The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

Vol. VIII.—No 766. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1830. Price 6d

UNRESERVED AUCTION OF SHERRY AND CAPE WINES, IN BOND.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for Account of the Shippers, on THURSDAY NEXT, 16th instant, at ONE o'Clock, at ROBINSON'S BOND STORES, Bolton-street,

Six Hhds. PRIME SHERRY WINE, and

Eight Hhds. PRIME STRONG CAPE MADEIRA,

Just landing ex Wharfinger, from London.

☞ Samples, and Terms at Sale, and Tasting Orders, may be had from Mr. Galway, at the Waterford Tavern; or at Mr. Shanahan's, Commercial Hotel.

JOHN P. GALWAY, Auctioneer.

December 13.

AUCTION OF AMERICAN TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at ONE o'Clock, at JULIA JACOB'S TIMBER YARDS, North Side of the River, about 130 Tons YELLOW PINE TIMBER, and about 60 Tons BIRCH and ASH TIMBER.

ANTHONY JACKSON, Agent.

Waterford, 12th Month (Dec.), 13th, 1830.

CHARITY SERMONS.

ON SUNDAY next, 19th inst., SERMONS will be Preached in the several Churches in this City, and COLLECTIONS made in aid of the Funds of the PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

December 14th, 1830.

James Loveland, Lessee of Henry Andrews, Esq., Plaintiff; William Kilagore, Defendant. } WHEREAS, the Lessor of the Plaintiff, having recovered in Ejectment for non-payment of rent, All That and Those, that part of the FARM and LANDS of CARRIGEEN, late in the possession of Nicholas Kilagore, his Under-tenants or Assigns, containing Seventy-three Acres, Two Roods, and Twenty-three Perches, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the County of Waterford, the above Lands will be LET for SIX MONTHS, from the 29th November instant, and if not then redeemed will be let for such term as may be agreed on. They are situate close to the Blackwater, and convenient to Manure, and within Five Miles of the Town of Youghal.

Proposals to be made to Henry Andrews, Esq., Youghal.

29th Nov., 1830.

CAUTION.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

THE Public are particularly cautioned against a spurious imitation of this valuable Medicine, which a number of unprincipled individuals are endeavouring to impose upon them. The criterion of authenticity will be as heretofore, "Charles Butler, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's," being engraved on the Government Stamp which is attached to each box, and without which they cannot be genuine.

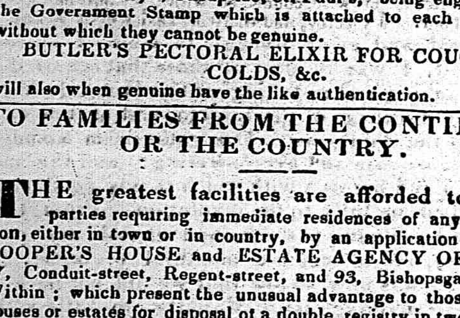
BUTLER'S PECTORAL ELIXIR FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

will also when genuine have the like authentication.

TO FAMILIES FROM THE CONTINENT OR THE COUNTRY.

THE greatest facilities are afforded to those parties requiring immediate residences of any description, either in town or in country, by an application at H. L COOPER'S HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, 57, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 93, Bishopsgate-street Within; which present the unusual advantage to those having houses or estates for disposal of a double registry in two of the most centrical and public situations in the metropolis. Sales effected by auction, appraisement, &c.

57, Conduit-street, Regent-street; and 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.



THE WAGER.

Lord B——— who in cock-fighting took great delight,
Once offered this wager to lay:—
That when put down together the cocks should not fight,
But run from each other away;
For that he'd a greater attraction would bring
Than they to each other would prove,
A charm so alluring, that round the wide ring
They should follow where'er he should move.
The wager accepted, the cocks trimm'd and grac'd
(What a concourse encircled the ground!),
And they were no sooner upon the turf placed,
Than each cock turned suddenly round.
They viewed not each other, but made a short stand,
Then swift at his lordship they flew:
(His boots were by Warren's jet Blacking japann'd,
And surprisingly shone to the view).
The secret was out; but the wager was won,
For the image of each was displayed,
In the high polished boots that so brilliantly shone,
And each cock attacked his own shade.
Then shouts of applause echoed loud from the throng,
To his lordship's sagacity due;
But if praise to his lordship's invention belong,
Warren! what must be given to you?
For without your jet Blacking his boots had not shone,
Nor have had such a lustre to boast,
The humour had failed, he the bet not won,
And the sport of the day had been lost.
Each nobleman present then quickly declared
Warren's Blacking alone he would use,
And each one to Warren as quickly repaired,
To buy his Japan for their shoes.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren.

30, STRAND, LONDON;

Sold in WATERFORD by—	CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb,
S. Phelan, Bookseller,	Malcomson & Jacob,
M. Laffan, ditto,	T. Lawler,
R. Farrell, ditto,	R. Davis,
White and Co., Druggists,	S. Fayle,
D. Condon, Ironmonger,	D. Hickey,
J. Jacob, ditto,	A. Lonergan,
R. and E. Kehoe, Grocers,	FERMOY: S. Moase,
J. Kearney, ditto,	Dann,
T. Wilson, ditto,	CAHIR: W. Burke,
W. C. Budd, & Co. ditto,	KILKENNY: J. Downey,
E. Lynch, Oilman,	O'Callaghan,
	J. Reynolds,

And Sold in every Town in the Kingdom, LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d, 12d, and 18d each.

Be particular to inquire for

WARREN'S, 30, Strand,

All others are Counterfeit.

BIRTH.

