

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicals.

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No. 1,130.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1836.

PRICE 6d.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

NO Financial Measure of the last half century has produced such a revolution in the thinking and the reading world, as that which will be effected by the reduction of the newspaper rate. In England, the reduction has been near three pence on each paper; in this country, it has unfairly been limited to one penny farthing; here, therefore, the change will have a slight effect; such as it is, however, it will contribute to the political and moral improvement of all classes.

Our anxious desire is to give to all our subscribers the fullest possible benefit of the reduction, and by perusing this notice, they will perceive that the proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle* has reserved to himself no advantage, save what may result from the probable increase of circulation.

The subscription, heretofore, to the *Waterford Chronicle* has been three pence five shillings, yearly; or one pound twelve shillings and six pence, half yearly; under the new system, commencing from the fifteenth ult., it shall be forwarded at the rate of two pounds sixteen shillings, yearly; or one pound eight shillings, half yearly. The *Weekly Chronicle*, instead of thirty shillings yearly, shall be one pound six, or thirteen shillings half yearly.

We now come to an important feature in our arrangements. The foregoing scale is intended for such of our friends as prefer paying their respective accounts when they become due, instead of paying in advance; to those who are acquainted with provincial newspapers, we need not say, that our subscribers, with a few rare exceptions, are of the former class; we are naturally desirous that they should become of the latter one; and, to that end, we beg to offer them the following inducements. Our terms to those, and to those only, who comply with our oft repeated request, of forwarding their subscriptions in advance, shall be, for the *Waterford Chronicle*, £2 10s. per annum, and £1 5s. half yearly; for the *Weekly Chronicle* they shall be £1 2s. yearly, or 11s. half yearly. This arrangement, to which, we respectfully beg to say, we must rigidly adhere, will, in some degree, relieve us from the annoyance, anxiety, and expense of repeated applications. The additional rate charged for credit will barely cover the increased cost of paper, postage, travelling expenses, expenditure of capital, &c. &c. all of which are rendered necessary by the delay and difficulty of collecting the outstanding debts. When we state that in a space of time, little exceeding a year, debts of between eight and nine hundred pounds have become due to this establishment—that this large amount is due in various sums, from ten shillings to five pounds—that it is scattered through every portion of this and through a large extent of the adjoining counties—that in some instances a man and horse must be engaged for an entire day in visiting a single subscriber, and that the total loss on the above amount, including bad debts and other contingencies, may be estimated at being eight and nine percent. We think that few reasonable persons will object to our present regulation, without which we could not possibly meet the heavy expenses of our establishment, all of which must now be met in advance.

The trade must be supplied in future with paper from Dublin, and the Stamp-office will take care that every shilling shall be paid in advance. The clerks and printers' wages and other items, amounting to about £200 weekly, must be met with ready money; and if upon a single occasion we ventured on those delays to which we are daily subjected by our subscribers, at the same instant our paper must become defunct.

We have entered into this somewhat lengthy explanation, to satisfy our friends that our prosperity, we might almost say our existence, as a journal, depends on a strict adherence to the terms of payment. They may be assured that we will never give the benefit of a notice, or the means of giving them a better article than they could otherwise have. Let us assume for instance, that we have four hundred subscribers at £2 10s. each, our yearly expenditure is consequently one thousand pounds, by the pernicious system of credit we have to sink this sum, and they generally pay their respective subscriptions at the end instead of at the beginning of the year. Surely this is not placing the journalist and his supporters on an equal footing.

Having stated our financial plans, we may briefly glance at what we propose doing in return. Our increasing and increasing influence shall be devoted to a straightforward advocacy of the principles we have always entertained; our information shall be as early and as varied as any other newspaper in the country can supply; and, between parties, as well as individuals, we shall be actuated by a spirit of strict impartiality. We return our thanks for the firm support we have hitherto met, and, we venture to assure ourselves, it will not begeth'ed or lessened.

N.B.—To those subscribers who have already paid their subscription for the ensuing six months we shall extend the full benefit of our promised bonus, as also the difference between the old and new rate of payment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO FEATHER MERCHANTS.
THE Advertiser having connexion with the principal London and country Trade is desirous of having feathers supplied to him as a Commission Salesman, for which he will refer into an arrangement for prompt payment without delay of capital or loss by bad debts. References (post paid) to A. N., No. 12, Liverpool-st., Bishopsgate-st., London.

TO BE LET.
ON SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON.
And Possession given on 29th Inst.
THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, AND DEMESNE OF DANGAN, OF DANGAN.
WITH any Quantity of Land under 50 Acres, Irish. The House has lately undergone a thorough Repair, situated at Mutton-town Waterford, in the midst of good springing Crops from Kilkenny and Waterford, daily crossing the Great Road, and is well adapted for a residence. Application to JOHN GREENE, Esq. Rockliffe, Waterford, or, Mr. JOHN CANNON, Esq. at the Locks (by letter, post paid) 24th Sept. 1836.

