



GENERAL ASSOCIATION

people of England, by asking them what we do with the House of Lords... There are not amenable to any tribunal, as at present constituted. There is nothing to control them, unless G. D., to whom Sir Robert Peel told us they were especially accountable. I am afraid that, in their case, this is a poor protection for the people.

THE MOST REV. DR. MURRAY

I must have, therefore, been as conspicuous as the mountain's top, through every part of the country... I am glad to hear that you are so well, and that you are so much interested in the cause of the Church.

the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear, hear.) But your lordships need not be told that one of the evils of the present system is the existence of a contraband trade in newspapers, and that publications of this nature have been carried on for many years past, to which the attention of your lordships has already been called.

It is clear from what has been just said, that perpetual durability, perpetual visibility, and the like, are the objects of the spirit of the law, and that the law is intended to be perpetual, and that the law is intended to be perpetual, and that the law is intended to be perpetual.

and nobody could think it idle or derogatory to be connected with the press. He also presumed that it was impossible that any person would give assistance or lend his name to a journal published in this manner.

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we under Lord Haddington's administration would have such a high sheriff as the impartial and independent gentleman who presides over our present meeting?

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At twelve o'clock, His Excellency entered the Court, owing to the judicious arrangements of Captain Desrosiers, and the assistance of the perfect order of the gentlemen who were present.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Value. Includes items like 'Hand Stock', 'Government Stock', 'Debt Stock', etc.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

SAURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

Lord Mulgrave in Dunganran. Few things are more dull in description than the details of an official pageant; and were the exhibition which took place here on the 8th inst., nothing more than a formal compliance with etiquette, which prescribes the honours of a complimentary reception to public functionaries, however dignified, a passing paragraph would be quite sufficient to note the event.

VICEREGAL ENTERTAINMENT

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.)

We never occurred Lord Mulgrave's pro tempore popularity with the aristocracy. We are therefore glad to hear that he has been so well received at the Viceregal Entertainment.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—AUG. 8.

A message from the Commons brought up the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill.

STAMP DUTY BILL

Viccount MELBOURNE, in moving that the House resolve itself into committee on this bill, said, the object of this bill is to reduce the duty on newspapers.

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# The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

PRICE 7d

No. 1,123

## LORD MULGRAVE IN KILKENNY.

(FROM THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.)  
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by Colonel York and two Aides de Camp, arrived in Carlow on Thursday morning, and was received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm. He remained in Carlow till about half past two o'clock, when he took his carriage for Kilkenny, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen from the parishes of Leilighin-bridge, Baginbally, and Paulstown. The carriage drove at a very rapid pace, and he arrived at the Royal Oak, eight miles from Carlow, at about a quarter past three, where an immense multitude, eager to testify their attachment to his Excellency, met him. He alighted from between the parishes of Paulstown, one of whom, James Brennan, Esq., of Mount Roche, presented an address to his Excellency.

His Excellency most kindly took a farewell of the gentlemen of the deputation, and amid the most enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled multitude, drove off for Kilkenny.

At Shankill, his Excellency was saluted by 36 of the Police, drawn up under the command of C. C. Cameron. At Breecan, about six miles from this City, his Excellency was met by a large cavalcade of gentlemen on horseback, and by a train of cars, carriages, &c. The horsemen drew up on one side of the road, and the vehicles on the other, when his Excellency came up, he was saluted with three hearty cheers, which he acknowledged by repeated bows. The carriage stopped for a minute or two to allow the cars, &c. to fall into regular train, when they all drove off in full gallop amid the loudest cheering. Along the road from that to Kilkenny he was met by several cars which joined as they came up. At Lyrrath a large number of pedestrians were in waiting, who received his Excellency with the loudest demonstrations of enthusiasm. At the same place, Chief Constable Stokes and 12 Mounted Police met his Excellency and accompanied him as a guard of honor, into Kilkenny, and afterwards in his progress through the City.