Yesterday morning, at his house on the Mall, the lady of Edward Hobson, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED,

At her father's residence on the 27th ult., Thomas Charles Garvey, Esq., M.D., of Waterford, to Wilhelmina, third daughter of Michael Rivers, of Tybroughny Castle, county Kilkenny, Esq.

DIED.

At Frankfort on the Maine, Lieut.-Colonel H. Abraham Lane.

At Grimley Hall, the seat of his son-in-law, the Right Hon. Morton Lord Henly, G.C.B. in the 79th year of his age.

In Denny-street, Tralee, in the 71st year of his age, Rowland-Eagar, Esq. formerly Collector of Excise for the county of Kerry.

LAW KALENDAR.

Hilary Term—Begins January 20; Sits 24; Ends February 12.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions—December 17.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, Jan. 7; Dungarvan, 10.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, Jan.10; Thomastown, 17.

County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, Jan. 6; Wexford, 12.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, Jan. 10; Cashel, 19.

TO PIERSE HELY, ESQ., HIGH SHERIFF FOR THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

WE, the Undersigned, request that you will convene a Meeting of the Landholders, Freeholders, and Householders of the County of Waterford, to consider the propriety of Petitioning the Legislature for Parliamentary Reform.

Richard Musgrave, Bart. J.P.	Thomas Welsh, J.P.
Robert Shap. Carew, J.P.	Nicholas Power, J.P.
Pierse George Barron, J.P.	Pierse Sweetman,
Roger Hayes, J.P.	Pierse Marcus Barron,
Francis Wyse, J.P.	Robert Curtis,
Richard Fogarty,	Henry Briscoe, J.P. Tinvane House,
Richard Pope,	Lorenzo Power, J.P. Bonmahon Lodge,
Matthew Shee,	John Power, Churchtown,
William Morris, Belle Lake,	Patrick Boyle, Carrickbeg,
Anthony M. Ryan, J.P. Carrick,	John Boyle, Carrickbeg,
Theobald Power, Carrickbeg,	William O'Donnell, Carrick,
Edmond Hahesy, Carrick,	John Power, M.D. Tinballa,
John Power, Carrickbeg,	John Power O'Shee,
William Power, Glynn Lodge,	Pierse Richard Barron,
Valentine O'Donnell, Carrick,	Wm. Power, Donhill Lodge,
Joseph William O'Donnell, Carrick,	Thomas T. Keily, Dungarvan,
Maurice Ronayne,	Michael Keating,
Alexander Richard Pope,	Robert P. Dower,
James Barry, Georgestown,	Edward Anthony,
Francis Kennedy, Ballinamultina,	James Sweeney,
Philip Barron, Seaview,	Patrick O'Neill,
Pierse Barron Stafford,	Patrick Coman,
John Matthew Galwey, J.P.	Joseph A. Leonard,
James Esmonde, J.P.	James Tallon,
William M. Ardagh,	James Magrath,
H. Winston Barron, J.P. Belmont,	Andrew Carbery.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a MEETING of the LANDHOLDERS, FREEHOLDERS, and HOUSEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of WATERFORD, to be held at the COURT-HOUSE, DUNGARVAN, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant.

PIERSE HELY, High Sheriff.

13th Dec., 1830.

THE DUBLIN LITERARY GAZETTE, AND NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

This day is Published, Price 2s 6d,

NO. VI. of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for DECEMBER.

CONTENTS,

Repeal of the Union considered. The Donagh, or the Horse-Stealers; by the Author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." Lines on an Infant. Mrs. Burns and her Husband's Biographers. To the Memory of Mary De V——. Sketch from real Life. The Ship. "A Fish out of Water." Personal Sketch—Rev. Robert S. Crooke. The Opening of Parliament. The last of the Bourbons. Monk's Life of Bently. The Murdered Traveller—an Incident on the Southern Road. Medical Lectures—Drs. M'Cartney, Leahy, and Graves. Songs for the Sorrowful, No. 1. Personal Sketch—Sir E. Sugden. Demonology—Dreams and Apparitions. Christmas Times—The Annuals. Present State of France. Notes of the Month, by Two Hermits in London. Critical Notices—The Gospel of St. John in Irish. The Evils and Remedy of Intemperance. Connaught, a Tale of 1798. Observations on the Revelation of St. John. Rational Arithmetic. Varieties—Literary and Scientific. List of New Works. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. University Intelligence. Monthly Record of Military Promotions, Appointments, &c. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

It has long and justly been considered a disgrace to the literary character of Ireland, that no publication of a similar kind has hitherto been successful. The true cause of failure may perhaps, in a great degree, be traced to a deficiency of interest or utility in the Works themselves, and not to any want of patriotism or discrimination on the part of the Public. That such has really been the case, the Proprietor of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE trusts will be proved, by his receiving such countenance and support as may enable him to carry on the work with the spirit and energy requisite to render it creditable to the country, and useful to its readers. He confidently submits the Numbers of which the contents have been given, as a fair specimen of a Work deserving national support.

Dublin: Published at the National Magazine Office, 3, Cecilia-street, by P. D. Hardy, to whom all Communications are to be addressed; and by W. F. Wakeman, 9, D'Olier-street; Hurst, Chance, and Co. London; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

LONDON,

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

We have received the *Messager* and *Gazette de France*, dated yesterday, and other Parisian papers of Wednesday. The news they bring is important. The Pope is dead—Berlin is on the eve of a revolution—the King of Prussia is stated to have announced his intention of abdicating—and Fribourg, which has often given the lead to all Switzerland, is up in arms. Striking as these events are, we have not room for a word of comment.—(*Standard*).

