to be the Dutch galliot Vrow Katharina, of Vlaardingen, bound from the Mediterranean to Rotterdam, was perceived sunk off the north west coast of this island, that her bow was pieced up among the Hanois rocks, with the oars in it, but no indications whatever of the crew, and that the weather had been particularly fine on the day the vessel was discovered, and for several days previous. May not this vessel, whatever discrepancy exists as to dates respecting the other, have been that which the piratical crew of the Elizabeth pillaged and sunk?—*Gravesend Star.*

TITHES AND TURF.

We have heard that Lord D. Vere—he who is so benevolent and charitable, as the best of landlords and kindest of men—has adopted a novel mode of enforcing the payment of his Tithes. A large hog neat Abbeyleix is his Lordship's property, and is the only source from which the people of that neighbourhood can procure fuel. Taking advantage of the law to assist the church militant, his lordship refuses to allow such of the Papists as not have paid up arrears of Tithes, to cut Turf in his bog—thus reducing them to the dilemma of paying a demand with which their creed forbids them, and their poverty will not permit to prevent them, from complying, or living without the means of boiling potatoes for their pigs or themselves.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

GARDEN PEAS.—A basket of Green Peas which grew in the garden of Mr. M'Donnell, Glanis's gardener, at Ballinahinch, was sent to Dublin for sale on Saturday last. They were very much admired considering the [illegible] state of the weather, and the [illegible] [illegible]

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is said, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, Viscount Latimer, Baron Osborne, Baron of Kiveton, Earl of Danby, Viscount Osborne, Baron Dumbleton, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl

THE ORANGE TORY PEERS.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we sit down to trace the progress of that agitation which is the natural and necessary consequence of the irresponsible power exercised by the Orange Tory Peers calling themselves the State. From Bath to Dover—from Edinburgh to Falmouth—the corporations of England and Scotland seem to feel that the Peers in denying to the Irish the privilege of local and self government, have struck a heavy blow at their dearest rights. Our paper to day presents an account of the sympathy of the people of England for Mr. O'Connell, notwithstanding the malicious and untiring efforts of the Tories to traduce and destroy him. He has been honoured by a public meeting at Bungay, where a numerous company, many ladies being present, gave him a warm and cordial reception. The inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, with the Mayor at their head, invited him to a similar entertainment, but he was obliged to decline. Norwich is to do him the like honour; and there is hardly a town in Norfolk or Suffolk that is not ready to record its detestation of the persecution to which he has been exposed, and its indignation at the cruel and insulting tyranny of the Peers towards his country. In the homage paid to him—a Roman Catholic—denounced by the Tory press as an agitator and a rebel, the Tory press may read the public condemnation of their perversion of their sacred office of legislators to the gratification of personal spleen and party spite.

In another part of our paper will be found an abridged account of a numerous public meeting held at Edinburgh on Friday, attended by Sir A. M. Gibson, Sir T. Lauder, and a numerous body of gentlemen, including several members of the Town Council, at which it was resolved to petition the House of Commons to extend the valuable political privileges of municipal institutions to Ireland. The third resolution expressed "the deep and indignant regret" to the meeting at the conduct of the Peers, and "deplored their infatuation in refusing municipal rights to Ireland." There cannot be the smallest doubt that the Peers acted under the influence of the narrowest and most sectarian personal feelings in so refusing, and now they ought to perceive, if they are not wholly deprived of their senses, that to gratify their blind momentary passions, they have risked the peace of the empire, and have placed the peerage in jeopardy.

A preliminary meeting was held at Glasgow, on Friday, to make preparations for a public meeting, and the Reformers of Greenock have resolved to express their opinion on the Lords burking the Irish Municipal Bill.—A public meeting is to be held. Subscriptions for Mr. O'Connell, too, are actively promoted to these two great towns of Scotland.

At Bath there has been a great meeting, when the large room at the Guildhall was thronged with most respectable gentlemen. If on the one hand the Tory Press are frightening the people with denunciations of rebellion and treason, launched against those who are resolved not to allow a few Orange Tory Lords to trample justice under foot, on the other the opponents of those Lords are predicting civil war. "Difficulties surround us on every side," said Mr. Roebuck, "and the judgment and courage of the people are alone capable of saving them from the peril of their condition. Civil war impended over them." "*Civil War!*" How long is it since this peaceful Empire was desolated by such a scourge, and now we are to hear it threatened and to live amidst harrowing and mutual denunciations of rebellion and strife, because the Tory Peers have chosen to establish an insane and bigotted opposition to the wishes of the nation at large," and, we may add, to the voice of reason and justice. At the meeting at Bath, an attempt was made to get an approval of the Lords conduct, which had fifteen supporters, while Napier's motion, "soliciting the House of Commons to rely on the constituencies, and unflinchingly put down all opponents," which was directed against the House of Lords, found almost unanimous support. Colonel Napier then used words which will be responded to throughout the empire, and should excite alarm in the Peers, if their political hatred and fanaticism have not rendered them insensible to every feeling but a poor apprehension of Mr. O'Connell.

"I do not think (said Colonel Napier) that the true question is whether corporation reform shall be extended to Ireland, but whether the House of Lords or the House of Commons shall govern in England—(cheers)—whether the will of the people of England shall stand, or the will—the corrupt will—of some crazy and factious Peers shall henceforth be paramount in this country? (Loud cheers, and cries of "No.") This is, to my apprehension, the true question, and the Irish corporation reform is but a limb of it—a subject on which to commence the business of agitation—aye, and a very good subject to begin the battle with the Lords."

At Dover, a petition has been prepared to send to Parliament in support of the just demands of the Irish people. On Thursday a meeting was held at Dewsbury, for the purpose of securing to Ireland those equal laws and privileges to which she is justly entitled. Resolutions, demanding Corporate Reform for Ireland, were unanimously agreed to. A meeting is to be held this day at Worcester, when the Mayor will take the chair, which is convened for the same purpose. At Leeds, Sunderland, Falmouth, and almost every town at which a newspaper is published petitions are preparing, or public meetings have been called. The City of London is to assemble to-morrow. The Borough of Finsbury is to meet. The Tower Hamlets are preparing for a great meeting; and St. Pancras has been summoned. Other towns and parishes will follow this example.

We must, in conclusion, call on the people at once to come forward, and peacefully and firmly declare that the existence of the Peerage and of the Established Church of Ireland—if they cannot be otherwise preserved—are not worth maintaining at the price of continual apprehension and collision, leading to civil war, wide spread desolation, and the dismemberment of the Empire.

SMALL v. ATTWOOD AGAIN.

The arguments in this unprecedented, long, and expensively litigated appeal, were commenced again *de novo* in the House of Lords on Monday morning. At the sitting of their lordships.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde (who, it is said, has received another fee of 5,000 guineas,) said, in consequence of the changes which had taken place since this appeal was last heard, he was of opinion that it would be his duty to commence his address *de novo*, and wished to know if their lordships had any objection to that course.

The Lord Chancellor said he wished, if the other side had no objection, for that course to be pursued, as he (the Lord Chancellor) had not heard any of the former arguments.

Mr. Knight, who appears for the respondent, had no objection to the course pursued.

Lord Lyndhurst and Earl Devon having expressed their willingness to the course pursued,

Mr. Sergeant Wilde commenced his address in support of the appeal against the decision of Lord Lyndhurst in the Court of Exchequer.

On the last occasion Mr. Sergeant Wilde occupied ten days in his opening speech, and it is said on the present occasion he will, in all probability, exceed that time. It is calculated that the arguments will occupy forty days; and as they are only to be proceeded with three days in the week, there is a probability of their not being brought to a conclusion during the present session.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel which terminated in the death of one of the principals took place on Monday at Angers. Three other duels were also fought between some young gentlemen of that town and some officers of the military school, between whom there had been for some time past serious differences existing, but happily neither of them terminated fatally. The immediate cause of the duel between M. Desache and M. de Montalembert, an officer of the military school, arose out of a disagreement at the theatre. Desache had the choice of arms, and having chosen pistols had the first fire, but missed his adversary. Montalembert then fired at him, and shot him through the heart; he fell dead on the ground and never spoke a word.

For years past there has not been such a number of members of foreign royal families in London as at present; we have the Prince of Orange and two of his sons; the Prince and Princess of Capua; the Duke (Wm.) of Brunswick; and of other reigning families we find the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Albert, ditto, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Ernest of Hesse.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 30.

(Continued from Thursday's Chronicle.)

REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then said that if the hon. member (Mr. Grove Price) intended to persevere in the motion of which he had given notice for expunging from the order-book the motion of the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny, relative to a reform of the house of lords, he would have an opportunity of bringing it forward on the house going into committee.

Mr. PRICE said that in consequence of the observation which had fallen from the noble lord, he begged to take the opportunity of stating to the house, that he had come to the resolution of withdrawing the motion referred to, although he had no doubt that motion would have been carried by an immense majority. He could assure the house that he had not lost sight of the object. (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Neither will I lose sight of my object. (Loud cheers.) There is no technical objection to my bringing forward my motion. (Laughter and cheers.) I will bring it forward at the time appointed; both houses of parliament must be made to work in harmony together. I care not whether the inspiration of the hon. member came from the camp of Don Carlos, or the columns of the *Morning Post*.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was glad to find that the hon. member had determined on withdrawing his motion; and he was happy to think the hon. member had friends who were capable of giving him such judicious advice. (Laughter.) Had he (Mr. G. Price) brought forward his motion, he (Lord John Russell) would have opposed it, as he intended to oppose the motion of the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny, when it should be brought forward. That house had an undoubted right to entertain any question of reform in the other branch of the Legislature, as well as those reforms which respected itself. He would have argued in this way had the honorable member brought forward his motion. The house had lately entertained a motion for the removal of the bishops from the Upper House—not for the reform, but for the expulsion of the Lords Spiritual. He (Lord John Russell) had opposed that motion, because he thought the bishops had as good right to their seats in the upper house as the lay Lords. He had no doubt that the friends who advised the hon. gentleman to withdraw his motion were some of the bishops, because, as the house had entertained the question of their expulsion, it would have left them in a very invidious position had it refused to entertain the question of a reform of the Lords in general.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply of the whole house.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that a sum not exceeding £64,240, be granted to defray the expenses of public works and public buildings.

The motion was then agreed to.

£15,000 was voted for the repairs of Kingstown Harbour.

£12,116 was agreed to for the expenses of Portpatrick Harbour.

£6,455 for the repair of the Liverpool and Holyhead Road was agreed to.

A vote of £25,890 was proposed for defraying the expenses of new building at the British Museum.

After a short discussion in which Sir C. Brock Vere, Mr. Jephson, and other members took part, the vote (we understood) was postponed.

£14,547 were voted for certain expenses connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons.

£3,755 for completing the work at Windsor Castle.

£15,300 for rebuilding the portion of the Milbank Penitentiary, destroyed by fire.

£10,000 were voted for the Judges' Chambers.

£42,300 were voted to supply the deficiency of the fee fund in the office of his Majesty's Treasury.

£11,270 to supply the deficiency of the fee fund of the office of his Majesty's Home Department.

£14,832 to supply the deficiency of the fee fund in the office of his Majesty's Department for Foreign Affairs.

£12,270 to supply the deficiency of the fee fund in the office of his Majesty's Colonial Department.

The next resolution was £20,295 to make good the deficiency of the fee-fund of the Board of Trade and Privy Council.

Mr. HUME said he wished the Board of Trade would become more active, as unless it proposed the abolition of duties which restricted commerce, its own abolition would become necessary.

Mr. P. THOMPSON said, since he became connected with the Board of Trade, as much had been done for the removal of restrictive duties as the house would permit.

The resolution was agreed to.

£6,000 for messengers' bills for the Treasury being proposed.

Mr. HUME said he thought the charge for messengers was large and ought to be reduced

The resolution was agreed to, as were also

£5,400 for messengers' bills for the House Departments.

£31,500 for messengers' bills for the Foreign Department.

£5,500 for messengers for the Colonial Office.

£4,156 for messengers for the Privy Council and Board of Trade.

£14,750 for the Comptroller-General's Department.

£3,700 for messengers for the Lords of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

£2,000 being proposed for Professors in Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. HUME objected to granting money to the rich Universities, while they refused any to the poor.

Mr. WAKLEY hoped a similar sum would be granted to the Mechanics' Institution of London.

The resolution was agreed to.

£12,500 was granted to pay the officers of the Insolvent Court.

£1,000 for the expense of the Alien Office.

£15,600 for Milbank Penitentiary.

The next vote moved was £29,800 to defray the expenses of the Municipal Commissioners.

Agreed to.

The following votes were also agreed to:—

£5,100 for the expenses of the Commission for the adjustment of the criminal and other laws.

£753 for the County-rate Commission.

£30,000 for the expenses of the Charity Commissioners.

£36,500 for remuneration to the Commission to inquire into the means of religious instruction in Ireland.

£10,090 for the Commission to inquire into the opportunities of religious instruction, the means of religious instruction, the means of religious worship, and of pastoral instruction in Scotland.

£49,150 for the salaries and expenses of the Poor Law Commissioners.

£14,700 for the Slave Trade Commission.

£103,516 for the Consular Department.

£5,500 for the Factory Inspectors.

£4,900 for the Inspectors of prisons.

The house then resumed, and the other Orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 31.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack shortly after five o'clock.

Lord GLENELG moved the second reading of the Jamaica Slave act indemnity bill.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SEE OF DURHAM.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented petitions from Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, and Stockton-upon-Tees, against any alienation of the funds of the See of Durham.

Lord LYNDHURST, in reference to the petitions which had just been presented, begged to observe that he could not conceive the propriety of abolishing the Court of Pleas in Durham. He had never heard any complaint made of it; on the contrary, he had heard that the Court was of great benefit to the county palatine of Durham. Justice was administered there as well as in Westminster Hall; and, in fact, was administered by the Judges of Westminster Hall, and at a rate amounting to scarcely half of the costs of proceedings at Westminster.

(LEFT SITTING.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 31.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

On the motion of Mr. HUME, the Metropolitan Suspension Bridge Committee had leave to report until the 13th of June, on the ground of many of its members being on other Committees.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from a public meeting held at Worcester, where there was no dissension—(hear, hear)—praying that Ireland might have the same municipal institutions as other parts of the country. He fully fully agreed in the prayer of the petition, and was sure every honest Reformer in the kingdom would do all in his power to obtain for Ireland the same measure of Reform as England and Scotland.

Mr. BARRY presented several petitions from places in the county of Cork, praying for the same measure of Corporation reform as England and Scotland, and praying for the extinction of Tithes.

Mr. H. GRATTAN presented petitions from places in Meath, against tithes; and from Antrim, in favour of the Irish Spirit Bill; and one from Meath, praying the house not to pass any Bill for Municipal Reform of less magnitude than those for Scotland and England.

Mr. HOWARD presented a petition from the Council of Carlisle, praying the house to give Ireland the same equal rights as England and Scotland. He thought these institutions a part of the old Constitution, and was glad to see the spirit shewn by the English Corporations on this subject.

Mr. THORNLEY presented a petition from Wolverhampton, praying for the equalization and reduction of the duties on Sugar.

Mr. HUME wished to correct a mistake which he had been led to make in his evidence before the Military Commission. He had stated that a native in India had been sentenced to 1,900 lashes, of which 1,250 were inflicted. He had the official returns, and found only 650 were inflicted. He felt obliged to the House for allowing him to correct the error.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Edinburgh, agreed to at a public meeting, and signed in a few hours by 12,000 persons, praying that Ireland may enjoy the same blessings of municipal government which Scotland did.

Mr. BERNAL presented a petition from the inhabitants of Rochester, Stroud, and its neighbourhood, in favour of the first Irish municipal reform bill.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. POTTER presented a petition from Wigan, praying the house to reject the lords amendments to the Irish municipal bill.

LONDON AND DOVER (SOUTH EASTERN) RAILWAY.

An HON. MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, moved the further consideration of the report of the committee on this bill

Lord MAHON rose to oppose this bill, not from any private interest that he had in opposition to it, but from a strong sense of public duty. He opposed the bill on two grounds—first, because there was a full and efficient means for the conveyance of goods; and secondly, because this railroad could only be of advantage in time of peace. The noble lord concluded by moving that the report be taken into further consideration that day six months.

Mr. O'CONNELL must protest against the time of the house being taken up in discussing the merits of railways, which have already been fully considered in a committee up stairs. The noble lord was defeated in the committee, and now he came to the house, and asked them to reverse the decision of the gentlemen who had all the facts before them. The noble lord also called upon the house to protect the poor people who had subscribed a million and a half for this railroad. Were they lunatics, that they could not protect themselves.—It was a most strange mode of reasoning which the noble lord had adopted; because there was water communication to Dover by the Thames, there could not be any occasion for a railroad there. Now that was the first time he had heard that the Thames went to Dover; that was knew to him; however, even if true, it was not a good reason against the present bill. He must protest against this waste of the time of the house.

Mr. BERNAL said he thought it was not an unreasonable thing to propose that the further consideration should be postponed for some period of time. He thought also the house was doing wisely, honourably, and justifiably, in warning the people out of doors against a project like the present bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed that the hon. member utterly wronged him, if he thought he had any interest in this or any other railway.

Mr. BERNAL said that he had not intended, nor did he state, that the hon. and learned gentleman had any interest in the railway.

(LEFT SITTING.)

MEETING AT NEW ROSS.

A meeting was held at New Ross, on Saturday, the 28th ult., for the purpose of petitioning for the total abolition of Tithes, and against Lord Lyndhurst's attempted mutilation of the Irish Corporate Reform Bill. On the Chair being taken, a resolution was handed Mr. Kiely, deprecating in strong language the present Tithe system, and animadverting on the conduct of the Lords in refusing to accede to the first municipal bill, as it passed the Commons. The following is an extract from the speech of John Kiely, Esq., delivered on the occasion:—

Mr. K. commenced by stating his inability, it not being his habit to address such meetings of his countrymen, as he saw before him; however, fellow-townsmen, said he, we will yet see the day, and I trust it is not far distant, when all religious sects, no matter what creed or colour, will, from the effect of equal and wholesome laws, contribute to and support their own clergy. (Loud cheers.) Then, fellow-townsmen, and not till then, will we have peace in the land of our birth. Then will we hear no more of tithe plunder, or tithe slaughter in Ireland. This, Irishmen, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished." Look at the Protestant church. Why, I ask, should it longer be held up with its bloated hierarchy, gloating in splendour and extravagant luxury, at the expense of our industrious, honest, and hard-working farmers; which, notwithstanding, this very church and its auxiliaries, never cease insulting the Catholic religion. The religion of the very men, from whose industry these harpies of the law church drag the very means by which are supported this pseudo dignity and selfish extravagance. (Cheers.) But, my friends, tithes are virtually annihilated in Ireland, and I trust for ever. There will be no more gilded chariots—no more luxuriating in more than eastern grandeur—at least it will not be at our expense. (Loud cheers.) And now, having done for the present with the holy law church, permit me to turn to their lordships. If these hereditary autocrats knew as well as I do, the state of public opinion at this moment in Ireland, they would not allow that old republican—their champion, Lyndhurst—to offer an insult to seven millions of as brave men as the sun in its meridian glory looks down upon.

PORTPATRICK.—We are sorry to find, from the report of the commissioners of Post office inquiry, that the great expense incurred in the construction of this harbour has been an utter waste of public money. In consequence of representations made to the commissioners, they recommended to the Treasury, some time since, that the works should be suspended until further inquiry. The evidence of the engineer, Sir John Rennie, was decidedly in favour of maintaining that harbour as a safe station for vessels; but the testimony of every other person competent to decide, was so strongly opposed to him, that the commissioners felt it to be their duty to the public that Portpatrick be abandoned as a packet station, and that some more safe station be selected. Indeed, the two officers commanding the government packets between Donaghadee and Portpatrick had declared to the commissioners, that if the works were completed to the fullest extent contemplated by Sir John Rennie, the harbour would still be unavailable as a place of safety for vessels.—*Observer.*

BREAKING UP OF THE HAREMS IN THE EAST.—A German paper states that the Schah of Persia, in order to give a proof of the advancement of civilization, had suddenly thrown open the gates of his harem and given their liberty to all the female slaves that it contained. All the great men of the empire followed the example; and the inhabitants of Taheran could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw the gates of the palace opened for the first time for the unhappy victims. This news causes an extraordinary sensation at Constantinople and all over the East. It was believed in Pera that the Sultan would follow the example.

THE IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—In one of the best of the many able articles which have appeared in your journal in reference to the Irish Corporation Bill, it was stated (in the *Chronicle* of the 30th inst.), "We have heard that an active town clerk from the city of Cork has been in constant communication with Lord Lyndhurst;" and that it was asked, "Was it to meet his wishes that the nefarious clause (the 14th, which preserves the officers after the offices have been extinguished, and their duties done away with) was smuggled into this nefarious Bill?"

Now, Sir, as it would be to detract from the high fame, and reputation which Lord Lyndhurst deservedly enjoys in the estimation of the public, to suppose for one moment that in seeking for information on the subject of Irish corporations, or assistance, or advice as to the best means of accomplishing their abolition, with the extinction of all the evils, corruptions, and jobbing which his Lordship admits were interwoven with them, he did not refer to and consult the most disinterested and impartial sources, we must believe that he regarded the "active town-clerk from the city of Cork" as a perfectly safe and pure authority upon which to rely, and introduced his nefarious clause accordingly.

But, Sir, whatever Lord Lyndhurst may have thought, it is right that you and the public should be informed of the facts; and the few which I propose to submit to you may furnish an insight of the means and machinery resorted to for the concoction of his Lordship's "amendments," and some of the purposes it is intended to effect, which perhaps a longer narrative could not supply. Lord Lyndhurst is an innocent and simple-minded gentleman; but if he finds that his amiable credulity has been imposed upon, it is easy to imagine with what an outpouring of virtuous indignation he will reproach the cunning men who took advantage of it.

The name of the "active town-clerk from the city of Cork" with whom his Lordship was "in constant communication" is Julius Cæsar Besnard. You ask, "Was it to meet his wishes that the nefarious clause alluded to was smuggled into that Bill?" In order to ascertain whether he had any *wishes*, let us see whether he had *interest* in the clause.

In the first place, then, Julius Cæsar is town-clerk of the city of Cork, with a considerable salary.

He is secretary and law agent to the Board of Wide Street Commissioners.

He is law agent to the Board of Harbour Commissioners.

He is law agent to the Market Trustees; and

He is secretary and law agent to the Foundling Hospital.

In the cases in which he is secretary, he is paid by fixed salary. As law agent, of course his emoluments depend upon the suits which he carries on for the different bodies, and they have been many and heavy. Some time since the Foundling Hospital had to defend a case against a plaintiff in *replevin*. The case never came to trial, although the record had issued, and the costs charged against the Hospital and paid by the Governors amounted to £619.

All these offices, recollect, Mr. Editor, would be continued to the "active town clerk of the city of Cork" by the nefarious bill, which professes to *abolish* corporations. The force of impudence could go no further.

But let us do the town clerk justice. He took care of himself to be sure; but his family affections are strong, and he looked after his kindred and connections also.

His brother Peter is at present Mayor of Cork, with a salary of £1,200. He is also weigh-master of that city, the revenues arising from which office amount to from £1,200 to £1,500 a year. The latter office the nefarious clause continues to Peter for life.

But is this all? No, nor half.

The Court of Conscience at Cork consists, when full, of six aldermen. At present there is a vacancy for one. The revenues of the court amount to £1,500 per annum. The new aldermen are—John Besnard, Sir Anthony Perrier, Thomas Gibbings, Barton Gibbings, and Charles Perry.

The first-named of these aldermen is *another* brother of the "active town-clerk;" the daughter of the second is married to the son of the "active town-clerk; and the third and fourth, the two Gibbings, are father and son, and have intermarried and are closely connected with the same active town clerk's family. Alderman Perry only, of the entire Court of Conscience, cannot boast of affiance or relationship with him. Again I have to remind you, Mr. Editor, that all these offices are continued to the present possessors under the bill of Lord Lyndhurst, which professes to *abolish* corporations!!!

The people of Cork, Sir, will be much obliged by your inserting this statement in your able and patriotic journal, and I am prepared to substantiate every circumstance therein set down. It is to no purpose that the facts are notorious on the spot where the parties reside; but it would be of great value to show, pending the discussions in the Commons on the Lords' "amendments," the disinterested and impartial assistance which Lord Lyndhurst sought, procured, and had the advantage of, in framing his measure.

I shall only add, Sir, that the Besnards, the Gibbings, and the Perriers, are all of the "real stuff"—Orange Tories, and Conservative to the backbone, and worthy in every respect of Lord Lyndhurst's favour and protection.

A CORK MAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Commissioners, appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues, have made a further report, being the third time since the establishment of the Commission in February, 1835. The commissioners commence by stating, that "not being fully prepared to make a final report on all matters which have engaged our attention, we venture to offer to your Majesty our further remarks upon that branch of the inquiry which formed the subject of our first report; because, in consequence of the number of Episcopal Sees at present vacant, any further delay in carrying into effect the new arrangements respecting the bishopricks will be attended with great inconvenience." The immediate object of the report appears to be to complete the first branch of the inquiry—namely, that which applies to the new arrangement of dioceses, and to such an adjustment of the Episcopal incomes as may remove all necessity for *Commendams*, and may also diminish the motives to translation. The Commissioners first give separate reasons for the various recommendations from the text of their former reports, and then repeat them in the more tangible and intelligible shape of distinct propositions—thus bringing the whole of the proposed alterations at once to the eye; and those who wish to recur to the reasons for any of the changes may easily turn back to the reports themselves. The Commissioners now recommend that the city and deanery of Bristol, instead of being united with Llandaff to the See of Bath and Wells, as formerly proposed, should, with the whole parish of Bedminster, be joined to the diocess of Gloucester, and that a house should be provided, in some convenient situation, near the city of Bristol, so that the Bishop of the united diocess may reside alternately there and at Gloucester. According with the recommendations of the Commissioners the incomes of the Archbishops and Bishops (at the expiration of the present lives) are to be as follows:—Canterbury £15,000, York and London £10,000 each, Durham £8,000, Winchester £7,000, Ely £5,500, St. Asaph and Bangor united £5,200, Worcester and Bath and Wells £5,000 each. Durham and Ely being vacant, and the proposed reduction of the former being expected to yield a surplus of £12,000, and that of the latter diocese £5,000 a-year, and Bristol being about to be vacated, the Commissioners recommend the immediate creation of the new See of Ripon, with an income of £4,500 a-year; the See of Manchester to be created when Bangor and St. Asaph are consolidated by a vacancy in either. They also recommended that all the Archdeaconries should be in the gift of the Bishop of the diocess in which they are situated; the competent endowment of these offices is reserved for another report. Leave was obtained on Fridy se'nnight to bring in a bill to carry this report into effect.—*Courier.*

GENERAL MEETING OF THE BARONETS.—A general meeting of Baronets and their eldest sons was held on Monday last, at the Clarendon Hotel (at one o'clock precisely) for the purpose of adopting a petition to his Majesty, praying that the Ulster Badge may be worn on the person.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—JUNE 2.

Government Consols, 3 per cent.	90¾
——— Stock, 3½ per cent	98½
——— Stock, New (1830)	90¾
Debentures, 3½ per cent	91½
Bank Stock	203½
Royal Canal Stock	35½
Grand Canal Debentures, 6 per cent.	80½
Hibernian Bank	23
Dublin Steam Company	114½

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Last price Paid.
	£.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin and K. Road..	100	60 0 0	78 0 0
Hibernian Bank.....	100	25 0 0	22 15 0
Provincial Bank....	100	25 0 0	44 0 0
National Insurance..	250	25 0 0	30 10 0
Patriotic	100	10 0 0	5 12 6
Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7 0 0	5 17 6
Drogheda Railroad..	100	2 10 0	5 5 0
Kilkenny Railroad...	100	2 10 0	per
Ulster Railroad.....	100	1 0 0	5 10 0
Ulster Canal.....	100	10 0 0	

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

PROGRESS OF AGITATION.

The spirit which the Lords, in their phrenzy, evoked has gone abroad, and now burns with equal force and vehemence in all parts of the empire. In Ireland, indignation has arisen to the highest point at the insult and injury heaped upon us, and a firm resolve pervades the entire people rather to suffer death than yield submission to the despotic mandates of our irresponsible legislators. The country has spoken out in terms not to be mistaken; public opinion, supported, as it is, by weight of talent, character and property, and urged forward by the resistless energy of the people, has now grown too large for the fetters which intolerant and wrong-headed men would fain fling around it. The counties and the towns, the urban and rural inhabitants vie with each other in the generous ardour which they display to cast from them the foul stigma of distrust and incapacity.—Base, indeed, and degenerate would they be, were they to sit down tamely beneath the proffered insult. But they have arisen as one man to assert their rights and to teach a lesson to those in authority that, when power is not exercised for the benefit of the community, it becomes a forfeiture, and reverts to the only legitimate source of power—the people. Cork county and city, Louth, Mayo, Tipperary, Wexford, Waterford county and city, Kilkenny, Belfast and Limerick have already met, to place on record their fixed resolve to obtain justice, and to add fuel to the flame which now burns through the country, and is destined, finally, either to purify or destroy. Whilst such is the aspect of affairs in Ireland, the appearance of England is equally inspiriting and cheering. Our fellow-countrymen, at the other side of the channel, are nobly making common cause with us in the ordeal through which we are passing. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, London, and its adjoining boroughs, have all entered their protests against the suicidal measure of the Lords, and declared their resolution to make common cause with us in our struggle, to resist from the grasp of the oligarchy, our just and inalienable rights. The speech of Colonel Napier, at the meeting at Bath, shews what the feelings are of those brave and gallant heroes who have carried the British standard victorious over a hundred battle fields.

"You must arouse them by your encouraging shout, and even, if it be necessary, urge them onward by your menacing cries, for they have voluntarily offered to lead us out of the house of bondage, and they must not tarry by the way. Not that I think them treacherous, but they loiter; they would willingly feed us with manna in the wilderness, but they seem unable to lead us into the land of promise, "To your tents, Oh, Israel," must therefore be the cry. The shouting of the people must be heard, and the friends and enemies must be told that if the calm voice of the legislator, and the denunciation of the Prophet are alike unheeded, the clash of arms and cry of war will be heard. "To your tents, Oh, Israel," for if Moses cannot lead in the battle, Joshua can. Applause. But against whom, some one will perhaps ask. Why, against the Lords! Against the Tory faction—against that faction which from long use and abuse of power, long riot in corruption, has united the utmost insolence to the utmost oppression. A faction, at once the most malignant and the most corrupt that ever infested and cursed a free nation." (Cheers.)

This is language which, as was said of the ballad of Chevy Chase, stirs the blood like the blast of a trumpet. Should the contest come to blows—a result which we deprecate—the national forces marshalled by such leaders as the chivalrous and high-souled Napier, would speedily put to the rout the proud and inflated aristocracy of England, with their stupid and bigotted retainers, the uneducated boors, and the blood-thirsty parsons.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS OF O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell continues his progress through the various districts of England, winning a daily increase to his popularity and fame. The enthusiastic receptions which the liberator meets at every quarter, are unprecedented in England, since the period when Queen Bess used to proceed upon her royal progresses to receive the homage of her faithful and dutiful subjects. Nor is this confined to the large towns where the popular principle might be expected to have spread most extensively—many of smaller size, but which may boast of equal patriotism, have aroused themselves from the slumber of Toryism and vie with the more populous municipalities in indignation at the wrongs, compassion for the sufferings, and determination to redress the injuries of long afflicted Ireland. With the sound sagacity—proverbially the attribute of Englishmen—they perceive that the measures of amelioration necessary to work out the political regeneration of Ireland can be realized only through the instrumentality of Mr. O'Connell. Giving to the winds the foul calumnies and baseless fabrications of his enemies, they received with open arms the man whose passport to their confidence was his unrivalled and successful efforts to burst the fetters which had for ages clanked upon the limbs of his countrymen. It is certainly no small indication of the progress which the English mind has made, that the arrowy shower of falsehood which has been discharged with such malignant perseverance against Mr. O'Connell, should have left the Liberator so perfectly unscathed. Where are now the trumpery charges of Raphael and fool-Hardy? Only remembered to cover with indelible disgrace their paltry and contemptible authors. The last bolt shot from their malignant quiver is, the atrocious and unfounded assertion that Mr. O'Connell maligned the women of England. Of this, as of every other word, which proceeds from the same foul and polluted lips, it may be sufficient to say, that it is a wilful and unblushing falsehood. When pressed hard for proof, the only semblance of which they can produce, is a quotation from the speech of Mr. O'Connell made, from the report of the English Poor Law Commissioners. We have so and it requires stronger corroboration than forded by the bible maniac Captain Gordon claim credence—it is surely a very different peat the words of another, and to make a one's own authority. However, all those animosity which have hitherto kept both nations and induced them to think ill of each other pily fast melting away. The brave and generous of England have nobly identified themselves with our present arduous struggle, the only reward to be admitted between the two countries of chivalrous emulation as to which shall make rapid strides in civilization and refinement.