About a quarter-past four he arrived at Windgap Hill, on which an immense bonfire was blazing, and where thousands of the citizens received him with loud and prolonged cheering. At this point his Excellency's attention was directed to the Ormonde Factory, at the opposite side of the river, where, in the space of a few days, he had seen the water, a large machine, topped by the emblematic factory and the workmen were all drawn up, and as soon as the Vice regent carriage was seen on the hill, they saluted his illustrious occupant by several rounds of shots discharged from guns, anvils, &c. &c. The scene here was most animated. The road into the city was crowded to the utmost. The repeated plaudits were echoed by additional thousands joining the procession as it advanced. The day was very fine, and the beautiful scenery, in its distant repose, from the contrast with the noise and gaiety and joy, immediately near. Among the vehicles which here joined the procession, we noticed that of John Banion, in which he was himself seated. Though still an almost helpless invalid, we were glad to perceive the distinguished author of "The O'Hara Tales" able to join his townsmen in showing their respect for the retired Earl Mulgrave, and able to make his way to the city, like himself, and to be present at his literary party. Over the gate of Windgap cottage, Mr. Banion's residence, a green silk flag was erected, bearing the words "MULGRAVE FOR IRELAND," surrounded by a wreath of roses and shamrock. An amateur band also met the procession here, and played before it into the city.

From Windgap his Excellency drove in slowly. At the turn from the road to John's street, another bonfire was blazing, and near it a paper was playing away in the streets of welcome to our popular Vice-regent. Opposite Maullin-street a third immense bonfire was burning, and another "Child of Song," making the air sweet with his harmony, struck up a national air as the carriage was passing. A third musician was placed on the battlements of the bridge in John's street near the college. As I gave his Excellency a salute, a body of police was ranged on either side, under the command of C. H. Turkey, Esq., Sub-Inspector, C. C. Corbett, and C. C. Wilder. The procession advanced over John's Bridge, through Rose-lane and Patrick-streets, to the Hibernal Hotel where his Excellency alighted amid the cheering of a vast multitude. From John's Bridge to the Hotel the streets were lined with military. A guard of honour and the band of the 23d Regiment, were stationed opposite the Hotel. During his progress through the city, every window was crowded, and every demonstration of affection shown by the occupants. The houses were not decorated, as it had been agreed at a preparatory meeting the previous day, that neither boughs or banners should be exhibited.

Among those who waited on his Excellency at the Hotel, were the High Sheriff, P. Connelan, Esq., Sir John Power, Bart., the Mayor, P. Kingsmill, Esq., and the other authorities, &c. &c. His Excellency remained a short time in the Hotel, and re-appeared on horseback, accompanied by Joseph Greene, Esq., S.M., Walter Malony, Esq., S.M., &c. He proceeded by the Ormonde road to the County Prison, which he inspected. His Excellency being remembered by several prisoners, ordered the liberation of the following:—James Murphy, Pat Dowling, Thos. Tracy, James Delany, William Ryan, E. Byrne, Mary Ryan, Mary Power, and Michael Whelan, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for various offences. His Excellency then proceeded to the City Prison, which he also inspected. There he ordered the liberation of three prisoners. From the City Gaol he went to St. Canice's Cathedral which he entered. On his arrival there the joy-bells were rung, and continued their merry peal till his departure for the New Catholic Church of St. Canice. He rode round and attentively examined this handsome building, and then went to the celebrated Back Abbey, after which he returned through High-street to the Hotel. In his visits to these institutions, he was accompanied by immense crowds who continued huzzing during his progress. The window of every house by which he passed was crowded with ladies, whose bright eyes and "wreathed smiles," proved that with the daughters of Erin his Excellency is as dear to her as a favourite. His Excellency graciously bowed to every person who saluted him from the windows—and by the affability of his demeanour, won many a heart and increased the popular enthusiasm in his favour to the highest pitch. He seemed greatly pleased at the manner with which our fellow-citizens received him. When he reached the Hotel, a deputation from the citizens waited upon him with an address which had been adopted at a meeting the previous day. Richard Sullivan, Esq., who had been appointed to present it, made a few remarks before reading it, to which his Excellency listened with marked attention. Mr. Sullivan said that it gave the people a pleasure to which they had hitherto been accustomed, to see the Representative of the Sovereign mingling with them, and making himself acquainted with their wants, that his Excellency's progress through the country, led him to see the foreground of such apparent prosperity; but it could not escape his discerning eye that there lurked behind him much that required amelioration in the condition of the people, and much that required reform in the public institutions. He (Mr. S.) felt highly honoured

having been selected by his fellow-citizens to present this address, as in every sentiment it contained he fully concurred. His Excellency, in reply to Mr. Sullivan, said that his object was to search beneath the surface and not to take superficial appearances as evidence of the condition of the people. Mr. Sullivan then read the following address:—

ADDRESS  
OF THE CITIZENS OF KILKENNY  
To his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.  
Once more have the Citizens of Kilkenny been gratified by the opportunity of addressing your Excellency and the time which has elapsed since your Excellency was last honored by your presence, has but tended to strengthen in their bosoms that respect and gratitude which all Irishmen feel with the National intensity peculiar to their country.

