

WHIG TORQUISM.

FROM THE LAST NUMBER OF THE SPECTATOR. Some months ago, a body of gentlemen, comprising...

THE ORANGE JUSTICES OF GOREY.

The following communication reached our office this morning: TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. B. POST.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

The Limerick Chronicle states that Mr. Connolly, one of the stipendiary magistrates recently appointed, is an...

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

One of the most dreadful fires which has occurred for several years past in the metropolis, and which, according...

JUSTICE RENT—PUBLIC MEETING AT DROGEDA.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town took place on Tuesday, at the Lincoln...

THE WATERFORD COURTS.

At the Waterford Courts, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following cases were called on: The People v. ...

REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.

We believe we may state with certainty that Lord Hawke...

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Assets. Includes figures for Circulation, Deposits, Securities, and Bullion.

TITHES—TITHES!—TITHES!

A farmer named John Fitzgerald, of the Liberties of the City, lately notified £1 to the Justice Rent, and was admitted a member of the General Association...

ESTABLISHED CHURCH—EXCHEQUER LAW.

The Limerick Chronicle announces that there are now five persons under writs of rebellion in the county jail...

WILFUL FIRE RAISING.

A most extraordinary and altogether diabolical proceeding was on Monday evening discovered in the fire department...

LOVERS' FOLLIES.

A young man employed in the Prefecture of Police, in Paris, attracted more particularly...

GAMBIA GOOSE.

A new section has been formed in the sub-genus Anas, by M. de la Frenayre, having for its type the Gambia goose...

QUEEN OF SPAIN'S INCOME.

In February, March, April and May, Queen Christina's bankers at Paris received on account of her Majesty about 1,600,000 francs...

DOCTRINE OF MEXICAN CURATE.

A modern writer suggests that most people are unaware that they possess a valuable medicine chest in a set of well-filled crucets...

ORANGEMEN OF GOREY.

Having given insertion to the letter of a Correspondent, touching the Orangemen of Gorey, in which the name of a certain Mr. Nunn was mentioned...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. B. POST.

Rose Hill, Enniscoorthy, August 31, 1836. Sir—As you have afforded a space in your columns for a stupid and vulgar attack upon me...

TRADES' UNION—RIBBONISM.

There was a numerous meeting of this body at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening. Doctor M'Carthy, Coroner, was called to the chair.

THE WATERFORD COURTS.

At the Waterford Courts, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following cases were called on: The People v. ...

Table titled 'PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS' listing various stocks and their prices.

Table titled 'LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES' listing various shares and their prices.

The Waterford Courts.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. DUNGARVAN, SEPT. 14. DINNER TO HENRY VILLIERS...

The Waterford Courts.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. DUNGARVAN, SEPT. 14. DINNER TO HENRY VILLIERS...

degraded unworthy of this salutary reform. You are...
of these institutions. Adversity is not...
of these institutions. Adversity is not...
of these institutions. Adversity is not...

PUBLIC MEETING AT DROGEDA.

THE DROGEDA JOURNAL.
A public meeting of the inhabitants...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

Mr. Terman, J.P., said, after the able and very brilliant...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
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PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	204 1/2
Government Consols	104
Stock, 3 per cent	99 1/2
Debentures 3 per cent	91 1/2
New 3 per cent	99 1/2
Grand Canal L. 4 per cent	61 1/2
Royal Canal L.	36
Grand Canal Stock	26 1/2
Dublin Steam Company	114

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

Share	Price
Dublin and K. Road	100 25 0
Hibernian Bank	100 25 0
Provincial Bank	100 25 0
National Insurance	250 25 0
Patrician	100 10 0
Mining Co. of Drogheda	25 7 0
Drogheda Railroad	100 2 15 0
Kilkenny Railroad	1 0 2 10 0
Ulster Railroad	100 1 0 0
Ulster Canal	100 10 0
Royal Bank	100 10 0

The Waterford Chronicle.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836.
DUNGARVAN, SEPT. 1st, 1836.

DINNER TO HENRY VILLIERS STUART, ESQ.
A highly respectable and numerous meeting took place...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

SHOCKING MURDER.
On Thursday last a shocking murder was perpetrated...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

THE BRITISH MAIL.
Of Wednesday, due here yesterday morning at 11 o'clock...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

PUBLIC DINNER TO H. V. STUART, ESQ.

The dinner which the friends and admirers of this gentleman...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

CHAPEL OF BALLYBRICKEN.

We understand that in fulfilment of the resolution...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

SUIR AND SHANNON RAILWAY.

We call the attention of the public to the very important...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

CIRCUS ROYAL.

This novel place of amusement, which has been for some...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

FASCINATION OF GUDGEON-FISHING.
Few fish bite more eagerly than gudgeons; and this...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE COUNTY JAIL.

A prisoner of the name of John Flynn, who was sentenced...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM IRELAND IN LIVERPOOL LAST WEEK.