THE GREY MEMORIAL.—We understand that from a laudable anxiety on the part of the committee of management to meet the splendour of this memorial equal in some degree to the great political services of the person in whose honour it is to be erected, they have so far deviated from their first intentions as considerably to exceed their original estimate. Under these circumstances they have found it necessary to open the list of subscriptions. *Sunderford Herald.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE ERRORS IN THE WHIG VIEW OF THE PEERAGE QUESTION.

The Whigs, who condemn the House of Peers and yet oppose the reform of the constitution, argue that organic change is unnecessary, as the Lords would yield to a large majority of Reformers in the House of Commons, if the people will or can return them.

The same men, whose grand resource to overawe the Lords is a large majority of reformers in the House of Commons, contend that the independent and irresponsible authority of the Peers is necessary to a free democracy. According to this doctrine, then, the Lords are at once to check democracy, and to be themselves controlled by it. They are to present a barrier to the tide of popular opinion, and they are to be swept along with it if it runs strong. They are to restrain the movement, a judgment which is not to be made by the people, but by the Lords. They are to be the many, and yet, if they differ from the many (as represented in the House) they are to conform to the popular judgment, which is opposed to their own. They are placed in an authoritative position, and they are to be controlled by the Commons when it is swelled by a large majority having views and motives different from their own. They are to be a check on the popular power according to their pleasure, except upon occasions of great importance, when the bulk of the nation, when it must appear most important to them that they should resist what they deem error.

Such are the monstrous inconsistencies involved in the doctrine that the Lords, whose irresponsible authority is alleged to be a salutary check to democracy, are to be overruled and reduced to submission by a popular majority in the House of Commons. Those who think it right that the Lords should have a power independent of the people and the crown, cannot reasonably quarrel with the Lords for exercising such power independently, and without regard to any judgments but their own. When they are called upon to conform to public opinion, they may fairly ask why they are to vote against their own convictions, and they may observe that if a harmony with public opinion was required of their institution, the mode of obtaining it is a representative organization. They may, indeed, show the injustice of expecting a conformity with public opinion from a small aristocratic assembly not constituted by public suffrage. The popular representative is elected because his opinions have a general agreement with those of his constituents, and he conscientiously votes in accordance with the prevailing opinions; but the legislative authority depends on the Peer, whose opinions may be most strongly opposed to the national sentiments, and erroneous as those opinions may be, yet, as they may be conscientious, what right have we to call upon him to give a vote against his judgment? We have no more right to require a Peer to assent to measures he disapproves, than to require an elector to deliver a suffrage contrary to his real preference, or a judge to decide against his sense of the merits of a case. The parallel, indeed, to the doctrine of those who would permit the irresponsible power of the Peers, and trust to popular majorities of the Commons to scare the Lords from mischief, is the alleged liability of the independent Judges of America, in wild parts of the union, to Lynch Law. The power of the Lords is more independent than that of the Judges, and the only hopeful resource of the Whigs against the abuse of it is the awe of popular opinion, which is only fit in occasional tempests of wrath, and which, when fit, is to compel the Peers to vote against their judgment. It is the individual right of the community to withdraw authority from legislators whose views and dispositions are hostile to the national interests, but we contend that, while it permits such legislators to hold authority, it has no right to extort from them, no matter how innocently, the assent of their consciences to the present state of things, the present state of things, as it is to us, only to adopt one of two resolutions—either to adhere to the present constitution of the House of Lords, and to submit without more murmur to its natural fit consequences, such as have in the past session been abundantly exemplified; or to reconstruct the House upon the principle of qualification and responsibility. The Tories, with perfect propriety, approve of the constitution of the House of Lords and of the working of it. The Radicals, with equal consistency, allege that mischiefous as the conduct of the institution is, it is but the natural, necessary fruit of its vicious principle of irresponsibility, and that the only remedy for the evil is to bring the House into harmony with public opinion, by rendering it elective. The majority of the Whigs take their stand between the two, with one foot on sea and one on shore. They agree with the Radicals as to the mischievous working of the institution; and they agree with the Tories as to the inviolability of its principle. They agree with the Radicals, that public opinion must be brought to bear on the House of Peers; and they agree with the Tories, that the Peers should not be brought to bear with steadiness and regularity by the means of electoral machinery. They agree with the Radicals that two branches of the Legislature should harmonize; and they agree with the Tories, that their views and motives should be different. And lastly, agreeing with the Tories, that the views and motives of the two houses should be different, and that the irresponsible should be a check on the popular assembly, they nevertheless hold, that the great resource against the result of differences in views and motives is a large majority of the Commons to overrule the House of Lords, and to make it echo the popular will. In brief, the check upon democracy is to be controlled by the democracy. The Whig doctrine ultimately suppresses the Lords to be subjected to the electoral power; for, in returning a large majority of Reformers, it is argued that the electors would compel the Lords to consent to the progress of Reform; but the Whigs, though they rely for safety upon this indirect suggestion of the idea of employing the same power in the constitution of the House. Now, considering the ends of legislation; and the only use of a second chamber; and also what is due to the Lords themselves; surely it is infinitely better that the peers of parliament should be elected, than that they should be coerced by the election of a large majority of Reformers to the other House. A House of Lords composed of a hundred members or thereabouts, elected by large constituencies, and of these abouts, (increased by the creation of liberal men, as it may be, to carry a measure of Reform), would contain a majority having popular dispositions, views, and motives; and generally concurring with the Commons as to objects, they would perform the only service we can recognize in a Second Chamber—namely, that of the revision of measures, for the improvement of them in the spirit of the design. The original use of a check to democracy we deny to the House of Peers, and we deny to the House of Commons the present dead-lock in legislation, and fits us there under the obstruction of an oligarchy according to the Whig doctrine, the check upon the power of the people is to be overcome by the power of the people, a proposition, the absurdity of which appears in the naked terms.