THE THEATRE.

Mr. Kean appeared in the character of *Richard* on Thursday evening, when his reception was were everything we could have expected or hoped cannot say that since his appearance among us since, any striking alteration is discernible, but time we conceived he had arrived so near to there was not a little room for improvement. been careful in copying into our columns the contemporaries, and their unanimous encomiums gifted son of a gifted father; we can only add current testimony. The most breathless silence during his delivery of his opening soliloquy, arrived at its conclusion the house rung with a successful effort of the actor. It will not be the bitter scorn of tone and feature that accompanied on his own deformity. The enumeration misfortunes—the fixed glare of his piercing eye ing hue of his countenance as he lashed himself the recital, and the despairing mockery of his that the "dogs barked at him as he halted by all true to nature and to passion. The wooing Lady Anne was also a masterpiece of acting. fore the battle, and subsequent terror in the couch and calling on his attendants to "bind made the spectator forget that he was the actor. The fiery energy of the concluding wonderful physical effort on the part of Mr we must confess that where there is scope for or deep moral sentiment he appears to great and leaves all competitors at a far greater distance mired the good taste of our Waterford audience the injudicious applause which was attempted on him in some of the most critical situations. This practice tends to destroy the agreeable illusion preventing the closing sentences from being Kean performed in *Hamlet* yesterday evening terpiece, and a full house was anticipated. from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, is a delightful Miss Cruise supported the part of Queen Anne effective style. The rest of the *dramatis personæ* tained their respective parts.

INVESTIGATION AT THE TOWN

In our last there appeared a paragraph upon which represented Mr. Joshua Strangman as Mr. Curtis, for bringing forward the charges, to answer when asked whether he was in the Fanning money. Mr. Strangman has authority that such was not the case. He admits that mity with the universal and immemorial custom habit of paying to Fanning the regular fees, while same time, condemns the custom. We have following letter on the subject from a highly respectable

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—An investigation took place on Wednesday Aldermen Poole and Alcock, Magistrates, interpreted by Mr. Robert Curtis, deputy Butter John Fanning, the weigher of the Butter at the these charges it was asserted, that Fanning was of receiving weekly money from the merchants farmers, and that he "played into the hands" same ratio he was paid, giving to those who paid an advantage in weighing, over those who were their donations. Previous to the investigation Newport, the weighmaster, pledged himself decision or regulation the two magistrates, to ters was referred, would come to; and they those persons whose names were given in as charges, and no appearance having been made not proved, and thus they felt to be grounded full attendance of the Butter merchants, and it was in accord, to come with an old custom, existing establishment of the mark to which is affixed weigher, and not for any pecuniary object, believe; but they all agreed that the custom was no one, placed in so responsible a situation as justice between merchant and farmer should money by either party. The magistrates have cided that no money as an allowance is to the weigher, who is to be sworn not to accept indirectly, and a copy of his oath posted up house; and as a compensation for the all custom away, they have also agreed that Fanning's raised from 9s., to £1 per week, a sum each man with such a weighty responsibility attached tion. Thus I hope is an end put to all factious ing on the matter.

PETTY SESSIONS.—YESTERDAY.

Aldermen Poole, Evelyn, and Rogers presided. The proceedings at this court contained the ber of assaults, &c., &c. There was one of lar atrocity, that of a fellow named Kinwin, last discharged from jail, proceeded to his broke in the door and windows and finally wound on his parent's head. Doctor Poole ed in terms of well merited indignation upon of this miscreant, who was remanded in punishment can be too severe for such an at

TRIBUTE TO MR. O'CONNELL.

(FROM THE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.)

A very numerous and respectable meeting of Mr. O'Connell took place this day pursuant, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the purpose of setting on foot a subscription rate that gentlemen for the purpose to which put in defending his cause in Dublin, and to probation generally of his public conduct.

Among the gentlemen on the platform Messrs. Warburton, M.P.; Ferguson, M.P.; Leader, M.P.; O. Cave, M.P.; R. Wason, M.P.; Potter, M.P.; Attwood, M.P.; Thornley, M.P.; Oswald, M.P.; General Palmer, M.P.; Sherman Crawford, J. S. Lillie, Colonel Hodges, H. B. Forster, Laurie Murray, the Honourable L. Stanhope, J. E. Bruce, Dr. Wade, A. Yates, D. Wakefield, D. Elmore, John Martin, Crawford, &c. &c. At a few minutes past Mr. Hume, accompanied by the committee, and several friends, arrived and was loud and repeated cheers.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 3.

ARRIVED.

1st—Providence, Duke, ditto; William Penn, Liverpool; Mary, Parnis, Newport, coals; (steamer,) Bristol; David Walker, Symonds, the Fourth, Gates, Swansea, culm; Pacific, pool, salt, &c.

2d—

IRISH STOCKS—JUNE 2.

3 per cent.	90½
per cent.	93½
ew (1830)	99½
nt	91½
	203½
	35½
ures, 6 per cent.	86½
	23
ny	114½

CE OF IRISH SHARES.

Share.	Paid.	Last price Paid.
£.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
100	60 0 0	78 0 0
100	25 0 0	22 15 0
100	25 0 0	44 0 0
250	25 0 0	36 10 0
100	10 0 0	5 12 6
25	7 0 0	5 17 6
100	2 10 0	5 5 0
100	2 10 0	par
100	1 0 0	8 10 0
100	10 0 0	

terford Chronicle.

DAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

SS OF AGITATION.

e Lords, in their phrenzy, evoked,
now burns with equal force and
of the empire. In Ireland, indig-
he highest point at the insult and
, and a firm resolve pervades the
suffer death than yield submis-
andates of our irresponsible legis-
as spoken out in terms not to be
on, supported, as it is, by weight of
property, and urged forward by
f the people, has now grown too
hich intolerant and wrong-headed
around it. The counties and the
rural inhabitants vie with each
ardour which they display to cast
gma of distrust and incapacity.—
nerate would they be, were they
neath the proffered insult. But
man to assert their rights and to
in authority that, when power
benefit of the community, it be-
d reverts to the only legitimate
eople. Cork county and city, Louth,
ord, Waterford county and city, Kil-
erick have already met, to place on
e to obtain justice, and to add fuel
burns through the country, and is
r to purify or destroy. Whilst
ffairs in Ireland, the appearance
inspiriting and cheering. Our
he other side of the channel, are
ause with us in the ordeal through

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds,
nd its adjoining boroughs, have all
against the suicidal measure of
ed their resolution to make com
r struggle, to resist from the grasp
ust and inalienable rights. The
er, at the meeting at Bath, shews
f those brave and gallant heroes
British standard victorious over a

m by your encouraging shout, and
rge them onward by your menacing
tarily offered to lead us out of the
ey must not tarry by the way. Not
erous, but they loiter; they would
nna in the wilderness, but they seem
e land of promise, "To your tents,
re be the cry. The shouting of the
d the friends and enemies must be
e of the legislator, and the denuncia-
like unheeded, the clash of arms and
"To your tents, Oh, Israel," for if
e battle, Joshua can. (Applause.)
one will perhaps ask. Why, against
Tory faction—against that faction
buse of power, long riot in corrup-
t insolence to the utmost oppres-
the most malignant and the most
and cursed a free nation." (Cheers.)
ch, as was said of the ballad of
blood like the blast of a trumpet.
to blows—a result which we de-
rces marshalled by such leaders
gh-souled Napier, would speedily
d and inflated aristocracy of Eng-
nd bigotted retainers, the unedu-
od-thirsty parsons.

OGRESS OF O'CONNELL.

ues his progress through the va-
nd, winning a daily increase to
e. The enthusiastic receptions
s at every quarter, are unprece-
e the period when Queen Bess
r royal progresses to receive the
nd dutiful subjects. Not is this
ns where the popular principle
ave spread most extensively—
t which may boast of equal pa-
hemselves from the slumber of
e more populous municipalities
ongs, compassion for the suffer-
to redress the injuries of long
the sound sagacity—proverbial-
shmen—they perceive that the
necessary to work out the poli-
and can be realized only through
Mr. O'Connell. Giving to
mnies and baseless fabrications
eived with open arms the man
confidence was his unrivalled
burst the fetters which had for
mbs of his countrymen. It is
ation of the progress which the
that the arrowy shower of false-
scharged with such malignant
Mr. O'Connell, should have
perfectly unscathed. Where
ry charges of Raphael and
membered to cover with in-
paltry and contemptible ar-
shot from their malignant
and unfounded assertion that
the women of England. Of
d, which proceeds from the same
may be sufficient to say, that it
ng falsehood. When pressed

hard for proof, the only semblance of an argument which they can produce, is a quotation, which they allege Mr. O'Connell made, from the report of the English Poor Law Commissioners. Were this even so, and it requires stronger corroboration than that afforded by the libile mariner Captain Gordon before it can claim credence—it is surely a very different affair to repeat the words of another, and to make an assertion on one's own authority. However, all those causes of animosity which have hitherto kept both nations asunder, and induced them to think ill of each other, are now happily fast melting away. The brave and generous people of England have nobly identified themselves with us in our present arduous struggle, the only rivalry henceforward to be admitted between the two countries, is one of chivalrous emulation as to which shall make the most rapid strides in civilization and refinement.

THE THEATRE.

Mr. Kean appeared in the character of *Richard the Third* on Thursday evening, when his reception and performance were everything we could have expected or have wished. We can only say that since his appearance among us twelve months since, no striking alteration is discernible, because at that time it seemed he had arrived so near to perfection that there was but little room for improvement. We have also been careful in copying into our columns the opinions of our contemporaries, and their unanimous enthusiasm of the gifted son of a gifted father; we can only add our own concurrent testimony. The most breathless silence prevailed during his delivery of his opening soliloquy, and when he arrived at its conclusion the house rung with acclamation at the successful effort of the actor. It will not be easy to forget the bitter scorn of tone and feature that accompanied his descent on his own deformity. The enumeration of his personal misfortunes—the fixed glare of his piercing eye—the deepening hue of his countenance as he lashed himself into rage at the recital, and the despairing mockery of his voice, telling that the "dogs barked at him as he halted by them," were all true to nature and to passion. The wooing scene with Lady Anne was also a masterpiece of acting. His dream before the battle, and subsequent terror in rushing from the couch and calling on his attendants to "bind up his wounds," made the spectator forget that he was looking on an actor. The fiery energy of the concluding scenes was a wonderful physical effort on the part of Mr. Kean, though we must confess that where there is scope for bitter sarcasm or deep moral sentiment he appears to greater advantage, and leaves all competitors at a far greater distance. We admired the good taste of our Waterford audience in silencing the injudicious applause which was attempted to be bestowed on him in some of the most critical situations of the piece.—This practice tends to destroy the agreeable illusion, besides preventing the closing sentences from being heard. Mr. Kean performed in *Hamlet* yesterday evening; it is his masterpiece, and a full house was anticipated. Miss Huddart, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, is a delightful actress.—Miss Cruise supported the part of Queen Anne in her usual effective style. The rest of the *dramatis personæ* well sustained their respective parts.

INVESTIGATION AT THE TOWN-HALL.

In our last there appeared a paragraph upon this subject, which represented Mr. Joshua Strangman as displeased with Mr. Curtis, for bringing forward the charges, and as refusing to answer when asked whether he was in the habit of paying Fanning money. Mr. Strangman has authorised us to state, that such was not the case. He admits that he, in conformity with the universal and immemorial custom, was in the habit of paying to Fanning the regular fees, whilst he, at the same time, condemns the custom. We have received the following letter on the subject from a highly respectable source.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—An investigation took place on Wednesday, before Aldermen Poole and Alcock, Magistrates, into some charges preferred by Mr. Robert Curtis, deputy Butter-taster, against John Fanning, the weigher of the Butter at the crane. In these charges it was asserted, that Fanning was in the habit of receiving weekly money from the merchants as well as the farmers, and that he "played into the hands" of both in the same ratio he was paid, giving to those who paid him largely, an advantage in weighing, over those who were not liberal in their donations. Previous to the investigation, Mr. Samuel Newport, the weighmaster, pledged himself to abide by any decision or regulation the two magistrates, to whom the matters was referred, would come to; and they having called those persons whose names were given in as able to prove the charges, and no appearance having been made, declared them not proved, and thus they fell to the ground. There was a full attendance of the Butter merchants, and all declared that it was in accordance with an old custom, existing since the establishment of the market, which induced them to pay the weigher, and not for any pecuniary object, which I readily believe; but they all agreed that the custom was a bad one, as no one, placed in so responsible a situation as Fanning, to do justice between merchant and farmer should be tempted with money by either party. The magistrates have accordingly decided that no money as an allowance, is to be in future paid to the weigher, who is to be sworn not to accept it directly or indirectly, and a copy of his oath posted up in the Market-house; and as a compensation for the allowances being taken away, they have also agreed that Fanning's wages are to be raised from 9s., to £1 per week, a sum small enough for a man with such a weighty responsibility attached to his situation. Thus I hope is an end put to all future misunderstanding on the matter. J.

PETTY SESSIONS.—YESTERDAY.

Aldermen Poole, Evelyn, and Rogers presided.

The proceedings at this court contained the usual number of assaults, &c., &c. There was one case of particular atrocity, that of a fellow named Kirwick who, when last discharged from jail, proceeded to his father's house, broke in the door and windows and inflicted a severe wound on his parent's head. Doctor Poole animadverted in terms of well merited indignation upon the conduct of this merciless ruffian, who was remanded. No punishment can be too severe for such an atrocious villain.

TRIBUTE TO MR. O'CONNELL.

(FROM THE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.)

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. O'Connell took place this day pursuant to advertisement, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of setting on foot a subscription to remunerate that gentleman for the expenses to which he had been put in defending his seat in Dublin, and to mark their approbation generally of his public conduct.

Among the gentlemen on the platform, we observed Messrs. Warburton, M.P.; Ferguson, M.P.; Williams, M.P.; Leader, M.P.; O. Cave, M.P.; Fector, M.P.; R. Wason, M.P.; Potter, M.P.; Attwood, M.P.; Bish, M.P.; Thornley, M.P.; Oswald, M.P.; Marshall, M.P.; General Palmer, M.P.; Shaw Stanman Crawford, M.P.; Sir J. S. Lillie, Colonel Hodges, H. B. Fearon, B. O'Meara, Laurie Murray, the Honourable L. Stanhope, Dr. Fellowes, J. E. Bruce, Dr. Wade, A. Yates, —— Galloway, D. Wakefield, D. Elmore, John Martin, J. Kirman, J. Crawford, &c. &c. At a few minutes past one o'clock, Mr. Hume, accompanied by the members of the committee, and several friends, arrived, and was greeted with loud and repeated cheers.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 2.

ARRIVED,

1st—Providence, Duke, culm; William Penn, (steamer,) Liverpool; Mary, Davies, Newport, coals; Nora Creina, (steamer,) Bristol; David Walter, Symons, coals; Geo. the Fourth, Gates, Swansea, culm; Pacific, Ellis, Liverpool, salt, &c.

2d—Liberator, Angel, London, m.g.; Landshipping, Morgan, Milford to Ross, culm; Industry, Thomas, Carnarvon, slates; Waterwitch, Greenway, Berehaven to Swansea, copper; Three Brothers, Moore, Meath to Ballytrustown, culm; Clonmel, Davies, Swansea, coals; Inland Trader, Johns, Bonmahon to Swansea; Hippocampi, Davies, Cardiff, coals.

Put back—Friends, Richards; St. Bride, Nicholas; Andes, Fowler; Ruby, Potter; Peace, Merritt; John and Mary, Wheeler; Elizabeth, Flaherty; William and Henry, Reigh; Sally, Kearon, and Lady Frances, Larkin.

SAILED,

1st—Agile, Stafford, Bannow to Bristol, potatoes; Elizabeth, Flaherty, Swansea, ballast; William and Henry, Reigh, Ross to ditto, ditto; John and Mary, Wheeler, Chepstow, ditto; Ruby, Potter, Cardiff, ditto; Andes, Fowler, Swansea, ditto; Catherine, Veale, Runcorn, flour; St Bride, Nicholas, before mentioned; Peace, Merritt, Milford, flour; Friends, Richards, ditto, ditto.

2d—None.

3d—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol; Mermaid, Gatto, Hearn, Liverpool.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Citizen" in our next.

FROM THE BRITISH MAIL OF YESTERDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the noble lord opposite (Stanley) had given notice of an amendment which he intended to move on the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Irish Church Bill—the amendment was for leave to bring in a Bill to commute the tithes in Ireland into a rent charge, and for the more equal distribution of the church revenues in Ireland.

Lord STANLEY said his wish was to bring in a Bill in conformity with his notice of motion. He had no other intention whatever than to take that course which would be most convenient to the Government and to the house, so that he might have his bill under the consideration of the house along with that of the government, for which he meant his to be a substitute.

Lord MORPETH moved the reading of the order of the day for the second reading of the church of Ireland bill.

Lord STANLEY then rose. He hoped the interest he had at all times taken in subjects of this kind, and the part he had been led to perform on various occasions would at least vindicate him from the charge of presumption, if he offered himself to the consideration of the house at this early period of the discussion. (Hear, hear.) He could assure his noble friend that he felt compelled to come forward on the present occasion, on account of the overwhelming importance of the subject. He wished the subject was in other hands, for he felt he was taking upon himself a task for which he was unequal, and which he would not undertake, except upon the consideration that it was the bounden duty of every man who felt well to his country to do all in his power to settle a question affecting Government after Government, and Administration after Administration. (Cheers.) The present question, as long as it remained unsettled, affected materially the interests of Ireland and the nation at large, and fostered and kept up enmities, excitement, and differences, not only between parties in that house but also between the two branches of the Legislature. It was true that by the patience, forbearance, and moderation of the Clergy for the most part of Ireland, he thought that the worst enemies of the Church could not deny that great moderation and forbearance—(cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!")—with which the great majority of the clergy had borne the sufferings and privations inflicted upon them individually and collectively. If any Gentleman wanted to know—if they wanted a clear and convincing proof of the feelings that this conduct had excited, he called upon him to look at the extraordinary liberality that Protestant sufferings, forbearance and patience had called forth among their Protestant brethren. Whilst they relieved the distresses of individual clergymen, they had given a striking and convincing proof that they would not allow the Church to be overborne by the machinations, the fraud and the violence of others.—(Loud cheering from the Opposition.) It was because the clergy had been relieved thus liberally and kindly—it was because their moderation had elicited this liberality—it was this that induced the friends and members of the Church to exhibit that moderation in their demands and concessions which the clergy were pressed to do in their hour of need. (Hear, and cheers.)—It was because the Courts of Law had in some cases procured a partial remedy that he did not desire to see those extreme remedies brought into operation, and it was because they stood in a better situation than they stood last year that he desired to come forward, not opposing the second reading of the bill without submitting some distinct and tangible propositions to the house, but he asked of the house leave to state how far they were prepared to go. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) It was his duty, after the course which his Majesty's Government had announced it their intention to pursue, to appeal to the Government and the House of Commons with reason and moderation, to state what they were prepared to do,—frankly deal with the grievances which frankly they acknowledged, and to declare that they would go so far and no further. (Hear.) Perfectly sensible was he was of the difficulty which any individual member of that house had to contend with in bringing forward a proposition of this nature, he had, notwithstanding felt it his duty to make the attempt, and trusted that although the house might not agree in his proposition, yet that they would give him their patient attention while he stated the course that the Legislature had hitherto pursued upon this question, and how trifling a practical result it was upon which they differed. In legislating on the subject of the revenues of the Church three things were to be taken into consideration—first, the amount of tithe revenue; secondly, the distribution; and thirdly the appropriation. Upon the two first of these points, there were two Acts which bore distinctly upon it. The Church Temporalities Act, introduced by his noble friend (Earl Spencer), and the Tithe Composition Act. With respect to the question of pluralities and other points which were common to both countries it was not his intention to deal in his present bill. The tithe Composition Act had made a most important alteration. Tithes were no longer a task upon industry, it was connected with a rent-charge payable by the landlords, and, as far as the interest of the Tithe-payer was concerned, they stood in a much better situation. With regard to this bill, and the payment to be made by the tithe-payers, there was no other alteration in the bill brought forward by his noble friend than that in consideration of the charge being thrown on the shoulders of the landlord he would receive an increased reduction from the amount of tithes he was bound to pay. (Hear, hear.) Who were the parties concerned in the question, and what were their interests? The landlords and tenants were only concerned in the amount of the burden on the shoulders of each. Those also were concerned, who, from religious or other motives, were anxious to destroy the Church of Ireland. (Hear, and loud cheers.) There were also those sincere but mistaken friends who desired to reform the most glaring abuses of the Church, and thought that such was necessary to effect their purposes. There was also those economical politicians who thought they could screw out of the church, to effect some pitiful economy that would never be felt. (cheers.)

BON-MOT.

The following *bon-mot* of the Premier's is going the round of the town—of course we do not mean to authenticate it, as being veritably his Lordship's; and it is but fair to say that his Lordship's particular friends strenuously deny the fact. Somebody asked Lord Melbourne how he found Lord Cottenham work as Chancellor, in the Cabinet, comparatively with Lord Brougham—upon which his Lordship replied, "that the difference was very remarkable, and made him feel very much as a man might be supposed to feel who had got rid of a capricious mistress, and married his housekeeper."—*John Bull.*

Don Pedro's widow is it is said, about to leave Portugal at the suggestion of the Queen Donna Maria.

We are sorry to state that the Duchess of Anglesey continues confined to her apartments at Uxbridge House by indisposition. Her Ladyship has not been out since her return from Italy, having in some degree, lost the use of her limbs.

CHESS.—The state of the match, for fifty guineas, between the rival Chess clubs of Paris and Westminster, being now much in favour of the former, the Parisians have given an intimation of a second challenge, to be decided over the board—three of their leading players to meet three of the Westminster Club either at Dover, Calais, or Boulogne. Messrs St. Amand, Bancour, and Mourct, are likely to be deputed by the French Club, and the Westminster Club would not be at a loss to furnish a double set to meet this array of force, provided their players can find leisure for the jaunt.—There is little doubt of the match being played in June or July.

A TRICK WORTH AN EGG.—A French gentleman, of Chatelet, has, it is confidently stated, made the curious discovery that egg-shells are quite equal to hops for brewing beer. How excellent they must be for the beer, of which so much is made of drugs instead of hops!

It is said that the Duke of Modena has refused Don Miguel the hand of his daughter.

PETRIFIED TORTOISE.—Some labourers lately discovered a petrified tortoise on the hill called the Montagne Noir, near Castelnaudry, in the Department du Nord (France.) It weighs no less than one hundred and seventy pounds, and is a foot and a half long, and four feet in circumference. The shell, which is of a yellowish colour is in very excellent preservation.

EDUCATIONAL DINNER.

The following report we abridge from the *Manchester Times*. The circumstances connected with the dinner, are remarkable, for the following reasons:—The first educational dinner in *England*, which this was, had been given at *Manchester*—it was given to a *Scotchman*, and an *Irish Catholic* was the president. We are sure the people of Waterford will see in the philosophic speeches of their patriotic representative ample reason to congratulate themselves for the choice they made:—

A highly respectable assemblage, consisting of about one hundred gentlemen, dined together in the large room at Hayward's hotel, Bridge street, on Wednesday afternoon, in honour of James Simpson, Esq., of Edinburgh, the able and enlightened advocate of education. The duties of Chairman were eloquently discharged by Thomas Wyse, Esq., the member for Waterford, and and son-in-law of Lucien Bonaparte, who had come from London specially to do honour to Mr. Simpson, his friend and coadjutor in the great work of national education.

The cloth having been withdrawn, the Chairman proceeded to propose the health of his Majesty the King, who as the father of his people must be interested in the moral and intellectual welfare of all his children. The welfare of the people could rest only on the basis of a moral and intellectual education, for all glories were transitory except rooted and grounded on that foundation. As the sovereign of a free people, and as the patron of many institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, his name could not be misplaced in a meeting of the friends of education. Drunk with three times three.

The healths of the Queen, the Princess Victoria, and the Duke of Sussex, were subsequently proposed by the chairman in eloquent and appropriate terms, and were drunk with the full amount of honour, the company standing.

The Chairman, said he must now call the attention of the meeting to the important—he might say the highly important object for which they had assembled together. (Cheers.) He felt as a friend who had witnessed, and who had known by his personal experience on occasions trying and difficult in the extreme, how well placed was their enthusiasm, and how well justified by the extraordinary merits of the individual to whom they had that day assembled to do honour. He had heard, and he had known by better report than hearing, by his own works and deeds, how deeply impregnated was the mind of his friend with those principles which for a time must float in uncertainty, but which were destined very soon to form the basis of a moral and physical national education. He had placed before the committee of the House of Commons, a volume of evidence, which was one of the best proofs that could be afforded of the value of his labours. He was no adventurer in benevolence—no Don Quixotte against ignorance and vice; what he stated now was the result of experience; and if he was bold in his theories he showed that he had wisely calculated. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The nature of his system was that it was practical on a large and general scale; no sect or party was favoured by it above another, and no class of men elevated in preference to another; all grades and distinctions were treated alike; the nature of men stood supreme, not to do harm but to do good, and the rich fruits of the system would be shown in the progress of the child to the youth, and from the youth to the perfect man. He had to satisfy the conviction of his own mind in taking the part he had done in bearing testimony to the merits of his friend; and what he had done respecting him in private he had wished to do in public. Englishmen had done justice and honour to a Scotchman, and they had enhanced the honour of their choice by selecting an Irishman for their chairman. (Cheers.) There was in a meeting of this kind good augury of the future. In the bustle and turmoil of politics "the still small voice" of education was not heard; but that "still small voice" would rule the destinies of empires, and it would be for the people of England to attend to its influence and power. The chairman concluded by proposing the health of James Simpson, Esq., the able and enlightened advocate of physical, moral, and intellectual education.

Mr. Simpson, on rising, was received with loud and frequently renewed applause. He said that so cordial, so enthusiastic a burst of feeling would have more than overwhelmed him if he had conceived it was offered only to the individual; but he was relieved by the reflection that they had a higher and nobler object, and he was delighted beyond the powers of his expression to listen to those plaudits which were a tribute to the advancement of light and knowledge—orisons to the rising sun whose glorious light was destined soon to reach our deepest vallies and to bring forth into beauty that which was now shrouded in darkness. (Loud cheers.) It was only as the pupil of others that he appeared before them; proud, however, to be the instrument of popularizing the philosophy of education. But for the statesman who had delighted them with his presence on this occasion he should have had no opportunity of spreading his views. To him he owed the advantage of the most favourable stage that could be offered—a committee of the House of Commons. That honourable and enlightened gentleman was the skilful architect—he (Mr. Simpson) only offered the humble materials. He considered it one of the proudest elevations to be deemed a fellow labourer with their enlightened chairman, and was happy to take the humblest share in sowing that seed which was seen to bloom and fructify over the land. (Hear and cheers.) When the report of the committee appeared, it would be found more important than any that ever came forth. There would be found in it no sacrifice to prejudice—no inquiry how far education would be safe—no desire to stint and limit it, as if a lower quality was good enough for a lower station; but the full recognition of the right of all classes to have the best education that could be given. This was the doing of his uncompromising friend in the chair. (Loud cheers.) No legislator was doing more important service to the community—none better entitled to their gratitude and co-operation.—Education ought to be equally good to all ranks, for the lower classes were only those who were low in intelligence and virtue. It had been said, to justify an extravagant expenditure, that taxes were like the moisture raised by evaporation, and returned again to bless the earth in gentle and vivifying showers; but if there was any truth in this illustration, it was when applied to the application of the public funds to a purpose which would increase public virtue. Public funds appropriated to public instruction would indeed be the rain which descends to cover the country with beauty, and to fertilize the barren waste. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Simpson concluded with proposing the health of the chairman, which was given with three times three and enthusiastic cheers.

The Chairman said he felt that he owed so much more to the kindness and indulgence of the company than to any merits of his own that he should wrong his own convictions were he to trespass long on their attention. As soon as he heard of the honour intended to be done to his friend, he made it his duty to visit Manchester and sympathise with the company. He desired also to meet his countrymen at an assembly like the present, for Englishmen as well as Irishmen were his countrymen, as they were all bound up in one common being for the civilization of man. To England he was partly indebted for his education, and to this circumstance the respect and veneration he retained for it could never be removed, even by his wrongs as an Irishman. In saying this he did not utter words, for he could confidently appeal to deeds. If since the year 1832 to his last election he had been out of parliament, the circumstance had arisen out of no compromise of principle, but from a zeal and anxiety to carry out his views in a way consistent with his public character. (Hear, hear.) He was not for any division or distinction of the two countries; together they were invincible, and separated they would become mere hereditary states. (Cheers.) His object was not to educate his part of the country only. He wished that whatever was done by government and the legislature shoud be the code of the empire—the palladium and charter of British subjects, no matter to what part of the kingdom he belonged. If the friends of education were to succeed in their design, they would owe it to such a spirit as this. He did not believe that the land had a higher station for the ambition of a legislator than the van of educational improvement. He stood not himself in the van, but he had taken a position from which he should not swerve until the whole empire was illuminated with the light of truth. In the year 1839 (his entrance into parliament) the first bill proposing to give education to the people of Ireland generally was introduced. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) In bringing forward that bill, he was the humble instrument. It was opposed by the then government, and the most vigorous opponent it met with was Lord Stanley, who, although he fought the battle, had the good sense afterwards to yield to the voice of public opinion. The bill of 1831, which was the educational code for Ireland, was then adopted, and contained the substance of the bill he (the chairman) had introduced into parliament.—Subsequently he moved for an inquiry into the state of education, which was granted, and a committee appointed; and he trusted that the report of that committee would prove to be of such a nature as no longer to leave us the last in Europe without a national system of education. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cobden was then proposed by the Chairman, and pronounced a just eulogium on the public and private character of that gentleman, and referred to the influence he had already obtained among his fellow townsmen by the cordial aid and encouragement he invariably rendered to every plan designed for the intellectual and moral improvement of his fellow men. The toast was received with acclamation, and drunk with corresponding honors.