- Active, M'Intosh, from Cork, with flour and butter.
- Henry Bell, Aikin, from Newry, with butter and cattle.
- Pearl, Cahill, from Wexford, with flour, butter, wool, &c.
- Shamrock, Brown, from Dublin, with butter, oats, &c.
- Earl Rolan, Ward, from Dundalk, butter, oatmeal, &c.
- Athlone, Williams, from Belfast, with butter, bacon, &c.
- Mary, Byrne, from Wicklow, with oats.
- Corsair, Gowan, from Belfast, with butter, bacon, &c.
- Robert Napier, Coppin, from Londonderry, butter, &c.
- Mersey, Davies, from Dublin, with cattle, butter, and sundries.
- Cumberland, Little, from Dundalk, with meal, butter, &c.
- St. David, Tallon, from Newry, with butter, cattle, &c.
- City of Dublin, M'Grath, Dublin, with flour and cattle.
- Liffey, Williams, from Dublin, with oats, cattle, and sundries.
- Mermaid, Heaton, from Waterford, with flour, butter, &c.
- William Huskisson, Batty, from Dublin, with butter, &c.
- Shamrock, Green, from Dublin, with flour, oats, &c.
- Coleraine, Macarthur, from Coleraine, with butter and sundries.
- Oulton, Rafter, from Dublin, with sundries.
- Fair Trader, Bowden, from Drogheda with Oatmeal, bran, &c.
- Graa Uile, White, from Drogheda, with bran, rapeseed, &c.
- Vixen, Wakem, from Cork, with wheat, flour, and butter.
- Wellington, Davies, from Tralee, with oats and barley.
- Emerald, Hanney, from Dublin, with oats and rapeseed.
- Hibernia, Williams, from Dublin, with flour, butter, &c.
- Birmingham, Church, from Dublin, with porter and rapeseed.
- George IV., Parsons, from Newry, with flat and butter.
- Comet, Griffiths, from Cork, with flour.

PAST AND PRESENT.

(FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.)
I saw a merry little maiden,
With laughing eye and sunny hair,
And food as free as mountain fair;
And heart and spring as light as air;
And hand and fancy active ever,
Devising, doing, striving still;
Dejected and despairing never—
Up springing strong in hope and will.
I saw her bounding in her gladness,
On a wild path at dewy morn,
Weaving a glistening web of joy,
With clusters from the scented thorn.
I saw her singing at her needle,
And fast and well the work went on,
Till sun and fingers went together,
Not for a thought of fair days gone;
But that of fairer still: a vision
Rose to the happy creature's sight,
And to a fair world of fancy,
The mind was gone more swift than flight.
I saw her smiling in her chamber,
On a blissful day, but soon to go;
I saw her weep; but soon to cease;
Broke out before the tear was dry.
I saw her ("troops of friends" encircling)
Reading long will in many a face,
With a bright glance, that seemed extolling,
"Oh, happy world!—oh, pleasant place!"
I saw a dim-eyed, dark-browed woman,
Declining in the vale of years,
Pierced streaks among the dull locks gleaming,
That shaded cheeks deep worn with tears.
I saw her wand'ring in her loneliness
Among the tombs at eventide,
When Autumn's winds, with hollow murmurs,
Among funeral branches sighed.
I saw the serene falling round her,
When o'er the dead the dark bows wave;
I heard a voice, I caught a murmur,
"Oh, weary world!—oh, peaceful grave!"
I thought upon that merry maiden—
I looked upon that woman old;
That form so buoyant 'neath so drooping—
(O time! O change!)—were one—my own.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

The Earl of Mulgrave has arrived at the Viceregal Lodge...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, and the Marquis of...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...

The Earl of Devon and Countess of Devon arrived in...
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By Permission of the Right Hon. Sir A. M. Alcock, Esq., Mayor.

BATTY'S EQUESTRIAN TROOP AND COMPANY.

MR. BATTY has great satisfaction in announcing that his...
of Drogheda, on the 11th inst., at the...
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The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

No. 1,125.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836.

PRICE 7d.

THE ENTRY OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT INTO SLIGO.