The Whigs complain that the dispositions and opinions of the Lords are obstinately opposed to the popular interests; but yet they would give these dispositions and opinions their scope, and let those great questions arise upon which the people exert their energies with enthusiasm, and then the Lords are to succumb, and renounce their own judgments, and merely exercise the function of registering the decrees of the Commons. When the national paroxysm has passed away and the people have sunk to repose again, then the Lords are to rally again and to run another course of mischief. At the same time, with dispositions and opinions adverse to the popular interests, can the irresponsible branch of the Legislature perform the use of a Second Chamber in the improvement of measures. They will aggravate the vice of measures severe or unjust to the people; and they will add to the inefficiency of those of a beneficial character. They will make the bad worse, and they will make the good less good, or mar it altogether. But then the Whigs say, that a great majority of the Lords Reformers in spite of themselves—ay, just as much as the vulgar made the woodcut in *Moliere's* farce, a physician *malgré lui*. The pretence of conformity may be extorted; but not the spirit, the will, and with them the ability to promote the object in view.

It therefore appears to us that the Whigs fallaciously reckon on mastering the dead lock in the legislative machinery, by the force of a large majority of Reformers in the House of Commons; and, moreover, that if the difficulty could be so conquered, the House of Lords would be reduced to subservience, and would be useless, and the demoralizing example would be set to the country of a body of men voting against their notorious opinions. All this, had it been so, would be better than the mischief of the present state of things to the nation; but why should either the one or the other ever be preferred to the reform of the institution, which should remove both? It is a folly to say that the majority of their own order, backed by a minority of the country, they will care little for popular opinion until it threatens to come to some practical conclusion with their House.

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Devonshire's health having been drunk, he was loudly called out. He said—gentlemen, since you have done me wrong, I will not speak to the toast in drunk, I will not allow the feeling to be given to me. I am proud and patriotic Duke of Devonshire...

CONDUCT OF THE WHIGS ON MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CASE. The beginning of my injuries originated with the Whigs. It was by a Whig Governor General that all India, as well as myself, was deluded by false premises...

could hardly be expected to let the bill pass altogether without observation. It would, of course, be necessary to say something on the subject, and at all events to be heard on behalf of the East India Company...

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY. Lord Plunket has returned from the Continent. His Lordship is now at his seat, Old Connaught, Bray. The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in London on Sunday from Baden...

THE HORSE GUARDS—IMPORTANT CHANGES. The following appears in the Morning Chronicle.—It is confidently reported that Lord Howick intends recommending the consolidation of some of the departments of the Horse Guards...

COUNTY OF KILKENNY REFORM ASSOCIATION. A numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Gentry and Electors of the County of Kilkenny, held in the Rose Hotel, on Monday, the 19th of September...

CORRESPONDENTS. In relation to the Rev. Mr. Prendergast. The press of matter in this department for several months...

CIRCUS ROYAL. Yesterday, under the patronage of Lord Lieutenant of the county and city, a very numerous and fashionable assemblage proceeded with great spirit...

TEMPORARY PRESS. VICTORIA AND THE KING OF BELGIUM. The visit of Leopold, King of the Belgians, to England, has not passed without its usual attendant excitement...

WEDNESDAY. Tuesday morning, in St. George's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Bienenbach Woods, of the Rev. Dr. Marth, eldest daughter of John Stringer, of Nelson-street, and Emily, of the Rev. Dr. Marth...

THE LATE MR. ABERNETHY.—We copy the following story as we find it in the characteristic style of an American paper.—The honourable Alder Goble was despatched, and he suffered great uneasiness after eating...

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS—SEPTEMBER 23. Wheat white, 18 0 @ 24 0; millers' red, 20 0 @ 25 0; Oats shipping, 10 0 @ 12 0...

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL. The business of carrying emigrants, from this to other countries, principally to British America, and Australia, has become a very considerable one, and is rapidly increasing every year...

Darrynane Abbey, 15th Sept. 1836. Sir—I request you will print the enclosed letter to the working editors of the London Times newspaper in the next number of the Pilot, and send to each of them a paper. Direct to Printing-House-square, London. It may be thought by some that I should treat the attacks of the vile Times with silent contempt. I agree as far as the contempt, but I totally differ as to the silence. The vile wretches who conduct that infamous print may imagine that their assassin threats could terrify me. They are mistaken. I defend them in private as they defend me and I feel a pleasure in their attacks because I easily draw two conclusions from them. The first is—that they prove by the falsehoods they charge against me that the truth would not serve their purpose; and secondly—that they cause just and reasonable men to inquire into the facts of my domestic life, and if the result of such inquiry were unfavourable should deserve and submit to reprobation. But as I have no fears on that score, I court inquiry, not shrink from it.