The Chairman observed that the present meeting was in an especial degree memorable, as being the first in this town, or in any other part of the kingdom, convened for the purpose of promoting a national system of education. In that light it was especially important; for the great plea put forth by the opponents of education was, that the people were inert; that few if any places sympathised with the sentiments uttered in its favour by certain members of the House of Commons; and that as the system had so slowly progressed the better way would be to let it alone. The sentiments of the people of England—at least of those of this town—would be found to be different. He wished the people not to be dead or sleeping, but to be awake, so that when the remedy for the present deficient mode of education was proposed to the nation, they would be ready to state boldly to ministers and the legislature what alone would meet the wishes and interests of the people. He believed he should not be out of place in proposing a toast. For many years that which presented itself in the way of education was more like a dream than a reality—a thing to be hoped for, rather than expected to be seen, especially the system of infant instruction. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The toast was—"National Instruction, more especially the Infant system, and may it speedily become, as it should be, the paramount object of a wise and constitutional government." This was the toast he had to submit to their approbation, and before he formally proposed it he should trespass on their indulgence by stating somewhat at length on what grounds they were engaged in the mighty cause of education—reform—the greatest of reforms, and on which all other reforms could safely repose. For upheld as it ought to be, unless the constitution was based on the intellectual and moral character of the people, it would prove as the mere phantom of a day, resting on the sands which the first flood of waters would sweep away, or the earliest blast destroy. He should say, raise up the minds of the people first, and then you might build upon them what sovereign kind of edifice you chose. (Continued cheers.—Could these words be offensive to any one? What was education to a man but to bring out the faculties of a human creature to their fullest development, as the duty of a child to its parent and the parent to the child, that of the citizen to the state and the state to the citizen. The duty was one through multiform, and the development the peculiar instrument which God gave to effect these ends. On principle and on duty the faculties should thus be developed. The question then came under consideration, if such a splendid result could be obtained why should it not be obtained? It could be obtained. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Every individual in the state should have his triple faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical, brought out to their utmost perfection. (Hear, hear.) He would not set one faculty against another; for if the intellect was over educated, and the physical man mis-educated, the physical man would at no distant day rise superior and become uncontrollable. The condition of Pascal, who in his early years had over-educated his intellectual energies, and in the latter years of his life was the subject of a morbid and unnatural excitement, was a proof of the evil consequences of ill-training. The whole man should be brought out energetically. The child should be educated from the cradle; it was impossible to begin with it too soon; the being ought never to be neglected; and the work of education should go on until the man dropped into the grave. But this neglect was well known, not only in dame schools, but also in that misnomered thing a gentlemanly education. Talk not to him of giving the people the political franchise, while the franchise of a right education was withheld from them; for political privileges amounted to nothing unless the people were taught to think and act rightly. The intellectual and moral man was not only the best merchant and the best citizen, but in all things and under all circumstances he would be found to be the best Englishman. (Hear.) Mr. Wyse proceeded in an eloquent nervous strain to expose the despicable cant that crime was encouraged rather than checked by education; he contended that it was the duty of government to throw open the gates of knowledge to the people; that education should not only be universal but permanent; that no sectarian prejudices should be shown either in our colleges or schools; and that the expenses of instruction should be borne by assessment equally by all classes of the people, poor as well as rich. He inquired how all this was to be done. Some things, he observed, were better done by the people, others by the state. In a town like Manchester, engaged as it was constantly in active and splendid commercial pursuits, how was it possible that any great and uniform system of education could be successfully pursued, if its superintendence were thrown entirely upon its inhabitants? Some central body ought to be appointed, to whom should be confided the inspection of all schools in the country. There are some things which towns could better do than the state, such as the providing and repairing of buildings, and the appointment of teachers. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—He would therefore propose the establishment of a board of national education, under whose instructions all schools in the kingdom should be conducted, and the same sort of regulation should apply to all subsidiary establishments, such as mechanics' institutions and museums, springing forth from the new impulse given to education. He afterwards pointed out the successful effects of a national education in Prussia, Switzerland, Bavaria, and other states; condemned the practice hitherto adopted in schools of forcing the reading of the Scriptures upon the pupils, to which indifference might frequently be attributed; referred to the good resulting in various schools from kindness and beneficence of treatment; and ridiculed the fiddle now adopted at the universities of making legislators out of lovers of fox hunting and other elegant pursuits.—(Hear, hear.) The people of Manchester were especially called upon to aid in the efforts now making to carry onward the desirable end sought by the friends of education. An educational society was sought to be established in London, and he was glad to find that a similar institution was intended to be formed in this town. We were still in a state of intellectual bickering, for our "warden" walls of prejudice and nationality shut out from us all immediate intercourse with the continent of Europe. If in the House of Commons any man chose to recommend proceedings for the improvement of the people adopted in Belgium, one of the old school, attached to things as they were, would be heard saying, "this is well enough for Belgium, but we can afford to be ignorant." The educational society would be formed to collect the scattered rays of intelligence that now floated about. He rejoiced that the people of Manchester were united with the friends of education in the metropolis, to give a better system of instruction to the empire, and to call upon the government not to stand behind other civilized governments in the progress of education. France, in the year 1831, had re-organized a system of national education; Italy had adopted a national system, Switzerland had done the same; Prussia had followed the example, and Bavaria was still better started than Prussia; Denmark, Russia, and lastly Belgium, had established national systems of instruction. We were the only people not educated under the direction of the government. (Hear.) As I have valued education, let me think of the words of Scripture, that "he who puts his hand to the plough, and looks back, is not worthy of the kingdom of heaven." He besought his friends to think of this when they thought of education. He knew not how to separate education from religion; they were both part of our holy faith. We regret that our limits have allowed us to give no more than the above meagre and imperfect report of Mr. Wyse's powerful and philosophic address, which was repeatedly applauded by the company in the most enthusiastic manner.

EXCELLENT, USEFUL, AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Dressing Glasses, Two Barometers, One Telescope, capital Silver Watch, Double-barrelled Gun, a Pair of House Pistols, Paintings and Prints, an excellent Gig and Inside Jaunting Car, and Harness, and a set of Double Pony Harness, nearly new;

Also, a powerful strong Draft HORSE, warranted sound,

The property of a Family emigrating.

Particularly worthy the attention of Families going to the sea side,

AND REMOVED FOR SALE TO

THE COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,

AND

LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, QUAY.

GEORGE CLARKE,

AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,

WILL submit for Sale the above and following Property by AUCTION without Reserve, on THURSDAY next, JUNE 9, 1836, and day following, which comprise several Dining, Breakfast, Card, and other Mahogany Tables; a most convenient Sideboard; Antique Hall Table, curiously carved; Mahogany and Cane Chairs; Grecian Loungers, and Square Sofas, and Sofa Bedsteads; Easy Chair; Work Table; a convenient office Desk, with Drawers; Bedsteads, Cradle Bedstead, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, and Blanketting; Mahogany Wardrobes, Nobbies, Desks, and Painted Clothes Presses; Dressing Table; Basinstands; Dressing Glasses; Commodes; Fenders and Fire Irons; Copper Coal Box; Hearth Rugs; Meat Roaster; Dish Covers; Metal Grate; Two excellent Barometers; One Telescope; Silver Watch; Double-barrelled Gun; Pair of House Pistols; Paintings and Prints; Excellent Gig, and Inside Jaunting Car; and Harness, together with a Set of Double Pony Harness, and an endless variety of sundry Articles.

Also a Powerful DRAFT HORSE, warranted sound.

SALE at TWELVE o'Clock Precisely.

Or Private Contract, a most fashionable OUTSIDE JAUNTING CAR and HARNESS, and a TAX CART.

Waterford, June 3, 1836.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—JUNE 3, 1836.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat white	28	0	@	29	6	per barrel
—— millers' red	26	6	@	28	0	
—— cropping	22	0	@	25	6	
Oats clipping	12	6	@	13	0	per stone
—— heavy	13	6	@	14	0	
Barley in sitting	14	6	@	15	6	
—— shipped	11	6	@	12	0	
Flour seconds	37	0	@	49	0	per barrel
—— firsts	39	0	@	55	0	
—— fourths	19	0	@	25	0	
Bacon Pigs	42	0	@	43	0	per cwt.
Scalded	28	0	@	32	0	
Heads	22	0	@	23	0	
Offal	20	0	@	22	0	
Oatmeal per cwt	13	0	@	14	0	
Newfoundland fish per cwt	15	0	@	21	0	
Whiskey wholesale, per gallon	6	2	@	6	6	
—— retail	7	0	@	7	6	
Coals Cardiff	15	0	@	00	0	per ton
—— Newport	16	0	@	16	6	
Scotch Herrings per barrel	23	0	@	25	0	
Tons Old per ton	£38	0	@	£39	0	
Hay per ton	45	0	@	55	0	
Potatoes per 14lbs	2	0	@	0	4	

BUTTER MARKET.	£	s.		£	s.	No. of Firkins weighed.
Monday	4	8	@	4	13	147
Tuesday	4	9	@	4	15	213
Wednesday	4	12	@	4	18	451
Thursday	4	6	@	4	16	207
Friday	4	4	@	4	8	157

CLONMEL, JUNE 2.—Wheat, 16d. to 16d. per stone; Oats, 10½d. to 12½d. per stone; Barley, 13s. 0d. to 13s. 6d. per barrel; Butter, 105s. to 00s.; Bacon Pigs, 43s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. per cwt.

WEXFORD, JUNE 1.—Wheat, 27s. 0d. to 28s. 0d per barrel; Barley, 14s. 9d to 15s. 6d.; Oats, 12s. 0d. to 12s. 6d; Butter, firsts, 95s. to 100s.; seconds, 80s.

KILKENNY, JUNE 1.—Wheat 25s. to 29s. 0d; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 6d.; Oats, 13s. to 15s. 0d. per barrel.

LIMERICK, JUNE 1.—Butter,—90s.—90s.—84s.—74s 04s.—1s. 0d. paid over. Wheat, 13d. to 14d. per stone; Barley, 9d. to 9½d. and brokerage; Oats, 8½d to 9d and brokerage; Oatmeal, 11s. to per 00d. cwt.; Bacon Pigs, 35s. to 36s. 0d.; Scalded, 32s. to 0 0s. per cwt.

BELFAST, MAY 29.—Red Wheat 7 8s 0d to 10s 1 0d, White, 10s 9d to 11s 3d; Malting Barley, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; Grinding, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; Potatoe Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; Poland, 6s 3d to 7s 6d. Oatmeal, 11s 6d to 12s 1d; Fine Flour, 1s 9d to 17s 0d; Seconds, 0 Bakers, 11s 6d to 17s 0d; Thirds, 11s 0d to 12s 9d; Fourths, 7s 6d to 9s 0d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COR

O'CONNELL IN DUNGAY.

Shortly after two o'clock on Saturday, Mr. O'Connell having accepted the invitation given to him by the inhabitants of Dungarvan to dine with them to-day, preparations, similar to those at Ipswich, were made in the Theatre for the accommodation of about two hundred persons. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman entered the town, as we understand, about three o'clock, and was very enthusiastically received. He repaired immediately to the house of Mr. Cooke, and from thence addressed the crowd, who had assembled to meet him.

John Garden, Esq., the late High-Sheriff of the county, presided, and was supported by a great number of the most respectable gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

The cloth having been removed, and "Non Nobis Domine" sung, "The King," "The Queen," and "The Princess Victoria," were severally toasted with the usual honours.

The Chairman then rose to propose the health of their distinguished guest, and in doing so he felt that the less he said the better, for, as the simple name of the ancient Greek was held to be a sufficient epitaph, so the mere mention of the name of O'Connell would, he was satisfied, be a sufficient recommendation for the present toast. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell rose to return thanks, but many minutes elapsed before he could proceed. Cheer succeeded cheer in continued succession, until at length the company became silent, as it appeared, from sheer exhaustion. I candidly confess, said the hon. and learned gentleman, that my present journey from London here has been to me a scene of unmixed delight and of increased satisfaction. I am here labouring in my vocation.—(Hear, hear.) I am here endeavouring to serve my own country—(hear, hear)—but, blessed be God, I have the consciousness that if I serve Ireland I am equally contributing to the welfare of England. (Cheers.) This is a plain proposition, and cannot be controverted. It is the interest of each of us, England, Scotland, and Ireland, that all should prosper. (Hear.) It is the interest of every part of the empire that the whole of the empire should be in a healthy, sound, and united condition. Can it be a matter of indifference to the 16,000,000 who inhabit England and Scotland that the 8,000,000 who inhabit Ireland should be in a state of destitution and distress, and the insulted slaves of bigotry and oppression? (Indignant cries of "No!") No; it is not a matter of indifference: if, indeed, it were not a matter of interest, I would trust to the generosity of the English people upon that point. Wherever I go in England, I find an increasing determination amongst its inhabitants to obtain justice for Ireland. This is the great object of my journey. What union do I want? The union of an equality of rights—(cheers)—the union of friends that should be social in days of peace, and in the day of battle prepared to stand together against the world. (Cheers.) England has obtained a considerable reform in her municipal institutions, and would have obtained more, but that the Lords, like Pope's Satan, "grown more than before," seeing the effect of the new reformed system in Scotland, clipped and injured the English Bill as much as they dared. But what has Ireland got?—Nothing at all. (Cheers.) Nobody in either house has got up to say one word in favour of the Corporations of Ireland. They praised Peel when he visited some of them some years ago—they ordered his picture to be painted, and hung it up in their halls. I believe they would be ready to hang him up now if they could catch him. (Loud laughter and cheers.) But though they praised Peel, Peel did not praise them; he did not attempt to defend them; and Lord Stanley bore distinct testimony against them. (Cheers.) Well, Ministers brought in a bill to reform the corporations of Ireland; it was carried by overwhelming majorities through the House of Commons; it went up to the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) What have they done with it? Why they said "we will destroy these Corporations—they are too bad to exist." They said this, but they have done it not for, although they have destroyed corporate rights, they have preserved all the corporate officers—all the paraphernalia of the old system, and would saddle the country with the expense of maintaining a parcel of men in offices where it would be utterly impossible that they should have any thing to do. Suppose we had a parliament in Ireland, does any one suppose they would dare to treat us in that way? (Hear, hear.) Well what have the Lords done with corporate property in Ireland? They have thrown the whole of it into the hands of the Ministry. Is not that a scandalous act of tyranny?—(Loud cheers.) But this is not the worst of it; they have insulted us. You whom I address would bear an injury as men, but you would not bear an insult.—(Hear, hear.) Will you see Ireland insulted? I feel that you will not; but whether you support me or not, I tell you that I will not bear the insult. (Cheers.)—Perhaps it may be said that I am over violent. Now you shall be the jury, and I will state my case to you: I will suppose that Scotland and Ireland had obtained measures of municipal reform, and then that very House of Lords should tell you, the people of England, that you were unfit and unworthy to have a like reform in your municipal institutions. What would you do? Turn the House of Lords into the Thames. (To be sure we would.) Ay, and without any very great loss of time. Why do I say this? Because it is what your brave ancestors did whenever tyranny attempted to trample upon them. (Cheers.) I claim, then, your support. If I speak strongly, it is not to incite violence. Like Hamlet, "I will speak daggers, but use none." (Cheers.) There are 7,000,000 of us in Ireland complaining of injustice and calling for an equality of rights and privileges. All I want is to have your voice joined with ours. We will raise the shout from end to end of Ireland. Let one responsive echo from Suffolk mingle with those which I have heard at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Hull, and Newcastle, and there will be a thunder upon the breeze that shall make the pigmies of the House of Lords tremble in their seats. (Tremendous cheering.) Jonathan Wild used to say when he was marching his gang, "Above all things a methodist parson is your man; you have only to place yourself amongst those who assembled to hear him and when they turn their eyes to heaven their pockets are entirely at your mercy." Now Jonathan Wild was the genuine prototype of Toryism. (Great laughter.) The Tories talk of religion, of the Holy Scriptures, of education according to the doctrines of the church of England; they abhor Papists, and detest all liberal Protestant Dissenters; do they talk of all this out of love to our Creator? Oh, no; out of the wish to have the eyes of their auditors turned up to heaven, in order, like Jonathan Wild's men, that they may the more easily and the more securely pick their pockets. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not believe that there was ever a single political lie that was not Tory. (Hear, hear.) It was once proposed in a society of old fellows that they should select a treasurer. "What's the use of electing a treasurer," said one of the members, "when we have no funds?" The moment he made use of that expression he was knocked down and turned out of the society, as having no sense. So the Lords would knock me down and turn me out, as unworthy of belonging to the old fellows, for pure want of sense, when I speak of establishing a real union between England and Ireland. (Laughter and cheers.) It is upon that mission that I am going through the country. I have always disclaimed and ever will disclaim, the principle, that any man should be called upon to pay for the religion of another; and that he should be liable to be torn from his family and cast into a jail, in case of his refusing to do so. (Cheers.)—I know how much followed from Hampden's having refused the payment of an unjust 2s. 6d.; and I already see what good has followed from John Clabb's resisting the payment of an unjust 1?. (Great cheering.) Oh, 'twas a fine specimen of the sturdy and unyielding spirit of the true Englishman. (Cheers.) The sum was small—it could easily have been paid; but it was unjust, and John Clabb would rather go to jail than submit to an injustice. (Loud cheers.) It is that English spirit that I namely—I conjure you to let it and me; because my soul throbs with the same determination as that which animated your valuable fellow-townsman. (Cheers.)—I am glad to be heard in the midst of Protestant Dissenters and farmers. (Hear, hear.) I, a Radical, an advocate for universal suffrage, short Parliaments, and vote by ballot, come here and ask you to support a Ministry, who do not give half as much as I could wish, but who are going on not the less sure because they go slowly in the great course of reform. I belong to the moveme party—to that party who want to increase private as well as public prosperity—who would enter into no man's private circle except to make him more comfortable and more happy—who would extend liberty of conscience to all, and protect the freedom of all classes of the community in all parts of the empire. (Cheers.) Alluding again to the conduct of the house of Lords, the hon. and learned gentleman said: The House of Commons is but half reformed, till the Lords are reformed; and let me tell you that that half is what the children of Ireland call the smallest half. (Laughter and cheers.) The biggest half is unreformed, and a thumping half it is. (Cheers.) In the first place there is that paragon of purity, Lord Lyndhurst—he is too religious; that is the only fault he has. (Laughter and cheers.) Then there is Lord Londonderry—he is too clever. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Do you know what he has found out after a year and a half's study? That I dined with the Lord Lieutenant. (Laughter and cheers.) The fellow will certainly find out the longitude. These are the leaders. Then there is Lord Ellenborough, who exclaims, "above all things spare the public purse." How much has Lord Ellenborough himself out of the public purse?—Eleven thousand pounds a year. (Groans.) For what? For doing nothing, which he is exceedingly clever at. (Laughter.) Now, there is a fellow for you to preach economy. (Cheers.) Then comes out upon me a snivelling little Lord Haddington, who says, "I do not mean to insult the people of Ireland—I would not insult them for the world; but they are in a very degraded state, and not fit for any reform whatever." I think the Quaker was more at home when the dog bit him; and turning round on the animal said, "Thou hast bitten me, but I would not do thee the least injury." The dog, however, did not like his looks, and ran away.—The Quaker only called out "Mad dog!" He did the dog no injury; it was the neighbours who killed him. (Laughter and cheers.) So my Lord Haddington exclaims, "Oh, my dear Irish, I love you from my heart—you are the finest creatures in the world, except that you are good for nothing—you have only one fault which unfits you for liberty—you are in fact the most contemptible set of blackguards in the world." (Cheers.) There is the piety and good sense of the Lords. Who would not be for such an assembly? (Cheers.) I have seen some of their letters; I wish I knew who taught them to spell. (Laughter.) I have seen some of their writing. It would ruin a schoolmaster to have it told that he taught them. (Laughter.)

Mr. John Childs, after pointing out the number of non resident clergymen who had large and valuable livings in the neighbourhood of Bungay, proposed as a toast —"The abolition of State religious establishments."—Drunk with great applause.

Captain Money, proposed the next toast, "A Reform of the Peerage."

The toast was received with great cheering.

The Chairman proposed "The Health of Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers."—Drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Price proposed "The Health of Mr. Hume and the real Reformers of the House of Commons."—(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. R. Elwyn next rose, and after expressing his admiration of the brilliant eloquence displayed by Mr. O'Connell, and apologising for his own deficiency as a public speaker, said—preaching is my trade but extempore preaching is not my practice—I shall, therefore, trouble you with but a single observation; I can never help feeling that there is a great deal of truth in the supposed retributive justice of heaven. For six centuries we oppressed Ireland, and she gave us a Castlereagh and a Wellington. We are now beginning to do her justice, and she gave us Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell left shortly after ten o'clock, and immediately set off on his return to town.

DEMISE OF THE DUKE OF GORDON.

We lament to state that this gallant peer died on Thursday morning at his house in Belgrave square. The title is extinct. The Earl of Aboyne, born June 28, 1761, the next of kin, succeeds to the title of Marquis of Huntly. Gordon Castle and £30,000 a-year go to the Duke of Richmond. The late Duke of Gordon sat in the Peers as Earl of Norwich. He was born February 1, 1770; succeeded his father, fourth duke, January 17, 1827; married December 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq. His grace was general in the army, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 3d Foot Guards on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

NOVEL CASE OF DESERTION.—On Friday a private soldier, named John Hay, appeared before the magistrates of Arran-quay office in company with a sergeant of the Guards to surrender himself as a deserter from the 1st Royal Dragoons, (in which regiment he served for seven years,) that he deserted from it and enlisted in the Guards, (in which he also served seven years,) in consequence of being considered a "marked" man, having incurred the strong disapprobation of one of his officers. He had frequently met his regiment in many places, in Windsor, Brighton, &c., but none of his comrades would inform against him, as they considered him to be, from his own representations, an injured man.—It happened, most unfortunately for him, that the dragoons were lately quartered in the Royal Barracks where the Guards were, and as he could be identified, he thought it more advisable to surrender himself than to be taken prisoner. The sergeant of the Guards stated that he bore an excellent character in the regiment. Alderman Tyndal directed that a letter should be written to Lieutenant-Colonel Marten, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, acquainting him with the proceeding, and the prisoner was removed in custody to answer before a court-martial for his conduct.

"OF THE EARTH, EARTHY."—The oddest illustration of this quotation is found among the nations of part of South Africa, where, according to some late tourists, children and even adults have a strange taste for eating earth, which they do in large quantities, and it requires great vigilance on the part of the parents to make them abandon the practice; many come to premature death in consequence of it: the only cure for the illness produced is castor oil with emetics, but it is exceedingly difficult to break an adult of the practice.

FISHING WITH OTTERS.—Inexhaustible as is trout in Loch Doon, provided the legitimate and gentlemanly mode of capturing them with the rod be only employed, there is now, we regret to say, an immediate prospect that the fair sportsman will find his amusement miserably curtailed by the importation of a most scandalous practice from England. On Saturday last no fewer than three otters, attended by six men, were hard at work within a short distance of each other, and they appeared to be making sad havoc. What man having the slightest claim to the appellation of sportsman would employ such a Fiscal machine.—*Ayr Observer.*

A MISER'S HOARD DISCOVERED.—Mr. John Winks late of Tickhill, who died in November last, was a man of peculiarly miserable habits. On his death, the sum of £155 was discovered in a box containing his valuables, and this was expected to be all the ready money which he possessed. However, on Monday morning last, as Mr. Cartwright of Bawtry (who acts as solicitor in winding up the affairs), was arranging in his office the papers, &c., of the deceased, with the view to a settlement, he by chance opened an old fishing net, which had been thrown aside as valueless, and to his surprise found carefully wrapped therein, first, in Bank of England and local notes, £100; and on further search, £100 10s. in gold, being 90 old guineas, many of them bearing the date of 1772, with the appearance of newness upon them.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BERLIN.—The fashionable circles of Berlin are not remarkable for hospitality; and whether from inability, or that they are infected with the economical habits of the court, there is a total absence of luxury in their entertainments, the only recreation being cards, and as there is neither political nor any other decided tone of party feeling which animates conversation the soirees are monotonous. In short, it I unite at the houses of the corps diplomatique that we find any thing that might be termed like agreeable reunions. One thing, however, may console the English, that if they are not popular with the government, they are decidedly so with the people; and should any of my countrymen, in their rambles through Prussia, meet with an old soldier who has fought at Waterloo, he will be certain of a most cordial welcome.—*Sketches of Germany.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

On Friday a public meeting called by the Lord Provost, on a requisition from a large body of the Inhabitants, was held in the Waterloo Rooms, for the purpose of considering the alterations made by the House of Lords on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and to petition parliament in respect thereto. Upon the platform we observed Sir A.M. Gibson; Sir T. D. Lauder; Colonel Mayne, and Mr. Horsman, M.P.

On the motion of Sir A.M. Gibson, Bailie Macfarlan (in the absence of the Lord Provost from indisposition) was called to the chair.

The Chairman said, enjoying themselves the privileges and advantages which resulted from freedom of election, were they desirous to extend these benefits to the sister island, or were they not? If they were so desirous they would now have an opportunity of manifesting that feeling, and showing to the Legislature their anxiety to have the benefits enjoyed by England and Scotland, extended to Ireland. (Hear, and loud cheers.) He felt quite satisfied that they had no selfish feeling on this subject, for he knew that the benefits which they themselves enjoyed, they would wish the whole human race to enjoy—more especially their fellow-subjects—subjects of the same government, members of the same community.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder said, they were asked what was the use of making such a fuss about this question? It was an Irish question. In answer to that he would like to ask his Right Hon. Friend, the Lord Provost, who was prevented from coming here by the gout, whether his foot had not to be obliged to his hand for administering relief to it. But this was a more important question than one affecting the hand or foot, for it affected the very vitals of the constitution. (Cheers.) Whatever affected Ireland affected them, and the more so, from this circumstance, that they knew all the evils of the constitution lay there.

Mr. A. Miller seconded the motion.

Bailie Stodart said we have a government at present disposed to do ample justice to Ireland—(Cheers)—who were prepared to carry out the principle of Catholic emancipation, and admit to all offices of the State, and to municipal offices, Catholics as well as Protestants. Bailie S. then alluded to the measure of reforming the Irish Corporations, upon which, he said, the Lyndhurst, the Londonderries, and Winchilseas had attempted to put an extinguisher for the present. Were these infatuated men never to learn sense—would they not see that the system upon which they acted had been the bane of Ireland for the last hundred years? But these sapient statesmen would find that the majority of the Lords were not so strong as the majority of the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Applause.) The majority of the Lords must and would yield to the more powerful majorities ranged against them. He concluded by moving the second resolution.

The motion having been seconded,

A gentleman in the body of the meeting, who gave his name as Mr. Barton, requested to be heard in dissent from the motion. The first was, why should Ireland have a larger measure of municipal reform than England or Scotland? (Hissing.) He then proceeded to argue against giving the people of Ireland municipal government because Ireland was not as civilised as Scotland—(Great hissing)—because they were under the dominion of the priests; and because they needed a solid and useful education.

Mr. Aytoun, Councillor Robertson, Mr. J. T. Gordon, Advocate, and the Lord Dean of Guild having respectively addressed the meeting, in support of resolutions condemnatory of the Lyndhurst scheme, a petition founded on these resolutions was adopted.

Col. Mayne, C.B., then moved the thanks of the meeting to Bailie Macfarlan, after which it separated.

It is said that the meeting was more numerous than might have been anticipated.

LONDON POLICE.—MARYLEBONE.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AGAIN.—It will be remembered that on Monday last a man named Jerome was charged with having stolen on the King's highway a silver watch from a gentleman, who at the station house gave his name Peter Simpkins, 24 Curzon street, May fair. The particulars of the case appeared in our paper yesterday, and from the report will be seen that Sergeant Elliot, of the Division of police, spoke positively as to the person charging (who, however neglected to appear at the office) to be no other than the Marquis of Waterford, and that the name and address given were both fictitious.

Tuesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock as a case of felony was going on, a fashionably dressed young man having gained admittance by the magistrates private door in High street, entered the justice room (accompanied by a gentleman about 60 years of age), and evidently in a state of considerable excitement, advanced towards the sitting magistrate, Mr. Hoskins, when the following colloquy ensued:—

Mr. Hoskins (to the applicant)—What is the nature of your business, Sir?—Applicant)—I am the Marquis of Waterford, and I feel—

Mr. Hoskins—Perhaps you will state briefly, my lord, the nature of your application.

The Marquis—The accusation against me, Sir, is untrue, and therefore—

Mr. Hoskins—I really know nothing about any accusation, as far as you are concerned.

Mr. Fell, (the chief clerk).—The case alluded to is one which came on yesterday before Mr. Rawlinson; it was respecting a stolen watch.

Mr. Hoskins—If it came before Mr. Rawlinson, it had better stand over till that Magistrate is present? I was not here, and therefore I know nothing about it.

The Marquis (hastily)—Must I then wait for Mr Rawlinson before I can have an opportunity of denial? Is Sergeant Elliot here?

The Sergeant (who happened to be in the office) stood up.

The Marquis—You are Sergeant Elliot, are you? Sergeant—I am.

The Marquis—Look at me; am I the person who on Sunday morning charged a man with stealing my watch? Do you recognise me to be the same? Elliot—No, Sir, you are not the gentleman.

The Marquis (to Mr. Hoskins)—The papers state that a summons had been taken out against me in order to compel my attendance. I have not received any such summons.

Mr. Hoskins (to Mr. Fell)—Is there any summons made out?

Mr. Fell—There is, Sir; and that course was taken in consequence of Sergeant Elliott stating positively that the person charging, and who gave his name Peter Simkins, was the Marquis of Waterford. The hearing of this case is appointed for to-morrow.

Mr. Hoskins (to Mr. Fell)—then the summons has not yet been served? Mr. Fell—It has not.

The Marquis (to Sergeant Elliott)—Now I ask you again, did I give the charge? Elliot—You are not the person.

The Marquis—Then I request that you'll contradict in every paper in London what you have so unwarrantably stated.

Mr. Hoskins—I'm sorry, my lord, that——

The Marquis—So false and unfounded a statement as that which had been made by this sergeant is of a very disagreeable nature, and I trust that my explanation will go forth to the public. I have been similarly maligned before in a police report from another place, which I, of course, took upon myself to contradict.

The noble marquis then left the office with his friend.

SMOKING AMONG GERMAN LADIES.—The only drawback to my enjoyment at Hamburgh was the universal habit of smoking tobacco; the coffee houses, the ball rooms, the marquees, villas, cabarets, and promenades, in short every place in which human beings were congregated, were filled with a dense mass of this vapour. The whole of the male population were armed either with a pipe or a cigar; even boys of eight or ten years were to be seen indulging in this practice. The fair enemy of tobacco smoker, Mrs. Trollope, would here have been completely horrified, for even some of the women were addicted to this most unfeminine indulgence, and I have not unfrequently seen a handsome well dressed girl receive from her inamorata, not a glass of lemonade, but a genuine Havanna, which she instantly commenced reducing to ashes with a gout as keen as that of a Spanish dandy in a coffee house at Madrid.

PARISH OF AGLISH ANTI-TITHE AND IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM MEETING.

A meeting of the parishioners of Aglish, county Waterford, took place in the parish chapel, on Thursday last, the 26th of May, to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning Parliament, in co-operation with the rest of Ireland, on the present very untoward posture of our national affairs, especially as regards the rejection by the Lords of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the utility of abolishing altogether the odious system of Tithe collection. The meeting was attended by the Rev. William Roche, the Parish Priest, Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald, of Ballynaparke, Esq., J.P., the Rev. Michael O'Connor, R.C.C., the Rev. Patrick Lonergan, of Curricheen Convent, Messrs. Edmond Dower, and Robert Dower, of Shanakill, John Shea, of Ballynacole; John Walsh, Robert Dower, and John Brien, Aglish; John Ronayne, Ballingown, and other respectable farmers, and persons of the other industrious classes, generally of the town and entire neighbourhood.

Mr. Fitzgerald, with acclamation, was moved to the chair.

Having deliberated for some time on the subject matter of the meeting—and on seeing assembled around them, persons called away, by their wishes to serve their country, from their useful avocations, particularly at this hurried period of the year, in agricultural pursuits—they considered it fitting to have an adjournment. Accordingly, a motion of adjournment was agreed to, until Sunday following, at one o'clock; however, the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Roche, P.P., the Rev. Messrs. O'Connor and Lonergan, Mr. Dower, and other gentlemen had time to express their sentiments, most decidedly, for a petition to the House of Commons—in which they could convey to that branch of the Legislature, their feelings of indignation and marked displeasure at the conduct of the Lords, in having mutilated to such destruction as to deprive of vitality, the Bill of Municipal Corporation Reform for Ireland sent them up by the Commons. And that they impress, in strong but respectful language, on the Commons, the necessity, on their part, to disallow and to cast from them this mutilated, and now worse than defective bill, because insulting to Ireland. Their wish and desire is, should this bill be again sent up to the Lords, that it be reconstructed, with its original essential clauses—based on the elective principle, and in that of popular controul and franchise. In all its parts, to be equal in efficiency to the English and Scotch Bills of Municipal Corporate Reform.

The Chairman and the other gentlemen before named, stated, emphatically, and in express terms, that they held Ireland to be entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits derived from the principles and practice of the British Constitution, just as well and as fully, as any other portion whatever of this great Empire. That with less, they would not rest content. From the best and most attentive survey which they were enabled to make of the conduct of the Lords throughout the entire of their proceedings on this and other questions regarding the rights, well-being, and interests of Ireland, aye, of the empire at large, they have come to the conclusion, that this upper house, as it is called, ought to be reformed, and the elective principle applied to that body as it is done to the House of Commons. This reformation of the Lords to be effected, in the manner so skilfully and ably pointed out by the Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, in one of his recent public letters.