ARRANGED FROM THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

Who has often said that there was a rich mine of sterling patriotism in the county of Sligo; and the reception, the enthusiastic reception, which Earl Mulgrave met with on his arrival here has fully verified our words. There were, before such a display in Sligo. On Tuesday evening, thousands of persons proceeded to Cullinstown and waited there the arrival of his Excellency. About the evening his Excellency arrived at Cullinstown, and after delaying a short time to refresh himself, he proceeded to the residence of Andrew Kelly, Esq., proceeded by the bridge, followed into town by at least 40,000 persons—the whole road from Cullinstown to Sligo was one living mass. We never before saw such an immense concourse of people. At several places on the road, and on the town, there were triumphal arches erected. On his arrival at the Nelson hotel a deputation waited on his Excellency and presented him with a congratulatory address. The following were the gentlemen present on this occasion:—The Right Rev. Dr. Burke, Bishop of Ely; the Hon. Robert King, Sir James Crofton, Bart., J.P., D.L., Colonel, now Sir William Parke, J.P., L.D., A. Martin, J.P., H. Howley, J.P., Major Broadhead, J.P., T. Howley, J.P., Charles Ormsby, J.P., Captain Moore, J.P., Martin Dillon Manning, J.P., John P. Somers, Wm. Kelly, of Camplish, Bernard Cogan, Esq., Charles Howley Cogan, R. Everard, barrister, M. Edmond, and J. O'Donnell, Esqrs.

After his Excellency had read his reply to the address, he said that he regretted circumstances rendered it impossible for him to remain another day in Sligo, otherwise he would feel proud in availing himself of the kind invitation which he had received from the gentlemen of the town and county.

The Right Rev. Doctor Burke then read an address from himself and the Roman Catholic clergy of his diocese, to which his Excellency returned a most gracious answer. Shortly afterwards his Excellency left town for the residence of the Honourable Robert King, where he dined.

In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated, and on the river some splendid fireworks were let off. About twelve o'clock the sports of the night were over, and we are happy to state that every thing went off quietly.

On Wednesday his Excellency rode through the town accompanied by the Provost and Colonel Arthur Knox Gore. We understand an address was presented to his Excellency by the former gentleman on behalf of the corporation of Sligo.

On his Excellency's arrival at the Court-house, he found the doors closed, and had actually to go in the back way, to his own—for, as representative of the King, it is his own Court-house. Nothing can excuse the sheriff for not having the door open, but his ignorance; for if he knew the duties of his office, he would have received his Excellency at the door. The populace, however, soon burst upon the gates, and possessed themselves of the courts; but, when their conduct they behaved themselves as if the judges were there. In the grand jury room, his Excellency knighted Colonel W. Parke. He then proceeded to the goal, where he liberated some of the prisoners in for minor offences. Shortly after his Excellency left town, proceeding up the lake, and ending at Hollywell, from whence he went on to Londonderry.

Although his Excellency could not stay in Sligo, the people were determined to meet, to celebrate his arrival here. The following is an account of

THE DINNER.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday evening above eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner in the great room of the Jansen-Hall. The dinner consisted of every delicacy of the season, and the wines, which were of the choicest description, were not wanting throughout the evening by Mr. McBride, whose arrangements on the occasion gave universal satisfaction. Colonel Sir William Parke presided as chairman, and John P. Somers, Esq., most ably filled the vice chair. On the right of the chair sat the revered and worthy Roman Catholic bishop of the Right Rev. Dr. Burke; and on the left Sir James Crofton, Bart.

After the usual preliminary toasts had been proposed, the Chairman said—'I have now the happiness to propose a toast to you will, I am sure, gladly respond to it. It is that of an illustrious individual whom we all expect to have had the pleasure of meeting here. (Loud cheers.) You all know who I mean—the Earl of Mulgrave—the very best Lord Lieutenant Ireland ever had. Most commendable cheers which continued for a considerable time. I assure you it was with great regret that his Excellency was obliged to disappoint your expectations of meeting him here this evening; he told me himself, and when strongly urged by my learned friend, Councillor Everard, to honour us with his company, I gave a reason for not complying with his request which, if anything could, must raise him still higher in your estimation; he stated that he was expected in London at certain hour this day, that thousands of persons would certainly be assembled to meet him; that he would not think so much of the country gentlemen who had carriages and vehicles, but that he could not think of appointing the poor peasants who might have walked several miles to testify their respect towards his Majesty's Viceroy. It is not delightful to hear such noble sentiments from the lips of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but the oppressed, the poor, and the humble, were always the objects of his Excellency's sympathy and regard; witness his conduct towards the slaves in Jamaica; he had them emancipated—they are now a free and happy people. The first act of his political life was to advocate the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and ever since it has been the consistent advocacy of liberty. The greatest wish of his heart, that during his stay in Ireland he may be able to put an end to all party spirit, and make you a peaceable, united, and happy people. He has done much hitherto; witness the congratulations of our judges of Assize on the lightness of the calendar in our various counties. What is this owing to but the just, wise, and temperate government of Earl Mulgrave. If this state of things continues, and I am sure it will so long as we are blessed with his presence in the county, our greatest enemies will be forced to give honor where honor is due, and acknowledge that Lord Mulgrave has found out that long undervalued secret, that all the people of Ireland want to tranquillize them is to have justice fairly and impartially administered.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

This toast was drunk with nine times nine, the entire company standing, and no voice could exceed the rapturous applause with which it was received. Then, "Sprig of Shillelagh."