Since they last addressed your Excellency, measures full of justice to Ireland have been obstructed by a portion of the legislature of those kingdoms; and the representatives of the people have been defeated in their endeavors to enact good laws for the regulation of corporate rights and church property—a circumstance well calculated to damp their hopes, were it not that the firmness of his Majesty's ministers, and the decisive justice which marks your Excellency's administration, have produced a strong confidence that the will of the commons and the rights of the people will ultimately and speedily triumph.

The Citizens of Kilkenny again congratulate your Excellency upon the continuance of that peace and harmony which pervade all Ireland, and which has arisen, as a natural consequence, of the wise policy now exercised by the Irish government.

It has been peculiar to your Excellency, as governor of Ireland, to have won the affections of the people, because you have been the first to dispense that kind and conciliating justice which has taught Irishmen to feel that a Viceroys can treat them as English subjects, and as men fitted to enjoy the privileges of freemen.

The National Poet of Ireland has written that "the memory of Ireland's rulers is embalmed in the very gall of the humankind";—and while the poetic image is too true, it becomes the peculiar pride of your Excellency to form an exception to the character of most of your predecessors, and to have your name wound up with the affections of an affectionate people.

They have heard that your Excellency intends to visit some of the Ranges and Public Works of Kilkenny. In the former there is much to win the attention of literary taste, and in the latter much to catch the eye of an observant politician: Prisons and Garrisons, which your Excellency's policy never would have needed, have arisen here, besides them, Manufactories and receptacles for the Poor have decayed—the one from the want of governing encouragement, and the other from the want of proper Civic Government;—thus, the Woolen Manufacture has ceased to be a Staple Trade, and the poverty of the People is strikingly illustrative of the bye-gone neglect of their Rulers.

In conclusion, the Citizens of Kilkenny rejoice at your presence, and trust, ere long, to see the wise measures of his Majesty's Ministers, and of your Excellency's Government carried into full effect, when the name of Mulgrave shall be identified with the regeneration of Ireland.

ANSWER.  
GENTLEMEN,—I am sure you will do me the justice not to measure the extent of my gratitude for the elaborate address which you have conveyed to me by the warmth of your feelings, and the sincerity of your welcome, to me, as the Representative of your Sovereign, by the nature of the answer which, you are aware, the circumstances must, upon this occasion, necessarily render concise.

The name of Kilkenny is associated with the most interesting recollections of Ireland, and, though a clock may unfortunately have come over the success of your Commercial prospects, I can truly say that, as everything bears the face of improvement in your social and moral relations, you merit the most favorable attention to any statement on such subjects from the Government, and you may at all times rely upon every exertion of mine for the encouragement of Industry, the diffusion of Capital, and the consequent revival of former prosperity.

At the conclusion of his answer, his Excellency was loudly applauded by the gentlemen in the room. The Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella then came forward, and on behalf of the Clergy of the diocese of Ossory (a great number of whom were present) read the following Address:—  
To his Excellency, Constantine Henry, Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The Address of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the City and County of Kilkenny.  
My Lord—The Roman Catholic clergy of the City and County of Kilkenny feel most happy in having an opportunity of offering to your Excellency the most sincere assurance of their respect, admiration, and confidence.

As the King's representative, your Excellency would be entitled, under any circumstances, to every mark of respect. But we cannot forget that our gracious Sovereign, even before he ascended the throne, had given his honest and powerful support to our just claims as Catholics—we remember that very lately, his Majesty was pleased to afford the strongest proof of his fraternal and paternal feelings, by a unanimous resolution in parliament to legislate for Ireland on the same principles as for England. We know and feel that the people of Ireland seek for nothing more than those equal rights which their Sovereign then demanded for them—and, as the representative of so good and gracious a Monarch, we feel doubly anxious to offer to your Excellency the homage of our profound respect.