The paragraph which menaces me on account of Lord Lyndhurst can, I believe, be easily traced to a "familiar friend" of his lordship, who is worthy to be an occasional writer in the Times. As a matter of course, I will send a paper to such of the London journals as do not—if any such there be—receive the Pilot.

I have the honour to be your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO BARNES AND BACON, EDITORS OF THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

Darrynane Abbey, 15th September, 1836. The following paragraph appears in several newspapers as copied from the journal of which you are the principal writers. It is an exquisite specimen of the favourite style of that party to whose base passions you are the mercenary panderers:—

"What an unredemmed and unredemmed account is this O'Connell, to make such a threat, and at such a time too! He has not lived more fully than he could have entered into the imagination of the Devil himself to lie, to make the threat with his own wife dining under his eyes. O'Connell has a wife who is a creature of the same nature as the man himself. But let him mark as well as assuredly as he desires to invade the privacy of the life of Lord Lyndhurst, or of any other man, woman, or child, that he will be exposed to the same treatment, to be exposed to him in politics, so surely will we carry the war into his dominions at Darrynane and Dublin, and show up the whole of O'Connell, young and old."

Of course it is not my purpose to bandy vituperative words with creatures so naturally contemptible as you—Barnes and Bacon—are. Your rascality is purely venal, and has no more of your individual malignity in it than inevitably belongs to beings who sell their souls to literary assassination—and who from their nature would be actual assassins if they lived at the period of history when the wages of villains of that description bore a reasonable proportion to the price you receive for a different, only because a bloodless atrocity.

My object is simply to announce to you three things:—First—that in my own name, and in the names of those who inhabit "the dominions of Darrynane and Dublin" and also "the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old" I hurl at you—your miscreants as you are—the most contemptuous and emphatic defiance. As far as I am personally concerned, you shall lie with the most perfect impunity. I will not resort to any means, legal or otherwise, to prevent or punish you as regards myself; neither will I condescend to contradict a single falsehood you publish. As to my family you are equally defied to send a single derogatory article, or to bear or personate my integrity. You have the truth of their lives flung indignantly on your foul throats. They are, blessed be God, sustained as they are cherished. Defiance, loud and indignant, is hurled at you, vile instruments!—and at your more vile employers.

Secondly—As at present I do not promise or pledge to enter upon the private life of Lord Lyndhurst—not the least; but I will pledge myself to this—that if there be out a disclaimer of any connexion between him and the above paragraph, I WILL inquire into his private life.—The fury of your partizanship—the abridgement which you assal on his behalf, would naturally excite a suspicion that it should be known that in the history of the present leader of the Tories, there should be so in fact and truth, and that such rotteness be of a nature to render him unfit to take a prominent part in politics, it will be my duty—and I pledge myself to perform it—to carry his own truth, through you, into retaliatory effect, and to do so as fully and fully which you pretend to anticipate.

Thirdly—I will not have my retaliation incomplete; Barnes and Bacon, insignificant as you naturally are, I will give your own histories. I will also meet your employers foot to foot. I can easily make a case, at an inconsiderable expense, to discover, by the aid of a bill in equity, or a proposition to your papers, all those who are on the wages of your literary prostitution. I will feel justified not in beginning the attack, which I have not done, but in retaliating fully on you and all your employers. "The Last Rose of Summer" shall not be left "blooming alone;" you shall cause his "unlovely companions" to be dragged as soon as you please through mud and mire of your own flinging.

I do not condescend to remark on the multitude of the party to which the Times is now attached—and whose patronage it earns by a political and personal meanness hitherto unknown in the history of British literature. You have made literary villainess a bye word. It is really surprising that it should be known that in the history of the present leader of the Tories, there should be so much atrocity—so depraved—so unprincipled—villainous as the Times has exhibited should have found any countenance or support. As to me the only sentiments I entertain are those of contempt and utter defiance.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS OF AMERICA.—I begin to fear (what I have suspected ever since the first six months in Europe) that we are under an awkward delusion respecting the manner in which the rest of Christendom regards that civilization to which we are so sensitive. It is some time since I have made the discovery, that the name of an American is not a passport all over Europe; but, on the other hand, that where it conveys any very distinct notions at all, it usually conveys such as are anything but flattering and agreeable. Few nations are so much the dupes of oily tongues as our own; and so overwhelming is the force of popular opinion, that the native writers shrink from exposing the truth, lest they should be confounded with the detractors. How often is the word "interest," dinging in our ears, and how seldom are we required to recollect that there is such a thing as principle at all! I perfectly agree with the English traveller, who asserts that the freedom with which selfish and improper notices and acts are allowed in our own native land, is quite astounding. I do not believe we are much worse than the best of our neighbours, and I do believe that we are much better than the worst of them; but I know no people who tear away the veil from human infirmities with half the reckless hardihood.—J. F. Cooper's Excursions in Switzerland.