The Chairman then proposed, in a highly complimentary speech, the following toast—

"His Majesty's Ministers."

Mr. J. P. Somers, who was loudly called on by the company, spoke most eloquently to the toast.

The Army and Navy.

Major Broadhead returned thanks.

"Old Ireland."

Mr. Everard having been loudly called on, rose and said—'Cold, indeed, must be the man's heart that will not warm when his country is the theme, and cold would be my heart if I did not at once respond to the call of my countrymen, when called on to speak on such

a heart-thrilling subject as old Ireland. I this morning accompanied our excellent and invaluable Viceroy, and I saw the prison gate thrown open by the prerogative of mercy to the wretched prisoner; I beheld the poor captives on his emancipation from the gloomy dungeon look with rapture and delight upon the splendid prospect before him. I sympathized with his feelings in copying the scene; there were the mountains, the beautiful hills, the fertile valleys, and magnificent lake of my native country, which were seated with the earliest recollections of my childhood. When I stood on my own hearth, I said, 'Oh, God! could such a land be intended for a slave? did he mark me as a man unworthy of corporate rights, who gave me such a land?' I remembered the days of my own political captivity, and I forgot not that I had brought me out of my own house; we stood on a rock of principle, and we succeeded in obtaining our emancipation from such men as Earl Mulgrave. Our native land has taken a stand where she ought to do, side by side with England. I hope she will hold the same station; I want not to advance a single step before England, but she shall not recede behind her—equality we seek, and equality we must have. We are progressing—we have all advanced. Liberty has travelled from the east, and is travelling to the west; we stand on the confines of the old world, and at the door of the new world, and we have called the attention of government to Ireland, and it is high time for them to attend to her; her population is rapidly on the increase, and it now exceeds eight millions of an intelligent and active race as any in the world; there is not a district in Ireland that has not men of talent and men of character to explore the resources of the country. (Cheers.) We are willing to have a friendly intercourse with England as her equal, but we will not submit for one moment to her domination over us. The new world terms with the Irish; our native language is spoken in the streets of New York and on the Ohio; there are hundreds of thousands of our brave countrymen in all the capital towns in England, and we are still eight millions—a number not to be despised, especially when all they ask or demand from England is justice—equal and impartial justice. We have no means dependant for old Ireland; every thing we want is promising aspect at the present; there is a spirit abroad that will shortly quench all the existing embers of discord. (Hear, hear.) But we must begin by extinguishing the embers of discontent amongst ourselves. If the claims of Irishmen are based upon brotherly affection to each other, with the assistance of an able ministry and a gracious Sovereign, who must necessarily be anxious for the prosperity of so important a portion of his people, I have no doubt that old Ireland will soon become what she ought to be—

"Great, glorious, and free."

"First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

"The Hon. Robert King and his Lady." This toast was drunk with great applause.

Captain Macanara and the other gentlemen from Leitrim who have been in the city, were introduced by Captain Macanara. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is a true saying that when the heart is too full the tongue refuses to give utterance. Your flattering notice of an humble individual like myself has filled me with sentiments I have not the power to explain. This has been a glorious day for Sligo. You have given the Lord Lieutenant a welcome, a cordial, faithful, worthy, and intelligent one. The words of the Right Rev. Doctor Burke have been here this day, but I do not regret, has been obliged to absent himself from an unbecoming business; but his heart is with you and with your cause. If he was your sheriff, your court-house would not be denied you—(loud cheers)—he would fling it open to you as he did in Leitrim. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I attended a meeting here in this town; we were then slaves to the most cruel and tyrannical system of slavery that ever existed in any part of the world. We are now freemen. (Cheers.) But I will not dwell longer on that subject; we are only a section of the people; a large one, to be sure, but not that we are emancipated, we will not revert to the hardships we suffered in the days of our bondage; if we remember it at all it will only be with feelings of gratitude to our Liberal Protestant brethren, without whose cordial co-operation our emancipation could not have been effected. This is no sectarian meeting—Protestant and Catholic sit side by side at the festive board to do honor to our noble Viceroy on the occasion of his late visit, and to forward the cause in which we are all embarked. What is it we ask—is it anything unreasonable or absurd—is it anything that would lessen the dignity of England to grant? No; we want our rights, and we must have them. England has got justice—Scotland has got justice, and if you are only true to yourselves, Ireland shall also have justice. (Cheers.) I shall, before I sit down, take the liberty of proposing a toast. It is that of a gentleman who has nobly come forward (hear others have lately held back) in the cause of his country, when it was necessary to prove who were the true loyalists—I mean our worthy chairman, who lately presided at the meeting convened for the purpose of addressing his Majesty's representatives. (Cheers.)