That their views and sentiments of the Tithe question cannot be other than most abhorrent of the unfeeling and tyrannical manner in which the collection of that odious impost has been conducted—too often, alas! with loss of human life. And nothing will satisfy them more, and were persuaded, the people of Ireland generally, nor tend more to the peace and tranquillity of the country, than the total abolition—the annihilation for ever of this blood-stained tithe system.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the meeting re-assembled on Sunday last, the 29th May, when Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald of Ballynaparka, Esq., J. P., was again, by acclamation, called to the chair—and Mr. Andrew Roche, of Dungarvan, appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman, in appropriate and eloquent language, called the attention of the meeting to the subjects for which they had all assembled here this day. That he felt pleased in perceiving the sentiments of this assembly so fully to accord with his own. (Cheers.) You, my friends, (he continued) of every grade and class, have but to persevere, steadily and zealously, in your peaceable, legal, and honest endeavours, in proper cooperation with the rest of our countrymen and friends throughout the empire, and you will work out the good and salvation of Ireland. The tithe system is odious and burthensome to all classes throughout the land.—Its progress, was, unhappily, too often marked with loss of human life, therefore it must be totally set aside.—(Cheers.) The conduct of the Lords, in mutilating, as they have done, the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, is in a high degree outrageous in its nature. In emphatically giving expression to our indignant feelings at such conduct of the Lords, and confiding in the Commons doing their duty, we, at the same time, shall earnestly and cordially support the present government, which has manifested so decided a disposition to administer the laws, equally and impartially, and to do justice to Ireland. (Great cheers.) My friends, attend, I pray you, to this day's proceedings—mind the signing the petition, which will be, by and bye, presented for your signatures against the Lords' mutilations, called by them amendments of the Irish municipal corporations, and for the total abolition of tithes. (Cheering.) Having concluded, a committee proceeded to arrange the resolutions and revise the petition previously drafted.

The resolutions were, thereafter, brought forward, *seriatim*, by the several proposers and seconders, and the petition read by the chairman, which met the most unanimous and rapturous applause, as did, likewise, the entire series of the resolutions.

The meeting of this day was, as might easily be imagined, much more numerous than the one of Thursday.—The Rev. William Roche, however, the enlightened and their much revered parish priest, was not present this day, having been detained by special clerical and spiritual calls of his parishioners. Can the present determined attitude which Ireland has assumed be resisted, much longer, by a Tory band of Lords, temporal and spiritual? Must not the constitutional agitation, in accordance with Mr. O'Connell's special advice, of all our cities, towns and parishes; meetings for petitioning the Legislature, and demanding justice at its hands, for Ireland, succeed in obtaining their just legitimate object, assisted, as we are, by the liberal and honest men of England and Scotland?

FEMALE CONVICTS.—"On the third morning, 200 of these viragos attacked the workmen, took from them their hammers and sledges, broke open the huge prison doors, and rushed into the town, attacking the bakers' shops, &c. The troops were ordered out, the light company of H.M. 57th Regiment in advance; the women beat a retreat towards the surrounding hills, while the bugles of the troops sounded a charge; the object being to prevent the factory ladies taking refuge in the bush; which ruse, had it succeeded, would have rendered it difficult to predict whether Venus or Mars would have conquered; however, after various skirmishes or feints, and divers marches and countermarches, the drums and bugles announced a parley—the battle was considered a drawn fight—and a treaty agreed to, in which it was stipulated that the fair combatants should march back, with all the honours of war, within the walls and gates of the factory, all delinquencies forgiven, and the usual allowance of tea and coffee restored. This little incident will give an idea of the determined character of the female prisoners at New South Wales."—*Martin's Colonial Library.*

ON THE CLAIMS OF SMALL AND ATWOOD.

SMALL shall be the claims of SMALL and ATWOOD be,
When SMALL and ATWOOD cease to disagree;
Small be the residue—yea! very small—
If there shall be residue at all:
When lawyers' bills and counsels' fees are paid,
For all they have, and all they have not said,
SMALL shall be smaller still, and ATWOOD small,
If SMALL or ATWOOD shall be left at all.

A GOOD WORD.—How cheap a kindness, says Tillotson, to speak well, at least not to speak ill of others. A good word is an easy obligation, not to speak ill requires only our silence. Some instances of charity are charitable; but were a man never so covetous, he might afford another his good word, at least he might refrain from speaking ill of him, especially if it be considered how dear many have paid for a slanderous and reproachful word.

THE LORDS—GREAT MEETING IN BANNOW.

On the 29th of May, the men of Bannow assembled to record for the hundredth time, their deadly hostility to tithes, and to give vent to their bitter feelings of indignation regarding the late proceedings of the upper House on the question of Irish Municipal Reform. The good spirit which has flown with the lightning's swiftness through the whole island, and has now mixed itself through the universal mass of our population, was widely perceptible during the whole time which the proceedings of the Bannow meeting occupied.

Samuel and Thomas Boyse, Esqrs., were both in attendance, and on entering the place of meeting were received with the most vociferous manifestations of welcome. A general cry was immediately raised for Mr. Boyse the elder, to take the chair, which he at once consented to do, and addressed the assembled crowd as follows:—Fellow countrymen, parishioners, and neighbours—I have attended your meeting for the purpose of publicly expressing my entire concurrence in the object for which you have been convened to-day—and to remind you that the people of England and Scotland, having achieved their own municipal freedom, are now nobly resolved to stand by us in our struggle for local self government. That struggle, so aided and sustained, must prove a successful one, unless the people of Ireland prove false to themselves. I thank you for the kind manner in which you have invited me to preside over the formalities and order of this respectable meeting, and I shall most willingly apply myself to forward the business of the day, and to promote its objects. (Mr. Boyse's address was listened to with the deepest attention, and received by its present with every indication of approbation and concurrence.) On the first resolution having been read and moved by Mr. Andrew Devereux, of Danes-Castle, Mr. Thomas Boyse rose to second it, and said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—"Time rolls his ceaseless course," and sees in his progress the march of Irish freedom advancing with a giant's stride, every day impelled in its onward course with accelerated velocity. It was but as it were the other day that we were assembled in this place on a great public occasion, when I thought it my duty to raise a very large demand on your time and patience, in delivering my sentiments on the present condition of our country. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I did not think that any political occurrence would again have brought us together so soon. But such an event has occurred—and a moment has arrived, when every Irishman, cold, phlegmatic, torpid, though he be, must pant, if there live in his breast one spark of national feeling, to give expression to the sentiment of disgust and resentment, which the recent conduct of the upper House of Parliament, regarding the Bill for reforming the Irish Municipalities has so generally excited. I am aware that unconstitutional phraseology it is said to be "unparliamentary" to attribute motives. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, those of the Tory section of the House of Lords on the present occasion, appear so palpably manifest, that if it be not quite parliamentary, it is certainly quite natural to advert to them here. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Those motives, as I conceive, are first to perplex and embarrass his Majesty's present advising ground, close under the enemies third and last defence—the redoubt or battery of Lugatiz, point some heroic attempts were made to effect enemy's parapets on the summit, led by Colonel accompanied by Majors Freestun, Hicks, Captain Seaman, and other officers. The which were for a time ineffectual, owing to the of the ascent, but still more to the extreme exhaustion of the troops from previous exertion dounded in the highest degree to the honour engaged in them. One of the chivalrous onsets was headed by Captain Knight, aid-de-camp Chichester, a gallant officer, who never went without achieving distinction, and whose source of the utmost regret to the Lieutenant and his companions in arms.

At length the admirably directed fire of his Majesty's ships under Commodore Lord John especially that of the *Phœnix*, Captain Hen silenced a part of the enemy's defences. The Regiments of the Legion, under Lieutenants Hardey and Godfrey, just disembarked from ty's ships, now mounted to the assault breaches thus made, and with the most cool and intrepidity, without firing a shot, rendered masters of this long-contested point.

At the same moment the Saragossa and gibeting, the distinguished volunteers of Gu mobilised company of National Guards, the Rifles of the Legion, penetrated the centre, rapid succession several fortified houses, the enemy's cannon in that part of the line point the rebel standard, erected in the c works, indicating their intention of giving became the prize of the Westminster Green Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill. Here also wounded, the rebel chief Segastibelza. hand, it was in this last charge that Colonel ceived his wounds. He was leading on that daring ardour, which those who knew ceive. He met the fate of a brave soldier, noured remains now rest beneath the spot his fall.

The victory was gained—the enemy fled in all directions. The first proper fruit of ble action, was the destruction of the en erected against this interesting city, and of its important bay in a state of permane This preliminary is now nearly accomplished ly—the Lieutenant-General has no doubt—ther successes await the troops.

The Lieutenant-General has now but to express his sense, though inadequate, of those whose conduct shown most conspicuous occasion. For himself he claims nothing having been the senior officer present.

It was an affair of straightforward fight end was distinctly gained by the intrinsic ranks—officers and men—Spaniards as we

The extensive experience, superior ab bounded zeal of Brigadier Generals M'Dou are so fully known and appreciated, not corps, but in the British army, that the L neral need only say, that in their novice n on every occasion, and to their indefatigab forwarding the executive parts of the servi Indebted than it is possible for him to desc

To Brigadier Generals Chichester and S constancy, decided practical skill, cour example, in directing throughout the day second brigades under their command, th General will ever feel the deepest sense The prominent and conspicuous claims of cers in particular to a high and honourable for their great share in the issue of this ha test are submitted to the Government, be unattended to. To the Governor of Don Ramon Rebollo, to Colonel Don Jos Bellows, commanding the Oviedo Re for a time succeeding to the command Brigade, Colonels Don Tiburcio Sarag ragossa Regiment, Don C. Mellendez, of t giment, Don N——, of the Jaen Regiment do Cottoner, commanding the volunteers Don Jose Renesta, commanding H. C. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Don Manuel Menendez via Regiment, Captain the Baron Burgin Fernando Regiment, and Lieutenant Serranno, of the Carbineres of the Real Don Luis Gautier, of the Royal Engineers Colquhoun, whose well-known ability and mand of the artillery, were of the greatest the full swing officers commanding regiments Lieut.-Cols. Ellis, Churchill, Hardey, Godfrey, Fitzgerald, O'Connor, and Ford best and highest acknowledgments are List of brave and excellent chiefs. difficult and invidious to make Lyons Officers of the General and Personal Staff Master General, Brigadier General M'Adjutant General, Brigadier General Le the Military Secretary, Colonel Considine camp, Lord W. Paget; Lieut. Colonels Lezama, Majors Escudero and Hermano Don Ignacio Gurrea, the three first aide-de-camps having been wounded I, and for their devoted zeal and remarkable effi his sincerest thanks. And he has only to the whole of the troops—officers, non

WATERFORD:
Printed and published for the Proprietor, at the Office
King-street, opposite the Post-office.

10

Edinburgh

The

No. 1,024,

BRITISH LEGION IN SPAIN.

The following is the General Order issued by General Evans, for which we had not room last publication:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, St. Sebastian, May

The time requisite for receiving reports commanders of brigades and regiments, enum officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, particularly distinguished themselves in the tion of the 5th inst., and the necessity of cla names of those reported, has obliged the General to postpone till the present moment grateful to his feelings of expressing to his deep sense of obligation for their noble and conduct on that day.

The enemy's defences, after five months tion, had become screened on either flank by a morass, and defended by what may be term son of 3,000 men.

Before day-light our three columns of S British troops, under the Brigadier-General ter, Reid, and Shaw, ascended, attacked, in the most prompt and excellent manner first line of entrenchments. A series of some deep ravines, and, for the moment, in ble obstacles, presented themselves to oppo ther immediate progress against the enemy's right. What we gained, however, in that firmly maintained till a proper moment arrive ther advance.

In the mean time the 1st and 2d brigades Spanish corps attached to them, still pressin carried in a brilliant style that part of the in their front, where the 7th, 9th, and 10th established themselves, although continually a very heavy cross fire.

The whole of the 1st regiment, with detach the 7th, 8th, 10th, and Segovia regiment, the same direction their triumphant career, themselves, notwithstanding all the difficu ground, close under the enemies third and defence—the redoubt or battery of Lugatiz, point some heroic attempts were made to effect enemy's parapets on the summit, led by C accompanied by Majors Freestun, Hicks, Captain Seaman, and other officers. Th which were for a time ineffectual, owing to th of the ascent, but still more to the extreme exhaustion of the troops from previous ex dounded in the highest degree to the honour engaged in them. One of the chivalrous onset was headed by Captain Knight, aid-de-camp Chichester, a gallant officer, who never went without achieving distinction, and whose source of the utmost regret to the Lieutenant and his companions in arms.

At length the admirably directed fire of his Majesty's ships under Commodore Lord John especially that of the *Phœnix*, Captain Hen silenced a part of the enemy's defences. The Regiments of the Legion, under Lieutenants Hardey and Godfrey, just disembarked from ty's ships, now mounted to the assault breaches thus made, and with the most cool and intrepidity, without firing a shot, rendered masters of this long-contested point.

At the same moment the Saragossa and gibeting, the distinguished volunteers of Gu mobilised company of National Guards, the Rifles of the Legion, penetrated the centre, rapid succession several fortified houses, the enemy's cannon in that part of the line point the rebel standard, erected in the c works, indicating their intention of giving became the prize of the Westminster Green Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill. Here also wounded, the rebel chief Segastibelza. hand, it was in this last charge that Colonel ceived his wounds. He was leading on that daring ardour, which those who knew ceive. He met the fate of a brave soldier, noured remains now rest beneath the spot his fall.

The victory was gained—the enemy fled in all directions. The first proper fruit of ble action, was the destruction of the en erected against this interesting city, and of its important bay in a state of permane This preliminary is now nearly accomplished ly—the Lieutenant-General has no doubt—ther successes await the troops.

The Lieutenant-General has now but to express his sense, though inadequate, of those whose conduct shown most conspicuous occasion. For himself he claims nothing having been the senior officer present.

It was an affair of straightforward fight end was distinctly gained by the intrinsic ranks—officers and men—Spaniards as we

The extensive experience, superior ab bounded zeal of Brigadier Generals M'D

MEETING IN BANNOW.

o men of Bannow assembled
time, their deadly hostility to
their bitter feelings of indig-
proceedings of the upper House
unicipal Reform. The general spi-
ne lightning's swiftness through
nd has now raised itself through
population, was widely perce-
e which the proceedings of the

oyse, Esqrs., were both in at-
the place of meeting were re-
erous manifestations of wel-
s immediately raised for Mr.
ne chair, which he at once con-
d the assembled crowd as fol-
en, parishioners, and neigh-
ur meeting for the purpose of
ntire concurrence in the object
onvened to-day—and to remind
England and Scotland, having
ppal freedom, are now nobly to-
r struggle for local self govern-
aided and sustained, must prove
he people of Ireland prove false
u for the kind manner in which
reside over the formalities and
meeting, and I shall most wil-
ward the business of the day,
. (Mr. Boyse's address was
t attention, and received by all
ation of approbation and con-
resolution having been read and
Devereux, of Danes-Castle, Mr.
ond it, and said—Mr. Chairman
olls his ceaseless course," and
arch of Irish freedom advance-
very day impelled in its onward
elocity. It was but as it were
re assembled in this place on a
en I thought it my duty to make
our time and patience, in de-
n the present condition of our
and loud cheers.) I did not
occurrence would again have
upon. But such an event has oc-
ns arrived, when every Irishman,
though he be, must pant, if there
k of national feeling, to give ex-
ent of disgust and resentment,
of the upper House of Parlia-
for reforming the Irish Munici-
xcited. I am aware that in sena-
aid to be "unparliamentary" to
r, hear.) But, Sir, those of the
e of Lords on the present occa-
ly manifest, that if it be not
is certainly quite natural to
(Hear, hear, and cheers.)—
conceive, are first to per-
is Majesty's present advisers
roically resolved to govern Ire-
ther different from those so long,
n by the Tories; and next so
to stigmatise and asperse the
rritate Irish feeling—as to drive
of my countrymen, to the adop-
issible means of seeking what
justice of revenge. By these
and his confederates dreamed of
ith a plausible pretext for res-
machinery of Irish government,
t our noble traducers have sig-
in all their blundering they never
power—they have not brought
is tranquil—no nocturnal meet-
the walk—no unlawful confe-
ns—no, no—not even so much
diversify the "dread repose"—
he death-like stillness, save what
aceful, orderly noon-day assem-
ly convened to protest against
dragooning Ireland once more
y to the away of Orangeism.—
ce! it is gall and wormwood to
l ascendancy men—and it is na-
ry to interrupt it—but can they
now too well disciplined in the
n which can enforce our rights, to
violation of the public peace.—
l aware of the manner, the con-
which the Lords have actually
ouse a bill for the rescuing the lo-
r cities and towns from its late
(Cheers.) Parliament is to re-
n a few days the Irish tithe bill is
hips, and I expect they will not
portunity of again heaping injury
d. But what else can we now
urnals of whose house for the last
thing but the mere record of the
has guided their proceedings?—
ct from men, a large majority of
that the best mode of educating
r them; that the easiest means of
nate? Men they are who hate
nd in every country. But who
he liberties of Ireland. (Cheers.)
g of this arrogant majority, while
apter of Genesis, which is a part
to be read on this day—(Trinity
l of the established church; must
ter themselves that the wonderous
place to have been done, by the
were one and all wrought for the
use and behoof of British Conser-
century? Our patrician legislators
n themselves rigid observers of the
so recorded in Genesis to have
rimæval ancestor, when God said
e of Knowledge of the good or evil
and wisely they have not eaten of
n, if we have arrayed against us
yndhurst, let us cast an eye upon
of our friends. (Hear.) Have
he real lovers of liberty in every
Have we not in our van the gr-
Have we not the wealthy, the
htened classes of England and
r side? (Cheers.) [Mr. Boyse
from an English paper, giving an
s and progress for a great meeting
ut of Ireland: and a similar state-
of Suffolk. This intelligence was
ering.] With such allies as these
But we have too, a great ma-
Commons, which is now the depo-
litical power of this empire—and,
he fearless and impartial Earl of
astle. (Great cheering.) Now
sk ourselves why it is that the
edly our ally in this great fight for
ons are these—and I beg of those
p them ever present in their minds.
cause, because she knows that we
g but that which if granted would
m, and add to her own resources.
because she knows, too, that if the
of Ireland are successfully invaded,
be safe. (Cheers.) To the people
what I have often taken the li-
m. I say again, persevere in your
st righteous struggle. Stand firm
of your honest purpose. Petition
necessary. Obey the laws, (hear,)
maintaining your own rights and
rigidly those of your fellow subjects
he be. These are the arms, gentle-
wield, and these while we continue
we are unvanquishable. Mr. Boyse
at cheering.
s had addressed the chair, the meet-
giving three rounds of acclamation
oil, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Mul-
to Ireland.—*Wexford Independent.*

ATERFORD:
d for the Proprietor, at the Office in
t, opposite the Post-office.

10

Lieut. 81st Regt.

Lieut. 81st Regt.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

No. 1,024, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836. PRICE 7d.

BRITISH LEGION IN SPAIN.

The following is the General Order issued on the 17th, by General Evans, for which we had not room in our last publication:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, St. Sebastian, May 17, 1836.

The time requisite for receiving reports from the commanders of brigades and regiments, enumerating the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who more particularly distinguished themselves in the glorious action of the 5th inst., and the necessity of classifying the names of those reported, has obliged the Lieutenant-General to postpone till the present moment the duty so grateful to his feelings of expressing to the troops his deep sense of obligation for their noble and admirable conduct on that day.

The enemy's defences, after five months of preparation, had become screened on either flank by a river and a morass, and defended by what may be termed a garrison of 3,000 men.

Before day-light our three columns of Spanish and British troops, under the Brigadier-Generals Chichester, Reid, and Shaw, ascended, attacked, and carried in the most prompt and excellent manner the enemy's first line of entrenchments. A series of barricades, some deep ravines, and, for the moment, insurmountable obstacles, presented themselves to oppose any further immediate progress against the enemy's centre and right. What we gained, however, in that quarter was firmly maintained till a proper moment arrived for a farther advance.

In the mean time the 1st and 2d brigades, and the Spanish corps attached to them, still pressing forward, carried in a brilliant style that part of the second line in their front, where the 7th, 9th, and 10th Regiments established themselves, although continually exposed to a very heavy cross fire.

The whole of the 1st regiment, with detachments from the 7th, 8th, 10th, and Segovia regiment, continuing in the same direction their triumphant career, soon lodged themselves, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the ground, close under the enemies third and last line of defence—the redoubt or battery of Lugariz. From this point some heroic attempts were made to climb over the enemy's parapets on the summit, led by Colonel Ellis, accompanied by Majors Freestun, Hicks, Thompson, Captain Scarman, and other officers. These efforts, which were for a time ineffectual, owing to the steepness of the ascent, but still more to the extreme fatigue and exhaustion of the troops from previous exertion, redounded in the highest degree to the honor of those engaged in them. One of the chivalrous onsets referred to was headed by Captain Knight, aid-de-camp to General Chichester, a gallant officer, who never went into action without achieving distinction, and whose loss is a source of the utmost regret to the Lieutenant-General, and his companions in arms.

At length the admirably directed fire of his Britannic Majesty's ships under Commodore Lord John Hay, and especially that of the *Phœnix*, Captain Henderson, destroyed a part of the enemy's defences. The 4th and 8th Regiments of the Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonels Hartley and Godfrey, just disembarked from his Majesty's ships, now mounted to the assault through the breach thus made, and with the most cool and splendid intrepidity, without firing a shot, rendered themselves masters of this long-contested point.

At the same moment the Saragossa and Oviedo Regiments, the distinguished volunteers of Guipuzcoa, the mobilised company of National Guards, the 3d, 6th, and Rifles of the Legion, penetrated the centre, carrying in rapid succession several fortified houses, and capturing the enemy's cannon in that part of the line. At this point the rebel standard, erected in the centre of their works, indicating their intention of giving no quarter, became the prize of the Westminster Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill. Here also fell, mortally wounded, the rebel chief Segastibelza. On the other hand, it was in this last charge that Colonel Tupper received his wounds. He was leading on his men with that daring ardour, which those who knew him can conceive. He met the fate of a brave soldier, and his honoured remains now rest beneath the spot ennobled by his fall.

The victory was gained—the enemy fled utterly routed in all directions. The first proper fruit of this memorable action, was the destruction of the enemy's works erected against this interesting city, and of placing it and its important bay in a state of permanent security.—This preliminary is now nearly accomplished; and shortly—the Lieutenant-General has no doubt—but that further successes await the troops.

The Lieutenant-General has now but to endeavour to express his sense, though inadequately, of the merits of those whose conduct shown most conspicuously on the occasion. For himself he claims nothing but that of having been the senior officer present.

It was an affair of straightforward fighting, and the end was distinctly gained by the intrinsic valour of all ranks—officers and men—Spaniards as well as British.

The extensive experience, superior ability, and unbounded zeal of Brigadier Generals M'Dougal and Reid, are so fully known and appreciated, not only in this corps, but in the British army, that the Lieutenant General need only say, that in their advice and assistance on every occasion, and to their indefatigable exertions in forwarding the executive parts of the service, he is more indebted than it is possible for him to describe.

To Brigadier Generals Chichester and Shaw, for their constancy, decided practical skill, courage, and rare example, in directing throughout the day the first and second brigades under their command, the Lieutenant General will ever feel the deepest sense of gratitude. The prominent and conspicuous claims of those four officers in particular to a high and honourable consideration for their great share in the issue of this hard fought contest are submitted to the Government, and will not be unattended to. To the Governor of St. Sebastian Don Ramon Rebollo, to Colonel Don Joaquim Maria Bellosa, commanding the Oviedo Regiment, and for a time succeeding to the command of the Light Brigade, Colonels Don Tibucio Saraged, of the Saragossa Regiment, Don C. Mellendez, of the Segovia Regiment, Don N——, of the Jaen Regiment, Don Fernando Cottorer, commanding the volunteers of Guipuscoa, Don Jose Resusta, commanding H. C. M. Marine Forces, Lieut.-Colonel Don Manuel Menendez, of the Segovia Regiment, Captain the Baron Burghold, of the San Fernando Regiment, and Lieutenants Don Francisca Serranno, of the Carbineres of the Real Hacienda, and Don Luiz Gautier, of the Royal Engineers. To Colonel Colquhoun, whose well-known ability and energy in command of the artillery, were of the greatest service, and to the following officers commanding regiments of the Legion; Lieut-Cols. Ellis, Churchill, Harley, Ross, Swan, Guilfoyle, Fitzgerald, O'Connell, and Fortescue, the very best and highest acknowledgments are due. In this List of brave and excellent chiefs, it would indeed be difficult and invidious to make any selection. To the Officers of the General and Personal Staff, to the Quarter Master General, Brigadier General M'Dougall; the Adjutant General, Brigadier General Le Marchant; to the Military Secretary, Colonel Considine; my aide-de-camp, Lord W. Paget; Lieut. Colonels Cottoner, and Lezama; Majors Escudero and Herman, and Shelley, and Don Ignacio Gurrea, the three first named of my aide-de-camps having been wounded, and to all of whom, for their devoted zeal and remarkable efficiency, he offers his sincerest thanks. And he has only again to reiterate to the whole of the troops—officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of both nations, this heartfelt testimony of his admiration of their conduct. General transmitted to Government at the close of the action, pressed for time, and nearly overwhelmed with fatigue, he felt unable to enumerate at the moment more than a few (indeed of the names of those who had distinguished themselves, and he therefore thought it more just not to do this partially, but to embody the whole, as he now does, in one record, which will be transmitted to the General in-Chief and Minister-at-War. The whole of these named in this order, as follow, receive the decoration of the military merit of St. Ferdinand, and the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their conduct also in the field of battle, according to the recommendations sent in, receive the decoration of Isabel the Second:—

THIRD CLASS OF ST. FERDINAND.—Brigadier Generals M'Dougall, Chichester, Reid, Shaw.

SECOND CLASS OF ST. FERDINAND.—Brigadier General Le Marchant; Colonels Ramon Rebollo, I. M. Belloso, Tibucio Saraged, Jose Resusta, chief of Spanish Marine, Colquhoun, Considine, Lord William Paget, Captain Henderson, H. M. ship *Phœnix*; Lieutenant Colonels Fernando Cotoner, Fitzgerald, Godfrey, O'Connell, Churchill, Ellis, Harley.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—Alexander Cruise, 9th Regiment Staff; Malcomb Ross, 6th Regiment; M. Fortescue, Rifles; J. Thompson, 1st Regiment; J. Hicks, 1st Regiment; W. F. Campbell, 3d Regiment; R. Cannon, 4th Regiment; J. Shaw, 10th Regiment; B. Mitchell, 8th Regiment; V. Lezorma, 7th Regiment; A. Losack, 4th Regiment; G. M'Cabe, 7th Regiment; A. Jockmar, Staff.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—Rutherford Alcock.

MAJORS.—J. O'Neal, 6th Regt. Staff, J. W. Wooldridge, 4th Regt.; J. P. Meade, 10th Regt.; G. Mitchell, and Major Hogg, 8th Regiment; Major Cotton, 9th Regiment; Major Boyd, Rifles; Major Fitzgerald, 3d Regiment; F. Clerk, 6th Regiment; M. Newcombe, Rifles; P. Ramsay, 4th Regiment; W. Shields and T. M'Knight, 8th Regiment; G. Talbot and Edgar Beckham, 1st Regt.; W. L. Freestun, 3d Regt.; Don Raphael Escudet, A.D.C. to be Lieut.-General; G. F. Herman, Rifles, Staff Don Ricardo Shelly, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-General; P. Thoreau, Artillery.

CAPTAINS.—T. Edge, 7th Regt.; W. H. Fitzgerald and E. Parke, 10th Regt.; E. W. Thompson and F. B. Street, 9th Regt.; Andrew Mackie and J. Sheppard, 9th Regt.; C. Galway and Count de Ralling, 10th Regt.; E. Reevill and M. Regg, 3d Regt.; J. Shaw and C. Wood, 6th Regt.; E. Costello, R. Atkyns, and Jeffries, Rifles; Baron de Burgold, Spanish Army, attached to Light Brigade; P. Allez, 9th Regt.; R. Wright, 10th Regt.; Don Vicente Geonaga, Volunteers of Guipuzcon.

The following official list of promotions in the British Legion is to take effect from the date of the 5th of May, 1836:—

To be Brigadier General:—Colonel J. G. Le Marchant, Adjutant General 1st Regiment; Colonel C. Shaw, K.T.C.S., 6th Regiment.

To be Colonels:—Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald, 9th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Swan, 7th Regiment; and Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Godfrey, 8th Regiment.

To be Lieut.-Colonel and Commandant 4th Regiment.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. Harley, K.T.S., from the 9th Regiment.

To be Brevet Lieut.-Colonels:—Major J. Thompson, 1st Regiment; Major J. Hicks, 1st; Major S. Ross, 6th; Major W. F. Campbell, 3rd; Major R. Cannon, 4th; Major S. Shaw, 10th; Major B. Mitchell, 8th; Major M. Fortescue, Rifles; Major V. Lezama, 7th; Major A. Losack, 4th; Major G. M'Cabe, 7th; Major A. Jockmus, 8th.

To be Majors:—Captain Ramsay, 4th Regiment; Captain Wooldridge, 4th Regiment; Captain J. Cotter (vice Harley, promoted), 9th Regiment; Brevet Major G. Hogg, 8th Regiment; Brevet Major Boyd, from the 10th Regiment, to be Major in the Rifles.

To be Brevet Majors—Captain Freestun, 3d Regiment; Captain O'Neale, 6th Regiment; Captain Herman, Rifles; Captain Talbot, 1st Regiment; Captain and Adjutant F. Clarke, 6th Regt.; Captain W. Shields, 8th Regiment; Capt. R. Hamilton, 7th Regiment; Capt. Newcombe.

To be Captains—Lieutenant Bevil (vice Ramsay), promoted), 4th Regiment; Lieutenant George Jeffreys (vice O'Reilly killed), Rifles; Lieutenant J. M'Intosh Rifles; Lieutenant Arnold (vice Scarman killed), 1st Regiment; Lieutenant J. D. Miller, (vice Knight, killed), 8th Regiment; Lieutenant A. Erskine (vice Hogg promoted), 8th Regiment; Lieutenant M'Kellar (vice M'Neil killed) Lieutenant and Adjutant Edge, 7th Regiment, to be Captain and Adjutant; Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Aller, 9th Regiment, to be Captain and Adjutant, vice Cotter, promoted.

To be First Lieutenants—Second Lieutenant H. L. de Backer, vice M'Kellar, promoted, 6th Regiment; second Lieutenant W. Forster, vice Balfour, killed in action, 6th; Second Lieutenant M. Dellamore, 6th.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign P. H. Roberts, vice Miller, promoted, 8th; Ensign R. Shields, vice Erskine, promoted, 8th, Ensign J. J. Sparrow, vice Allex, promoted, 9th; Ensign Doherty, vice Arnold, promoted, 1st, dated 12th May; Ensign Fergusson, vice Cooper, 1st dated 12th May.

Hugh Robertson, to be Quartermaster of the 7th Regiment, vice Warner killed in action.

Sergeant Howitt, to be Quartermastet of the 7th Regiment, vice Warner, promoted to the 7th.

Quartermaster Sergeant Hayes to be Quartermaster of the 9th Regiment, vice Wright, killed in action.

Sergeant Holy to be Ensign of the 1st Regiment, vice Doherty promoted.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, of the 6th Regiment to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, from the 13th inst, vice Tupper, deceased.

Brevet-Major and Adjutant Clerk to be Major and Adjutant, vice Ross, promoted, 13th May.

Medical Department—Assistant Inspectors of Hospitals, R. Alcock, K.T.S. to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals for services to the field.

(True copy) C. WETHERELL, Lieut.-Col.
Freeman's-court, Cornhill, May 24.

The outrages committed on the property of John Roe, Esq. at Boytonrath, Tipperary, are still continued. Several hundred young trees have been utterly destroyed; in one night 120 were destroyed on his plantation.

Two murders, one near Borrisoleigh, and the other near Toomavara, were perpetrated last week

The Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, M.P., has arrived amongst his constituents in Partarlington.

The Lords Justices have offered a reward of £30 each for the fourteen desperadoes who broke out of Waterford gaol.

The following are the officers of the depot companies of the 34th, 43d, and 83d regiments, who have embarked at Cork for Nova Scotia:—34th, Lieut. James, and Ensigns Goodenough and M'Donald; 43d, Lieut. Orenden; 83d, Ensign Derinzy.

The Poplin trade is very brisk in Dublin just now, and will employ many hands during the summer, as the orders for this elegant fabric are sufficient to engage all the manufacturers this season.