SYMPTOMS OF REACTION.—There having occurred two vacancies in the town council of the borough of Abington, an election took place on Thursday last to fill them up. It should be premised that at the first election of a town council the Whigs acted on the most liberal principles, and divided the votes; but the Tories voted for none but Tories, and the consequence was, that they obtained a majority of four in the council and have since then ruled the roads. The Whigs now having the opportunity to act more wisely, did so—putting up Mr. W. Salisbury, a church man, and Mr. John Tomkins, a Dissenter. The Tories were sadly puzzled how to act, and at length put up a half-Tory and half-Dissenter, Mr. W. Badcock, a churchman, who obtained several votes from the Liberals. At the close of the poll, however, Mr. Salisbury was 125, Mr. Tomkins 116, and Mr. Badcock 79.

CATHOLIC DIGNITY.—In the suburbs of Madrid a beggar, with a most noble air, asked for alms. "Are you not ashamed?" said the person solicited, "to follow such an infamous employment, well able as you are to work?" "Sir," replied the Beggar, "I asked your charity, not your advice," and immediately turned him back from him with all the dignity of an insulted Cavalier.

GREAT COUNTY MEETING IN WICKLOW.

(FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.)

Monday, pursuant to a requisition signed by upwards of two hundred of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Wicklow, a meeting was convened by the High Sheriff, in the Court House, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of preparing resolutions to be presented to His Majesty on the subject of corporate reform, and to the Lord Lieutenant, on the wise, impartial, and vigorous course of policy pursued by his Excellency since he assumed the government of Ireland. Notwithstanding the early hour appointed for holding the meeting (twelve o'clock), the town was thronged long previous to the time by vast numbers of the farmers and peasantry of the surrounding districts; and on the doors of the Court House being thrown open the building became crowded to suffocation, and it was quite evident that there would not be sufficient accommodation for half the number that sought admission. So great was the pressure of the crowd, that nearly one half of the requisitionists were excluded, and it was with considerable difficulty that the High Sheriff and the gentlemen who accompanied him could force their way to the grand jury room, where a preparatory meeting was held, for the purpose of preparing the resolutions. The eagerness that was evinced to obtain places resulted in a great degree to the apprehension that the High Sheriff would not be present, and the endeavour to defeat the object of the meeting. That this was a false alarm we have no doubt, but certain it is, that very great excitement prevailed amongst the populace, and a determination shown to outnumber and overawe their opponents. No demonstration was, however, made by the faction, and the proceedings passed off in a manner that reflected high credit upon the public spirit and patriotism of the people of Wicklow; a manifestation in the more important when we remember the peculiar position which the liberal party have hitherto held in this county, and the very great difficulties they have had to contend with. As well here mention a circumstance that there caused considerable amusement at the time; but which, taken in connexion with the rumour alluded to above may perhaps induce some of our readers to suppose that we were hasty in pronouncing the fears entertained by the requisitionists of an interruption to the proceedings by the Orange party as ill founded. While Mr. H. Grattan was speaking his attention was attracted to a person in the crowd, to whom he pointed very significantly, and all eyes being turned in that direction, it was discovered that the individual whom he thus signalled was no less a person than Mr. Devonish Jackson, who it appears has been residing in Wicklow for some days past, and who, doubtless, was drawn to the spot by curiosity. A good humoured laugh cut the learned sergent's sarcasm was the only notice taken of his presence. He retired precipitately from the place of meeting on finding that he had become the subject of observation.

To return to the regular order of the proceedings, which so remarkable an evidence of good taste on the part of the learned sergent has thus far induced us to allude to, we are rejoiced to observe that there was assembled upon this important occasion a very large representation of the wealth and respectability of Wicklow, and its interest was considerably enhanced by the presence of Earl Fitzwilliam, who had purposely delayed his departure for Wentworth House, in order to afford the sanction of his high name and character to the objects of the meeting. Nothing could be more enthusiastic and warm-hearted than the reception which his lordship met with from the people on his arrival in town. Mr. Chatterton, his lordship's agent, accompanied him to the meeting, and on their appearance the chair was taken by the High Sheriff. Immediately surrounding Mr. Parnell, we observed, amongst a number of gentlemen whose names were memorable at the moment, Messrs. Arthur Howard, M.P., Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P., Colonel Allen, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Home, Esq., Henry Redmond, Esq., J. K. Sullivan, Esq., John Nuttall, Esq., John J. B. O'Connell, Esq., J. P. O'Connell, Esq., Alexander M. Donnell, Esq., William W. O'Connell, Esq., Matthew Ellis, Esq., Richard O'Connell, Esq., Edward Barry, Esq., Matthew Barry, Esq., Arthur Sims, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Sleat and Grant.