"Our worthy Chairman." Three times three.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I feel deeply grateful for the manner in which you have drunk my toast. Since I came to reside in your County I have done all in my power for the benefit of the poor; I think the poor should always be the first object of the care of a resident landlord. (Hear, hear.) I hope I have pursued a wise and prudent course, and that I shall not be any party or individual but to act as my own conscience suggests. I was sometime ago invited by my friend on the spot, Sir James Crofton, to join in a congratulatory address to the Lord Lieutenant, on the general tranquility of the county; this I could not do as my own immediate neighbourhood was at the period disturbed, and by reason of my refusal I was called by some 'a mere milk and water sort of fellow' (laughter); but I acted from conviction—it was wrong I am sure for you. I should now object to an address on such a subject as Ireland is becoming every day more and more tranquil under the excellent sway of our Lord Lieutenant, whom I am rejoiced you receive in the handsome manner you did (Hear, hear.) Yesterday I was delighted to see the order of the dense population coming to meet him at Cullinstown; I saw many a joyful countenance of that patriotic gentleman, Mr. Kelly, a notion that pleased me, it was 'purity but preserve' that has a great deal of meaning. We should seek for a return of all our abuses and preserve all that is worth preserving. I saw another pleasing motto, it was, 'The King's name is a tower of strength, and its foundation is the love of the people.' It is delightful to find that such sentiments actuate the great bulk of the people. I shall now, gentlemen, propose the next toast, and I am sure it is one to which you will all cheerfully respond.

"The Right Rev. Dr. Burke."

This toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.—Nine times nine.

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This toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.—Nine times nine.

His Lordship returned thanks as follows—Sir William Parke, it gives me much gratification to have so early an opportunity of congratulating you on the distinguished services which you have been this day called on to perform by your Excellency, our beloved monarch's chosen representative. It augurs well for our country.—We have heard from your lips that having become a convert to long-cherished conviction, you have divorced yourself from early and long-cherished political prejudices, and have fearlessly declared your self a reformer. Perseverance in this upright course, seconded by the approval of a devoted people, will, I trust, in due time, induce the Sovereign

to advance you from step to step to the lofty pinnacle of nobility. You have stood ever steadily in such an assembly, composed of a great portion of the rank, respectability, talent, wealth, and useful industry of the town and county of Sligo, must be deemed a high compliment; but your cheerful and enthusiastic manner of drinking and delight upon the splendid prospect before him. I sympathized with his feelings in copying the scene; there were the mountains, the beautiful hills, the fertile valleys, and magnificent lake of my native country, which were seated with the earliest recollections of my childhood. When I stood on my own hearth, I said, 'Oh, God! could such a land be intended for a slave? did he mark me as a man unworthy of corporate rights, who gave me such a land?' I remembered the days of my own political captivity, and I forgot not that I had brought me out of my own house; we stood on a rock of principle, and we succeeded in obtaining our emancipation from such men as Earl Mulgrave. Our native land has taken a stand where she ought to do, side by side with England. I hope she will hold the same station; I want not to advance a single step before England, but she shall not recede behind her—equality we seek, and equality we

OF CAPTAIN ROSS. His Majesty's ship Cove, Captain Humber this morning about five and for the river. I understand up the straits to near Melville's immense masses of ice could not be passed, and consequently can give William Tod. The flag ship's ship Cove about the middle of

OF THE EQUESTRIAN STAGGE, GEORGE, THE THIRD. A crowd of persons were collected on the pedestal had been greatly disfigured person or persons having black composition, similar to paint, on their faces. The policeman on the beat went off at a quarter past ten, and the pedestal was found that the pedestal. True Sun of Thursday.

OF THE MENDICANT AYLON, received £5 from his Grace the Archbishop of London, and £1 from Mr. Richard Fogarty, and £1 from Mrs. being annual subscriptions.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A MORNING PAPER.

Events, and of a fearful import, a rapid pace. The capital, declared the only means of repressing the hostile inhabitants, crouching beneath the despotism within, in literally a state of anarchy, by an enemy who would annihilate all had his way. Don Basilio, the expeditionary body of Carlota Navarre some weeks ago, and has through different provinces, in defence's Generals, has lately posted twenty-nine leagues from Madrid, to Saragossa. The consequence is, communication with France is cut off, and it is now three days since port has set in, the route lying through Oleron. With so many armies in general commanding in the whole, and moreover, with so many *des de gloria* for the valiant deities, it is thought passing, with three thousand men only, the hardship thus to menace, and

speculating in this fashion upon the event at San Ildefonso calculated change in the whole aspect of affairs. In the last week, the troops of the expeditionary body of Carlota Navarre some weeks ago, and has through different provinces, in defence's Generals, has lately posted twenty-nine leagues from Madrid, to Saragossa. The consequence is, communication with France is cut off, and it is now three days since port has set in, the route lying through Oleron. With so many armies in general commanding in the whole, and moreover, with so many *des de gloria* for the valiant deities, it is thought passing, with three thousand men only, the hardship thus to menace, and