Your Excellency's powerful talents, profound political wisdom, and perfect honesty of principle, had contrived, out admiration, long before we had the good fortune to be placed under the protection of such a Chief Governor.—We rejoiced, therefore, when the interests of Ireland were committed to your Excellency's care, and we have now every reason to know and feel that our high expectations have been fully justified.

Convinced, as we are, of your Excellency's wisdom, and perfect honesty of principle, we have not hesitated to commend the peace and happiness of our country—and deeply feeling that nothing can be so conducive to the interests of religion, as the preservation of public order and tranquillity, we owe, as Ministers of Religion, a deep debt of gratitude to your Excellency for your powerful and successful efforts to restore to Ireland the blessings of a fair and just administration of the laws.—Under your Excellency's administration, the people have begun to regard the laws as a friend, and no longer an enemy—as a protector, and no longer an engine of oppression.

Again, then, we beg leave to offer to your Excellency the heartfelt assurance of our profound respect, sincere confidence, and lasting gratitude.

ANSWER.  
RIGHT REV. SIR AND GENTLEMEN.—I thank you most sincerely for your welcome to the Representative of your Sovereign, and, in that character, I can assure you that I think you have most accurately described the generous intentions of his Majesty, and the principles of his Government; such is the system of Rule of which it is my highest pride to be the instrument.

Your personal expressions towards myself far exceed any merit of mine, but it will always be my object to cause the laws to be respected, by constant evidence of their impartiality, and, in your test, I am at all times desirous to avail myself of your co-operation.

Mr. David Connolly, on the part of the operatives of the Ormonde Factory, then came forward and spoke as follows:—"This is one of the proudest days of my life when I have the honor of addressing the virtuous, the talented, high minded, and patriotic Mulgrave. Your Excellency is come to heal the festering wounds of our unfortunate country. Had your Excellency honored the men of the Ormond Factory by visiting it, they would have given you a welcome fitting one whose character they revere so much." Mr. Connolly then read the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,  
We, the operatives of the Ormond Factory, rejoicing at the honor conferred on our City by your Excellency's revered presence, and grateful for the laudable and patriotic motives which have influenced your Excellency's gracious visit, beg leave most respectfully to present to your Excellency our sincere and heartfelt congratulations.

Although our trade has been lamentably prostrated during the last fifteen years and upwards, owing to the removal of the Protecting duties, yet, since the period at which your Excellency's wise, impartial, and philanthropic Administration of this country so happily commenced, our constitution has been improved. This improvement is in behalf of our establishment, and to the kind influence of Lord Morpeth, which kindness shall never be obliterated from our grateful recollection.

We further respectfully beg leave to intimate to your Excellency that a new and splendid water wheel, which, from its size and construction, is likely to continue capable of working for a century to come, has just been erected in our establishment, and with pleasure and with pride we have witnessed the removal of the Mulgrave Wheel, provided that your Excellency would be graciously pleased to sanction such demonstration.

That your Excellency may long continue to govern Ireland as the faithful representative of our beloved Sovereign, and should it occur, which Heaven avert, that your Excellency vacate your present high and dignified station, may your glories in Ireland be equal to those of your Excellency's powerful exertions in effecting the enfranchisement of the long enslaved and degraded children of another country. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's very humble, very grateful and admiring servants.

THE OPERATIVES OF ORMOND FACTORY.  
His Excellency said that under the pressure of business he had not had leisure to have an answer prepared to the address, but he would forward one. As to the request contained in it, though he was so occupied with the common real that he had not time to give much attention to water wheels, he had not the least objection to grant it. After a few other remarks from his Excellency, Mr. Connolly withdrew.

The Lord Lieutenant shortly after departed for Woodstock, amid the farewell plaudits of thousands, and he arrived at Woodstock before nine o'clock. At Bennett's bridge he was saluted by a company of police and six men. He drove slowly through Timonstown, accompanied by the inhabitants. A large bonfire was lighted in the Main-street in honor of his presence. On his entrance he was received by C. C. Coburn and 25 police. At Woodstock, C. C. Wicks and 40 men received him.