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Last night government received intelligence of the death of Pope Pius VIII. His late Holiness, François Xavier Castiglione, was born at Cingoli on the 20th of November, 1761, elected to the Popedom on the 31st of March, 1829, and crowned on the 5th of April following. Before the Holy Father was confined to his bed, he occupied himself upon some indispensable affairs. He directed that all letters addressed to him on the actual state of things in France and Belgium, should be answered with the strictest punctuality by briefs, which he himself dictated and which breathe a love of order and of peace.

(From the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday).

We have received a number of private letters, which announce that a great change had just been effected at Berlin. The Prussian troops who were on our frontiers are retiring, and bending towards the interior. Two Prussians have purchased 3,000 tricoloured cockades at Metz.

(From the *Courrier Francais* of Wednesday).

The Sentinelle Genevoise contains the following paragraph:—

"The city of Fribourg is in a state of excitement which it would be difficult to describe. It is said that the petitioners, instead of deliberating at the inns, as stated in the *Courrier Fribourgeois*, are marching, *en masse*, upon the city. The petition of the inhabitants of Morat demands the expulsion of the Jesuits, the abolition of the patrician privilege, and a constitution based upon the principles of natural equality.

"During the debate upon this petition, two pieces of cannon, charged with grape shot, were pointed against the people assembled outside the Hotel de Ville, and orders had been given by one of the principal magistrates to fire upon the multitude upon the first signs of disturbance."

It is currently reported that dreadful commotions have taken place in Warsaw; that the Czarowitch Constantine has been wounded in the head and obliged to fly; and that a general insurrection in Poland is expected. Great discontent undoubtedly prevails all over the country, and the expectation of disturbances may perhaps account for the Emperor's moving his troops upon the frontier, and calling out the Lithuanian armies.

A revolution in Poland would give such employment to the forces of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as not to permit them to intermeddle elsewhere.

The Dutch papers of the 8th are occupied with the debates of their chambers, which are very enthusiastic in favour of the King.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the end of September state, that an internal war is on the point of breaking out; a great number of merchants have requested passports to leave the country; they had not been granted at the date of these letters.

Seditious Publications.—The London grand jury yesterday found a true bill for misdemeanour against Richard Carlile, of Fleet-street. The indictment charges the defendant with having published certain works with intent to excite the working classes of society to acts of outrage and insubordination against his present Majesty and his government.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The following judicious notification to magistrates has just been issued from the Home Secretary's office:—

(CIRCULAR.)

"Whitehall, 8th Dec., 1830.

"Sir,—I am commanded by his Majesty to lose no time in acquainting you that it has been observed with great regret that the justices of peace and others have in many instances, under the influence of threats and intimidation, and the apprehension of violence and outrage, advised the establishment of an uniform rate of wages to be paid for labour in their respective neighbourhoods, and have also, from the same motives, in many instances recommended the discontinuance of the employment of machines used for thrashing out corn, and for other purposes.

"Reason and experience concur in proving that a compliance with demands so unreasonable in themselves, and urged in such a manner, can only lead, and probably within a very short period of time, to the most disastrous results; and that the tranquillity which is obtained by concessions grounded upon principles so erroneous is likely to be of very transient duration.

"The justices of peace must be aware that they are invested with no general legal authority to settle the amount of the wages of labour; and any interference in such a matter can only have the effect of exciting expectations which must be disappointed, and of ultimately producing, in an aggravated degree, a renewed spirit of discontent and insubordination.

"Upon the second point it is only necessary to observe, that these machines are as much entitled to the protection of the law as any other description of property, and that the course which has been taken of prescribing or recommending the discontinuance of them is, in fact, to connive at, or rather to assist in the establishment of a tyranny of the most oppressive character.

"His Majesty's government are fully sensible that allowance is to be made for the new and difficult circumstances in which magistrates have been placed, by the recent disturbances which have occurred in various parts of the kingdom; but under no difficulty, nor in any extremity, ought principles so contrary to the general interests of the community, and so injurious, more especially to the welfare of those who have been deluded into the commission of these offences, to be recognized, still less to be sanctioned by persons in authority, whose duty it is at all hazards to maintain the authority of the law, and to secure the liberty of the subject.

"His Majesty's government feel deeply for the sufferings and privations which have of late years pressed, and still continue to press severely, upon the labouring classes of the community. They are anxious to adopt, as speedily as possible, every practicable and reasonable measure for their alleviation; but they are also entirely convinced that these sufferings will only be increased and protracted by a course of concession to violence and tumult.

"It is my duty, therefore, to recommend in the strongest manner, that, for the future, all justices of peace and other magistrates will oppose a firm resistance to all demands of the nature above described, more especially when accompanied with violence and menace; and that they will deem it their duty to maintain and uphold the rights of property of every description against violence and aggression.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"MELBOURNE."

Staffordshire—Leek, Tuesday.—Last night, the extensive silk manufactory of John Wreford, Esq., of Aldermanbury, London, situated near this town was burned to the ground; the fire was discovered at an early hour this morning, and although assistance was immediately afforded by the inhabitants, and all who were apprised of the fire, the whole premises were burned to the ground, and the property, which was of very great value, the usual stock being in the machinery, was all consumed with the exception of four or five bales of silk. This unfortunate event has thrown not less than 120 hands out of employment. At present it cannot be ascertained whether the fire was the result of design or occurred by the negligence of the workmen; the proprietors themselves, however, are inclined to suppose the latter, as the men employed in the manufactory are well paid, and have never exhibited the slightest symptoms of discontent with the treatment of their employers.