AVO. 13.—Last night, about eight of Provincial Guards which is here in the last week, the troops of the expeditionary body of Carlota Navarre some weeks ago, and has through different provinces, in defence's Generals, has lately posted twenty-nine leagues from Madrid, to Saragossa. The consequence is, communication with France is cut off, and it is now three days since port has set in, the route lying through Oleron. With so many armies in general commanding in the whole, and moreover, with so many *des de gloria* for the valiant deities, it is thought passing, with three thousand men only, the hardship thus to menace, and

opened, the whole garrison, excepting the *Guardia del Cuerpo* formed in front of the palace their full bands, accompanied by the voices of the thunder of the night before last, *Libertad! Viva la Constitucion!* *Muerta Mynos! Muerta la Casta!* these troops, about 1,100 men formed close to the doors, and four moved to the gardens behind, and formed. The music, the noise, the *voias*, time. At length a communication was made, and about eight o'clock, the corporal, and two soldiers from each platoon, and only gave the promise of signing a decree adopting the

of complaint discussed by the solution was inside, was the terms of the *Provinciales* are the terms in several said they were without shoes greatest distress. Several National were in the midst of the men, and put their cars to their officers and only

is dangerously ill. The English are making every effort to get into the *Provinciales* are the terms in several said they were without shoes greatest distress. Several National were in the midst of the men, and put their cars to their officers and only

At 12 o'clock they talk of quieting the Constitution) and to-night they will festival. The cavalry, formed apart of the Plaza, stood firm, silent, and

dominated, and order reigns in the Royal Site of San Ildefonso. From my knowledge of the honour, impartiality, and intelligence of the gentleman who has favoured me with this narrative, I can vouch for its strict accuracy, of which, indeed, it bears internal evidence. The occurrence is known in Madrid. It is known that the Ministers are in possession of the Royal Decree for the celebration of the Constitution of 1812, and the utmost agitation prevails in the minds of the people. The Ministers have been sitting since the whole morning, and General Quesada, who is constantly at their elbow, has been engaged in provisioning the Park, and erecting works in anticipation of a siege. The Park is a large house at the end of Calle Alcalá, formerly the Palace of Goyen, Prince of the Peace. It is used as a depot for the artillery, and from the construction of the grounds about it, seems admirably adapted for the purpose. The park, also, has been divided into the barracks. A determined resistance is spoken of in the part of the Ministry, who contend that the Royal Decree is invalid, having been signed under coercion and terror. It is also said to have been signed under protest; and that intimation has been sent by Her Majesty that she considers herself prisoner in the hands of the usurped soldiers. The marching of troops to San Ildefonso is spoken of, but, in the first place, the garrison is already too weak for the duty required of them in the repressive system in vogue here; in the next, it is highly questionable whether the troops would fight against their brethren; and further, it is whispered, that besides a general tendency in all the troops to the Constitutional side of the question, the battalions of San Ildefonso here, corresponding to the barracks at San Ildefonso, has manifested such unequivocal symptoms of insubordination, that it is confined to its barracks under a guard of National Guards. The whole of Andalusia, Saragossa, and the greater part of Aragon, and now Valencia, to be followed, and the whole of Catalonia, are in a state of open revolt against the Queen's Government.

On the 4th instant General Don Manuel de Soria, late Minister of War with the present Ministry, achieved, according to his own account, a splendid victory over the rebels upon the banks of the river of the neighborhood of Fontanete, between twenty and thirty leagues from Valencia, and nearly midway between that town and Saragossa. The result was, the loss of from 250 to 300, besides wounded, on the part of the enemy, at no greater sacrifice than two killed and seven wounded on the part of the Queen's troops. This is the official account published in the Gazette. Cordova has lately accomplished another march and counter-march, and published a glorifying dispatch on the subject. His movements within the last few weeks have been literally as follows:—1. From Villarcayo to Rejos. 2. From Rejos to Acquilar de Campo. 3. From Acquilar de Campo to Arera de Pisuerga. 4. From Arera de Pisuerga to Acquilar de Campo. 5. Back again to Arera de Campo. 6. Back again to Acquilar de Campo. 7. And now from Acquilar de Campo to Rejos. Profound strategical combinations, hidden from the vulgar sight, have no doubt dictated these different movements; and no wonder that a master and man complain of the fatigues they undergo in incessant marching after the enemy!