Mr. Richard Green, is appointed comptroller of customs at Wexford.

Meetings took place at Clonmel, Fethard, Dungarvan, Cashel, Caher, Clogheen, and Templemore, last week, for Corporate Reform and abolition of tithes.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

SEED POTATOES.—We are sorry to learn, that symptoms are again observable this season of some mysterious defect in seed potatoes. A gentleman in the vicinity received a supply lately from the high lands south of the town. On being brought home, they were examined by some of the servants, who expressed doubts of their soundness. The gentleman, however, having always got good potatoes from the same farm, resolved on giving them a trial—and, several days ago, planted about two acres. Having occasion, subsequently, to inspect a few cut potatoes that had been left, they found not only no appearance of sprouting, usually shewn at this season, but found them in a positive state of decay. This induced him to examine some of those planted, when he found them in the same rotten state, with no appearance of vegetation, and he has it in contemplation to plant anew. The kind is what are known here by the name of Rough Reds, a kind usually valued somewhat highly. A quantity that he got at the same time and place, called Smooth Reds, have all the appearance of freshness. Farmers would do well to pay attention to the potatoes they intend to plant, as, independent of the price, the loss of time and labour is to them a very serious affair.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.—The favourable change experienced to the weather during the past week has taken place most opportunely for the future interest of the farmer; and, though on cold, low, strong lands, the damage sustained by the wheat is, in some instances, reported irreparable, yet on the lighter and more favoured soils, the wheats have fillered out strong and well, assuming that dark and healthy green, which indicates an invigorated growth under the genial influence of the sun, which will now maintain its ascendancy. In Norfolk, the barley which has appeared above the ground, is represented as strong and healthy. The trade throughout the week has been languid, and though the supplies of wheat to Mark Lane were extremely limited, principally from Essex and Kent, yet both Wednesday and Friday the markets ruled dull, and, on the latter day, little inclination was exhibited to purchase, the few parcels offering being mostly left over for Monday's market, though a reduction of 1s on the better qualities, and 1s. to 2s. on the secondary and inferior, would have been submitted to, in order to have effected sales. Fine fresh bonded wheat has met inquiry, but there are no samples offering, and the previous rates of parcels, in bond, were barely supported.—With the exception of the export of 810 qrs. of wheat to Montreal, little has been shipped this week. The flour trade remained firm; ship qualities, however, hung on hand, at the former quotations. The receipts of barley have been quite inconsiderable, not exceeding 1,456 qrs., of which 1,356 qrs. were English, 80 qrs. Scotch, and 20 qrs. Irish. The malt trade was unaltered in value; but few sales effected except to needy customers. The stock on hand in trade is not large. The importation of oats from England has been very limited; from Scotland, moderate; and from Ireland, since Friday, liberal; as on that day only 2,105 qrs. were reported, but now the receipts are nearly 10,000 qrs. The supplies altogether amount to 22,487 qrs., of which 294 qrs. were English, 2,984 qrs. Scotch, and 18,605 qrs. Irish, besides 173 qrs. of foreign, coastways. As there were few samples offering on Friday, dealers and consumers anticipating large supplies, refrained from purchasing, and, though Monday's rates were maintained, yet the extent of business transacting was very moderate. There is a disposition to purchase oats free on board in Ireland, but the prices are so extravagantly high, that speculators are deterred entering into stock at the present range of currencies, 39s. to 40s., oats not being obtained under 12s. 9d. per barrel, equal to 20s. 10d. per qr. on board. Bonded oats have met an improved demand for export, and, in a few instances, with the view of holding, good feed qualities have sold at 13s to 14s superior 15s, brew 17s to 18s; Archangel have obtained 13s 6d per qr. In Canada, though frost still continues at night, yet the thaw was making, during the day, great advances towards the opening of the water communication; but the roads, which is usual in that intermediate state of hard and soft, were almost impassible. The trade was dull, Lower Canada red being noted at 5s to 5s 6d per minot. Flour, fine, 31s 3d; superfine, 32s 6d. At Kingston, wheat was 3s 6d to 4s, and flour 22s 6d per brl. In France, the weather still occupies much attention of the trade, being cold and ungenial: vegetation, consequently, making little progress, and the wheats on cold, strong soils, looking thin and sickly; but on the light lands, the plant does not, as yet, exhibit symptoms of injury. In Italy, the markets are extremely firm, and, in some instances, advancing, owing to the prevalence of cold raw weather. In the Black Sea, the current prices remained steady, at 22s 11d to 23s 7d for the best qualities of soft Odessa wheat, and 22s 4d to 23s 11d for the best hard descriptions; but purchases after the arrival of the spring supplies at Odessa, were being contracted for as much lower rates, say new samples at 17s 8d to 18s per quarter,—The markets in the United States of America were dull; and, at Baltimore, flour and wheat were receding in value, owing to the supplies, on the opening of water communication, come to hand more freely. Wheat had sold at from 4ss 9d to 50s 8d per quarter; Howard-street flour, 30s 4d per brl, Oats 17s 2d. At New York, wheat had not sustained any decline in the finer qualities but the trade was languid: an extra fine sample of European wheat had realized as high as 57s 3d. Western canal flour was 7d per brl. lower, prices ranging from 30s to 36s 7d per barrel. Owing to the Hudson being navigable, and arrivals of oats coming more freely to hand, the currencies had given way, Southern being noted at 16s 6d per quarter. At St. Petersburgh, the corn trade remained nominally unaltered.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.—The following valuable observations, contained in a letter, have been published in the Massacchussets Agricultural Repository; It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. The practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them; but I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and keep as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use I have found to be, the putting them into dry sand, and as soon ked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of summer and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1. sand keeps the apples from the air which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour: at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry and all mustiness prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; and even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

Lieut. Orenden, 43d Light Infantry, was robbed of a large sum of money in the Cork Theatre a few nights before he sailed for Halifax to join the service companies; a part of the plunder was discovered by the police last week.

It will be seen by advertisement, in another part of to-day's *Sun*, that a public dinner is to be given to Mr. O'Connell on Saturday next, at Bungay. This is a more signal proof of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's increasing popularity than any he has yet experienced, at least in England; for the neighbourhood of Bungay constitutes, it is well known, the most aristocratic and parson-ridden county in England; and of course had it been practicable, the Suffolk Squirearchy would have taken care to prevent the dinner in question. But the principles of Reform are triumphing here as elsewhere, bearing down—slowly, it deed, but surely—all opposition before them and, in a few years, we may expect to find the Tory parsons and squires of Suffolk, following in the wake of Dan, and proclaiming themselves sound, uncompromising Reformers. Meantime, we congratulate Mr. O'Connell on this last flattering—and, we may add, unexpected—token of public approbation, which is more than sufficient to repay him for all the calumnies, and sneers, and insults, that, for months past, have been so unblushingly heaped upon him by the slanderous Tory press.

MATRIMONIAL DISPATCH.—On Saturday, a gentleman, of the name of Gibson, of South Carolina, who left England at the early age of fifteen, and during eight years he has spent in America has realised a handsome fortune, landed at Penzance, from the Adam, Lodge, of Liverpool. On Monday, hearing of the Helston Flora day, he proceeded thither, and accidentally met with Miss Sewel, of Sithney, a young lady of fifteen. The effect was love at first sight; and the enamoured couple were joined in Hymen's bonds on Tuesday, after a courtship of two days.—*West Briton.*

BEETHOVEN'S ELOQUENT SELF RELIANCE.—Music is a higher revelation than all this world's wisdom and philosophy; it is the wine which inspires new creations; and I am the Bacchus that crushes out this noble juice for mankind, and makes their spirit drunk; and when they are sober again, then you see what a world of things they have fished up, to bring back with them to dry land again. I have no friend; I must needs live alone with myself; but I well know that God is nearer my art than others, I commune with him without fear; evermore have I acknowledged and understood him; and I am not fearful concerning my music—no evil fate can befall it; and he to whom it is become intelligible, must become free from all the paltriness that others drag about with them.—*Musical World.*

INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRUE POET.—The spirit of poetry is a spirit of power, which, in him who is possessed by it, cannot fail to engender a consciousness of dignity. He feels that he bears within him mines richer than those of gold and diamonds, which so soon as art shall supply the proper tools for working them, must place him among the peers of intellect, or, rather, prove a title to a kingdom in the realms of thought, by subduing into praise and admiration whole masses of those whom fortune may have blindly thrust before him. And therefore the true poet scorns to be a parasite, scorns to owe anything to insolent wealth; or if distress and lack of virtues sometimes lead such a man to prostitute his divine gift, rather than eat the sweeter bread of indigence, and bear with his misfortunes in a cottage or a garret, we may be well assured that he abhors whom he lauds, and buns to give birth to the vituperation and satire which he feels struggling to leap forth from his brain, and strangle his ill paid eulogies. Nature never designed the muses to be the hand-maid of despotism; nor can their servant betraying his highest trust, touch the lyre they have placed in hands for any but who practice virtue.—*St. John's Preliminary Discourse to Milton's Select Works.*

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.—During the time Buonaparte was consul, and when the conscriptions were in full force, there lived in one of the provinces of the South a very aged man, a tailor, who had twelve sons, all of whom served in the army under Buonaparte. They having one day obtained leave of absence from their regiments, took the opportunity to visit their aged parent, but on their arrival were shocked to find that he was so reduced in circumstances as to be in want of bread. "The man who has given twelve conscripts to his country," said one of them, "to have no bread! We must procure him sustenance, but how are we to obtain it that are ourselves destitute?" "Is there no pawnbroker in the neighbourhood?" exclaimed the youngest, who placed great confidence in the compassion of human beings, as well as reliance in his Creator.—"What good would that do us?" said the other, "we have, indeed, nothing to pledge." "You shall see, brother," answered the youngest; "our father is known to be an honest citizen, who has exercised his trade long enough, and being destitute of bread, that is a sufficient proof of his integrity. We also have served during several years, and no one can cast the slightest imputation on our honour. Let us pawn this *honour*—certainly there will be some one willing to lend us fifty louis on such a pledge." This idea was immediately approved of, and the twelve brothers wrote out and signed on the spot the following billet:—"Twelve Frenchmen, sons of a tailor, who, at the age of near ninety years, is fallen into the deepest poverty, all zealous in the service of their country, request from the directors of the pawnbroking establishment the loan of fifty louis d'ors, to assist an unfortunate father. As a security for the same, we pledge our *honour*, and promise to repay the said sum within the space of one year." This billet was taken to the money office, where the benevolent directors immediately counted out the fifty louis asked for, and tore the obligation to pieces, pledging themselves, at the same time, to provide for the old man as long as he lived.

MATCHES BROKEN OFF.—The "vacancies" occasioned in the matrimonial world by separations, ought, as speedily as may be, to catch the spinster's eye, and induce her to consent to make up a match, in order that the balance may be preserved, and marriage lose no votary. Three marriages that have recently been much spoken of, and seemed providentially designed just at the moment, but unfortunately there is a cry of "off, off," and the parties have retired again into privacy. All three are off; and report has not scrupled to affirm that the disappointment is solely atributable to the ladies. Of course we should not credit such a rumour even if three separate affidavits of facts were brought to us. We will never suppose that three lovely and accomplished ladies would really create impediments, and positively refuse to be married when the announcements had already appeared, and the world had actually set its hearts on the matches. Indeed, in one of the very three instances adverted to, we are plainly given to understand that that the breaking off is attributable to some dissensions respecting settlements, and in the other two we doubt not that the obstacles have originated with any body but the brides that were to be.—*Court Journal.*

CURIOUS CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.—Among the principal are "money-swords," consisting of a number of ancient copper coins, each with a square hole in the middle, fastened together on a piece of iron shaped like a sword, with a cross hilt. These are suspended at the heads of sleeping couches and beds, that the supposed guardianship of the sovereigns in whose reigns the coin was issued may keep away ghosts and evil spirits.—They are chiefly used in houses or rooms where persons have committed suicide, or suffered a violent death; and sick people some times resort to them in the hope of obtaining their recovery."—"*The Chinese,*" *by J. F. Davis.*

ROME.—The anniversary of the founding of Rome was observed with great ceremony by the antiquaries and learned men there, on the 21st of April. Among other things, an interesting report was read of the produce of excavations in the forum.

TITHES.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S SECOND LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DUNDALK REFORM REGISTRY ASSOCIATION.

Tunbridge Wells, May 22.

SIR—In my last letter I had the honour of submitting to my constituents a review of some of the leading provisions of the bill now offered to the consideration of parliament by his Majesty's ministers for the settlement of the tithe question. There are many minor matters which require observation, but I did not wish to distract your attention from the leading points of this question by dwelling too much on details. I feel, however, it may be proper to refer to the 54th clause, under which the stipends of the ministers of the established church are to be regulated. Although, as I before stated, this is a matter of regulation between the church and the state only—as the sum which, according to the present bill, is to be appropriated to the use of national education is fixed, without any reference to the amount of the savings, at the same time it is quite evident that the intention is to delude the people by the idea that they are to get the surplus which this arrangement would produce; and the ulterior object is to extort from Irishmen the acknowledgment of the right of the established church to an ascendant power, and to a revenue from national funds. I have entered fully into this subject in the letter I have before addressed to my constituents, with reference to the bill of last session, but I shall now request your attention to the main feature of the principle. Observe, the scale professes to regulate by population; but it does not say that in any parish or union, if the Episcopalians hear a certain proportion to the number of Roman Catholics or Dissenters, they shall have a certain proportion equivalent thereto of the rent-charge assessment. No such thing; if the Episcopalians amount to a certain number of souls they shall draw the revenue for their minister to a certain amount, no matter what the number may be or other sects. The people of Ireland are called on, by accepting this bill, to avow their acknowledgment of this principle—to avow their approval of the result arising from this scale of disposal—namely, that the Episcopalians, being only one-tenth of the population, should, nevertheless, draw to themselves six-seventh of the tithe assessment. Now you will observe that out of every hundred pounds of tithe assessment the established church ought only to get ten pounds, according to population. But by this plan the established church extorts about eighty six pounds out of every hundred. I wish to draw the attention of my constituents specially to the deceit which is attempted to be practised on them. A commission was instituted to ascertain the relative number of each sect in Ireland. Why was this done, unless the disposal was to be regulated according to population? Next the return was made—the scale of population is introduced into the bills founded on this return, and the result is that the established church is to get nearly nine times the sum to which it had proved its title; and further, in order to keep up this delusion, the dangerous principle of appropriation, with relation to the special numbers in the respective parishes, is to be introduced, entailing on the people the new infliction of an inducement to Protestant landlords, to dispossess their Catholic tenantry, in order to produce a claim to increased emoluments for the clergyman, and thus creating a never-ending source of disunion and violence. I have always asserted that if any portion of the tithe funds were to be appropriated to the established church, they ought to be vested in a board properly constituted, to be applied at the discretion of that board, as the interests of the church could best be promoted; but I protest against this dangerous principle being introduced, for the purpose of deluding the people with the farce of justice, whilst the grossest possible injustice is perpetrated under the mask of redress.

Let the people recollect that this bill requires them to impose upon themselves, for ever, a tax called a rent charge, but substantially the tithe assessment; and to do this in the form most grievous, by conferring on the landlords the power of forcing it from them in combination with rent. Are they not already sufficiently harrassed by rents? Are they deliberately to agree to impose upon themselves this new mode of grinding them to the earth? They are told that this will relieve them writs of rebellion—from Exchequer processes. Let the people have a little longer endurance—a little longer patient submission to the penalties of the law, and those writs of rebellion will cease to be worth the parchment and ink which is consumed in their preparation; but if they supply a new engine of torture to be worked by the hands of the heartless agents of absentee proprietors, of mortgagees or incumbrancers, they will prepare against themselves and their children after them, a new scourge of dissolation against their devoted country. I intreat you, Sir, and my constituents, to bear in mind that this is the grand feature and object of this bill—to get this tax imposed and indelably fixed upon the lands; and that the relief offered is a mere delusion—a scheme to throw dust in the people's eyes, until they are unwisely involved in a trap from which there can be no escape.

I ask my countrymen to reflect what is the use of this bill? Why is it brought in?—can they be deluded with the notion that it is to serve them? It is for no other purpose than to protect the monied interests of the established church, which it was apparent could only be done by some concession. The people had virtually abolished tithes by their own perseverance. Lord Stanley had endeavoured in vain to teach Ireland a lesson.—Force could not accomplish it—stratagem must be resorted to—the people must be deluded to register their own servitude. The Whigs are as anxious to preserve the established church in its supremacy as the Tories.—The former see that a fragment must be surrendered to save the great mass, but the latter are blinded by their own passions, and run counter to those who are labouring in the very same cause. The maintenance of the Irish established church, I say again, is equally the object of the Whigs as of the Tories; with the exception of individuals, when considered as parties, they are both equally opposed to that principle of religious liberty which would extend itself to the upsetting of religious establishments in connection with the state. Beware, then, that those two parties do not come to an understanding on this bill, and that the noose be not dexterously slipped round your neck before you feel the hand which is destined to tighten it.

Am I to go further?—shall I weary out your patience by a continued exhibition of the hollow professions of this bill? My constituents, I know, have the feelings of Irishmen; and if I mistake them not, they will join with me in saying, this shall be no law; at least, never shall it receive our consenting suffrages.

Sir, I have had the honour of presenting numerous petitions from my Roman Catholic and Dissenting fellow countrymen, demanding the total extinction of tithes, or of any other assessment whereby their religious freedom was invaded—whereby any man should be compelled to pay for the administration of religious ordinances from which he dissented. On these grounds I have advocated their cause. I believed them sincere—I believed them to found their claim to redress on the right of freedom of conscience. Am I to suppose that this was all a deception? Am I to suppose that for a paltry bonus they are prepared to ratify a deed, which, under the semblance of a small reduction of the amount of their tribute money, binds for ever on their shoulders with an iron clasp the odious principle of ecclesiastical corruption?

MR. O'CONNELL AT BUNGAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN.)

The Committee in Bungay deputed two gentlemen to proceed to Ipswich in order to convey Mr. O'Connell to Bungay, and they left Ipswich at about ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Their course lay through a district so parson-ridden, and at once so densely covered by Tory darkness, that it might have been supposed Mr. O'Connell would meet the reception of a wild beast. At Woodbridge, however, and at Saxmundham, the populace were waiting to receive him, with demonstrations that even among them his character as a friend to England, because the friend to Ireland, was well appreciated. At Halesworth his reception was most enthusiastic.

The arrangements of the Committee were admirable; and, in every assemblage of the Reformers in this town, absolute quiet was preserved. Intimation was given by the Chairman at the commencement of the proceedings that the theatre must be closed before midnight; and when Mr. O'Connell retired about ten o'clock, nearly the whole of the company accompanied him. Some members of the Committee, appointed to see the theatre closed before Sunday morning came in, found, at eleven o'clock, that only waiters and attendants were remaining. In half an hour the doors were locked, and there was only left a strong determination in the minds of the people to struggle, vigorously and peaceably, for "justice to Ireland, and prosperity to Britain."

GREAT MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

On Monday last, this numerous, respectable, and most important meeting took place. Long before the hour signified in the address, the streets of Dungarvan were crowded with patriotic and intelligent looking men engaged in eager converse on the business of the day.—We were particularly struck with the appearance of the farmers from the mountainous districts of the Comraghs, stalwart, determined fellows, who had come in to register their undying opposition to that pest of agriculture, and bane of religion—the accursed tithe system. At one o'clock, our respected Lieutenant, Mr. Stuart, arrived on horseback. He appeared, we are happy to say, in excellent health and spirits, and the reception which he met from all classes assembled, was enthusiastic beyond description. He was surrounded by crowds of honest and warm-hearted men, eager to testify their respect and admiration for one who is at once an ornament to the aristocracy and a steady consistent friend to the people.—Shortly after the multitude proceeded to the Court-house, and in the absence of our esteemed High Sheriff, who, we deeply regret to say, was detained by indisposition, the Lieutenant of the county, H. V. Stuart, Esq., was called to the Chair amid the acclamations of the assembly. On taking the chair, Mr. Stuart delivered an address which, for manly eloquence, and sound political wisdom, we have never heard surpassed. It breathed throughout the spirit of constitutional liberty, and proved the distinguished speaker to be a man admirably fitted to lead the people at this momentous period. If the admirable sentiments, expressed by Mr. Stuart, could, from any circumstance, receive additional weight, it would be from the evident reluctance with which he arrived at the conclusion, that the Lords must either change or be changed. He declared that he viewed with alarm the consequences which might result from new-modelling the framework of the constitution, but should the House of Lords continue to treat this country with contumely and injustice, that his part was taken; for, to use his own nervous and emphatic language, "he preferred destruction to dishonour." The manner in which Mr. Stuart has thrown himself into the breach at this crisis, and identified himself with the mass of his ill-treated and suffering countrymen, was beyond all praise, and called forth bursts of the deepest, the most fervent and enthusiastic acclamation. If any warning can have effect to point out to the peers the abyss into which they are rushing, it must be when they see men like Mr. Stuart, belonging themselves to the aristocracy of the country, naturally allied in feeling with that class, thus driven by their infatuation to fall away from them, and range themselves on the side of the people. However, let them decide as they will, the cause of right and justice is now, thank Heaven, too powerful to suffer from their machinations; they may themselves be swept away in the torrent, but the national liberties will survive the storm.

Among those gentlemen assembled around the Chair, we observed, Charles Stuart, Esq., (brother of the Chairman) Sir William Jackson Homan, Bart., the Revs. Messrs. Fogarty, Halley, Walsh, and O'Connor; Richard Power Ronayne, Esq., Major Jones, R.M., James Esmonde, Esq., Pierce Marcus Barron, Esq., Thomas E. Lalor, Esq., (Cregg House, County Kilkenny) Robert Longan, Esq., Joseph M. Rivers, Esq., ——— Crossly, Esq., C. C., Francis Kennedy, Esq., James Galwey, Esq., Thomas Longan, Esq., James Fitzgerald, Esq., Anthony Fitzgerald, Esq., Wm. H. Barron, Esq., A. Carbery, Esq., P. Smith, Esq., John Smith, Esq.; Drs. Hassett and Magrath; Messrs. John Power, A. and T. Anthony, I. Dower, Michael Keating, Michael Mahony, Andrew Brennan, Wm. Lonergan, W. Sheehan, J. Longfield Godkin, J. Cremin, W. Power, P. Higgins, J. Dower, T. F. Keily, Peter Strange, &c., &c., &c.

H. V. Stuart, Esq., commenced by reading from the *Waterford Chronicle*, the requisition (which was signed by a vast number of the landowners of the county) to the High Sheriff to convene a meeting of the Freeholders of the county, to enable them to take into consideration the expediency of impressing upon the legislature, their sentiments regarding the present state of the law, as it affects both the Tithe system and the Municipal institutions of Ireland. After reading the requisition and the High Sheriff's answer thereto, Mr. Stuart said, his first duty was to express his thanks for the honor the meeting had conferred on him in nominating him to fill the Chair. (Loud cheers.) He regretted his second duty was to state—and he unfeignedly felt that it would be impossible to fill the chair with a fitter occupant than the High Sheriff—but he (Mr. S.) was commissioned by the High Sheriff to state, that he deeply lamented that severe indisposition prevented him from attending on the present occasion; but he could assure the meeting that the High Sheriff entirely concurs and approves in the objects of the requisitionists. (Great cheering.) Having stated thus much he should proceed to discharge the duties the meeting was pleased to impose upon him. They were assembled to exercise one of the highest and most valuable privileges of the constitution—a privilege without which parliament itself was inadequate to express the sentiments of the country; the rather in this instance, as we see it asserted by every Tory periodical, that parties are so equally balanced, that the Lords are unable to collect the sense of the people on the subject which now agitates the country. Now it is our duty to leave no doubt on their Lordships' minds as to the wishes and feelings of the people. The meeting was assembled for a double purpose—to convey to the legislature, with firmness, but at the same time, with respect—their sentiments on two questions—greater than any—except one—which were ever agitated in Ireland—(Hear, hear)—the question of the tithe system and the measure of reform for the municipal institutions of Ireland. (Cheers.) His individual sentiments on both questions were probably known to many who were near him, though not to all. (Hear, hear.) He was desirous to offer before the business of the day commenced, a few observations on both these subjects, if only to prove that time has not deteriorated by its influence his opinions, but has only tended to strengthen and bring to maturity the political convictions of his earlier years. (Loud cheers.) Upon the subject of the tithe question his political creed is what it had ever been. (Cheers.) Place upon us Protestants, continued Mr. S., the sole and exclusive burden, or rather, he should say, duty of maintaining our own ecclesiastical establishment, and absolve Roman Catholics, once and for ever, directly and indirectly, from maintaining any other church but their own. He was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties with which the government, and the house of commons, were beset on this question. (Hear.)—If any member of either house of legislature brought forward a measure to effect this desirable object, it should have his most strenuous support. (Cheers.) "To this complexion must we come at last," and till we do, Ireland never will enjoy any degree of tranquility; nor will she be enabled to develope her resources and consolidate her prosperity. He should offer a few words on the other topic. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying, that the moment was at length arrived for some change in the municipal institutions of this country; and if justice was only to be done to Ireland, by a collision between the two branches of the legislature, everyman must make his election—(hear, hear, hear)—whether he will stand by the House that refuses or the House that concedes equal justice with Great Britain. (Loud cheers.) He, for one, should stand by that house, which would consolidate their interests and protect their rights. (Cheers.) He felt, as every Irishman must feel, that he was not only nationally, but individually degraded—(hear, hear)—by the recent conduct of their hereditary legislators, in marking out this country, with contumely, as undeserving of equal justice with England. Would he have it then supposed, that he was anxious for a collision—(hear, hear)—for that organic change that must ensue in the primary elements of the constitution, by a perseverance on the part of those hereditary legislators, in denying justice to Ireland?—On the contrary, he deprecated and deplored such a result; but he felt it his especial duty to declare that if the peers should persevere, and allow of no alternative, then, he for one, would prefer destruction to dishonor. (Tremendous cheers.) The peers have determined in their wisdom, continued Mr. Stuart, that because the majority of us are Roman Catholics, we are not vigilant enough to watch over our town affairs, nor illuminated sufficiently, to look to the lighting of them—(laughter and cheers)—nor honest enough to do justice between man and man. (Cries of hear, hear.) If so, the Lords have not gone far enough—if so, they should repeal those acts which enable Roman Catholics to sit on the same bench with themselves. (Hear, hear.) But it is mere hypocrisy. (Cheers.) If they are competent to fill the higher offices of the state are they not adequate to fill the lower offices? (Loud cheers.) The Lords have "amended" the municipal bill, which they say is the same in principle and features as the original one.—What they call amendment is, to strike out all the clauses except the first, which does away with all municipal corporations, and to invest in the Lord Lieutenant the control of the funds belonging to the people—(hear, hear)—this is what they call amendment. As well might the Cromwellian regicides, because they embalmed the head of their victim, say, that they had not affected the principle of vitality. (Hear and cheers.) But away with such sophistries. Their object is to return such a bill to the House of Commons—as, neither can, will or ought to be accepted—in the hope that they may be enabled still to perpetuate the Orange corporations. This is worse than folly. The time is now come when the nation demands to know whether the voices of millions or the ayes or noes of an oligarchy are to rule the future destinies of Ireland? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, said Mr. S. in conclusion, I am well aware there are many gentlemen present anxious to address you on these important topics, and it now only remains for me as Chairman to thank you for the kind manner in which you heard me, and I hope you will extend the same indulgence to those who follow.—I am now ready to hear any gentleman who may have anything to move or propose for the adoption of the meeting. (Long continued cheers.)

Francis Kennedy, Esq., having been appointed Secretary, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions:—

Sir W. J. Homan, Bart., James Esmonde, Richard P. Ronayne, Thomas Walsh, John Power, Joseph M. Rivers, John Dower, Andrew Carbery, Edmond Lalor, William Power, Rev. Mr. Fogarty, Pierse Marcus Barron, and Thomas J. Fitzgerald.

[During the absence of the committee in framing the resolutions, a fisherman, named Flannery, addressed the meeting from one of the side galleries, and displayed, for one in his rank of life, no inconsiderable ability—he forcibly reminded us of our eloquent fellow citizen, Mr Nash, in the days of agitation—the latter orator, however, possesses more of that spirit stirring energy in his address, which takes captive the hearts and souls of his democratic auditors.]

When the committee returned, a series of resolutions, which will be found in our advertising columns, was read by the chairman, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. J. Esmonde was loudly called upon to speak to the first resolution, on the oppressive, intolerant, ruinous and harassing nature of tithes. Mr. E. commenced by saying that all understood the subject so well it was almost needless for him to trouble the meeting with any observations of his. It was his opinion, and he emphatically stated it,—and he believed it was the opinion entertained by a majority of the people of Ireland,—that no measure short of a total extinction of tithes would satisfy this country. On a former occasion he expressed his feelings on the subject at length, though they might have been then considered malapportune. He was determined to support the present government; but he was quite satisfied any measure as yet proposed in Parliament was not calculated to settle, or he should rather say, extinguish tithes. (Hear, hear.) On the late discussion in Parliament on the subject, it appeared the measure proposed contemplated putting the tithe on the first estate in the land. (Hear, hear.) If it be put on the landlord, unquestionably the landlord will put it on the tenant. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) 'Twill change the name certainly, but no good to the country will result from it; for landlords are not such fools as to pay money out of their pockets without an equivalent. In speaking of the total annihilation of the odious and harrassing impost, he would be sorry that such extinction should cause destitution to any one having a vested interest in tithe—he alluded to the lay impropriators; but every one, it was his opinion, should make some sacrifice to the general weal; and that the state on the one hand, and the landlord on the other, should contribute to make an equitable compensation to the owners of Tithe, lay and ecclesiastical. The parliament voted twenty millions to relieve the blacks from slavery; and such a country as Great Britain would surely act now in a similar spirit; such a final settlement of the question would establish peace and harmony in the country, and achieve a lasting good for the state. He would wish to do unto his neighbours in politics as he would wish to be done by in religion—and he hoped the united empire would soon have only one law as they had only one King, and should feel but as one people.

Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne spoke to the second resolution, on the subject of Municipal Reform. He said he could not pass by the resolution without marking his own strong opinion of those who sent down the bill to the Commons totally changed. He could not for a moment think how any set of men could act as they have done. In 1833 several petitions were sent forward demanding a local legislature. (Hear, hear.) Upon that occasion their petition was refused—(Hear, hear, hear)—but a solemn compact was entered into with the people of Ireland that justice should be done; this was recorded by both Houses of Parliament. The present government did, certainly, shew that they were determined to do justice—and our gracious sovereign had sent a viceroy to preside here, who to the most unflinching integrity added the soundness of an enlightened and talented statesman—who neither went to the right nor to the left, but pursued a straight forward, manly, and independent path—and evinced by his whole conduct, a fixed disposition to do equal justice to every man, without caring at what altar he offered up the orisons of his heart to his Maker. (Cheers.) The government brought a municipal reform bill successively through the Commons—(hear, hear)—it was sent to the Lords, and those sapient legislators told us we were not fit to manage our own local institutions. What a monstrous insult to an enlightened people. (Cheers.) He would tell those hereditary legislators that we are as capable of taking care of our own affairs, and have as good a right to a full measure of corporate reform, as either the English or Scotch. (Cheers.) He flung back in their teeth with contempt the insult thus gratuitously offered to the Irish nation. (Cheers.) It was the duty of every parish in Ireland to support that ministry who are determined to do justice—this is the way for Ireland to act together. By such conduct in 1826 the county Waterford rescued Ireland from thraldom and from the iron hoof of a bigotted and relentless faction. (Hear, hear, hear.) By acting in concert every man must and will have his constitutional rights restored to him—let them forward petitions to the House of Commons to reject the bill of the Lords, and show them that Irishmen are not the abject slaves the lords and lordlings think they are. (Loud cheers.) We must, said Mr. R., have full and ample justice when united in this way, and Ireland shall not longer be delayed from the enjoyment of a full, free, and extensive measure of municipal reform. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hassett was here called on and spoke at considerable length on the same subject, with his usual ability.