The proceedings then commenced, and Earl Fitzwilliam rose to submit a string of resolutions, which he had prepared for the meeting; but the confusion incident to the crowded state of the building rendered his lordship's observations almost inaudible, and the necessity of an adjournment to the open air became obvious, and after some discussion it was agreed that the meeting should be held in the market-place, where a temporary platform had been erected in anticipation of such a result, and it was accordingly adjourned thither. Earl Fitzwilliam then came forward, and addressed the platform, and the cheers that followed were loud and long, and addressed them as follows:—"I do not feel the interruption which I have experienced in the Court-house, because I am fully aware that that interruption arose not from the desire upon the part of any single individual to offer any obstruction to our proceedings, but from the numbers of those who are interested in the cause, and anxious to assist in it. It was owing, gentlemen, when that interruption occurred, if I have taken a view of municipal reform as regards Ireland, different from that taken by the majority of the house of which I am a member, I do not claim to myself any peculiar merit for that opinion (hear, hear, and loud cheers); but I am disposed to attribute it to the fact, that I have a conviction which, notwithstanding our birth and ordinary habits as Englishmen, I and my predecessors have had with the Irish people for so many years. (Hear and loud cheering.) If, gentlemen, I have taken a different view of this question from the House of Lords, in general, I incline to ascribe the difference, not to any greater knowledge of the people of this country, and more intimate acquaintance with their character and habits than that which falls to their lot; (hear, hear, and cheers.)—I am disposed to found on that fact some further observations; and thus, gentlemen, I will say that it is most desirable that in any exertions which shall make for the attainment of such reforms in our institutions as may appear to us called for by their abuses, it is necessary that we should proceed with perseverance; that we should accompany that perseverance with patience, and that we should not, because we have not obtained the extreme object of our desires, cease to persevere. I will, therefore, gentlemen, that municipal reform may be granted to the Irish people with as much benefit and as such safety as it was granted to the people of England; and for this opinion I am indebted to my long connexion with the House of Commons, and to the House of Lords, who have no connexion nor acquaintance with you, and the opinions which at once force themselves upon my mind, will, for that reason, be longer in reaching them; but depend upon it, if you pursue the course which I recommend, you will bring conviction home to the minds of those who have been your bitterest enemies, and you will obtain that justice which is your right. (Hear and loud cheering.) What stronger proof can I give you that this opinion is well founded than the manner in which Catholic Emancipation was carried? I am speaking to an audience the greater portion of whom, I apprehend, profess a different religious creed from mine—I am speaking to an audience who are not Catholics, and who are applicable to themselves—I am speaking to a man who has been raised to the proud character of freeman, by that great act of legislation which has been called, though perhaps erroneously, Catholic Emancipation. Now, gentlemen, I beg you to observe this fact—that question was long debated in parliament; it was frequently carried in the Commons; it was frequently carried in the Lords; and at length the people of England in the exercise of their sound sense, and not under the operation of threats or intimidation, devised this great act of Christian charity and justice. (Great cheer, hear, and loud cheers.) I will venture to affirm, that of one hundred men who were opposed to that measure, there is not one now to be found who is of opinion that it ought not to have been granted. What do I infer from this? I say that the same sound sense that induced the English people to grant Catholic emancipation will induce them to grant corporate reform. I say that the great majority of the Irish people set their hearts upon that measure—if they set about it with perseverance, you may depend on it they will obtain it. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The arguments by which

that measure has been, for the present, defeated, are such as I am convinced cannot weigh long, even with its steadiest and most determined opponents. I shall now read to you the resolutions which, in conjunction with other gentlemen, I shall have the honour of proposing for your adoption. The first resolution is, that the House of Lords do not pass the bill for corporate reform upon Ireland." The second states, "That the abuses which prevail in the municipal corporations of Ireland are undeniable, and that this meeting has reason to believe that their existence has been acknowledged even by those who have been instrumental in their rejection of the measures designed to remedy them." Third—"That the arguments upon which the rejection of the Irish corporation bill was founded would, if pushed to their full and legitimate consequences, justify the abolition of every free institution in Ireland (hear, hear); and thus deprive the Irish portion of the British nation of all security for the enjoyment of their civil and political rights and privileges." (Hear, hear.) The fourth resolution refers to a motion or a suggestion which, if I mis take not, was made in parliament, that all corporate property should be placed under a commission to be appointed by the crown. The effect of this, you will observe, gentlemen, would be to take from the people at large the management of their estates, and to place it under the control of the executive government. Now, I am greatly attached to the present government, but not so much as to lose sight of all constitutional principles and place even in their hands, the vast mass of property which belongs to the corporation. (Hear.) My fourth resolution, therefore, is, "That the proposal for vesting corporate property in the crown, is inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution, and calculated ultimately to perpetuate rather than to remedy the grievances complained of." (Loud cheers.) Fifthly, "That this meeting is of opinion that no security can be obtained for the administration of corporate estates without the consent of the people of Wicklow, and rejected too, to see presiding over it such a man as their high sheriff, who was a Parnell, and that was sufficient evidence with those who knew his family. (Loud cheers.) By his conduct on that day he had earned the thanks and attachment of the people, and they would treasure up his name in their hearts, and pronounce it with blessings, when all the forms and forms of Conservative dogmas were forgotten. (Cheers.) He, perhaps, earned the spite of the Tories; but his grandfathers, too, had their enemies, and had every friend of human liberty. (Cheers.) In January, 1809, Wicklow sent an honest man to parliament to oppose Curry, who succeeded the then Chancellor, who was deprived of his office for his liberality. (Cheers.) Mr. H. Grattan, who was a member of the House of Commons, and who was Wicklow was the man whose name he (Mr. Grattan) bore, and the honest chancellor was grandfathers to their excellent sheriff (loud and continued cheering for several minutes; when it ceased Mr. Grattan continued): "While party feeling existed, it behoved the people to proceed with caution and firmness, and their best exertions to be directed to the attainment of a more equitable and just system with the general association, a body which had fully earned their confidence, and which, like the sea that he saw spreading before him, increased almost imperceptibly till it became a giant in strength and resources." (Cheers.) 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NELL THE "TIMES."