Desperate Affray.—We are informed, by a respectable correspondent who lives in the neighbourhood, that the affray with the mob at the seat of Mr. Coote, near Fordingbridge, was really terrible. On Monday a party of men came to the house soliciting relief, to whom money was given. A short time after another party arrived for the same purpose, but in rather a more determined manner, to whom it was thought necessary to give an absolute refusal. On this a threat was made that a large number would attack the house during the succeeding night, break in and hang them all. To guard against such an outrage, Mr. Coote, Mr. Brabazon, and another gentleman, with some servants, seven in all, stationed themselves on the steps of the entrance, well armed. At two o'clock in the morning the rioters approached, and on being refused money, the leader gave the signal "to lift up their bars and strike." The first stroke was received by Mr. Coote, when instantly his game keeper, with a single blow of a cutlass, cut off the fellow's arm, which immediately fell to the ground. Immediately a closing of the respective parties took place, and the encounter was most severe. At one time twenty-two men lay disabled in the field; and at length eleven of the mob, covered with mud and gore, were secured in the mansion, who have since been committed to prison.—*Bridgewater Herald.*

Inquest on a Man Shot near Pyt-House.—An inquest was holden by Mr. Whitmarsh, on the 27th ult., at Tisbury, on the body of John Harding, which was adjourned until the following Monday. The deceased lost his life in the affray near Pyt-House. On this occasion the Hindon troop of yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Captain Wyndham, were headed by Wadham Wynnham, Esq., a magistrate of the county. It appeared in evidence, that on their coming up with the rioters, who were armed with clubs, axes, crowbars, sledge-hammers, and other deadly weapons, the misguided men cheered them, saying, "Come on!" and stones were immediately hurled at them from all directions. The cavalry sustained these attacks for some time with great forbearance. At length they were ordered to charge, and take prisoners; and the resistance still continuing the cavalry fired in self-defence. A respectable witness deposed that he was a spectator of the scene, and saw one of the mob holding the reins of one of the cavalry horses with his left hand, whilst with the other he was striking the rider with a club stick for about five minutes; at length the latter drew out his pistol, and shot the assailant, who died shortly afterwards. The same witness deposed that, whilst remaining on the ground, an individual, who proved to be the brother of Harding, the deceased, came up to him, told him that his brother was dead, and pointed to within a short distance of the spot where the witness saw the deceased fall. The jury, after a long and patient investigation, brought in a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."—*Bath Chronicle.*

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, DEC. 6.

At one o'clock M. Casmier Perrier took the chair, when M. Cormenin read a proposition, having for its object the accumulation of places. After showing the advantages resulting from this measure, he recapitulated several facts to exhibit the absurdity resulting from accumulation. For instance, says he, we have seen chiefs of Bureau filling the situation of attorney-general, the private secretary of a minister, counsellor of state, a dramatic censor, an inspector in a sea port; professors of sciences occupying professorships in towns one hundred and fifty leagues distant from each other; priests receiving 30,000 francs as cardinals, 25,000 as archbishops, 15,000 from the departmental fund, 15,000 from the state, 13,000 as peers, besides palaces, indemnities, &c.; ambassadors receiving independent of their own salary, that of peers, generals, marshals, &c.; ministers accumulating 15,000 francs as ministers, the pay of marshals or lieutenant-generals, and even indemnities of forage for their horses; generals, governors of military divisions, where they never set foot, and intendants-general of the *great army*, which has not existed for the last 15 years; admirals, prefects in seaports, members of the maritime council in Paris. I might (said M. Cormenin) quote a thousand instances to prove that accumulation devours the budget, and to show the necesssity of abolishing it.

M. Cesar Bacot supported the proposition, which the Chamber unanimously resolved to take into consideration.

The discussion on the levying of 80,000 men then commenced.

Marshal Soult, Minister of War, said that the proposed extra augmentation of 40,000 men was not wanted. That the government had every means to put the army in the most respectable and formidable state; and that it was persuaded no war would take place. Nevertheless (continued the minister) we are preparing, and taking every measure to ensure success, should war break out. But I repeat, we do not require any augmentation. The enthusiasm in the department is such that the number will be exceeded by the voluntary enlistments, and there is scarcely a single conscript that has not joined his regiment with the greatest alacrity.

General Richemont read a long memoir, which the feebleness of his voice prevented our hearing. The members of both extremities of the chamber repaired to the foot of the tribune, and listened to the orator with the greatest attention. From what we could collect he recommended the instant occupation of Belgium by France. He supplicated France not to trust too highly to the friendly assurances of England. Remember, said he, her conduct towards Denmark, when, in time of peace, she destroyed the Danish fleet, on the simple dread of war. England is always guided by private interests, and she invariably crossed all the designs of France, which had for their result her aggrandizement and prosperity. She allows us to undertake generous expeditions, and to reap distant laurels; but there rests her benevolence towards us. Since the battle of Hastings until that of Waterloo her policy has ever been the same. Let us not be deceived by the sympathy shown for our revolution by the English people, who admire and approve it, because they themselves want the reform of many abuses, which they have struggled in vain to obtain for the last 40 years. Whatever may be the party in power, Whig or Tory, it is guided by the same principles towards us. They will always maintain us within our present limits; they will always oppose our aggrandizement. Remember the revolution of 1789; the nation likewise applauded it; but it nevertheless waged against us a war of extermination. In 1800, when it wanted an armistice, it signed the peace of Amiens, and when our commercial relations had recommenced, when our expedition to St Domingo had placed us in her power, she declared war against us. England will never allow France to seize on Belgium. She would willingly give up Ireland to have the harbour of Antwerp fitted up. Financial embarrassments alone prevent her going to war. She prevails on us to reject the offers of a nation of brothers, who want to join us. She will make war when she can do it at her ease, and with perfect convenience.