Mr. Rivers, on being called for, said he would be ashamed to occupy the attention of the meeting, after the very able manner in which it had been addressed by the gentlemen who preceded him, but most of all, after the eloquent and truly national speech of the chairman—(cheers)—a speech that must have found a responsive echo in every Irish bosom.—(Cheers.)—But there is one topic which has not been touched upon, and which, though not properly before the meeting, yet he thought himself entitled to allude to, as the measures before the meeting in some degree depended on it—he meant, a reform of the House of Lords.—(Cheers)—he would not say that they ought to petition for it at this meeting, but he thought it was right first to glance at the subject, to shew their Lordships that the public eye was on them and that they were fully aware of the nature of their body, and the irresponsibility that attached to it. (Hear, hear.) And that we were prevented calling loudly for their reform, only from an unwillingness to embarrass an administration, struggling to improve the condition of our country, against their intrigues and machinations. (Hear, and cheers.) He contended, though he would not say it was unconstitutional, that it was at least contrary to good government, that any one branch of the legislature should exercise an irresponsible controul over the proceedings of the other. He said, the House of Commons are responsible to the people, and the people have purged it of that faction that had so long trampled upon their rights; but the irresponsibility of the House of Lords has enabled that faction to maintain unlimited sway over its proceedings, and to destroy every measure carried through the house of commons for the improvement of Ireland. (Cheers.) Not only has it impeded the improvement of the country and insulted the nation, but it has even gone so far as to point at the succession to the throne, and in their audacious insolence to plot the removal of a Princess to whom the nation looks with expectation, and to substitute one who, to say the least of him, is no favorite with the nation. But let them only go a little farther and they will find Irishmen will not be slow in asserting their rights, and satisfying a debt long due to that intolerant faction. Mr. R. then seconded the fifth resolution, and was loudly cheered on concluding.

The petition is to be entrusted to Sir Richard Musgrave for presentation in the House of Commons, and to be supported by W. V. Stuart, Esq., our other county member.

Mr. Longan proposed a vote of thanks to, and confidence in the county members,—the chairman considered it unnecessary—the act of confiding the petition to them sufficiently testified the confidence they had in them. The resolution was then withdrawn.

Mr. Stuart having vacated the chair, Mr. Esmonde, on the motion of Sir William Homan, seconded by Mr. Longan, was called thereto.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald in rising to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Stuart, said that when the people saw men of the high character, rank and talent, of their late chairman take so prominent a part in their proceedings, it was the best guarantee that they could not fail of success. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The House of Lords when they see such men as in a acting in concert with the people, cannot, will not, nor dare not refuse to do them justice. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Esmonde in putting the vote to the meeting said—he felt perfectly satisfied that for what Mr. Stuart had done for Ireland, and for Waterford in particular, the meeting would express their gratitude by a repetition of those spirit-stirring cheers which greeted him in 1826.

The most enthusiastic cheers, which were prolonged for a considerable time, were given by every individual at the meeting.

Mr. Stuart said, he had only to add to what he had already stated, that he felt extremely flattered at the complimentary manner in which Mr. Fitzgerald had proposed the thanks of the meeting to him, and he also felt flattered at the way the proposition had been received.—He conceived he had done no more than his duty, and deserved no more credit than any other man present.—(Loud cheers.)

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Liberator—three for Mr. Stuart—three for the High Sheriff—and a most tremendous groan for the Lords. The meeting then separated.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD TO PETITION FOR CORPORATE REFORM.

The resolutions of this meeting we published in our last. They need no comment, they speak in a sufficiently intelligible tone the determination of this portion of the United Kingdom, not to take a smaller measure of Reform, than what has been already bestowed on England. All the principal and influential men of business or property in the city attended, and those who were absent might be well excused from joining in a meeting which had for its object, the reformation of the municipal body in this as well as in other cities.

The Chairman after reading the requisition under which the meeting was convened—said that he felt proud at being called upon to preside on this present occasion, as it reminded him of the great reform meeting held in this very place, during his own mayoralty in 1834; and when he looked around and saw the men by whom he was surrounded, he felt the greatest confidence that this would be as sure a fore-runner to municipal as that was to parliamentary reform. Indeed he had still hopes that the bill as it passed the Commons, would again be sent to the Lords, and that they, ere it be too late, would see the folly of opposing "a nation's will," and agree to it, and thereby give to Ireland what she so much wants, a continuance of that tranquillity and repose which she has so fully enjoyed since the good Earl Mulgrave has presided over her destinies.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, in moving the second resolution said. It now appears beyond doubt, that the purpose of abolishing the Irish Municipal Corporations, has been seriously entertained in the upper house of parliament.—He had been unwilling to believe, that such a strange and almost incredible project could have been thought of in earnest, in any house, except a mad house; and he could not deny, that the fact of such a foolish and impracticable design, having been entertained in the house of peers, had done more to weaken his confidence in the legislative capabilities of that house, than any other occurrence that had ever come to his knowledge.—The Irish people have said, *"govern us well, or allow us to govern ourselves."* *"Very fair"* we all exclaim. But there is actually pending at this moment in the house of peers, a legislative movement, (what shall I call it? a Bill, a conspiracy?) to take away from us what we possess of the privilege of self-government; at one stroke, our charters of local and municipal sovereignty, by which our most considerable cities, have, for centuries been empowered to exercise judicial and magisterial sway, are to become a dead letter; nay, more, the soil on which we live, the liberties and suburbs in which we breathe, with our houses, workshops, streets, and gardens, churches, chapels, jails, almshouses, and workhouses, are to be handed over, together with our body, soul, and substance, to the *fiat* of a Lord Lieutenant, whatever be his politics or cast of character, to be dealt with according to his sovereign pleasure, or, perchance, his arbitrary caprice.—Supposing it possible that in some evil hour, an enactment so jarring and repulsive, so dissonant and incongruous as regards our usages, our habits, and our desires, were to pass the legislature, I ask, is it possible, that it should continue on the statute book? Can any law stand amongst a free people which is directly opposed to their wishes and to their interests, and which, moreover, inflicts on them an hourly insult? It is not surprising that some of the worst members of the peerage should be opposed to the existence of municipal corporations: for it is not yet forgotten that many of these Corporate bodies *were called into existence by British Kings, for the express purpose of forming a barrier for the protection of them and their subjects against the mischievous power of the great barons.* He appealed to such around him as were learned in our history if this were not the fact?—The present, then, is not the only instance in which the Peers of the realm have been troublesome to the peace and tranquillity of the realm. But ought things to be thus? Is it fit that they who are elevated by birth, by education, and by fortune, should look with envy and jealousy on the less favoured classes who are placed below them? Moreover, is it possible that our nobility can imagine that they have true and lasting interest in the depression of merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics? By whose hands have the mansions of the great been raised? (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) By whose toil, assiduity, and enterprise, have the estates of our nobility been rendered of their present value?—Is it decent and becoming, that those exalted members of society, who in virtue of princely revenues, derived from the skill and industry of the working classes, should form a combination to deprive these classes of their municipal franchises and local independence? Away with such narrow minded intrigues, more worthy the heart of a pedlar, than the soul of a peer, expanded as it ought to be by knowledge, and elevated by a generous nurture!—We must not be deluded by false appearances, we must discriminate between the *real* and *ostensible* motive.—The Peers say we are not fit to govern ourselves, and, therefore, must not be trusted with power of self government. The truth is, they know that a shrewd presumption lies on the other side. Remember the fate of the Forty shilling freeholders! while brought to the hustings, like as droves of cattle are driven to the market, they were fit to be entrusted with the elective franchise; but when they began to use this franchise as a constitutional power vested in them for the good of the country, they were no longer fit. It now remains for us to convince the House of Peers that however wild and untutored we are yet able to distinguish between a community and equality of civil rights, and the crooked devices of partial and disingenuous legislators. Municipal Reform is a boon worth contending for, as pregnant with the germ, the first principle, and the moving power of the future civilization, and prosperity of the country. The municipal towns of Ireland are not to be struck out of existence; but they are yet to be made to answer the high purposes for which their territorial endowments and political privileges were granted. Wherein does the weakness of Ireland show itself? I answer, mainly in the deficiency of its town population. The rural population of Ireland is much greater, and more considerable than the town population; and I regret it is chiefly by the latter that every beneficial impulse must be given. Behold what wonders have been effected by townspeople! Turn your thoughts to the free cities of Italy in the middle ages, when intellectual darkness, and political bondage, hung in thick clouds over Europe.—The same lively picture of arts, of enterprise, of commerce, of wealth, and social happiness was afterwards received in the Moorish cities of Spain, and in the towns of Holland and Belgium.—The same is now exhibited, and is likely to be further exhibited, to an extent never yet equalled by the towns of England or Scotland. Is Ireland never to be adverted to but with a sigh or a lamentation? She must shake off the fetters that confine her growth and cramp her limbs, and stand forth amongst the candidates for fair renown, either as an integral portion of the British empire, firmly united by an honourable Union, strengthened by ties of amity and of equal advantages, or, otherwise, the Act of Union being violated, she must be governed by an independent legislature within her own shores. He had pleasure in proposing the second resolution.

Mr. Robert Fleming proposed the next resolution, conveying the strongest expression of confidence and gratitude in the unrivalled abilities of Daniel O'Connell. The persecution he had sustained in advancing his country's cause had doubly endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and though his enemies exhausted their ingenuity in heaping insults upon him, he had triumphed over their malignity which only recoiled against themselves. Mr. Fleming concluded by reading the resolution.

Mr. T. F. Strange said—Mr. chairman I hold in my hand a resolution which I consider to be deservedly called for on the present occasion, and, perhaps, I may be permitted to preface it with one or two remarks. When two years ago the cry for a domestic legislature resounded through this country, the claimants were told that the demand was unjust and unnecessary—unjust because it attempted to set up a distinct line of demarcation between the two countries, and unnecessary because England and Ireland were both to be governed by the same laws. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer told us that Ireland was an integral part of the British dominions; he told us that we were West Britons, and that, when we ceased to participate in the benefits of the institutions by which England had arrived at greatness, then should we be justified in demanding a repeal of the Act of Union. That period has arrived, and should Ireland, backed by the Commons, fail in extorting justice from the Lords, then, if there be faith in a statesman's promises, I say that Mr. Spring Rice and his colleagues are bound to redeem their pledge, and to aid a second and a stronger cry for a repeal of the Act of Union. Ireland has, however, a prior duty to perform; she must endeavour to manifest her strength to her oppressors and to extort from their sense of fear what she can never extort from their sense of justice. The irresponsible controllers of the nation's destinies, acting on the principle that the people of this country are barbarous and unenlightened, have dared to rule them with a rod of iron; they have developed their policy and they will persist in it while they dare; they yielded the English Municipal Bill, because they trembled at a collision with the might of the English people, but they turned to Ireland as to a worthless body on which their wicked experiment might be made. Ireland has however, risen in her strength, and it now remains to be seen whether a band of between one and two hundred irresponsible, narrow-minded bigots will dare to continue a war against the rights and liberties of two united nations. What, let us ask, is the argument for refusing to Ireland the same bill that has been already given to England? Simply that the one country may be trusted with power, but that the other is unfit to wield it. Had the Reform Bill never been past, there might, I confess, have been some chance of following up this argument with success. (Hear, hear, hear.) But having given to the subject a full participation in the elective franchise, have we not evidence of the absurdity—the infatuation of the minds, that attempts to put it forward. The Lords, forsooth, declare that the largest and most intelligent towns and cities in this country, are unfit to be trusted with the election of their civic officers—they may be trusted with the election of members to serve in parliament—those men whose voices sway the destinies of kingdoms, but the same persons are unfit to nominate the appointments to the most subordinate situations in their respective cities. The people of Ireland, according to the wisdom of the house of lords, are qualified to send the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any one of his Majesty's privy councillors into parliament, but the same people are unfit to appoint a Sheriff's Officer or a Town-Clerk. We are qualified to fill the highest offices in the state, but are either too barbarous or too ignorant to fill the lowest.—The idea is monstrous, it is intolerable, it would be a theme for ridicule and laughter, but that we feel it is no time to jest when the liberties of a nation are at stake. We are bound in justice to ourselves and to our country that gave us birth, to resist to the last extremity this insulting mockery of our understandings—this flagrant violation of our rights. In doing so they may term us agitators and deprecate agitation, but we require not to be told, that no important concession has ever been bestowed on this country, until wrung from the hard grasp of the oppressor by the spirit of agitation. The mitigation of the penal code was gained by agitation, the relief bill of '29 was gained by agitation, the Reform Bill, and the English Municipal Bill were gained by agitation; and with Heaven's blessing the Irish Municipal Bill will be another sacrifice offered up upon the altar of triumphant agitation. The Lords may try the experiment of opposition, but let them beware, lest they not only fail in the tyrannical attempt of arresting the tide of public opinion, but that they themselves may be hurried forward by the rushing torrent and finally become the victims of their own infatuation. In allusion to the subject of Corporate Reform, I cannot conclude without proposing a resolution of thanks to the Attorney General for Ireland, whose able exposition of Corporations in the commencement of this session has done him immortal honor, and contributed not a little towards their thorough reformation. After briefly recapitulating some of the principal features of Mr. O'Loghlen's speech, Mr. Strange concluded by moving the resolution, which conveyed the warmest approbation of Mr. O'Loghlen's able and persevering exertions in exposing the abuses of existing corporate bodies in this country, and increased confidence in the government from seeing such a man in such a high official situation.

The following are the petitions unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

CORPORATE REFORM PETITION.

That the evils which have resulted from the irresponsible and corrupt management of corporate bodies in Ireland, are so flagrant and prejudicial to the interests of society, as to call for an immediate and comprehensive reform in their constitution.

That your Petitioners have witnessed with feelings of gratitude and satisfaction, the wise and conciliatory spirit of legislation, evinced in the provision of a Bill, which obtained the sanction of your Honorable House, for the better regulation of those bodies.

That the disappointment and indignation felt by your Petitioners, at the attempt to deprive them of an equality of rights and privileges, have been much increased by the insulting and unfounded aspersions with which the loyalty and religion of a large portion of his Majesty's subjects have been wantonly assailed.

That your Petitioners feel it their duty to impress on your Honourable House, their deliberate conviction, that an arbitrary refusal to the Irish Nation of the boon of Corporate Reform, would be deemed an insult to the people, and that feelings of intense dissatisfaction would be inevitably produced, alike dangerous to the well-being of the state, and to British connexion.

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Honourable House to extend to Ireland a measure of Corporate Reform, as full and comprehensive as that extended to England and Scotland, based on the principle of popular controul, and popular election, and that you will be graciously pleased not to sanction by any act of yours, the unjust maxim of State Policy, that Ireland is not equally entitled to the enjoyment of Free Institutions, with every portion of Great Britain.

And your Petitioners will pray.

PETITION ON TITHES.

That it is the deliberate conviction of your Petitioners that the great majority of the people of this country should no longer be called on to contribute to the support of a church to whose doctrines they do not subscribe, and that the further continuance of a law compelling them to pay Tithes is oppressive and unjust.

That the exaction of Tithes in Ireland has produced results most dangerous to its peace and happiness, by exciting disrespect for the law, and by engendering division and strife often ending in the effusion of innocent blood.

That your Petitioners being firmly impressed with the the belief that tranquility can never be restored to Ireland until the Tithe system be totally abolished,

Humbly pray your Honourable House to erase from the statute book every trace of this oppressive and unjust law, and your Petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Williams, an English gentleman, was introduced to the meeting, and made some pertinent observations on the subject of discussion. As an English reformer, as one who had always lent his humble aid in advancing the cause of Catholic emancipation, he had long been anxious to visit Ireland, and all that he had ever read or heard was now confirmed by experience, and he found that Ireland was miserable because she was a neglected, misruled, and misgoverned country. He should excuse himself for thus presenting himself to their notice, but he felt proud of the opportunity of giving his testimony that he had found Irishmen to have the same natural gifts as his own countrymen, and that they were equally well qualified with Englishmen to govern their own affairs.—And yet on his first landing at Cove on his way to this city, on making inquiries respecting a building which appeared to have been a palace; he was told it was a barrack; ten or twelve miles further on he found another barrack; the next stage it was the same thing, and so on to Waterford barracks in every direction; another confirmation of his opinion, that Ireland had been misgoverned. He was glad to see that the seeds of liberty had been planted in the moral soil of this country, producing the same fertilizing effects as they had done in England. The results of emancipation and the reform bill proved that no sectarian feeling existed in the political struggles of Irishmen, but they sought only the same advantages already gained by the sister country. Ireland was still unfortunately under the yoke—emancipation had broken one link of the chain that bound her, the Reform Bill had severed another; a third remained, and, until that was burst, Ireland would not be what she ought to be. To gain the three great measures that Ireland called for, three great qualities were necessary, union, perseverance, and moderation; it was by these that England gained Reform, and, although it had been much cut down, still they stated that if they could not get the full measure they would take half. Ireland had gained emancipation although two-thirds of England was opposed to her; what might she not do when the entire of England was with her? The great Captain of the age was their chief opponent; he was assisted by a motley crew, by Lyndhurst, a renegade in principle and a bankrupt in fortune, and by Londonderry, Newcastle, and Roden, proverbial bigots; these were the enemies they had to contend against, but against such enemies the Emerald would prove victorious. (Cheers.)

Dr. O'Reily proposed the vote of thanks to the Mayor, observing that when they considered the purposes for which that meeting had assembled, they would at once see the propriety of passing a compliment to their Chief Magistrate. On other occasions the use of that building had been denied them, and it spoke well for the good taste and good feeling of the Mayor, that although Corporate Reform was the avowed object of the meeting, he had departed thus far from the usage of his predecessors.

The proceedings of the day here terminated, and the assembly separated as it had met, in a peaceable but determined manner.

THE LATE AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Mr. Edmund Blackney, who was Mr. Ruthven's second in the late duel at Barnes Common, requests us to publish "what did occur on the occasion," as there is some misrepresentation abroad relative to it. "The place of meeting," says Mr. Blackney, "was Barnes Common, where in consequence of a mistake on our part we were an hour before the time. The ground was measured, the parties took their places at eight paces distant and fired at a signal. At the first fire Mr. Ruthven's pistol missed, the cap only going off; at the second his ball struck the watch in the waistcoat pocket of Mr. Scott who was walked off the ground by his friend Mr. Close, after my refusing on the part of my friend, to enter into any explanation whatever. A communication then took place between Mr. Ruthven and the latter gentleman, which ended in our returning immediately to the ground, and Mr. Close changing places with his friend, and becoming a principal. He received at first fire Mr. Ruthven's shot in his hip. Thus the matter ended; and although I felt it prudent to leave town for the present moment, and to advise my friend to do the same, I am happy to hear Mr. Close's injury is but slight.—*Globe.*

TONGUE-CUTTING INCENDIARIES.

It would appear, by the following, from one of the "state of the country" journals, that the agrarian incendiaries do their diabolical work with the knife in preference to the more troublesome and old-fashion system of fire:—

Sunday night the tongues were cut out of three calves, the property of a farmer of the name of Condon, residing on the lands of Bosnetstown, near Kilmaine, by some brutal incendiaries yet undiscovered.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

If this story be not one of the many fabrications from the same quarter, we must take the fact of this new process of incendiarism as a proof of the march of intellect among the followers of Captain Rock in the county of Limerick. But we incline to believe that those tongue-cutting incendiaries are but the creation of the brilliant fancy of the Orange Editor in Limerick.—*E. Post.*

Tuesday a very heavy meadow was mown at Grange, in the Southern Liberties of this City.

10

CORPORATION AND TITHE AGITA

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The work goes bravely on, from North to S
East to West, the spirit of the country has been
each hamlet, parish, town, city, and county,
ing to petition parliament, for equal laws and
ties with those bestowed on England. Ne
county in Ireland has already petitioned; the
columns this day evidences the feeling that is a
the letters which we have received by the
and most indignable resolution, on the p
writers, not to yield to the tyrannical will of
House. The tithe suits still remain pending
chequer; we look forward anxiously to the
is to place them at rest, for if but one half o
proceeded on, and the writs issued into the ha
Sheriffs of the respective counties, the countr
reduced to almost a state of beggary. It is to
the despots of the Upper House the conviction
power which they possess, no force or menace
they may resort, can alter the deep resolve of
people, that the meetings which we are each
ing have taken place. In Wexford the ac
tithe sale is still going the rounds of the pape
cannot do better than extract the *Evening Pos*
of the affair:—

"The High Sheriff, Mr. Derinzy, accompanied
comitatus of the county, about 20,000 men,
children, went to the homestead of a Wexford far
purpose of *canting* his furniture and his stock
great difficulty in finding an auctioneer; but at
low known in the county by the name of the *Wi*
services. *Wig* put up an ox worth £30 for £10-
—*for 5s!*—no response to *Wig*—for £2—still
bidder. The *sale* continued. It was a Dutch auct
the bullock dropped to ten shillings—still none g
ble nod to *Wig*,—five shillings—two shillings—o
ONE PENNY! This would have been a dead bars
of Mr. Lett's prime bullocks—Mr. Lett being a
we understand, who prides himself on the crack
his stock. One penny—upon which one of the
bid a half-penny, and an ox which would do credi
breed in Northamptonshire, was knocked down
things! But the buyer, strange to say, was
with his bargain, but returned it upon the She
paying his forfeit. Wig put up a great many
but with precisely the same success. There was
and the Sheriff drew off his forces; Mr. Lett's f
brought back to his home, his cattle sent about t
to the fields or their stalls, and tranquillity havi
stored, the same never having been interrupted.
was spent in mirth and jollity—Mr. Lett ent
company with a grand *déjeuner a la fourchette.*
the expense of the entertainment was ten times
the tithe claimed. But then the thing was b
honor; and in Wexford, as in other parts of Irel
considered the grand gathering days of fun and
the people toast freedom of conscience and down
with three times three and *one cheer more.*"

We would earnestly desire to see this note
ple, set by the people of Wexford, followed
different districts of the country where tithe
effected; one branch of the Parson's reve
thus be destroyed by a process as irresistib
laughable. Indeed, if any thing could convi
sotted rulers who trample upon every just de
emanates from Ireland of the utter impractica
covering tithes, they would long since have g
attempt: their only object now appears to m
perviance of how far they may tempt the fur
their victims. It is time for them now to tu
selves and consult self interest; the sto
been so long brooding, has at length
their ears; 'tis true that peace provides
ings that are every day crowding on each
when union, quietude, and determination ar
gether, the object of the petitioners may
resistless. As for Corporate Reform, the b
der virtually past; the Lords would not
refuse it to this country; the voice of Eng
and Scotland has declared they shall not,
it may be with some slight shew of relac
they must. We rest in the certainty of Corpo
in the deepest silence and bitterness of the
lessly opposed to it; in the absence of triu
gratulation on the late rejection of it by th
see in their department, and in the attempte
time of emulation of their organs, the confirm
fact, that Corporate Reform will be speedily
There is no instance on record of a measure,
it has been by the concurrent strength of tw
ailing in its final accomplishment.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the case of Mr. John M'Grath, who
prenticed to the late lamented Mr. Fan
City, Solicitor, deceased, we rejoice to st
vourable decision was come to by the Jud
day. Mr. Villiers Fowler attended on beha
Society to oppose the application, and alt
had abundant evidence to disprove the te
duced on behalf of the applicant. Mr. M
as his own counsel, and succeeded to the
obtaining the unanimous judgment of the
able and Honorable the Benchers that his
and valid apprenticeship, and that he shou
the benefit of the application made in last
*nunc pro

nion to the subject of Corpo-
nclude without proposing a re-
Attorney General for Ireland,
Corporations in the commence-
done him immortal honor, and
wards their thorough reforma-
itulating some of the principal
n's speech, Mr. Strange con-
esolution, which conveyed the
Mr. O'Loghlen's able and per-
sing the abuses of existing cor-
ntry, and increased confidence
eeing such a man in such a high

etitions unanimously adopted

EFORM PETITION.

ve resulted from the irresponsi-
ent of corporate bodies in Ire
prejudicial to the interests of
immediate and comprehensive
n.

have witnessed with feelings of
the wise and conciliatory spirit
the provision of a Bill, which
your Honorable House, for the
bodies.

nt and indignation felt by your
to deprive them of an equality
ave been much increased by the
aspersions with which the loy-
e portion of his Majesty's sub-
assailed.

el it their duty to impress on
heir deliberate conviction, that
e Irish Nation of the boon of
be deemed an insult to the
f intense dissatisfaction would
ke dangerous to the well-being
h connexion.

y pray your Honourable House
measure of Corporate Reform,
as that extended to England
e principle of popular control,
d that you will be graciously
y any act of yours, the unjust
that Ireland is not equally en-
f Free Institutions, with every

ners will pray.

ON TITHES.

conviction of your Petitioners
f the people of this country
on to contribute to the sup-
doctrines they do not subscribe,
uance of a law compelling them
and unjust.

hes in Ireland has produced
its peace and happiness, by
law, and by engendering diri-
g in the effusion of innocent

ing firmly impressed with the
can never be restored to Ire-
n be totally abolished,
ourable House to erase from
e of this oppressive and un-
ers will ever pray.

sh gentleman, was introduced
ome pertinent observations on

As an English reformer, as
his humble aid in advancing
nancipation, he had long been
d all that he had ever read or
d by experience, and he found
e because she was a neglected,
country. He should excuse
g himself to their notice, but
tunity of giving his testimony
hen to have the same natural
en, and that they were equally
h men to govern the natives.—
g at Cork, on his way to this
s respecting a building which
lace; he was told it was a bar-
s further on he found another
was the same thing, and so on
every direction; another con-
that Ireland had been misgo-
o see that the seeds of liberty
ural soil of this country, pro-
g effects as they had done in
emancipation and the reform
ian feeling existed in the poli-
n, but they sought only the
ined by the sister country. Ire-
ly under the yoke—emancipa-
of the chain that bound her,
ed another; a third remained,
Ireland would not be what
the three great measures that
reat qualities were necessary,
oderation; it was by these
m, and, although it had been
stated that if they could not
would take half. Ireland had
hough two-thirds of England
t might she not do when the
h her? The great Captain of
ponent; he was assisted by a
st, a renegade in principle and
d by Londonderry, Newcastle,
ots; these were the enemies
st, but against such enemies
victorious. (Cheers.)
he vote of thanks to the Mayor,
y considered the purposes for
ssembled, they would at once
g a compliment to their Chief
casions the use of that building
and it spoke well for the good
he Mayor, that although Cor-
owed object of the meeting, he
'the usage of his predecessors.
day here terminated, and the
ad met, in a peaceable but de-

FAIR OF HONOUR.

, who was Mr. Ruthven's se-
arnes Common, requests us to
on the occasion," as there is
broad relative to it. "The
Mr. Blackney, "was Barnes
quence of a mistake on our part"
e time. The ground was mea-
ir places at eight paces distant
the first fire Mr. Ruthven's
going off; at the second his
e waistcoat pocket of Mr. Scott
round by his friend Mr. Close,
art of my friend, to enter into
er. A communication then
uthven and the latter gentle-
returning immediately to the
nging places with his friend,
He received at first fire Mr.
Thus the matter ended; and
to leave town for the present
friend to do the same, I am
s injury is but slight.—*Globe.*

INCENDIARIES.—It would
from one of the "state of the
e agrarian incendiaries do their
nife in preference to the more
on system of fire:—
es were cut out of three calves,
f the name of Condon, residing
wn, near Kilfinane, by some
iscovered.—*Limerick Chronicle.*
of the many fabrications from
t take the fact of this new pro-
proof of the march of intellect
aptain Rock in the county of
e to believe that those tongue-
nt the creation of the brilliant
r in Limerick.—*E. Post.*

meadow was mown at Grange,
of this City.

CORPORATION AND TITHE AGITATION.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The work goes bravely on, from North to South, from East to West, the spirit of the country has been awoken—each hamlet, parish, town, city, and county, are meeting to petition parliament, for equal laws and equal justice with those bestowed on England. Nearly every county in Ireland has already petitioned; the state of our columns this day evidences the feeling that is abroad, and the letters which we have received breathe the firmest and almost indomitable resolution, on the part of the writers, not to yield to the tyrannical will of the Upper House. The tithe suits still remain pending in the Exchequer; we look forward anxiously to the Bill which is to place them at rest, for if but one half of them are proceeded on, and the writs issued into the hands of the Sheriffs of the respective counties, the country must be reduced to almost a state of bargary. It is to force upon the despots of the Upper House the conviction that no power which they possess, no force or menaces to which they may resort, can alter the deep resolve of the Irish people, that the meetings which we are each day recording have taken place. In Wexford the account of a tithe sale is still going the rounds of the papers, and we cannot do better than extract the *Evening Post's* epitome of the affair:—

"The High Sheriff, Mr. Deringy, accompanied by the *posse comitatus* of the county, about 20,000 men, women, and children, went to the homestead of a Wexford farmer for the purpose of *canting* his furniture and his stock. There was great difficulty in finding an auctioneer; but at length a fellow known in the county by the name of the *Wig*, offered his services. *Wig* put up an ox worth £36 for £10—no bidders—*for 5£*—no response to *Wig*—for £2—still not a single bidder. The *sale* continued. It was a Dutch auction it seems; the bullock dropped to ten shillings—still none gave an amiable nod to *Wig*,—five shillings—two shillings—one shilling—ONE PENNY! This would have been a dead bargain for one of Mr Lett's prime bullocks—Mr. Lett being a gentleman, we understand, who prides himself on the crack condition of his stock. One penny—upon which one of the by-standers bid a half-penny, and an ox which would do credit to the best breed in Northamptonshire, was knocked down for two farthings! But the buyer, strange to say, was not satisfied with his bargain, but returned it upon the Sheriff's hands, *paying his forfeit. Wig* put up a great many other things, but with precisely the same success. There was no bidder, and the Sheriff drew off his forces; Mr. Lett's furniture was brought back to his home, his cattle sent about their business to the fields or their stalls, and tranquillity having been restored, the same never having been interrupted, the evening was spent in mirth and jollity—Mr. Lett entertaining his *company* with a grand *déjeuner a la fourchette*. We suppose the expense of the entertainment was ten times the value of the tithe claimed. But thus the thing has become a point of honor; and in Wexford, as in other parts of Ireland, it is now considered the grand gathering days of fun and frolic, when the people toast freedom of conscience and downfall of tithes, with three times three and *one cheer more*."

We would earnestly desire to see this notable example, set by the people of Wexford, followed up in the different districts of the country where tithe sales are effected; one branch of the Parson's revenue would thus be destroyed by a process as irresistible as it is laughable. Indeed, if any thing could convince the besotted rulers who trample upon every just demand that emanates from Ireland of the utter impracticability of recovering tithes, they would long since have given up the attempt: their only object now appears to make the experiment of how far they may tempt the forbearance of their victims. It is time for them now to turn to themselves and consult self interest; the storm that has been so long brooding has at length burst about their ears; 'tis true that peace pervades the meetings that are every day crowding on each other; but, when union, quietude, and determination are joined together, the object of the petitioners may be deemed resistless. As for Corporate Reform, the bill we consider virtually past; the Lords wanted to see if they *dare* refuse it to this country; the voice of England, Ireland, and Scotland has declared they shall not, and though it may be with some slight shew of reluctance, yield they must. We read the certainty of Corporate Reform in the dogged silence and bitterness of the party fruitlessly opposed to it; in the absence of triumph, or congratulation on the late rejection of it by the Lords, we see in their deportment, and in the attempted but sickly tone of emulation of their organs, the confirmation of the fact, that Corporate Reform will be speedily achieved.—There is no instance on record of a measure, taken up as it has been by the concurrent strength of two countries ailing in its final accomplishment.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the case of Mr. John M'Grath, who had been apprenticed to the late lamented Mr. Fanning, of this City, Solicitor, deceased, we rejoice to state that a favourable decision was come to by the Judges on Monday. Mr. Villiers Fowler attended on behalf of the Law Society to oppose the application, and alleged that he had abundant evidence to disprove the testimony adduced on behalf of the applicant. Mr. M'Grath acted as his own counsel, and succeeded to the full extent of obtaining the unanimous judgment of the Right Honorable and Honorable the Benchers that his was a good and valid apprenticeship, and that he should be allowed the benefit of the application made in last Hilary Term, *nunc pro tunc*.