His Excellency will visit Clonsilla on day (Saturday). He will pass through Callan at half past nine o'clock—Monday he will enter Waterford.  
On Thursday evening the Operatives of the Ormond Factory celebrated the event of naming the New Wheel. A large tent was erected on the Island in which there was plenty of refreshment. The amateur band was also there, and fiddlers for the dances. A very pleasant evening was spent, some forty or fifty persons, and others said in the evening that they were very much gratified by the fair and friendly manner in which the Operatives of the Ormond Factory were received, and that they were very much gratified by the fair and friendly manner in which the Operatives of the Ormond Factory were received, and that they were very much gratified by the fair and friendly manner in which the Operatives of the Ormond Factory were received.

TO THE REV. MR. PAGE.  
Langham-place, 30th July, 1836.

REV. SIR—I doubt much whether I ought to take notice of anything connected with the mountebank business of Exeter-Hall, degraded even below the rank of every species of falsehood and forgery. But as there may be some who would construe the silence of contempt into the silence of acquiescence, I do for then condescend to remark upon a foolish but fraudulent misrepresentation made there respecting a transaction in which I was myself concerned.

You will do me the justice to admit, that so soon as you intimated to me the intended meeting at Exeter-Hall, I had earnestly commended you on every connection with that wretched man, M'Ghee. I returned you the blasphemous letter which he sent me through you. I have now a right to call it blasphemous, for he twice in that one letter attributes his conduct to "Divine Providence" and that conduct was the uttering a true and unalloyed forgery of his "learned friend," the Rev. Dr. Todd, well knowing it to be forged, and then calling that forgery "an ingenious device."

How is it possible, that there should still be found persons so pleased with being duped as to attend to anything he says upon any subject? but, in particular, it is really marvellous that he should be listened to on the subject of the occurrences of 1817, relative to the publication of the Rheimish notes.

In that year, 1817, this M'Ghee was engaged in a rude controversy with Protestant archbishops and bishops, whom it seems he accused of blasphemy. But it is manifest that he has lately reviewed his memory by examining the Irish newspapers of the period, and therefore he cannot be ignorant of these facts.

First—That the Irish Catholics were in that and the subsequent year engaged in a bitter controversy, increasing each day in intensity, upon the subject of allowing the crown what was called the "Veto" &c. &c. that is, the indirect but efficacious power of nominating the Catholic bishops of Ireland.

Second—That this plan had at one time been directly and in terms favoured by the Catholic prelates; and in 1817 there were some of them who were believed still to favour it, as they certainly discountenanced the opposition by the laity to that measure.

Third—That almost all the nobility, and many of the more wealthy classes of the gentry and mercantile men, were desirous of obtaining emancipation even upon the terms of a moderate concession to the crown.

land; and we firmly, loudly, and emphatically declared, that he would not accept of emancipation upon terms derogatory to public liberty as the power of nominating the bishops of another church must be if vested in the crown; that is, in the minister of the day. For this we deserve the thanks of every lover of constitutional freedom; and, for my own part, I do believe that the resolution of the laity to resist the ministers of the crown, who would collect how much the Irish members contributed to carrying that bill will probably accede to the truth of my opinion.

Sixth—Ours was not a barren opposition. We, the Catholic laity, actually sent a special envoy or messenger to Rome to reason-strate with the Pope, and to announce to him our determination to prefer political inferiority, or even persecution, rather than submit to the "Veto."

M'Ghee must know all these things, and he must also know the additional facts.

Seventh—That our envoy, the Rev. Mr. Hayes, a Franciscan friar, having made our remonstrances known to the Pope, and having persevered with more obstinacy than was deemed proper, was ignominiously dismissed from Rome, and from the Papal territories, and sent home under circumstances of disgrace without having been able to advance in any way the cause we espoused.

Eighth—That the voters amongst our body were much encouraged by these circumstances, whilst on the other hand the anti-vetoists were not a little exasperated, but at the same time rendered only the more determined and resolute never to yield to the crown the power of nomination of our prelates.

Ninth—That these violent discussions prevailed amongst us—animosities arose in the Catholic body—ambition, selfish, and other bad motives were mutually attributed; and in short all the weakness, as well as folly, of internal division were exhibited.

Tenth—That it was just at such a moment as this the British Critic and the Courier newspaper took up the subject of the publication (commenced by a bookseller of name M'Nasara, in Cork, and he having become a bankrupt, continued by another bookseller in Dublin, named M'Ghee, a Presbyterian or Protestant, of the name of Cumming) of an edition of the Holy Scriptures, with the Rheimish notes—notes which, I understand, had never before been known in Ireland.