All this passage of General Richemont's discourse was repeatedly interrupted by the violent murmurs of both centres.

M. Sebastiani, Minister of Foreign Affairs refuted the assertions of Gen. Richemont. The armaments in the north are the consequences of error and not indications of war. The ruler of Russia was told that our Government was not free, that it was under the influence of a faction, but since truth was made known to him, he gave us the most explicit assurances of peace. General Sebastiani then declared that England was no longer actuated by any old hatred towards France. She was the first to admire our moderation and our increasing power. We have, I repeat, the most positive hopes that peace shall be preserved. The chamber then voted the law.

THE ARMY.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle.*)

We have received intelligence from Gibraltar to a recent date in November, when the 60th Rifles and other regiments in garrison enjoyed the best health. On arriving at Gribraltar, the wives of two Rifles emerged from an obscure part of the vessel to the astonishment of the officers, having concealed themselves on board during the voyage, although a most rigid scrutiny was made in the transport on leaving Cork.

Captain Reid's troop of the King's Dragoon Guards has arrived at Clogheen.

Major General Gardiner, commanding the Northern District, left Armagh on Wednesday for London. He is appointed Deputy-Adjt.-General, in room of Colonel Fitzclarence, resigned.

The command of the Ulster military district, head quarters Armagh, is now vacant by the promotion of Major-General Gardiner to the rank of Deputy Adjutant General in England.

A saving of not less than £40,000 a year will be effected in the naval department, by the dissolution of the naval and victualling boards. The Admiralty being at once resorted to on all occasions, an immense quantity of correspondence, it is said will be avoided—matters transacted by the two former boards, being frequently referred to the Admiralty.

Major Lord Brudenell has left the 8th Hussars, and accepted a Lieutenant-Colonelcy Unattached. The vacant majority will not be filled up.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Pursuant to requisition, a meeting for the above purpose was held on Saturday last at the Town-hall. On the motion of Dr. POOLE, seconded by WILLIAM AYLWARD, Esq., Sir EDMOND SKOTTOWE, Mayor, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting was convened by him in compliance with a requisition numerously signed by a highly respectable portion of his fellow-citizens, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a Reform in Parliament (*cheers*). He would not trouble the meeting with any further observations on the subject they were met for, as the words of the requisition were sufficiently explanatory. He hoped such gentlemen as would address the meeting would strictly confine themselves to the object of the meeting, and by adopting this course good feeling and good temper would be maintained. He would then be extremely happy to hear the sentiments of any gentleman.

After a pause of some minutes,

Mr. H. WINSTON BARRON rose and said, that as he saw no gentleman rise to address the Chair, he would take the liberty of suggesting that a committee, as is usual in those cases, should be formed by the meeting for the purpose of drawing up such resolutions as might be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

The following seven gentlemen were then appointed a Committee, viz.:—Messrs. Scott, Harris, O'Reilly, Barron, Aylward, Captain Newport, and Major Odhan. The gentlemen of the committee then retired to draw up resolutions and a petition. After an absence of nearly two hours they came forward, and

Mr. H. WINSTON BARRON addressed the meeting. He commenced by saying that he was requested by the Committee to submit a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted by the Committee, without the slightest shade of difference. He was proud to see men of all parties combine for the public good and to work for the people in earnest. The gentlemen present did not blink the question, but came to the point at once and without hesitation. In doing so they abstained from two questions. They, in the first place, unanimously set their faces against annual parliaments (*hear, hear*). Though it might be disagreeable to some persons, they were also unanimous in not adopting universal suffrage (*hear*). He feared that it might not be pleasing to many, but if they erred they erred with an honesty of intention. A more favourable opportunity to come forward and assist the Government could not occur than the present. They had no sinister motive in view, nor could it be said that this meeting was got up for the purpose of creating division or thwarting the Government; their intention was to assist it. They would do more, they would push them forward and keep them up to their promises of Reform (*cheers*). They all knew that a portion of the aristocracy, dealers of boroughs in England, aye, and in Ireland too, were opposed to the measures of the present Government; therefore, a more favourable moment for every man to come forward and assist the Government could not occur; and any man that did not do so, no matter what his professions may be, was not an honest reformer. It was ever said that it was the principle of the Whigs to controul the power of the Crown, and to assist the people; now was the time, if they were sincere, to do so. The terms, Whigs and Tories, were mere watchwords, and as such he cared not for them. He hoped they would act honestly by the people, and, if not, he hoped to see men come forward that would force ministers to do by the people as they were bound, if they showed the least unwillingness to act according to their professions. It was a monstrous anomaly in the Constitution to find a few peers, say 60 or 70, returning upwards of 200 members for seats in parliament; and that those men should call *that* representation. It was only internal division in Ireland that could suffer such a system to exist so long. But the time was come when such a state of things would be put an end to. The British constitution was properly represented by the King, Lords, and Commons. With regard to the first part of the constitution, it was said, by the celebrated Charles James Fox, that the power of the King was increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished. He alluded not personally to his present Majesty, who had a noble and generous heart, and was as good a King as he was great; a more noble and high-minded King than William the Fourth never existed (*cheers*). But he would say, however good, however great, however patriotic he might be, he (Mr. B.) was too jealous of the liberties of his fellow-citizens to give such increasing power to any man, as that power might fall into the hands of bad as well as of good men; for all Kings, they well knew, were not good. Mr. Barron next alluded to the power exercised by the Lords in the upper house of Parliament, and commented in severe terms on their improper interference in the election of members of the House of Commons, and also on their monopoly of cities and boroughs, for which they contrive to return their sons and dependents, who are generally either careless or ignorant of the people's wants. Scotland, said Mr. B., has three thousand electors, who return forty-five members to Parliament; not more electors than there is in the city and county of Waterford return forty-five members to Parliament! What a monstrous system in so fine a country. Those representatives were generally made a tool of by the Minister to do as he pleased. Mr. B. next contrasted the incorruptible integrity of the member for this city with those representatives who sacrificed their principles to places and pensions. Although Sir John Newport was thirty years in Parliament, he was still a poor man, although he might be a rich one if he acted like others. He had sacrificed greatly to his country's good. He (Mr. B.) had no interest in speaking thus: he was completely disinterested. There were many similar instances of noble patriotism among the Irish members, but he would wish to have more, and that was the reason why he wished for reform. If the people of education and property in England, Ireland, and Scotland, were polled it would be found that nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand would be favourable to general reform; for the people were not satisfied with the present representation in the Commons house of Parliament (*cheers*). The committee had laid down three great principles in the resolutions. First, no reform was good without enlarging the franchise (*cheers.*) The second was to abolish all corrupt boroughs (*cheers.*) He believed they would all agree that as long as seven or eight men in a private room, or perhaps *one* influential man among them, who cared little for the people, had the power of returning representatives to Parliament, so long would the representation be defective and corrupt and so long would the people be dissatisfied. He hoped that such boroughmongers would be hurled from their unpopular eminence by their good and gracious King (*cheers*).