...the epitome of the apostate are thrown out against the honourable...

DUNGARVAN.

...appointed to receive subscriptions in Richard Large, who lost his own attempt to save from drowning...

TITHES.

...I should consider that were I to have any idea of retiring from the representation of the county...

AMBERLAND ELECTION.

...information in laying before our readers received from Mr. O'Connell on the action for the eastern division...

DEAR STEVE.

...I do not see the slightest foundation for the report to which you refer...

PIERRE BUTLER.

...Mr. Finn said he had also heard the rumour, but he was glad that his excellent colleague had not the intention...

HIGH CIVILIZATION.

...The Scripture declares it to be as impossible for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven...

HORRIBLE WARFARE.

...A letter from an English gentleman at Nineva, on the Tigris, communicates some particulars of the operations of the Turkish army...

The British Mail of Monday, received yesterday, contains no foreign news of the slightest interest...

The arrival of the King of Belgium in England, and his visit to Claremont, have naturally given rise to many speculations...

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

My Voluntary Correspondent, "Voluntarius," has not signed his name...

KILKENNY COUNTY MEETING.

Monday, a most respectable meeting of the Reformers of this county, was held in the Rose Hotel, in the city...

After some preliminary conversation, relative to the progress of the meeting, Messrs. William F. Dun, M.P., Rev. N. Carroll, P. P., Councillor James F. Lalor, J. Brennan, &c., &c.

Councillor O'Donnell stated that, at a former meeting, it had been resolved to form a County Association, but an address had taken place in consequence of the same...

My DEAR STEVE—I do not see the slightest foundation for the report to which you refer...

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I should consider that were I to have any idea of retiring from the representation of the county...

AMBERLAND ELECTION.

Information in laying before our readers received from Mr. O'Connell on the action for the eastern division of the question of episcopal reform...

DEAR STEVE.

I do not see the slightest foundation for the report to which you refer...

PIERRE BUTLER.

Mr. Finn said he had also heard the rumour, but he was glad that his excellent colleague had not the intention of resigning...

HIGH CIVILIZATION.

The Scripture declares it to be as impossible for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven...

HORRIBLE WARFARE.

A letter from an English gentleman at Nineva, on the Tigris, communicates some particulars of the operations of the Turkish army...

EJECTION OF CATHOLIC TENANTRY (COMMUNICATED.)

We have heard, but cannot bring ourselves to credit a report in circulation, that in the parish of Millstreet in this county, Mr. Morris, of Dunkettle, means to banish immediately the Catholic inhabitants of a large section of the parish...

Not one of the tenants ever voted against the landlord, because having no leases from Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas Leader, they could not register—the Messrs. Leader deriving under the will of their father the late Henry Leader, Esq. of Tullig...

A SUPPER OF MADAME DE BRINVILLIERS.

Small but gorgeous was the chamber Where the lady lay; Helicopters, and musk, and amber, Made an odorous array...

Of such passion and such power; When there hangs a life's emotion On a word—a breath— Like the storm upon the ocean, Bearing down and death.

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ADVENTURES DURING A JOURNEY OVERLAND TO INDIA, BY WAY OF EGYPT, SYRIA, AND THE HOLY LAND.

Major Skinner sailed for the Levant from the port of Marseilles, and his journal opens with a sketch of that busy and variegated mart. On setting his foot upon the shores of Alexandria, he is charged by a crew of ragged little boys and donkeys, and to escape their persecution, is obliged to submit to have a donkey driven between his legs up to the streets of the city...

I at length reached a turn in the long lane, and found on one side, near the sea, a coffee-house, in which were seated Turks and Arabs, and near which the business of justice seemed to be carried on...

After coffee and conversation, each person spreads his carpet and throws himself upon it, till they are all stretched in a row, the lady included. Major Skinner finds it not the least difficult to lie upon his back, and to be so near his companions...

Major Skinner has many adventures with the Arabs, both friendly and hostile, and his final estimate of their character is decidedly favourable. We are strongly inclined to believe that, for the plainly told incidents which give rise to it, are better guides to a proper conclusion...

There is little of the cleanliness of the dairy in the process of making butter. Close to the milking ground is a triangle of wood, in which hangs an ox-hide, hanging at each end of it two small sticks for handles...

In half an hour I saw the mosque upon the Mount of Olives. On turning to the right hand a little, the holy city burst so suddenly upon me, that I could scarcely believe it real. How little did it fulfil my expectations!

Nothing can be more vivid than Major Skinner's descriptions of the places of interest in Jerusalem and its vicinity, and of the scenes he witnessed there. We feel the full force of a remark he has occasion to make...