Eleventh—That the vituperation of these notes by the British Critic and the Courier had no religious polemics in view, but was merely one of the base tricks of the party to which they belonged to excite the spirit of sectarian bigotry in England, in order to retard, if not prevent, the concession to the Catholics of their just rights as subjects. It was not the converting of religion, as M'Ghee would convert it, into an instrument of hatred, malice, and ill-will, upon the one hand, and of oppression and injustice on the other.

Twelfth—That the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Troy having been obtained through the culpable neglect of his "Examiner," it became incumbent on that prelate to disavow the objectionable parts of that Rule.

Thirteenth—That, accordingly, Dr. Troy disavowed them in the following distinct and satisfactory terms:—"Having read, and now for the first time considered, these notes, I not only do not sanction, but solemnly declare that I utterly reject them generally, as harsh and irritating in expression, some of them as false and absurd in doctrine, and many of them as uncharitable in spirit; and I am induced to do so, to countenance opinions and doctrines which, in common with the other Roman Catholics of the empire, I have solemnly disclaimed upon oath."

Fourteenth—That the matter would have rested here, but it was hindered—and I for one believed—that our next application to parliament would be unavailing, if not affected by the application of these notes unless they were in some way disavowed by the laity also. It might be said—in this I do not deny—that we approved of the opinions and doctrines contained in these notes unless they were repudiated before we came before parliament again. There were, indeed, many who thought them beneath our notice. We had already, on oath, repudiated the worst part of the opinions and doctrines contained in these notes, and I very many thought that it was unnecessary to do so again. I am, however, very much gratified that you were so much involved in lively discussions on the subject of the Rev. Mr. Hayes's mission, if for one moment determined to give the most express disavowal of those notes.

Fifteenth—Accordingly, on the 21 of December brought the subject before the then existing Catholic Board. I expressed my opinions strongly. I denounced the notes in the strongest terms. The subject has obtained a most undue importance in the minds of some persons. I am induced to do so, to state that it was impossible for any man to entertain more unequivocal and emphatic terms these notes than I did—I who then had the confidence of the Catholic people—a confidence that has ever since continued to increase and accumulate.

Sixteenth—From the report of our speech in the Dublin Evening Post of the 6th of December, 1817, I find that I called them "the very uncharitable and unchristianlike doctrine contained in the notes to the Rheimish Testament." That I spoke with "sentiments of disapprobation, and even of abhorrence, of the bigoted and intolerant doctrines promulgated in that work." This next passage I wish to preserve at full length. I quote the report verbatim. Speaking of me in the third person, the report says:—"He was sure there was not a single Catholic in Ireland that did not feel as he did, and that the principles these notes contained, if they were not repudiated by the laity, would be grossly wronged. He had always addressed the Catholic people of Ireland. He always found them applaud every sentiment of liberty, and the doctrine of perfect freedom of conscience; and the right of every human being to have his religious creed, whatever that creed might be, unimpeded by the interferences of bigoted or oppressive laws. These sacred rights and that generous sentiment were never uttered at a Catholic aggregate meeting without receiving at the instant the loud and unanimous applause of the assembly."

I added, "It might be said that those meetings were composed of mere rabble. Well, be it so. For once he would concede that, for the sake of argument. But what followed? Why, just this—that the Catholic rabble, without the benefit of education, or of the influence of polished society, were so well acquainted with the genuine principles of Christian charity, that they were able to give a more just and liberal opinion of the liberty and religious freedom, which unfortunately met but little encouragement from the polished and educated of other sects."

Such were my sentiments and those of the Catholic people of Ireland in 1817. I take the note from any modern publication to be of a modern date, but from the newspapers of the 6th of December, 1817. That report of the speech contains thus:—"He owed it to his religion as a Catholic and a Christian—to his countrymen as a Irishman—to his feelings as a human being, to utterly denounce the pernicious doctrines contained in the notes of the Rheimish Testament."