The next subject which occupied the attention of the committee was a return to the ancient system of triennial parliaments (*loud cheers.*) The first cause of the change from triennial to septenial parliaments was in the year 1716, when George I. was called to the throne of Great Britain. Immediately previous to that period a rebellion arose in England. The Pretender, one of the unfortunate and detestable Stuarts, was then abroad, and great division arose between the Whigs and Tories with respect to the succession to the crown of Great Britain. The Tories, to carry their own object into effect, insidiously carried a vote of parliament, to make that and all future parliaments sit for seven years, although the people only voted it to hold for three years. He would not say but the circumstances of the times justified it, but the greatest and best men of those days voted against it, and it was only by a very small majority that the measure was carried in favour of ministers. It was a monstrous act of usurpation, but he would not say that it was not then necessary, for the Stuarts were powerful on the continent and division reigned at home. They have been, however great the necessity, condemned by the greatest historians, for so monstrous an exercise of power. The Stuarts like the modern Bourbons, were tyrants; and had such a system of things existed in those days, he (Mr. B.) would have opposed them, no matter what the religion of the claimants might be, he would cry out no Stuart, no tyrant. Religion was made a stalking horse of at that time, although religion had nothing to do with the cause of dispute. In later days it was used for the same purpose, but, he thanked God, they were now all equal, and met like brothers and friends to work for the good of the country, without asking or caring what any man's religious principles were. Another subject which occupied the attention of the Committee was vote by ballot (*hear, hear*). They were also unanimous that, without the vote by ballot it was impossible for the elector to give his vote without the fear of the priest on one side, and the landlord on the other (*cheers*). Mr. Barron now instanced several precedents to guide them in the vote by ballot. The British Society, to which the Duke of Sussex was lately elected president, adopted such a system; it was a society composed of some of the greatest men in the land. It was also practised in several private clubs in England and Ireland, In America also the vote by ballot was adopted, and it worked well. He was no advocate for importing into this country the institutions of that country. He wished not for a republic; he venerated the British laws and British constitution, and it was when the third state in that constitution became impure that the system worked badly. Mr. B. then alluded to France, where the benefits of the vote by ballot were lately experienced. He begged to say that he did not at all approve of the violence lately resorted to in that country. He hated such violence, but he was proud to say, it was not necessary in this country, for the British constitution had given the means of peaceably and constitutionally demanding a redress of grievances without a necessity for the destruction of either life or property. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the great benefits derived to France from the vote by ballot, and however they might admire and imitate its perfections, they would not follow its imperfections. They would petition fearlessly and constitutionally for a redress of their grievances, and he had no doubt but the present government would listen with an attentive ear to their complaints, and as far as in their power redress them. Another good the vote by ballot would do was, that it would prevent great expense to candidates at elections, as was the case the other day at Liverpool, and would put an end to bribery and corruption. Good God! why should it be necessary to bribe men who call themselves free? And it is but too true, that the base system can only be put an end to by the ballot. No man will give fifty or one hundred pounds to an elector when he is not certain for whom he may vote. Another subject that occupied the attention of the committee, was the practise used by corporations in making freemen (*hear, hear*). He would do the gentlemen of the Waterford Corporation the justice to say, and he had no connexion with them directly or indirectly, nor was it likely that he ever would, that they acted honestly in the discussion of the subject. They said they would be the first persons to vote that the power of making freemen should be taken out of their hands (*hear and cheers*). They said that the power, under the present circumstances, was dangerous and bad, and worse than useless (*cheers*). Any allusion in the resolutions to corporations, was not meant for Waterford. He did not allude directly or indirectly to the corporation of Waterford, for they were the best corporation in England, Ireland or Scotland: in a word, they were the best of a bad set (*cheers and laughter*). He disclaimed alluding personally to any gentleman connected with the corporation, but he would say that it was in the nature of corporations to be bad. He attacked principles, not men, and he thought it better to do so openly. He hoped the respectable chairman and the respectable gentlemen around him would not for a moment suppose that he meant anything disrespectful to them personally.

Mr. Barron here read the resolutions as adopted by the Committee.