AVO. 14, SUNDAY.—The utmost agitation prevails. The National Guards are gathering arms wherever they can get them. The troops are also well informed of what is going on in that quarter, and feel themselves to be in a painful predicament; but they have not yet emancipated themselves from the habit of military subordination, and they stand, besides, instinctively in awe of the Captain-General. He, indeed, does not approach like frightened sheep from a wolf. Troops of all arms—horse, foot, and artillery—occupy the streets. Fourteen pieces of cannon have been wheeled into position in the principal thoroughfares, with their guns beside them, ready to apply the match upon the word of command. The reason of all this deadly apparatus is to be found in the open manifestation of insubordination in the streets. These were first shown at the Puerta del Sol to-day, a spot which, as I think I have before explained, is regarded as the centre of the city, all the principal streets running into it. Crowds of the better order of people assemble here daily to discuss politics, scandals, and the weather, basking in the sunshine in winter, and sheltering their heads from the sun with the cooling shade in the summer. They were in groups rather denser than usual this morning, and shortly after twelve o'clock, a sudden and tumultuous cry, as by concert, burst forth of *Viva la Constitucion!* These cries, and all others without discrimination whatever, have been prohibited, upon pain of instant death, in the streets, by General Quesada. The confusion of voices baffled the soldiers, and they were evidently unprepared. They could do nothing but threaten; they had not the nerve to put their threats in execution. After this had continued some time, the officer in command of the detachment, a subaltern, yielding to the generous feelings of the moment, and forgetting for a while that he was a soldier, placed himself in front of his men, and returning his sword to the scabbard, cried *Viva la Constitucion!* The men, taking the word of command, immediately followed him, and heathed their words, and uttered the magic *viva*. The Foot Guards still held out, and seemed untractable, until Barstet, the military Governor of Madrid, who was inside the square of the Post-office, with a view, as afterwards alleged, to avoid the shedding of blood, came forward and directed them to follow the example of their comrades. This was done, and all was joy from that moment in the Puerta del Sol and its vicinity. It was rapidly spread through the town, and Barstet placed himself at the head of the movement in Madrid. National Guards solved themselves in the streets, and repairing to the Puerta del Sol fraternized with the troops, between whom and the proscribed Nations mutual cheers and *vivas* were exchanged. The scene, however, was soon to be changed.

Between twelve and two o'clock fresh detachments of troops marched on the ground, but they took no notice of the *vivas* which were greeted. At two o'clock, General Quesada, attended by a distinguished staff and troop of horse, made his appearance at the top of Calle Capata, a street which descends into the Puerta del Sol. When he arrived near the bottom, the whole party suddenly drew their swords. The dragons rode all full speed among the groups collected in front of the fountain, pursuing them along the pavement for some distance up Calle Capata. Men were thrown down and trampled upon, and some fell while endeavouring to escape the danger; but I do not think there were any *sabre* wounds. The General himself, with his staff, wheeled rapidly round to the front of the Post-office, facing the *Carrasiers* and Foot Guards, who had declared for the Constitution. It was by a similar act that General Canteras lost his life upon the same spot last year, when the post office guard had been seduced by Cardero. The presence of the Captain-General, however, upon this occasion, seemed to inspire all with terror and reverence. He spoke a few words harshly to the *Carrasiers*, bidding them remember their oaths. Their officer ordered to his quarters, and the young man solemnly departed, having first canvassed the countenances of his men, as though he would have encouraged further that words. But he met with encouragement from his troops, who were evidently cowed by the rank and characters of the officers who stood before them. The Captain-General dismounted, and remained nearly half an hour giving directions for strengthening the position. Upon going away he took the compromised troops with him. Some people who had been allowed to as turned his back, he instantly turned round and faced them. They all fled with precipitation. In like manner traversing the streets, when a similar cry was raised from a window or from a spectator he always halted and looked towards the place from whence the voice came. The hatred against him is so great that it was thought nothing short of assassination could result from the manner in which he proceeded in the streets, sometimes attended only by a couple of order-

FROM THE LONDON MAIL OF SATURDAY.

The French Papers of Thursday have been received. A second edition of the *Journal de Paris* published at a late hour on Thursday evening contains the following communication:—"This day, at three o'clock, MM. Thiers, Maizon, Dupuy, de Saligny, and Pelet (de la Lozere), placed their resignations in the hands of the King." This important event was the result of a difference of opinion between the King and M. Thiers at a Cabinet Council held on Thursday morning at Neuilly, on the all-absorbing subject of French intervention in Spain. The President of the Council, in arguing the necessity of sending a French force into the Peninsula, ostensibly to oppose the Carlists, but in reality to enable the Queen to cast off what he regards as the constitutional yoke. The King more prudent than the Minister, contended that the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 in the capital, had entirely changed the aspect of affairs in the Peninsula—that to put down the Constitution by force would be tantamount to degrading the Queen—that such a step would not be sanctioned by England; and finally that having declined to interfere against the Carlists, any demonstration of force against the Constitution would not fail to endanger the internal tranquillity of France. In this view of the whole Spanish question, the King is decidedly right.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