Seventeenth—There was not the slightest difference of opinion in the Board on the subject of these notes. There was some difference as to the form of an address. There was, indeed, a draft prepared by a member of the Board of M'Donnell, which covered thirty-one sheets of folio paper closely written! The disavowal, however, which we had in contemplation was not one of the Catholic Board; our speeches sufficiently recorded our sentiments; the disavowal was to be that of an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. In this respect the Board differed from me. I proposed a denunciation by the Board itself. My resolution was amended, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to in these words:—"That a committee be appointed to draw up an address on the occasion of the late publication of the Rheimish Testament, with a view to have the same submitted to an aggregate meeting."

Eighteenth—There was no other address prepared save the long one, of which, certainly, I did not approve. Yet it was printed in the English as well as Irish newspapers. It contained a general defence of Catholic principles. The matter did not press, as regarded a more particular disavowal, as there was no aggregate meeting called; but other matters pressed. Discussion was at its height in the Catholic body—on the subject of the veto—of the mission of the Rev. Mr. Hayes, and of the payment of his expenses. The adjustment of the Board was extended to a fortnight, to enable us to come before the public with such a veto of money as would not appear totally unavailing.

Nineteenth—There was no money in our treasury—no money could be got—there was, accordingly, no meeting of the Board on the day of adjournment. We were compelled to resort to private subscription to indemnify Mr. Hayes. How little it is known that for five years I myself paid all the expenses of the Catholic cause in Ireland, with the exception of £75 or £74, which were contributed by other individuals.

Twentieth—The year 1818 passed—no futile discussions and recriminations amongst ourselves—we had no petition, no discussion in Parliament. From December, 1817, to the 1st of March, 1819, there was no aggregate meeting, and by that time new events had occurred, new hopes were raised, and the affair of the Rheimish notes was as much forgotten as if they never had arisen any individual of the Catholic body thought anything about them, they had got an ephemeral importance from the manner in which they were introduced to the attention of the British public. That attention had long passed away to other topics and subjects, and nothing but the restlessness of dwelling lightly could now rescue them from the oblivion into which they had deservedly fallen. Having disclaimed, disavowed, denounced these notes, at the time, it has been declared, with the utmost propriety of assertion, that I would not now disclaim them again. You have heard this asserted; but you should know it is utterly untrue. I have all my life disclaimed any such opinions or opinions as those condemned by me in these notes. On the contrary, I have ever asserted the sacred rights of conscience to be free from legal dress or responsibility. I have made more speeches—I have published more letters and addresses, than any other living man. These speeches were reported by foes as well as friends; we always accommodated the reporters of adverse newspapers quite as well as those of the popular papers; yet I defy any man to point out a single expression of mine, or even that I know of attributed to me, that touched on the right to liberty of conscience: nay more, my thoughts, words, and actions, ALL, ALL tended to aid and to assist in the establishment of that sacred principle.

M'Ghee, indeed, asserted, it seems (for what will he not assert?) that I am now unwilling to denounce the Rheimish notes. This is not true. I do now, as I did then, disclaim them, disavow them, denounce them. Let my words, as reported in 1817, be taken as my present words: I repeat them all—they contain my present avowed sentiments, unequivocally and emphatically.

M'Ghee—I am almost ashamed to write the wretched man's name inserted in your paper, that I proposed in 1817, his words are—"I say his bishops would not allow it." In another place he says—"The reason is, 'Now, Sir, I deny both these assertions, and each of them by itself. This, of course, is not a proof on M'Ghee's part, to prove a negative, unless, as you will observe, you can produce a letter, or any other living man, who has asserted, in your presence, that I proposed in 1817, his words are—"I say his bishops would not allow it." In another place he says—"The reason is, 'Now, Sir, I deny both these assertions, and each of them by itself. This, of course, is not a proof on M'Ghee's part, to prove a negative, unless, as you will observe, you can produce a letter, or any other living man, who has asserted, in your presence, that I proposed in 1817, his words are—"I say his bishops would not allow it." 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...the health of Mr. O'Connell was his property, and drank amid the most rapturous applause.

The following will be found the principal portion of the company who attended the dinner—Messrs P. B. ...

On Tuesday his Excellency inspected the prisons, Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and other public institutions, and examined into the condition of each and the state of its inmates with the most anxious care.

At three o'clock his Excellency embarked on board the St. Patrick steamer, and made an excursion down the river, accompanied by all the beauty and fashion of this city and neighbourhood.