From Jerusalem we proceed to Damascus, where the Major sees a fair chance. In a house near the convent I caught an occasional glimpse of so beautiful a face, that I was tempted to seek its light oftener, perhaps, than would be wise to acknowledge...

His voyage from Alexandria to the coast of Palestine, Major Skinner narrowly escaped the famous fate of the Queen of Sheba, and his travels in Syria were a characteristic share of most pilgrim-like distress and suffering...

A horrible duel took place, a few days ago, at Alais, in the Gard, between two brothers, arising out of rivalry in their profession. One brother fell by the hand of the other.

The genuine lover of romance must gaze the result. He must not forget that he is on the classical ground of the Arabian Nights.

The reader encounters a series of agreeable surprises in crossing the Great Desert, with Major Skinner on his way to Bagdad. There turns out to be nothing, after all, so appalling in the Desert, but the name. In two or three days the fatigue from the camel's motion passes away; and then, reposing on a Persian carpet spread over a lawn of flowers, with rice and milk, or fresh baked cakes, before him, justly may the traveller ask, where is the hardship and what the privation?

We must quote an account of a very ingenious fall performed by the Major, during this journey across the Desert, to the great delight of the Arabs— applied to me by the act of drinking water with the flask applied to my lips, when my camel, receiving a blow for going where he should not, turned suddenly round, and I came in a sitting posture to the ground, amid the laughter of the whole of my part of the caravan.

After a crowd of striking incidents which occur in Major Skinner's travels to Bagdad, and back from Bagdad to Bagdad he arrives in Bombay. We regret that we cannot find room to do more than allude in this way to the latter portion of his journal, but we shall occasionally enrich the miscellaneous part of our paper with abundant extracts. They will more than justify the high opinion we have expressed.

NOIABILLIA.

I laughed in front of a guard room that stands at the entrance of the street. The man had just turned out to do honour to a military officer who had carried past on a pretty little horse, and had the air of a man of some distinction.

On Saturday evening, the heaviest rain ever recollected at this season, fell through this County. Several bridges were swept away by the mountain floods, and property to the amount of (it is supposed) £20,000 destroyed.

It is thought a fearful thing at sea, to have only a plank between you and death; but you have a comparatively kind and element to fall into, something more substantial, and which gives you a chance. You can struggle with it, swim, cry out, get upon a piece of wood or a hen-coop, being a swimmer myself, I never feel so if I should be in water, as long as I have only myself to attend to.

Our folly strives to reach the heavens themselves. It is thought a fearful thing at sea, to have only a plank between you and death; but you have a comparatively kind and element to fall into, something more substantial, and which gives you a chance.

On Sunday morning, the lady of the rev. John Barry Patiser, of a son, who survived only 24 hours.

MARRIED. Mr. Mark Morton, aged 22, to Miss Cadell, aged 16 years, both of Capel-street, Dublin.

DIED. On the 17th inst. at Waterford, in the 77th year of her age, Henrietta, relict of the late Capt. M. Barry, &c.

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A meeting of this body was held on Thursday, the 1st inst., in the Chair of Mr. Francis Thorne...

Mr. DEAR FRENCH—I send you under two letters, the one written by Mr. Mason...

The other letter is from one of the most of the gentry of England—T. Wentworth...

However, the accession of a gentleman station in society, and independence of character...

I see that my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Beumont...

Believe me to be very faithfully yours, DANIEL O'CONNELL, Secretary.

DEAR SIR—As I spoke very unreservedly the experience of your agitation in England...

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Did the public entertain a doubt of the great advantage to be derived from the appointment of stipendiary magistrates...

After Mr. McGee had sat down, a tall, awkward, young gentleman, with a blue ribbon and pewter medals...

On Thursday John McGee again held forth, and proceeded in his usual manner with a parade of Popery...

SUIR AND SHANNON JUNCTION RAILROAD.

We are glad to perceive that the observations we have felt it our duty to make, in favor of the Suir and Shannon Junction Railroad...

"I give you my last part. It is proposed to raise a capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £2 each, £1 of which will be called for...

By the Rev. Charles Doyle, Rector of Fohand, county Wexford, by his nephew, the Rev. the late Alexander Batesville, of County Dublin.

THE COERCION ACT OF 1835.

TO THE LIBERAL CONSTITUTION OF DENMARK. LETTER III.

The current is the knell of partition day; The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the bog; And the ploughman, hounded, plods his weary way; And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Mr. Russell and Mr. Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham requests us to publish the following...

My Lord—I have just received your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to me at Guilford, and forwarded to me here.

As your Lordship intimates to me, in a postscript your intention to publish the letters that have passed between us...

What makes the people listen to the agitator? Because they endure hapless misery and woe. It is only a people who are suffering who listen to the agitator...

By such a mode of proceeding you must excite British contempt and British indifference. Then, indeed, you will be in danger from Tory misdeeds.

THE EBENEZER. (FROM THE FREEMAN.) We found on entering the Ebenezer, on Thursday night, Johnny engaged in drawing a parallel between himself and John Bull...

Having, calculated his score, the great man proceeded, with all the kindness of a fellow feeling beggar, to advocate the cause of Mr. Duff...

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