In our last we traced this gentleman through his tortuous and mischievous career in the House of Commons; we shewed that by the devious and impractical course which he pursued, serious injury was inflicted upon that cause which he was sent into the House of Commons to support, and the success of which he pretended to have so much at heart. This is so apparent, so self-evident, that all possessed of ordinary powers of observation must, after one moment's consideration, be convinced of its truth. "Whether the conduct of the ex-member for Cork was the result of stupidity, morbid vanity, or deliberate treachery, we shall not now pause to inquire; the effects were equally fatal, and have long since deprived him of the respect and confidence of all honest and sensible men. Equally disgraceful and treacherous was his conduct in regard to the County which, after misrepresenting for two sessions, he has handed over to his conservative relative Mr. Longfield. We are far from alleging that the fact of his having been displaced by a parliamentary committee, is in itself conclusive evidence of a want of qualification; but from the statements of many of his own party intimately connected with Cork, and by whom his circumstances are well known, we are led to believe that in the case of Feargus O'Connell the committee pronounced a just decision. The truth is, Feargus O'Connell is not possessed of the amount or description of property which the law requires in a Knight of the shire, notwithstanding which, and his perfect knowledge that, on this ground, a petition would be presented against his return, he obstinately persevered. We all know the result; the brave and independent electors have been stultified; the public cause has been betrayed; and the Yorkshire of Ireland is now represented by Mr. Longfield, a Tory, and a relation of Mr. Feargus O'Connell. If this were not cool deliberate treachery, we can only say, it looks very like it, and answered the purpose of the conservatives equally well. So much for the triumphs of Feargus on Irish ground. Let us now follow him across the channel and we shall there find him equally successful in forwarding that cause, for the promotion of which—if protestations were true—"he lives, moves, and has his being"—the noble cause of Radical Reform. Were not Feargus totally devoid of all sense of shame, and devoid of all political principle, there is one world the

he went to different parts of the town where the public feeling was manifesting itself, and always dispersed the groups in the same manner as at the Puerta del Sol. This was not every where effected without bloodshed. The Captain-General brought up a hundred men and a piece of artillery, which he planted against the door of the church. The National Guards were ordered to the church, and the door was opened from within before the prescribed time had expired. A large portion of the men escaped, but 150 were marched to prison.

In this manner have things been going on here to-day. Some of the principal thoroughfares are entirely stopped by large bodies of military, who desire all persons to keep within their houses, if they do not wish to expose themselves to danger. One cannot traverse a single street without being challenged half a dozen times by sentries, who give small law as to time for reply. General Seoane has for some days given in his resignation of the command of the Royal Guard, disapproving of the conduct of the Captain-General in disarming the National Guards, for whose fidelity and good conduct he offered to be responsible with his head, if allowed to take their command. At 15 o'clock, Madrid again resumes the atmosphere of freedom. Mener Vigo has returned from San Ildefonso with the decrees for the removal of the Ministry, the veteran Senor Calvez being appointed to form a new Ministry. General Seoane has been made Captain-General in place of Quesada. One of the decrees orders the immediate revival of the National Guards, who are to be sworn in for the Constitution. The soldiers have all disappeared. General Seoane rides through the public streets, attended only by three or four National guards of the cavalry. Shouts of congratulation and patriotic *vivas* rend the air. People are seen embracing each other as friends or brothers who have met after a long and perilous journey. The whole population is in the streets, and the town seems drunk with joy. People are gathering round the Post-office, demanding from Gen. Rodi, the new Minister of War, as it is understood, the heads of Quesada, Thiers, and Galliano. The streets are full of people. A strict search is making for the others. By Royal Decree Senor Ferrer (who is in France, by the way) is made Minister of Finance, and Senor Gil de la Cuadra, Minister for the Home Department. The unhappy man who was yesterday the military despot of this town, holding all in terror of his name and person, is now a mangled corpse. Gen. Quesada has paid with the forfeit of his life the penalty of his unauthorized tyranny over the secret orders of his Sovereign. He concealed himself this morning in a carpet warehouse near the gate of St. Barbara; but this becoming unsafe, he set out for a place called Hortalezas, a league and a half from Madrid, and there he was overtaken by the troops of the King, who were making a circuit to avoid the village, and upon notice being given, several National Guards of Hortalezas, with the Alcalde, pursued, and after killing one of his attendants, succeeded in making him prisoner. He was conducted to Hortalezas amidst the jeers and insults of his attendants, and there is lodged in confinement. Meanwhile, some officious person brought the news to Madrid, and nearly three thousand people, in a state of great excitement, took the road to Hortalezas. Among these were many National Guards and some curriers, who went in the night to protect him, and there is lodged in confinement. Meanwhile, some officious person brought the news to Madrid, and nearly three thousand people, in a state of great excitement, took the road to Hortalezas. Among these were many National Guards and some curriers, who went in the night to protect him, and there is lodged in confinement. Meanwhile, some officious person brought the news to Madrid, and nearly three thousand people, in a state of great excitement, took the road to Hortalezas. Among these were many National Guards and some curriers, who went in the night to protect him, and there is lodged in confinement. 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