ORANGE INCENDIARIES

In our last we noticed the outrageous and murderous attempt of some low-down Orangemen, to burn down the Town Hall on Sunday night, which, we fear, they would have accomplished on for the timely intervention by the watchmen.

PRIVATE MALICE

In reference to some wanton, unprovoked, and malicious observations, introduced into the weekly report of the proceedings of the dinner on Monday evening, published in the Mail of yesterday, relative to the wines, we can give them the most unqualified contradiction.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The following splendid speech was made by Mr. O'Connell on Saturday last, at the Association rooms, in the City of Dublin, in the evening.

Mr. O'Connell rose to address the meeting, and was preceded for some minutes from proceeding, by the exclamations with which the room resounded.

acknowledge it. It inspires me with hope, and raises a doubt in my mind as to the soundness of the conclusion to which I have come with regard to the impediments that stand between us and justice.

judgment from end to end. It is not in the same manner of Scotchmen again to submit to the yoke of the galling degradation of which they have once again to elevate the power, which has so long been trodden in the dust.

justice be done to Ireland? Is it not worthy of it?—What stain is there upon her fair fame—what impeach-ment of her loyalty? When was the throne endangered, the country menaced, that Irish hearts were not prompt to the sustenance of the cause?

Continued from Saturday's Column.  
The Speaker then rose to read the names of the members of the House of Commons who were present at the meeting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 22nd of August, 1892.

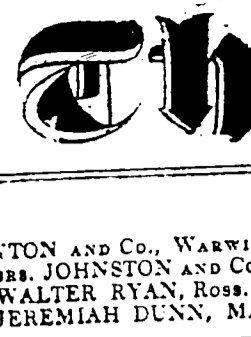
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NEWTON AND CO., WARWICK.  
Messrs. JOHNSTON, ASKED FOR  
MR. WALTER RYAN, ROSA.  
MR. JEREMIAH DUNN, MA.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Association and other friends held at the Corn Exchange on Wednesday last.

THOMAS DIXON, Esq., K.C., in the morning, read the minutes of the last meeting, and said that he had received numerous communications from the country.

THOMAS BOYSE, Esq., Bannock, county Wick, said that he had received a copy of the Association's constitution, and was glad to see that it was so well drawn up.

Wm. O'Connell, Esq., Ballinacorney, stated that he had received a copy of the Association's constitution, and was glad to see that it was so well drawn up.

Mr. O'Connell then read a list of names of persons who had been elected to the Association, and said that he was glad to see that the Association was so well supported.

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LEICESTER ASSIZES.—Friday.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.  
Henry Roper, aged 60, was charged with having murdered Elizabeth Tebbutt. The circumstances of this case were most extraordinary.

Mr. CAVENDISH defended the conduct of the Duke of Devonshire from the attack made upon it by the hon. member for Southwick. He (Mr. C.) contended that the million act was not intended solely for the clergy, but also for the lay proprietors.

Lord STANLEY began by observing that the real question was not whether the Duke of Devonshire was a great benefactor, but whether he was a great benefactor to the poor.

Lord STANLEY then said that he was glad to see that the Duke of Devonshire was so well supported by the people of the country.

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ENGLISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOWE BROTHERS.—GUILDFORD, AUGUST 2.  
Street, Cook & Black.  
This was an action brought by a clergyman of the Church of England against the Editor and publisher of the Morning Chronicle.

REPRESENTATION OF DOWN.  
The death of Lady Sandys has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the county of Down.

POURTRAITURE OF EARLY LOVE.  
FROM MR. SERGEANT ALFORD'S NEW TRAGEDY, "ION"  
When the clear depths of the yet liquid soul were ruffled with the troubles of strange joy.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.  
London, Tuesday.  
The House of Lords last night read several bills from the Commons, and read the Civil Courts (Ireland) Bill a third time and passed it.

Mr. John Dillon, chief officer in the coast guard service, has petitioned parliament on the subject of a screw, which himself and crew, from the Cashin river, discovered at sea, fired into, and forced into Kinsale, where she was boarded by Mr. H. Masters, the surveyor, who carried off £17,750 on his way to the surveyor, while the petitioners complained that he was allowed £30 only.

A FAIR EXCUSO.—A commercial traveller lately left an article of his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chamberlain to forward it him by the coach. He received the following answer:—“I have not your article, but I have your money.”