John Harris, Esq., said, that acting as one of the committee, he had exercised his opinion in the best mode he could as a citizen and not as a corporator (*hear, hear*). He was always of opinion that the city would be more fairly represented if every householder could give his vote without deference to any local body; he was therefore of opinion that a reform in Parliament was necessary, and that the vote by ballot was an essential and necessary part of that reform. He had often found it in the Common Council to be an unpleasant employment to decide upon the pretensions of his fellow-citizens. He had expressed himself to this effect when sitting in Council, and he was therefore of opinion that every householder should be admitted to civic freedom (*cheers*). He again begged to observe that it was as a citizen of Waterford and not as a corporator that he now gave those opinions.

Doctor Poole, William M. Ardagh, Esq. Alderman Alcock, and other members of the corporation, severally expressed the same sentiments, and said they entirely concurred in every expression that fell from Mr. Harris (*cheers*). Alderman Alcock appealed to his brother corporators, if he had not expressed himself to the same effect six months ago in the Council.

Mr. Barron then concluded reading the resolutions, which were put seriatim from the chair, and passed unanimously, except that for a vote by ballot, when

Mr. Christmas rose and said—It is with reluctance he rose to make any observation that would tend to effect the harmony of the meeting (*hear, hear*). However, as he did not concur in the last resolution, he begged to say a few words. He objected to the vote by ballot, as it would be doing away with the old British mode of voting honestly, independently, and above board. It had long been the pride and glory of Britons to declare openly and fearlessly for those whom they wished to represent them. He could not certainly agree to have this noble course substituted by the cowardly plan of vote by ballot. He had no objection to do away with bribery and corruption, nor was he an advocate for spending large sums of money at elections. But he was of opinion that the ballot would not be a remedy for those abuses. Reform to a certain extent he considered was necessary. The large unrepresented towns of England, such as Birmingham, Manchester, &c., should be properly represented, by a transfer of the right to them from the small and inferior boroughs. He was no advocate for wild or visionary plans of reform. He wished to strengthen and support the present government, and to join with them in effecting a prudent and moderate amendment in the present representation of the country.

John Alcock, Esq. said that the vote by ballot would secure to British subjects the right of voting independently. The object of the present meeting was to assist the government, and not to thwart or weaken it.

Mr. Nash, of agitating notoriety, next came forward, and begged to offer a few observations in reply to Mr. Christmas. His language, he said, would on the present occasion be quite conciliatory. The day of corruption and bribery was passed by. Liberty and national regeneration were making rapid strides, and unless the principle of voting by ballot was brought into operation, no effectual reform could be accomplished in the House of Commons. Mr. Nash next alluded to several noblemen who monopolize a great portion of the representation by their traffic in boroughs. The day, he continued, was arrived when the iron hand of some petty agent of the little aristocratic landlord could no longer press on the necks of the people. The vote by ballot would protect the bronzed-face peasant from the vengeance and persecution of the heartless and hard-hearted tyrant, the cadaverous-visaged agent of the unfeeling and aristocratic landlord. Look to America, and glorious regenerating France, where the system of voting by ballot is and has worked well. So much for Mr. Christmas's observations (*laughter and cheers*). He would ask Mr. Christmas could there be any state of things more dangerous than an unreformed parliament (*cheers.*) Every man should speak out; it was the privilege of every British subject to do so. Gagging proclamations and Poliguac ordinances should not prevent Irishmen from clanking their chains in the ears of their oppressors until their wrongs and complaints were heard and attended to.

Here a voice from the crowd said, "Has this fellow a web in the loom?"

There were loud cries of turn that fellow out.

Mr. Nash—"Let him alone, he is some hack of corruption" (*great laughter.*)

Mr. Nash again resumed, and said the Augean stable of parliamentary corruption should be cleansed by the pure besom of constitutional agitation (*continued laughter.*) He was proud to see corporators and agitators, patricians and plebeians, merchants and mechanics, Protestants and Catholics, Presbyterians and Orangemen, ranging themselves under the banners of parliamentary reform (*cheers.*) The corporation of Waterford was the first in sending forth the noble example, and he trusted it would be speedily followed by others. Mr. Nash, after a few further observations, in his usual eloquent and ponderous style, on the benefits of parliamentary reform and a repeal of the Union, concluded. He was loudly cheered throughout his oratorical display.

H. W. Barron, Esq. was moved to chair, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Sir Edmond Skottowe for his truly gentlemanly and independent conduct in the chair. Mr. Barron bore testimony to the alacrity which the Mayor on being applied to evinced in calling the meeting, and added that he was happy he had it in his power to give his fellow-citizens an opportunity of expressing their wishes. This announcement was received with three cheers for Sir Edmond Skottowe and the Corporation of Waterford. The meeting immediately after separated.