If the Law Society be desirous to promote the respectability and character of the profession—and we give them full credit for such intentions—the vexatious opposition given on this occasion was not such as to meet the approval of the best friends of the profession in this quarter. We give the following extract from the *Mail*, to prove how universally this gentleman's exemplary behaviour is appreciated by all parties. To our knowledge he transacted Mr. Fanning's business with great efficiency:—

"We are happy to learn that a favourable decision was come to by the judges in the case of Mr. M'Grath, our respected fellow citizen. The decision was, that his was a *bona fide* apprenticeship, and that he should be allowed in his assignment the benefit of the time which elapsed from the term of his application in *Hilary Term—nunc pro tunc*. Had we been made aware of Mr. M'Grath's intended application, though opposed as we are to him in political views, we should have regarded it as a dereliction of our duty, if we did not step forward to bear testimony to the diligent application he bestowed to the adjustment of several actions at law we had in the office of his late master.

"We have heard with much regret that Mr. Fowler, of the Law Society, gave the most determined opposition to Mr. M'Grath's just claim."

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

"We believe all the Irish Conservative Members are now at their posts. Mr. Henry Maxwell, although, we regret to say, labouring under severe indisposition, has set off for London; and the Right Honourable Mr. Lefroy has thrown up some very heavy briefs in important cases in Chancery, in which the parties had hoped to avail themselves of his valuable professional services. But it is quite right. At a moment like this we cannot afford the absence of even a single man; and the country will duly estimate the sacrifices made by many individuals in foregoing every thing to a sense of duty."—*Evening Mail.*

This is the way in which the conservatives go to work, and we do not require too much of those members who owe their election to the people, to act in like manner. At this crisis of the nation's fate, it is the bounden duty of our representatives to forego every other call, whether of business or pleasure, and to devote themselves with ceaseless energy and zeal to their parliamentary duties. We hope, and trust, that we shall not have to notice a similar defaulter on the liberal side. Now, that the Lords have flung down the gauntlet and that the people of Ireland have taken it up, there can be no pause to the constitutional conflict till those oligarchical tyrants are brought to their senses and taught a wholesome lesson which may prevent them from again making an effort to trample upon the rights and liberties of the people. The issue of this conflict will mainly depend upon the tone taken by the national representatives; they possess the power to wrest the Municipal Bill from the Tory grasp, and the country loudly, imperatively, and with a simultaneous voice calls upon them to exercise that power.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, May, 30.

Mr. O'Connell has withdrawn the petition against West and Hamilton, for bribery. The English Attorney-General said that in his opinion, the petition would not be received. The Speaker followed, and agreed in opinion with the Attorney-General. He said that the late Dublin Election Committee ought to have gone fully into the question of bribery, and that they had greatly erred in not having done so. But that as the committee had made their report, nothing further could be done by the House of Commons. Mr. Wynne and other members have just spoken.

This case fully exemplies the absurdity of the present mode of trying the validity of elections.

Lord Stanley has just given notice that on Wednesday next, on the 2d reading of the Irish Church Bill, he will move an amendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLES.

SIR—I perceive by an article in the *Waterford Mail* of Wednesday last, relating to the escape of prisoners from the County Jail, that the sapient Editor of that veratious journal labours hard, by casting the whole blame on one keeper, who was guard, to exonerate from any participation in his guilt the *immaculate* Bruce, and the other officers of the jail—nay, in his anxiety to befriend Bruce, he hesitates not to impute blame to the Government for removing the military from the jails of Ireland. If the *Mail*-man, when penning the article alluded to, had known that the withdrawing of the military was the work of the Iron Duke, and a Tory Government, surely he would not characterise the act as imprudent or improper. May I now, Mr. Editor, beg leave to ask the Mailman, was it right, was it just towards the community at large, nay, was it consistent with the duty of the jailer, to prevent the turnkey, Sweeny, and his pot-companion, Power, the policeman, to absent themselves from the jail on the occasion alluded to—was it not his bounden duty to insist, that every officer of that establishment should be at his post, particularly as it was the eve of the day, on which those desperate characters were to be removed from the jail, to be conveyed to Cove, and thence to the place of their destination? Surely the greatest precaution should have been used on such an occasion, particularly when he had to deal with such characters as the Conneries; this, however, was the time selected by the two worthies above-mentioned, to take an excursion in the country, to inhale the fresh air; aye, faith, and perhaps a little of the "mountain dew," and leave the protection of the jail in the hands of one or two weak and infirm individuals. Sir, it is a fact well known to every person acquainted with the interior of the gaol, that the prisoners could not have escaped with their lives, if the officers of that establishment were at their posts—it is then to the *inattention* and *gross neglect on the part of those* functionaries, and not to the *insufficiency* of the force allowed by government, or, as your Dungarvan correspondent would insinuate, to the *insecurity* of the jail, that the escape of the prisoners should be imputed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Want of space obliges us to hold over till our next publication, the report of the Edinburgh Meeting, to petition for Irish Municipal Corporate Reform.

On Monday night Lord Lyndhurst was burned in effigy in the centre of Ballybricken. His Lordship had previously been paraded through the different streets of the city, and having undergone a most unmerciful flagellation, he was finally consumed in a tar barrel, amid the jeers and hootings of the indignant patriots of Ballybricken.

Monday, Counsellor Sause, deputed by Government, commenced an inquiry, in conjunction with Major Woodward, Inspector-General of Prisons, into the circumstances under which the fourteen prisoners escaped from the County Jail on Sunday the 22d inst. Mr. Sause closed the Inquiry and returned to Dublin on Tuesday.—One of the results of the investigation was the committal, for trial at the Assizes, of James M'Loughlin, a turnky in the Prison, for aiding and assisting in the escape of the prisoners. The committal was made out by Alderman Rogers, Deputy Mayor, acting as a Magistrate of the county. We perceive that the gate through which the prisoners made their exit has been built up. Denis Mahony, one of the fourteen prisoners who escaped, has been re-taken. He was in confinement for trial under a charge of larceny.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

MR. O'CONNELL, in moving the order of the day for resuming the debate on the subject of the petition which he had presented, which was in substance, though not in form, an election petition, wished to call the attention of the house to the state of the facts. At the last Dublin election, two gentlemen were returned as duly elected. A petition was presented by certain electors against that return, praying for a scrutiny and a substitution of the defeated candidates. To that petition the defeated candidates were no parties—it was merely the petition of electors. On that petition being presented it was referred to a committee, who determined that the evidence should be taken in Dublin. When the committee came to this determination the evidence must be taken before a commission appointed under the act enabling the committee to send commissions to Ireland. The commissioners appointed by the Committee were bound to limit and confine the point on which evidence was to be given. The committee among the limitations made on that occasion, made the 16th rule in the words which he would read to the house. It was as follows:—"That no recriminatory evidence be admitted against the defeated candidates, except as far as regards the disqualification of voters, they not being petitioners, nor any parties before the committee." He had called the attention of the house to the fact that the petitioners had disclaimed the candidates as parties; that they called on the committee to decide they were not parties, and to draw the inevitable inference that no evidence could be given affecting them personally; and the committee had accordingly so decided. Now, upon these facts there was no doubt that the petition prayed a substitution and a scrutiny; that it charged bribery and intimidation on the part of the sitting members; that the statements on the other hand retorted those charges, and the petitioners came forward before the Committee, and insisted that the Committee should determine that the unsuccessful candidates were not parties before them, and that consequently the evidence should be so limited. The unsuccessful candidate remained scathless completely, and no evidence could be adduced against them. There was no exaggeration of that fact, because a Member of the House had stated that that distinction had been distinctly come to and acted upon by the committee. He had only one more fact to state, and that was, that there were eight persons struck off the poll, for having been promised money before they voted, for their votes, and having been subsequently paid for their votes after they had voted. The fact, therefore, of bribery having existed was so clear that it could not be disputed.—The facts which would bring that bribery home personally to the now sitting members were equally clear; so that if the House was compelled to decide, this evidence was not to be gone into, it might suppose the case of the sitting Members having given these bribes themselves, having actually made the promise, and performed the promise, and yet that was a case in which there was no kind of remedy whatever. Some of those persons who opposed the motion on this ground, might perhaps one day fill the highest judicial offices, and would it not be considered monstrous if such doctrine was to be held by them in their official capacity? He would only refer the House to the statutes under which this decision had been read. The case turns upon two acts. The 9th Geo. IV. cap 32 and the 42d Geo. III. cap. 106. This was the Statute which gave legal power to appoint Commissions the words of which he would just read to the House. The hon. member then read the clause. By this clause the Committee were empowered to appoint limitation with respect to the facts which the Commissioners were to try. The Committee accordingly, acting under the powers of this clause, limited the inquiry as to the fact by excluding evidence upon the point to which he had referred.—(Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) He would then come to the 9th Geo. IV., which was said to be the perfection of legislation.—(Hear, hear.) It was alleged that this statute made the decision of the Committee final, and that therefore no more evidence could be let in against the parties. Could any proposition be more monstrous? The clauses enacted that the Committee were to decide whether the petitioners or the sitting members were duly elected, and that such a decision should be final between the parties. The house was called upon to declare that the decision of the Committee was to be final between persons who were no parties before the Committee. The Committee had decided that the present sitting members were no parties before them, and refused, upon that ground to hear evidence against them. He hoped, therefore, that party spirit would never induce that house to depart so far from what was the clear intention of the legislature. The legislature stopped there, and now it was attempted to carry the principle much further by construction. This Act was called the perfection of legislation. Now, what did the Act say? It provided that 11 members should be chosen as a Committee. The 11 were to retire and choose a Chairman, and then it provided that, in case those eleven should vote equal—(hear, and laughter)—there was a statute for them. (Laughter and cheers.) He contended that the 40th section did not include the present case—it expressly excluded it, and there was no ground why the petition of his (Mr. O'C.'s) late constituents, or those who voted for him—they certainly did not vote for the present Members—should not be received—why a committee should not be appointed, and an investigation had, as to who committed the bribery. There had been an allegation of bribery against him, and the witness who had been produced to sustain it was now under sentence for perjury: that was a tolerable refutation of the charge. All the petitioners desired was investigation, and it was the duty of the house to inquire whether the bribery happened by accident, or whether there had been hands to set it in motion. That investigation might not be convenient for—he did not allude to the sitting Members—but a gentleman of the Irish bar, whose hand-writing made a portion of the evidence by which some of the voters had been struck off. It might also be inconvenient for some persons on that side of the water, for thousands do not fly over without some persons to send them across. He had confined himself to the very point before the house, and the only question was whether the statute carried it so far. It had been asserted that the Canterbury case was a decision against him. What was decided in that case? That the petitioner ought to have been returned, and that the sitting member was not duly elected. Now he would ask, ought any man to have been returned who was not duly elected? (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—If he (Mr. O'Connell) was in a Court of Justice, he would laugh to scorn the pitiful chicanery that made such a distinction, and would consider such a decision final and conclusive between the parties. (Hear.) He admitted that this was not a final decision, because it did not include all the particulars. But it did not follow that this decision was a decision under the act. The Canterbury case met this. There was a class of cases that did not come within the finality of the statute, and this was one of them. He had laid the case of these electors before the House, and he trusted that there could be no reasonable doubt that the house would take care that aught to be investigated should be investigated. He did not of course suspect that either of the gentlemen the defeated candidates had themselves bribed, but there was no doubt that bribery existed, whatever doubt there might be as to the quarters from whence the money came. That money had been found by some party was perfectly clear, and the only question was, whether under the circumstances, the house would send back the petition to the committee to review their decision.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that his opinion went for nothing, and he was, therefore, anxious that it should be contradicted or corroborated by that of the chair. (Hear.)

The SPEAKER said that the house ought to take measures to guard against a recurrence of a similar act. (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that this petition could not be received.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose amidst tremendous cries of "Chair," and "Order," from the Opposition benches.) He wished to say but one word. (Cries of "Speak.") It would save the time of the house. (Great uproar.)—He wished to withdraw the petition. (Cheers from the opposition.) He wished to withdraw the petition as, whatever his own opinion might be, the principle law officer of the Crown having pledged his legal reputation to a contrary opinion, he did not think that he (Mr. O'Connell) ought to interfere.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the report which the Committee had presented to that House, stated that the present members were duly elected, and that they ought to have been returned. Now, in coming to this decision it must be inferred that all the facts and circumstances of the case had been minutely investigated, but was it not clear to every one that such was not the case?

(LEFT SITTING.)

INVESTIGATION AT THE TOWN HALL.

Magistrates presiding—Alderman M. Poole, Alderman H. Alcock.

The Weighmaster, Mr. Newport, brought forward a charge against John Fanning, at the request of Mr. Robert Curtis, who gave in many charges respecting said Fanning, for receiving money from some of the merchants of this city, as *douceurs*, and using threats to the country people in weighing their butter if they did not fee him. Mr. Curtis gave in the names of several witnesses, who were not brought forward. The Magistrates decided that there was no case proved against Fanning, and that he should be allowed one pound per week, and sworn to weigh all butter fairly between the country people and merchants—a copy of the affidavit to be posted up in the Market House for the inspection of all persons concerned.

Mr. Josua Strangman, George Courtenay, and Alderman M'Cheane were present, and appeared very much displeased with Mr. Curtis for bringing forward the charges. Mr. Curtis, to prove his case, asked Mr. Josua Strangman whether he was in the habit of paying Fanning money; Mr. Strangman declined answering the question. The Magistrates returned Mr. Curtis thanks on public grounds for bringing the subject forward.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

HOW TO DRESS THE PIG WITHOUT SETTING THE HOUSE ON FIRE.

At the very time when Mr. O'Connell was calling for a Reform of the Peerage in his address to the people of Great Britain, Mr. Sheil, at a Dublin meeting, was repudiating any wish for organic change. While the one was proving that the irresponsible power of the Lords was incompatible with good government, the other was endeavouring to make his hearers believe that there was some method of reconciling the interests of the people and the privileges of the Peers. The member for Tipperary in effect says, "Let us raise a great storm about "the House of Lords which may frighten them into "granting our demands; but, when we set about frightening them, let us be sure to apprise them distinctly, "that though we intend to make a terrible noise by "which we hope to scare them from their evil purposes, "it is our resolution not to attempt the only thing they "have to dread. Let us hold forth on their injustice, "and show all the mischiefs they do to the country, confessing to them, at the same time, that we have no "intention to retrench their powers of injury."

Now we confess our inability to understand how the Lords are to be alarmed by agitation, while they are to be assured that recourse will not be had to the organic change which is the only thing they have to fear.

If Mr. Sheil would frighten spoiled children with a bugaboo, he should not so frankly explain that it will be quite harmless, notwithstanding the terrible figure which will be made of a broomstick, a sheet, and a scooped pumpkin, with a pair of rushlights to serve as flaming saucer eyes.

Mr. Sheil thinks that by a vast agitation throughout the united kingdoms the measure now in dispute may be wrung from the Lords. We cannot see, for our own parts, why the House of Peers should yield, when it is told that it has no organic change to apprehend, and therefore nothing but a clamorous scolding to undergo; but if mere noise could weary the Lords into concession, the accompanying disturbance to the country would be rather a heavy price to pay for every good measure.

Charles Lamb, in one of his pleasantest papers, tells us that roast pig was first tasted by mankind after a fire in which sucklings had been burnt, and the people among whom this happy accident occurred, having thence got a strong taste for roast pork, and being strictly observant of precedent, set a house on fire whenever they wanted to roast a pig. For ages this custom was continued, but at last the expense and terror of the conflagrations became so grievous, that one of those great spirits which are born of the emergencies of nations, rose up and suggested that pig might be roasted without setting a house on fire. At first there was prodigious murmur at the innovation, and it was said that the necessity of setting a house on fire for a dish of pork was a salutary check to any excess of pig; but the great bulk of the people, who could not afford to burn down their houses once a month, and who suffered from the alarm and tumult of frequent conflagrations, supported the reform proposed by the sage, and pigs were thenceforth roasted by fires brought within the limits of grates, and under control.

Now it seems high time that we should have our roast pig without setting the house on fire. A confirmation for every suckling of improvement with which the nation proposes to treat itself appears to us a most barbarous and expensive method of accomplishing the object. We shall be told that the agent (opinion) has always ultimately effected the purpose, but by bringing it to bear upon its material within new bounds, the thing will be done with more certainty and with incomparably less trouble and cost to society.

By setting fire to three nations we dress our pig in the Lords, but would not the apparatus of a register stove, with its bars and limits, be preferable? Opinion is our fire, and its useful and powerful application is to ironbound fuel.

There are some people, however, who really seem to prefer the most uncertain, circuitous, costly, and troublesome mode of attaining public objects. Measures of reform secured without a struggle would be to them as shooting sitting game is to sportsmen, or like incomes to Irish parsons without the salt of Exchequer suits, or the pleasures of tithe-hunting with the dogs of war. Mr. Sheil, who is content to wrangle on with the Lords, and who wants no organic change, represents this class in the Commons, resembling his countrymen, of whom the song goes—

"There lived a young man of Ballinacrazy,
Who wanted a wife to make him unasy."

They want an uncontrolled, domineering vixen of a House of Lords, "to make them unasy." Should there be a creation, we shall hope to see Mr. Sheil included in it, under the title of Lord Ballynacrazy. And here let us observe, that a creation appears to be the sovereign specific which Mr Sheil has in view for the disorder in the State.

During the struggle for the Reform Bill, loud was the demand for a creation, but latterly this temporary shift has been dismissed from men's views, and we have considered the renouncement of it as a sign of the ripening judgment of the public on the peerage question. A creation would only give a short relief, and would increase the difficulty of the ultimate reconstruction of the house; for the new Peers would soon catch the spirit of the institution, and when infected, a much larger creation would be necessary to overrule the increased number of Obstructives and carry a measure of organic reform. No cure of the vice of irresponsibility is to be effected by extending to it a greater number of persons. Men of average virtue may be spoiled by it, but the institution will not be improved.

"Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infondis acescit."

Unless as the means of passing a bill for the Reform of the Peerage, within the frame of the constitution, a creation should not be recommended. It is a wretched expedient even in its short period of success, as it manifestly makes the institution a mere instrument of the crown—a packed jury as it were. Among the peculiarities of the House of Lords is this, that the only remedy for its disorders cannot be used without damage. The infusion of a number of new Peers is a dram which, while it gives a temporary stimulus, "drives nails into the victim's coffin," according to the expressive vulgar saying.

There is not but one rational alternative. Either to make choice of good government and the means necessary to it; or, on the other hand, to prefer the House of Lords as it is, and with it to take its concomitant evils. Responsibility or irresponsibility—good government, or misrule—such is the alternative—make the election of one and give up the other, whichever it be, for the two are not to be reconciled. As Bayle says upon another similar question between two things, "the conjunction "of the two is no less impossible than the conjunction of "the properties of a square and of a circle. You must "necessarily make an option between them; if the conveniences of a round table do not satisfy you, make a "square one; and do not pretend that the same table "should furnish you with the conveniences both of a "round table and of a square table."

So we say, choose responsibility or irresponsibility, but do not complain that irresponsibility will not harmonize with the opposite principle and give the same results. The House of Lords is the only exception to the principle of responsibility in the polity of our country, and is the working of the exception such as to recommend the principle? If so, let it have its scope; repeal the Reform Bill, and restore the rotten boroughs, the machine will then run smoothly as of old on the road to ruin. Where, but in the Lords, do we find an irresponsible authority? The powers of the Crown are responsible through its Ministers; it is true that the responsibility is not now exemplified in decapitation; instead of taking off the heads of bad servants of his Majesty, it is now the fashion to take their places from them, and loss of office is probably not less dreaded in these days than the loss of the head in former times. An ex-Minister on the opposition benches is about an equivalent spectacle to a head over Temple Bar. The responsibility of Ministers is their removeability, and this is the responsibility with which we desire to affect the Lords. We need not repeat after having so frequently discussed the subject, that of all the plans of Peerage Reform yet proposed, we prefer that of Mr. O'Connell—an Elective House, the eligibility consisting in the Peerage by birth or creation, and the choice vested in large bodies of the people. To many minds, we are aware, such projects now appear like castle-building, and so would have seemed the plan of the Reform Bill six months before it was introduced into the House of Commons. Two years before it was accepted by the nation, a man who had anticipated such a change would have been treated as a lunatic. The Cardinal De Retz remarks on the wisdom of observing the distinction between things difficult and things impossible, and as the Roman Poet has it, time, in its revolutions, brings about events which the Gods themselves durst not promise to their votaries.

THE QUESTION BETWEEN IRELAND AND THE LORDS.

(FROM THE SAME.)

Towards Ireland, at least, it is apparent that the Lords are not merely actuated by dispositions to mischief, but possessed, we may say, with the very demon of misgovernment. The people of England have only to contend with the lordly antipathies to popular institutions. Our Irish fellow-citizens have to strive, in addition, with a furious intolerance of their creed, and a savage scorn of their country. The Lords are thoroughly impregnated with an anti-Catholic and an anti Irish spirit. From Exeter Hall they take their principles of legislation, and their ideas of the people from Colonel Brunn. As well might we deliver Ireland up to a government of par[illegible] as long as Ireland is ruled by the Lords, the inhabitants of that country will continue to be divisible, as they now are, into the beasts of prey and beasts of burden.

Does any man out of Bedlam expect that the House of Lords will ever approach an Irish question with the spirit of the lawgiver? Has Ireland a chance of any substantial redress of grievances from that body, constituted as it is at present, and exercising its powers freely? Is that man sanguine, or is he not rather mad, who, after the recent plenary demonstration, persists in the hope that the Lords will ever hold the scales even between Papist and Protestant, or regard Ireland and England as one country? This is more than hoping against hope; it is hoping in the face of flat despair: it is expecting the parental tenderness from Mrs. Brownrigg.

We can make some allowance for the fond speculation that upon English subjects the Lords are convertible to sound views and honest courses; but we can make none for a notion so directly at variance with facts staring us in the face, as that Ireland has the least prospect of anything but insult after insult, and wrong after wrong from that assembly.

The peace of Ireland and all her interests depend, therefore, upon the question of the Lords' House; and if Ireland has a free spirit, the permanence of the legislative union will turn upon the same pivot.

Leaving, however, to others the task of exciting the Irish people to the exertions which the juncture requires, a task but of slight difficulty where the agitator is so largely supplied with inflammatory matter,—let us address ourselves to the reason and justice of the English nation, and desire them to consider, first, whether the union is worth maintaining; and, secondly, by what means it ought to be maintained, supposing its maintenance to be desirable.

Mr. O'Connell proposes the question in its proper breadth. Let there be a real union or no union. If our countrymen are not undeservedly renowned for the love of fair play, they will perceive at once the equity of this alternative. No man, we suppose, out of the peerage, will say that the present parliamentary system ought to be persisted in, although not productive of as much benefit to Ireland as to England. But this is an understatement of the case, for Ireland is incalculably a greater loser by the House of Lords than England. Were the losses merely equal, the union would not be in question; but the fact is, that Ireland loses every thing by the Lords: they deny her peace; they deny her the rights of conscience; they deny her the very elements of liberty.

The right of the people of England to be governed by the Lords is indisputable, if such a government is after their tastes or their affections; but right they have none, to involve Ireland in the fatal results flowing from the indulgence of their political caprices; still less have they a right (as long as the connection of the countries is insisted upon) to maintain a state of their institutions, not merely hard to be reconciled with, but totally repugnant to, the welfare of their neighbour. Ireland is entitled to every advantage of an imperial legislature which she would be either certain or likely to obtain from a separate parliament. She has no title whatever to insist absolutely upon a change in the constitution of the empire that were to encroach upon the undoubted and indefeasible rights of Englishmen to the enjoyment of any absurdity they may happen to fancy: but they have a full and clear right to propound this alternative—"Model your legislature so that we may be full partakers of your liberty and prosperity, or consent to a dissolution of the partnership and leave us to deal with our own peerage as you would do with yours, if you did not deem the gewgaws of the institution fair compensation for its mischiefs."

We are glad to see the turn which opinion has taken as to the treatment of the Lords' Destructive Bill. It is notorious that some of the Irish leaders were for pocketting the affront, and it was only when they found that Government was resolved not to acquiesce in the insult and injury proposed by the Peers, that the persons alluded to assumed a higher spirit, and adopted a more worthy resolution. But for the firmness of the Ministry the bill would have been accepted, merely, as we believe to get rid of the Dublin Corporation, a nuisance of the first magnitude certainly, but not to be abated at the price of such a sacrifice of principle. It would have been indeed a "most filthy bargain." At the great Dublin meeting, which we rejoice to observe was a demonstration in every way worthy of the occasion, Mr. Pigot stated unanswerable objections to the acceptance of the Lord's Bill. He said:—

"It is impossible to modify it without leaving behind a practical application of the maxim upon which it is framed; and that maxim is, that the Irish people shall not have the same popular municipal institutions which are enjoyed in Great Britain. * * *
The acceptance of this Bill would not be putting the Lords in the wrong; it would be putting them in the right. The projectors of the present bill desire that result. They hope for it, because they know that by such a course the Ministry would disappoint, and must divide their friends. The Tories hope for it, because they desire to damage the character of the Government—to rub it of that moral power which it derives from its character—to undermine the public confidence which is the basis of that power—to bring them down to that level at which sympathy is lost in contempt. This is the policy of the Tories towards the Ministry, therefore it is that I say, reject this bill—reject it because you cannot change without a sacrifice of principle—reject it, because surrender would be a confession of weakness, and a precursor to ruin. It may be said, why not accept the bill as an instalment? Why let pass the opportunity of abolishing the corporations—of abating the nuisances? And why not then look forward to a future period to erect more secure and convenient buildings in their stead? The answer is plain. First, the Lords' Bill is not an abolition of the corporations, but a preservation of some of their worst abuses; next, there is no danger in delay. This is not a state of things in which the House of Commons proposes abolition, and the House of Lords sanctions it, and the question arises whether it will be thus received. But the Lords—the Tories—have themselves pronounced sentence of death upon the delinquents. They remain for execution. Sooner or later they must fall. A worse measure than that now proffered we cannot have; and our true policy is to seek a better Bill in future legislation. Above all, it must never for one moment be forgotten, that to pass this bill, however modified, would be to effect this great, appalling, incalculable mischief—that it would create a precedent for future legislation for Ireland upon principles distinct from those which the Legislature applies to Great Britain. Whenever some future project of partial legislation should be proposed for Ireland, and resisted upon the ground that such a course would peril the connection between the two countries, we and our friends in Parliament would be met by this precedent. The statute book would be opened. We should be told 'here is a measure acceded to by a Whig Ministry—here is a measure founded upon the very principle that Ireland shall not have the same institutions as Great Britain.—We only copy now from the precedent adopted.' Such is the language that a future Lyndhurst would hold, and such the arguments that the adoption of the present measure would afford to future Tories. Therefore if it is, my Lord, that I say again, reject this Bill."

THE MINISTRY—LORD MELBOURNE.

The reports of a change in the Ministry, repeated so often and so confidently by the Tories, are really too absurd to merit a formal contradiction——they are ridiculous falsehoods.—*Observer of Sunday.*

We are happy to learn that Lord Melbourne is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and that his lordship will return to town to-day.—*Ibid.*

BALLYCAHILL MEETING.—The patriots of Ballycahill have also assembled to protest against the insulting and injurious measure of the Lords, and to petition for the total abolition of the tithe system. Mr. M. Moylan was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in an energetic speech, when several resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Spanish Cortes are dissolved. This important measure took place on the 23d inst. During the sitting of the Procuradores on the 21st, a resolution was proposed and carried by a majority of seventy-eight to twenty-nine votes, to the effect that the Isturiz Cabinet did not enjoy the confidence of the Estamento.—*Sun of Monday.*

Are they prepared for ever to bow their necks to the yoke of bondage? I hear instalments talked of—but there can be no instalment of freedom of conscience. The forced payment of one shilling, or one penny, contrary to the principles of religious liberty, is an infringement of those principles. It might be asked why do I address you thus strongly?—why should I doubt the purpose of my countrymen? Unquestionably, Sir, I have reason for apprehension. A bill, generally similar to that now proposed, passed the House of Commons last session of parliament—it passed with the assent of the leading members of the Catholic body—it passed without any marked expression of disapproval either from the Roman Catholics or Dissenters of Ireland. Thus the foundation was laid for the bill of this session. And now, again no dissent has as yet been expressed. Under these circumstances, I feel it necessary to have an understanding with my constituents. I came into parliament, and was honoured by their choice, under a declaration of opinion the most explicit against any settlement of the tithe question which did not absolve Roman Catholics and Dissenters from taxation for the purposes of the established church. From this principle nothing shall induce me to depart. As a Protestant, I consider it essential to Protestant principles—to the true and just interests of my own church, that the rights of conscience should be asserted. I consider that it is a question not of Ireland alone, but of the united empire. I am convinced if Ireland does not degrade herself by an unworthy compromise, she will lay the foundation, not only for her own liberation from ecclesiastical usurpation, but for that of England and Scotland also. Under these feelings, whatever may be the opinion of my constituents, I will stand by the professions of principle on which I was elected. I will not vote for the passing of the bill now proposed to parliament. If my constituents desire to have that bill supported, I shall be ready to vacate the moment they intimate to me such a wish. And that they may perfectly understand me, I wish to state the course which it is my present intention to adopt. When the bill comes to a second reading, in case a division shall be called for, it is my present view that I shall feel bound to vote against it. I do not say this positively as to the second reading, because propositions of intended changes might be made which would render it eligible to permit a further discussion. If the bill passes the second reading, it is my intention, on the motion for going into committee, to move, by way of amendment, the resolutions of which I have already given notice. If, after this, the bill should come to a third reading, without some essential alterations in its principle, I shall feel myself bound to vote (and if necessary) to divide the house against it.

I trust, Sir, that whether my constituents concur with me in the views I take on this occasion, or whether they dissent from them, the honest avowal of my sentiments and intentions will not lessen me in their esteem. My first object is to serve my country—my second, to perform that duty so as to meet the approval of my own conscience—and my third, to act in accordance with the interests and opinions of that constituent body who did me the honor of placing me in the situation of their representative in the imperial parliament.

I am, Sir, your and their faithful servant,
WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

"The state of Ireland is this:—Upon a population of eight millions, there are existing more than two millions three hundred thousand actual beggars, living on alms, supported by charity. Yes, after thirty-five years' union with the richest country in the world, more than one-fourth of the population of Ireland are actual beggars!—I know that I shall be met with the taunt that there are no poor laws in Ireland, and that I have until now opposed poor laws. Why so I have, because it has not been shown to me, and cannot be shown to me, that poor laws can increase the property, the capital, or the fund for the payment of wages of any country; and now I adopt the poor laws, not as an actual benefit, for they will be none, but as a mitigation of the horrible evils of the Union in its present form. Six years ago I published to the landed proprietors of Ireland that they must abdicate the rights of property to give a temporary relief in the shape of poor laws to the people of Ireland, or repeal the Union, and permit a domestic legislature, freely and fairly chosen, to abolish the causes which have produced the hideous anomaly of a country the most fertile and productive of all the necessaries of life, with the most wretched and poorest population of the world. But that which poor laws cannot effect, justice may easily attain. We have been promised justice—we are entitled to justice," &c.—Letter of Mr. O'Connell to the people of England—*Morning Chronicle, May* 19.

SIR—I find the above passage in your letter of the 17th inst. to the people of England; and as every thing which falls from you, in your present position of almost unexampled individual eminence and influence, may be expected to carry with it much weight in the opinion of a large portion of the public, perhaps of the government and legislature, I feel myself justified in answering the challenge you have there thrown out to the advocates of an Irish poor law—a challenge which, though parenthetically introduced in a letter chiefly dedicated to another subject, was not, I conceive, either carelessly penned, or inscited without premeditation and a definite purpose.—This is not by any means the first time that you have taken occasion to give a back-handed blow to the question of an Irish poor law, while openly professing to give it your support, and apparently aiming at some other object. In truth, the question has never yet been mooted in public without your opposing it with all your powers of argument, even while you lent it your barren vote and nominal adhesion.

With the main purport of your letter I have no quarrel. It is but the natural ebullition of that indignation which every Irishman must feel at the gratuitous insult levelled at his country in the determination of the House of Peers to rob her of even the name of municipal institutions. But though I feel with you on this point, I will not be deterred, by any fear of causing a diversion in the onward march of political reform, or of interfering with the agitation you may be desirous of getting up on the denial of corporations to Ireland, from coming to an issue with you without delay upon that far more important, in my view, and infinitely more urgent question, over which you have thought fit to fling the withering shadow of your reprobation, while pursuing another and unconnected object

On reading over the passage which I have extracted above from your letter, I find that the end we both have in view is the same. We differ only as to the means of compassing it. And on this point, in the face of the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, I challenge you to a discussion of the merits of our respective plans.—You demand "justice for Ireland." So do I. You desire "to abolish the causes which have produced that most hideous anomaly of a country the most fertile and productive of all the necessaries of life, with the most wretched and poorest population in the world." I am earnestly bent on the same object. You point to the frightful facts disclosed by the late report of the commission of inquiry, viz., "that more than one fourth of the population of Ireland are beggars." I believe, indeed, you underrate the fact; if to the 2,385,000 individuals, being the families of able bodied labourers who are reported to exist in a state of destitution for thirty weeks in the year owing to want of work, we add, as we are bound to do the catalogue of impotent poor—the blind, the deaf, the lunatic, the cripple, the sick, the aged, the widowed, and the orphan—it will appear that between three and four millions, or nearly one half of the population of Ireland, are in a state of beggary. You point to this appalling fact; you attribute it justly to defective institutions; and you demand a remedy. I entirely and cordially go with you so far. But from this point we separate. What is the remedy you indicate? what is the first step, at least, in the course of legislative improvement, which you demand for the cure of this terrific amount of Irish misery? Why, that the boards which may now be elected by the £5 householders of the towns of Ireland, to manage their watching, paving, and lighting, shall be called a common council instead of a committee! And to bring about this, you propose either to reform the House of Lords or repeal the union! Now let me ask, first, how long it must needs be before, by either of these processes, you get at the immediate object you have in view, viz., the re-establishment of municipal corporations in Ireland? And next, when at length, if ever, you have obtained this, how far will it go towards our common ultimate object of "justice to Ireland," in the sense which we agree in giving to it, viz., "the raising from their actual state of wretchedness the population of the most fertile country in the world?"—Will it put one potato in the mouth of a single starving child of misery, out of the three or four millions of your fellow countrymen who rise every morning from their beds of damp earth or rotten straw, doubtful whether they can stave off famine for another day? Will it provide any check to the rapacity or cruelty of landlords—of those landlords who declare their determination "to do what the law allows them with their own," and are proceeding, in anticipation of a poor law, to clear their estates of their poor tenantry—in other words to exterminate them; those landlords to whom, even now, you are repeating the offer to join them in preventing the introduction of a poor law—to maintain them, that is, in their unconditional power over the lives of their tenantry—if they will join you in your crusade against the Union?

The measure I propose, on the other hand, to effect our common object, is a system of poor laws, securing the relief and employment of the poor of Ireland at the cost and for the improvement of the property of Ireland—a law enacting that before eight or ten millions' worth of corn, beef, or butter, be permitted to leave the shores of Ireland, the people of Ireland shall first be fed—that before the landlords of Ireland be permitted to gratify their religious or political predilections, or improve their estates by sweeping them clear of the human beings whom God has brought into existence on their surface, they shall provide some other resource for the poor creatures they turn houseless on the bare road, than beggary or starvation.

Now this proposed measure is at least distinguished from yours by the merit of going directly to the point. It is, moreover, practicable, as is shown by the example of its complete success in England. Lastly, it is to be obtained only for the asking. If you had asked for it—nay, if you had not opposed it with all your powers—it would long since have been the law of the land!

But you meet this proposal by declaring that a poor law can only be a "temporary relief," a "mitigation of the horrible evils" at present suffered in Ireland; that "it has never been shown to you, and cannot be shown to you, that poor-laws can increase the property, the capital or the fund for the payment of wages of any country."

Now, if all this were true to the letter, yet in the present horrible state of Ireland, as disclosed in the commissioners' report (and which I conclude must have been as new to you as to any of the readers of the report—or, as the champion of the wrongs of Ireland, would long since have proclaimed it to the world—I, who ought to know far less of Ireland and the Irish than you, have long been too well acquainted with their frightful condition, and in my humble sphere have endeavourcd to make it generally known)—in this pressing emergency, no time, one would think, should be lost in adopting even what might be merely "a temporary relief," "a mitigation" of such unexampled sufferings. Taking your own view, therefore, of the question, I cannot yet understand your preference of corporation reform to a poor law. Upon this point I join issues with you at once; and undertake to demonstrate, what you declare has never been and can never be shown to you, namely, that a poor law can and will not only "temporarily relieve" destitution, but likewise "permanently prevent its occurrence in anything like the extent to which it prevails in Ireland—can and "will increase the property, the capital and the fund for the payment of wages," in any country which adopts it. And mark! I hold you this point, as being decisive of the question at issue between us. Either you are grossly ignorant of the true character and tendency of a poor law, or I; there is no room for retreat or evasion for either of us; the question must be decided ay or no; and with it must be determined the further question, whether in strenuously opposing a poor law up to this time, and arguing against it even now that you profess to desire it, you have or have not unfortunately been inflicting the deepest injury on your country, protracting the cruel sufferings of millions of your fellow-countrymen, "standing in the gap" (to use your own phrase) to prevent the concession of a measure of "justice," incomphrably more valuable to them than even the Catholic emancipation, corporation reform, tithe commutation, or any of the legislative improvements which your zeal and energies have been long and successfully engaged in obtaining for them. Upon this point I appeal to the judgment of the public—nay, of your countrymen themselves, who, grateful, as they naturally are to you for your exertions in their favour, to which I have referred, must still admit you to be fallible. And a greater or more mischievous error than you have fallen into no man was ever convicted of!

There are two modes of debating a question. First by an appeal to facts; secondly, a reasoning. I begin with the first, and point your attention to the broad fact that England has for upwards of two centuries enjoyed an efficient poor law, and that in no other country in the world have "property, capital, and the fund for the payment of wages increased so rapidly as in England since the enactment of that law. Ireland, on the other hand, has had no poor law during that time, and in few, if any countries of the world free like her from foreign invasion and civil warfare, and blessed with such natural advantages, have property and capital made such slow advances. As to the wages of labour upon which a poor law has so direct a bearing, it has been shown by information lately collected on official authority, that the wages of England, whose poor law is most complete, stand the highest, those of Ireland the lowest of all the countries of Europe; nearly all of which, except Ireland, have some kind of a poor law.

But you may say it does not necessarily follow from these facts that the poor law of England has been a cause of her wealth, or the absence of one in Ireland the cause of her poverty. True—unless it can be shown by reasoning that the two are naturally connected as cause and effect, that the one has a direct tendency to produce the other; in which case their co-existence in the one country and their common absence in the other, will be conclusive evidence—evidence of the nature of the *experimentum crusis*.

Now, the mode in which a sound poor law operates to increase the property, capital, and fund for the payment of wages in a country is simply this. By providing a certain resource from destitution, it reconciles the poorer classes to the laws which go to suppress mendicancy and vagrancy, and to punish depredations, and enables the state to enforce them; thus giving that security to property which is the indispensable condition of its growth. Previous to the passing of the 43d Elizabeth (as every history of England will inform you) it was found impossible to enforce the enactments made for these purposes, however arbitrary and severe. It was in vain that vagrants were condemned to be branded on the forehead with a hot iron for the first, and to be hanged for the second offence. The whole country was ravaged by swarms of sturdy vagabonds; property and life were insecure; violent outrages and murders frequent. But, by the enactment of the English poor law the feelings of the poorer part of the population were at once ranged on the side of the law, which thus secured them a resource in the extremity of want. The law obtained is proper ascendancy, because no longer opposed to the interests and instinctive sense of justice of the body of the people; and property, encouraged by the sense of security, have ever since grown with an unexampled rapidity, which has rendered England, what you call her, the richest country of the world."

In Ireland, on the contrary, mendicants and vagrants still infest every corner of the island, destroy all comfort, and cover its entire length and breadth with filth, disease, vice, and discontent. The sympathies of the poorer classes are all arrayed against the law, which refuses them its protection, especially against the laws of property. The peasantry combine to ill treat, and even murder, in-coming tenants, to harass and assault strangers coming to reside among them, to level fences, destroy plantations, resist the consolidation of farms, which is the first-step to their improvement, obstruct and threaten the lives of those who endeavour to enforce the law of property; connive at the pilfering of turnips, potatoes, corn, wool, turf, &c. In one word, they maintained a system of Rockite terrorism, petty depredation, and universal mendicancy, which necessarily frightens away all capital from without, deters those who may possess it on the spot from employing it there, and prevents its increase by improvement of the natural resources of the country. How can property grow, or capital be accumulated in such an atmosphere? And why these agrarian combinations against the law—this general sympathy with those who break it? Simply because, in the absence of any legislative protection from utter destitution, the instinct of self-preservation forces the peasantry to join, or tacitly encourage, associations which have for their object (an object in which to a very great extent, they succeed) to maintain them in the occupations of their small holdings, which in the present state of the law is the one condition of existence! Neglected and left to the destitution of the savage, they are driven to this system of self-defence. The law gives the landlords the power of exterminating them. They are forced to combine to resist such a law, and to substitute a juster legislation of their own. You, who so loudly demand "justice" for your fellow-countrymen, I ask you whether the law even of Captain Rock, which is intended to afford, and does afford, some security to the lives of the Irish peasantry against extermination by ejectment, is more just than the law of the land, which places their lives at the mercy of the landowners? I ask you, whether the first act of justice due to the Irish by the legislature is not that security which they are now driven to seek for themselves by means of criminal outrage and midnight murder? Above all, I ask you whether you now perceive in what manner the absence of any legislative protection to the destitute poor of Ireland obstructs the accumulation of property and productive employment of capital there, keeping the country poor, uncivilized, and but half cultivated, by keeping her population discontented and turbulent, inactive and beggarly? Do you yet perceive how a poor law, which secures to every one the first of natural rights, the right to the means of living by his industry if he willingly submits to the restraints imposed by society for the common benefit—a law which relieves the starving and sets the idle to work, may—nay, must—both directly and indirectly "increase the property, the capital, and the fund for the payment of wages" in the country of whose institutions it is a fundamental element? Are you convinced of your error? Then make the best amends in your power for the mischief it has occasioned, by acknowledging it.

But there is still a source of misunderstanding between us, which it may be as well to remove. You are one of those whose erroneous view of the question arises, I believe, from the vulgar mistake of confounding together the effects of the abuses which prevailed in the administration of the English poor law by country justices and parish vestries, during the first thirty years of this century, with those of the principle of the original law. Had your studies on this subject gone a little deeper than the selections of the reports of the English assistant commissioners, who appointed as they were to investigate these abuses of administration, confined their attention to them, you would not have fallen into this error, which, indeed, the commissioner in-chief might have taught you to avoid, since in their report they expressly declare, at the result of their investigation, that a poor law in its full extent may be beneficially administered, and is necessary in every country to enable the state to suppress mendicancy and vagrancy, and to remove all crime.—Let me, then, assure you that the poor law which I and every sure advocate of the measure was to see extended to Ireland is the principle of the amended English poor law (which is, in fact, the principle of the 43d of Elizabeth, purified from the abuses of its late administration)—a law to administer relief judiciously to the impotent poor from a public fund levied methodically from the wealthier classes (instead of leaving the poor, as now, to be supported in a wasteful and imperfect manner by the extortion of a heavy tax in the shape of misapplied alms from the poor themselves)—a law to secure the means of living by honest industry, either in his native country or the colonies, to every able bodied Irishman—a law to unlock the treasures which now lie dormant in the waste or half-cultivated soil of Ireland, by employing upon it the equally misapplied energies of her population—Will you who so loudly vaunt the natural fertility of your native isle—the

"First flow'r of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

will you deny her capacity for maintaining her entire population in comfort, were their industry but well applied to the development of her resources under the encouragement of institution which shall secure to every man the just share of the produce of this labour? Even if you do, as an advocate of colonization, which I know you to be, I defy you to deny that it were easy to dispose of whatever surplus of labour Ireland might be found to possess, under such circumstances, in the rich and endless fields of our colonial territory.

Well, then, you cannot deny that the means exist for productively and profitably employing every able-bodied man, who is now exposed to the cruel alternative of dying in a ditch at the command of his landlord or resisting the law. And such being the case, has he not a right ask it from the state? He asks but to live! He begs only to be allowed to toil, for your good—the good of society—of the state, as well as his own. Can he—ought he to ask less? Is it not the first duty of a government, determined to do "justice to Ireland," to grant his request? Ought it not to be the first in the list of demands for "Justice" of every Irish patriot? Will you persist in continuing to agitate, in preference, the concession of a mayor and aldermen to the Irish towns, of a pitiful surplus of church revenue to Irish schools, the repeal of the Union, the reform of the Lords, or any and every other imaginable political question instead of that one great question, which involves the rescue of one half the population of Ireland from continual beggary and annual famine, the tranquillization of your country, and the development of her vast resources; but which, apparently because it offers no field for the struggles of rival parties for the possession office, is as yet, by yourself and the majority of patriots and statesmen, evaded, neglected, delayed, and, so far as it is in your power, frustrated? I pause for the present.

But let me remind you, in parting, that your conduct on this question will be hereafter—perhaps within your own time—the touchstone of your character. The talents and energies of one who has raised himself to so prominent a position cannot be questioned. But the problem of your leading motive—whether disinterested patriotism or selfish ambition—remains to be solved.—That the introduction of a poor law to Ireland is the one question of the age of the most vital importance to the welfare of your country, will be no matter of doubt to posterity. Even the present generation is begining to be aware of this. I will not speak of your supposed interest in opposing a poor law, as an Irish landlord, with a very poor tenantry; but it is obvious that you have a direct personal and pecuniary interest, as an agitator by profession, in opposing any measure likely to tranquillize and satisfy the people of Ireland. If therefore, you continue to oppose or frustrate, whether openly as of late, or by less open, but equally efficacious means, such as I conceive you to be employing at present, this one all-paramount measure of "justice to Ireland," it will become a question whether you took a course so mischievious to your country from well-meaning ignorance and error, or from an interested bias? I affect not to solve the problem, and leave it to the public and posterity. But I call on you to consider all the risk you run in forcing it to an issue, which can only exonerate you from the charge of the basest dishonesty towards your country, at the expense of your reputation for sagacity and intelligence.

I do not hesitate to put my name to this; first, because I am addressing you by name; and next, because, though infinitely your inferior in the power of clothing my thoughts in language, I have that relative on the truth and justice of the cause I advocate, that I have no fear of meeting you in argument upon the important question at issue between us, either in the colums of a newspaper, or the debates of the House of Commons.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. POULETT SCROPE.

14 St. James's-place, May 21.

TO POULETT SCROPE, ESQ., M.P.

SIR—The airs you give yourself about the Irish poor law question are absurd.

The imputations you take the liberty of casting on Mr. O'Connell with revereuce to that question, and the inuendos you indulge in, cannot tend to any good.

You say to him "I will not speak of your supposed interest in opposing a poor law as an Irish landlord," but pray why should not he retort on you the base motive you avowed in your address to your own stupid farmers? viz., that of promoting an Irish poor law to advantage your "supposed interest as an English landlord."

It is clear you would be "an agitator by profession," on this subject, both in season, if you had talents sufficient for the trade.

I do not object to your poor law crotchet, for I think it a most useful one, and agree with you in ardently desiring a poor law in Ireland; but I do object most strongly to the flippant way in which every English tyro deals with these Irish questions, and the breathless haste with which you strive to urge on a premature decision upon such an all-important measure.

Why address Mr. O'Connell on such a subject as this? Why refer to party politics, except for the sake of provoking party spirit on a question which of all others should be most impartially considered?

Read Mr. George Lewis's admirable book, and take example by the sober deliberative style which he adopts.

See the difficulties which he acknowledges, and the apprehension which he expresses, lest in the administration of the Irish poor law, that baneful party spirit which your long letter strives to excite indirectly, should be allowed to intrude, and mar the great work of national charity and justice.

Confine yourself to a sober enumeration of the miseries of the poor Irish; press this on the attention of the public, and from me you shall receive every assistance and approbation; but consider at the same time, that one false step, amid such a mass of heart-rending pauperism, may plunge them still deeper in their misery; and forbear, if you are really a charitable and a Christian man, from inflammatory appeals to the blindness of party spirit.

The question is a purely administrative one; you say it is one of principle. I admit the principle, if you can prove that your administration will be perfect; but if your administration should be corrupt your principle falls to the ground.

If Mr. O'Connell should doubt the possibility of administering a good principle aright, he acts like a real patriot in opposing your crotchet.

Why, you yourself flippantly remark to him, "You are one of those whose erroneous view of the question arises, I believe, from the vulgar mistake of confounding together the effects of the abuses which prevailed in the administration of the English poor law by county justices and parish vestries during the first thirty years of this century, with those of the principle of the original law." And if Mr. O'Connell, in common with most thinking men, did at one time really fall into this "vulgar mistake," was he not quite right to move with caution in this matter, lest the mal-administration of county justices in Ireland should add another stream to the ocean of misery which weighs upon the population?

For my part, I doubt not that the present ministers, with wiser heads than yours, will devise a plan by which the abuses of the English Poor Laws will be averted from my poor country, and most heartily do I pray for the day when Irish landlords may be checked in those malpractices which you so properly stigmatise.

But I cry shame! upon the man who, from motives of vanity or interest, tries to excite party animosities upon such a question as this, by reference to personal considerations? Why should I not retort your motives upon you? Do I find the cloven foot under the following sentence or not?—

You ask for "a law enacting that before eight or ten millions' worth of corn, beef and butter, be permitted to leave the shores of Ireland, the people of Ireland shall first be fed." Foolish man! do you appeal to the monopolizing spirit of your English farmers and landlords again? Do you suppose it possible to check Irish exports at this time of day? No, no! if your kind philantrophy arises from this vain hope, you will be grievously disappointed—a poor law will speedily be enacted, the Irish will, I trust, be enriched, property will become secure; but at the same time, and as a necessary part of all this, and flowing immediately from the additional employments which will be afforded to the poor—Irish exports to this country will increase.

I have no wish to compete with you in newspaper reputation, and shall therefore sign myself by a name I glory in,

AN IRISHMAN.

MUNICIPAL REFORM—MEETING AT TRAMORE.

A meeting took place at Tramore on Sunday last, in the Chapel Yard, immediately after last mass, to petition Parliament for an equal measure of Municipal Reform for Ireland, as has been already given to England and Scotland—and for the total extinction of tithes.—The resolutions that are to be found in another part of the paper, though strong and spirited, convey a very faint idea of the feeling exhibited by the assembled thousands on the occasion. The Chapel Yard was thronged to excess; notwithstanding the unavoidable shortness of the notice, and such was the impatience of the people to register their names amongst the most determined to assert their rights, that in less than an hour after, all the sheets that had been prepared for signature were filled, and it would be difficult to describe the disappointment of numbers who were thus deprived of an opportunity of signing the petition, every clause of which was received with marks of approbation, but particularly that part which declared their firm resolution to assert their right to equal laws and equal privileges with their fellow subjects of England and Scotland. We noticed on the platform several persons of rank and respectability; amongst them Pierse G. Baron, Esq., D.L., J.P., John Power, O'Shea, D.L. J.P., Messrs. Scully, Duckett, Power, Power, Fogarty, Rivers, Christopher. &c., &c., &c. Alexander Sherlock, Esq., was called to the chair, and having read the requisitions, he shortly, but emphatically, explained the objects of the meeting. A strong feeling existed in the meeting to petition for a reform in the House of Lords, but a fear that such a petition might embarrass the administration, contending, as it is, with the intrigues of the Tory party, induced the assembly to defer it to a future occasion. Mr. Rivers was requested to act as Secretary, and the resolutions were adopted amidst the most enthusiastic cheers. The following is the petition which was moved by Mr. Rivers, seconded by Mr. Duckett:—

To the Right Honourable and Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the parish of Tramore,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have beheld with indignation the measures adopted by your Honourable House, for the improvement of Ireland, impeded or altogether rejected by another branch of the Legislature.

That your petitioners have suppressed their natural desire to be governed by a domestic legislature, in the hope of obtaining just laws from a united parliament under the auspices of the present liberal administration; but they perceive with regret that the faction which has oppressed Ireland until endurance was no longer possible, and which never could be induced to grant any portion of our just rights, until we were in a position to enforce them, while it has lost its influence in *your* honourable house, has preserved unlimited sway over another branch of the legislature, whose irresponsibility has enabled it to mar or altogether destroy every measure which has passed your honourable house, calculated to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

That the experience of centuries has proved that Irishmen are not inferior to their fellow-subjects either in the field or in the senate; your petitioners therefore consider themselves entitled to equal laws and equal privileges with every other portion of the United Kingdom, *and will never be contented with less.*

That your petitioners are grateful to your honourable house; thankful to his Majesty's Ministers, attached to the people of England and would be proud of their legislative connexion if they were not debased by it; but they cannot degrade themselves by submitting tamely to the insulting mockery of having Ireland made inferiot to any other portion of the United Kingdom; they know their rights and will assert them.

That your petitioners feel that Ireland is entitled to the same measure of Municipal Reform that has been granted to England and Scotland.

That your petitioners have a solemn conviction, that while a particle of the Tithe Sytem exists, there can never be peace or prosperity to Ireland, or security for the continuance of her connexion with Great Britain. Your Petitioners therefore pray, your Honourable House, to legislate for the Reform of Municipal Corporations in Ireland; and, above all, to put a stop to the oppressive and harrassing proceedings of the Clergymen of the Established Church, in the Court of Exchequer, for the recovery of Tithes, by enacting a law for their total and unqualified extinction—and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The public will read with pleasure and approval the subjoined documents, no less creditable to the feelings of the independant constituency of Dungrrvan, than honourable to the first law officer of the crown. We are unwilling to heap fresh embers on the heads of a fallen faction, but if a single spark of right feeling still animates their bosoms they must feel shame at the unworthy, though abortive attemps to lower the influence of Mr. O'Loghlen:—

Ballynacourty, Dungarvan, 10th May, 1836.

My dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit an address from your faithful constituents of the Borough of Dungarvan. You will be pleased to accept an assurance that it was to me a source of much gratification to be called upon to preside at a meeting convened for the purpose of expressing our admiration of your invaluable parliamentary services; for, in common with the rest of your constituents, I highly appreciate your genuine patriotism, and your steady undeviating adherence to political consistency. The address which I, as Chairman of the meeting, have the honor to forward, is so very expressive of our feelings of devotion and attachment to you, nothing remains for me to add, but to assure you I feel much gratified to be the medium of conveying to you the strong expression of the confidence of your constituents, and to affix my humble but decided and unqualified approbation to the address.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,
Yours most sincerely and faithfully,
ROBERT LONGAN.

Right hon. Michael O'Loghlen, &c., &c.

TO THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, M.P., &c., &c.

THE ADDRESS OF HIS FAITHFUL CONSTITUENTS.

We feel ourselves imperatively called upon to express our deep sense of the zeal, energy, and ability, displayed by you in carrying forward measures, not alone of local but of general importance to the welfare of the United Kingdom.—We gladly take the opportunity of conveying to you one cordial and unanimous approval of the manner you discharged the important duties, which as Representative of this Borough in the Imperial Parliament, have devolved upon you. Though, to the ordinary view, it would not appear that much time remained for other pursuits after the completion of the labours connected with your high official capacity as his Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, yet, in you, we find the Legislater and the highest Law Officer of the crown, so admirably combined, that when examining, in which you excel, we feel incompetent to decide.

Those principles that first rendered you eligible by us, have throughout your senatorial career been brought into active operation, and the country at large rejoices that through you, as Attorney General, the laws are administered in justice tempered with mercy, though not immediately under the rule of a Corporation. Our sympathies for those who have, have not been inactive; accept, therefore, our thanks for the able manner in which you introduced to the House of Commons your Municipal Corporation Bill, for the energy with which you worked out its details, and for the sleepless vigilance you evinced until it had gone through all its parliamentary stages.

And, Sir, permit us to state that your high official connexion with the Administration of his Majesty's present Representative in Ireland, the illustrious the Earl of Mulgrave, our beloved Viceroy gives you the strongest possible claim, on our constitutional support from his Excellency's administration, the most invaluable blessings have already been conferred upon the country, and from his continuance in power there is every reason to expect still further advantages to Ireland.

And, Sir, were one thing more than another to render you the object, our sincerest gratulation and good wishes, it is the circumstance of your triumph over the disreputable efforts made to annoy you in this Borough, we need not say that we in particular allude to a petition to the House of Commons against your return for Dungarvan.

Accept, Sir, this address as an humble but a sincere tribute of our respect for your inestimable services, and permit us to give expression to our feelings of pride and pleasure, that upon the Borough of Dungarvan should have devolved the honor of sending to the Imperial Parliament, a man of unrivalled talents, of integrity unimpeachable, at once the faithful servant of the Crown, and the uncompromising friend of the people.

In conclusion permit us to add that our confidence in you continues unabated; tried in two parliaments, you have faithfully adhered to your early professions, and the support and attachment you have hitherto experienced, shall ever be shewn (until permanently elevated to a sphere which your talents would ornament and your virtues render respected) by those who have honor to subscribe themselves your devoted attached servants.

ANSWER.

London, 17th May, 1836.

My dear Sir—I received this morning the more than flattering address which the electors of Dungarvan, assembled at a public meeting in that town, have done me the honor to forward to me through you, as the Chairman of the meeting. In their kindness they have greatly overrated my services; they have lavished upon me much unmerited praise, but while I feel that I do not deserve any of the encomiums which in the warmth of their friendship they have been pleased to bestow, I beg to assure them that I received with gratitude and with pride this cordial and unexpected expression of their approbation of my public conduct, and their unabated confidence in me as their representative.

It is highly gratifying to me to receive from my constituents an assurance that I have faithfully adhered, as their representative, to the opinions and principles which I professed when a candidate for their support; and I refer with much satisfaction to the circumstance, that I am at the same time one of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, and the freely chosen and approved of representative of one of the most popular, and I will add, (for their acts have proved it) independent constituencies in that portion of the empire. I feel however that this may in a great measure be attributed to the fact that it has been my good fortune to serve as a Law Officer under the highly distinguished nobleman whom administration of the affairs of Ireland as the representative of his most gracious Majesty, has already conferred such substantial benefits on that part of the United Kingdom. Acting under the most enthusiastic cheers. The following is the petition which was moved by Mr. Rivers, seconded by Mr. Duckett:—

To the Right Honourable and Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the parish of Tramore,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have beheld with indignation the measures adopted by your Honourable House, for the improvement of Ireland, impeded or altogether rejected by another branch of the Legislature.

That your petitioners have suppressed their natural desire to be governed by a domestic legislature, in the hope of obtaining just laws from a united parliament under the auspices of the present liberal administration; but they perceive with regret that the faction which has oppressed Ireland until endurance was no longer possible, and which never could be induced to grant any portion of our just rights, until we were in a position to enforce them, while it has lost its influence in *your* honourable house, has preserved unlimited sway over another branch of the legislature, whose irresponsibility has enabled it to mar or altogether destroy every measure which has passed your honourable house, calculated to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

That the experience of centuries has proved that Irishmen are not inferior to their fellow-subjects either in the field or in the senate; your petitioners therefore consider themselves entitled to equal laws and equal privileges with every other portion of the United Kingdom, *and will never be contented with less.*

That your petitioners are grateful to your honourable house; thankful to his Majesty's Ministers, attached to the people of England and would be proud of their legislative connexion if they were not debased by it; but they cannot degrade themselves by submitting tamely to the insulting mockery of having Ireland made inferiot to any other portion of the United Kingdom; they know their rights and will assert them.

That your petitioners feel that Ireland is entitled to the same measure of Municipal Reform that has been granted to England and Scotland.

That your petitioners have a solemn conviction, that while a particle of the Tithe Sytem exists, there can never be peace or prosperity to Ireland, or security for the continuance of her connexion with Great Britain. Your Petitioners therefore pray, your Honourable House, to legislate for the Reform of Municipal Corporations in Ireland; and, above all, to put a stop to the oppressive and harrassing proceedings of the Clergymen of the Established Church, in the Court of Exchequer, for the recovery of Tithes, by enacting a law for their total and unqualified extinction—and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The public will read with pleasure and approval the subjoined documents, no less creditable to the feelings of the independant constituency of Dungrrvan, than honourable to the first law officer of the crown. We are unwilling to heap fresh embers on the heads of a fallen faction, but if a single spark of right feeling still animates their bosoms they must feel shame at the unworthy, though abortive attemps to lower the influence of Mr. O'Loghlen:—

Ballynacourty, Dungarvan, 10th May, 1836.

My dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit an address from your faithful constituents of the Borough of Dungarvan. You will be pleased to accept an assurance that it was to me a source of much gratification to be called upon to preside at a meeting convened for the purpose of expressing our admiration of your invaluable parliamentary services; for, in common with the rest of your constituents, I highly appreciate your genuine patriotism, and your steady undeviating adherence to political consistency. The address which I, as Chairman of the meeting, have the honor to forward, is so very expressive of our feelings of devotion and attachment to you, nothing remains for me to add, but to assure you I feel much gratified to be the medium of conveying to you the strong expression of the confidence of your constituents, and to affix my humble but decided and unqualified approbation to the address.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,
Yours most sincerely and faithfully,
ROBERT LONGAN.

Right hon. Michael O'Loghlen, &c., &c.

TO THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, M.P., &c., &c.

THE ADDRESS OF HIS FAITHFUL CONSTITUENTS.

We feel ourselves imperatively called upon to express our deep sense of the zeal, energy, and ability, displayed by you in carrying forward measures, not alone of local but of general importance to the welfare of the United Kingdom.—We gladly take the opportunity of conveying to you one cordial and unanimous approval of the manner you discharged the important duties, which as Representative of this Borough in the Imperial Parliament, have devolved upon you. Though, to the ordinary view, it would not appear that much time remained for other pursuits after the completion of the labours connected with your high official capacity as his Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, yet, in you, we find the Legislater and the highest Law Officer of the crown, so admirably combined, that when examining, in which you excel, we feel incompetent to decide.

Those principles that first rendered you eligible by us, have throughout your senatorial career been brought into active operation, and the country at large rejoices that through you, as Attorney General, the laws are administered in justice tempered with mercy, though not immediately under the rule of a Corporation. Our sympathies for those who have, have not been inactive; accept, therefore, our thanks for the able manner in which you introduced to the House of Commons your Municipal Corporation Bill, for the energy with which you worked out its details, and for the sleepless vigilance you evinced until it had gone through all its parliamentary stages.

And, Sir, permit us to state that your high official connexion with the Administration of his Majesty's present Representative in Ireland, the illustrious the Earl of Mulgrave, our beloved Viceroy gives you the strongest possible claim, on our constitutional support from his Excellency's administration, the most invaluable blessings have already been conferred upon the country, and from his continuance in power there is every reason to expect still further advantages to Ireland.

And, Sir, were one thing more than another to render you the object, our sincerest gratulation and good wishes, it is the circumstance of your triumph over the disreputable efforts made to annoy you in this Borough, we need not say that we in particular allude to a petition to the House of Commons against your return for Dungarvan.

Accept, Sir, this address as an humble but a sincere tribute of our respect for your inestimable services, and permit us to give expression to our feelings of pride and pleasure, that upon the Borough of Dungarvan should have devolved the honor of sending to the Imperial Parliament, a man of unrivalled talents, of integrity unimpeachable, at once the faithful servant of the Crown, and the uncompromising friend of the people.

In conclusion permit us to add that our confidence in you continues unabated; tried in two parliaments, you have faithfully adhered to your early professions, and the support and attachment you have hitherto experienced, shall ever be shewn (until permanently elevated to a sphere which your talents would ornament and your virtues render respected) by those who have honor to subscribe themselves your devoted attached servants.

ANSWER.

London, 17th May, 1836.

My dear Sir—I received this morning the more than flattering address which the electors of Dungarvan, assembled at a public meeting in that town, have done me the honor to forward to me through you, as the Chairman of the meeting. In their kindness they have greatly overrated my services; they have lavished upon me much unmerited praise, but while I feel that I do not deserve any of the encomiums which in the warmth of their friendship they have been pleased to bestow, I beg to assure them that I received with gratitude and with pride this cordial and unexpected expression of their approbation of my public conduct, and their unabated confidence in me as their representative.

It is highly gratifying to me to receive from my constituents an assurance that I have faithfully adhered, as their representative, to the opinions and principles which I professed when a candidate for their support; and I refer with much satisfaction to the circumstance, that I am at the same time one of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, and the freely chosen and approved of representative of one of the most popular, and I will add, (for their acts have proved it) independent constituencies in that portion of the empire. I feel however that this may in a great measure be attributed to the fact that it has been my good fortune to serve as a Law Officer under the highly distinguished nobleman whom administration of the affair