The following is the petition adopted by the meeting:—

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Citizens of Waterford,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petioners are strongly attached to the great fundamental laws of the British empire, and to British connexion. That admiring, as they do, the glorious fabric of the British Constitution, they are most anxious to see it cleared from all impurities, and to have the defects that time has incorporated with that constitution removed. They humbly conceive that the greatest grievances the people complain of spring from a want of reform in the House of Commons. That said reform is necessary to the peace, prosperity, and actual salvation of the United Kingdom; that thereby the people would learn to place confidence in the laws, and their just complaints and general grievances would be removed. That your petitioners complain that this great commercial city is not adequately represented by sending only one member to parliament. That other large towns and cities in Ireland are similarly circumstanced, and that, although Ireland contains nearly half as many inhabitants as Great Britain, Ireland sends only one hundred members to the Imperial Parliament, whilst Great Britain has upwards of five hundred and fifty. We therefore pray your Honourable House to extend the Franchise more in this country, to augment the number of members from Ireland, to free the representation from all unconstitutional controul, to totally abolish all corrupt boroughs and corporate influence at elections, to return to triennial Parliaments, as likewise to protect the voters in the exercise of their franchise, by admitting the vote by ballot, and generally to reform the Commons House of Parliament, so as to make its members the true representatives of the people's wishes, so as thereby to give the people of the United Kingdom a greater interest in the management of their own affairs and a controlling influence over their representatives, and consolidate all the institutions of this great and then most powerful empire.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A considerable portion of the peasantry of the parish of Graigue, in the county Kilkenny, have been lately much excited with respect to the tithe composition assessment, to which it has been for some time subject, and of which it appears that some of the parishioners recently claimed a reduction from the incumbent. That Gentleman refused the abatement called for, and was probably of opinion, that there was neither that excess in the amount of the parochial assessment as adjusted, at an equitable rate of composition between him and his parishioners, nor that amicable disposition on the part of the latter, which would justify or indeed the surrender of any portion of a reasonable and fairly estimated income. A similar application from these persons to the Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in whose diocese the parish lies, was equally unsuccessful; and we understand that it became ultimately necessary to distrain some of the lands assessed to the composition. We learn that the persons thus distrained, in concert with others, have evinced a disposition to resistance, from which our informant dreads the most serious results to the peace of that district. Large bodies of the peasantry, we are assured, have been seen assembled, from time to time, during the last week, in the vicinity of Graigue, and as Monday next has been fixed for the sale of the distrained property, it is to be feared that the defaulters—who, most probably, have been excited to these unwarranted and highly culpable proceedings, by men who, when the moment of danger comes, will assuredly avoid all personal liability, leaving these misguided people to the peril and disgrace of such excesses—will resort to actual violence on the day of sale. We trust that measures will be taken to avert the apprehended mischief; and we have no doubt it will be felt by the respectable classes of the parishioners that such an attempt as our correspondent anticipates in this case, to despoil the incumbent of his income, can neither be sanctioned nor submitted to, without an actual compromise of those rights of property which they have a common interest in sustaining.—*Kilkenny Moderator of Saturday.*

Several parts of the county Sligo are in a state of disturbance.

Very serious outrages have lately taken place in the barony of Gallen, in the county Mayo.

A communication has been received by the Mayor of this town from government, and has also been addressed to the Sub-Constabulary Inspector of each county, directing their particular attention to an act, 1 W. IV., chap. 44, to regulate for one year the "importation of arms, gunpowder, and ammunition into Ireland, and the making, selling, repairing, and keeping of arms in Ireland," which imposes a penalty of £100 for importing arms without license, and £50 upon the master of the vessel; for selling gunpowder without license, £50; for selling gunpowder after notice from the Lord Lieutenant to withdraw license, £500; for selling more than 2lbs weight to an unlicensed person, £20; for not making regular returns, and keeping books required by the act, £20; penalty on fraud by manifest, £500; for removing more than 5lbs weight of gunpowder, unless made up in casks and marked "Gunpowder," £500; for making, repairing, or exposing to sale, arms of any description without license, £100.—*Drogheda Journal.*

A FRENCH ARTISAN DURING THE REVOLUTION.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine* for December).

[There is every appearance of truth about this interesting story. We give a long extract, from about the middle to the conclusion of the narrative, and though we displace other matter of the more ordinary *materiel* of newspaper reading, we are convinced our subscribers will suffer nothing by the exchange. The preliminary part of the story is more of a domestic and individual kind. We commence where the Artisan found himself mixed up with the events and feelings of the Revolution:—]

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies was another great source of anxiety to me; and when I found they were all liberal, I felt nearly as much satisfaction as if I had been elected myself. At length the meeting of the Chambers approached; and many a warm discussion took place amongst the journeymen printers, on the questions likely to be brought under consideration. Every one said that the ministers must go out, or dissolve the Chambers; and many observed with a shrewd glance, that neither the dissolution of the Chambers, nor the resignation of the ministers, would satisfy the people. "We must have a change," they said—"a complete change;" and several began to talk boldly of revolution.

The continual irritation and discontent I felt, had their effect on my countenance; and Mariette grew anxious about me. She did all she could to soothe me—sat with her arms round my neck, and endeavoured to persuade me that I should be happier if I did not think of politics. "Kings and governments," she said, and said truly, "could only provide for the general good; and that there must always be many in every country whose fate destined them to labour and live hard. She could not but think," she added, "that the way to be happy, was for every one to try, by his own exertions, to improve his own condition; and neither to envy his neighbour nor to meddle with affairs in which he was not well practised." She sought to induce me, too, to return to Bonnieres. We had never been so happy since we left it; and so sweetly, so perseveringly did she urge a request which I saw was made for my sake more than her own, that at length I consented to go, and, quitting all the vain dreams which had led me to Paris, to reassume the class and occupation of my fathers.

We had not money to go by the Diligence; but we were both good walkers; and the baby, being brought up by hand—and that upon the simplest food—would prove but little encumbrance.

This determination was taken on Sunday the 25th of July, and the next day I gave my employer notice that, at the end of the month, I should quit him. In the meantime we determined to save every sous that was possible, in order to provide for our expenses by the way; for which we had hitherto made no reserve. On the Monday following, I joined the rest of the printers, and we worked through the day in tranquillity. At night, however, as I was returning over the Pontneuf, I met one of my companions, who grasped my hand, asking, with a look of intense eagerness, "If I had heard the news?" The suddenness of the question, and his look of anxiety, alarmed me. I knew not well what I dreaded, but at all events, my fears were all personal. His tale soon relieved me of my apprehensions for Mariette and our child: but raised my indignation to the highest pitch against the government. The King, he told me, had violated the charter, struck at the liberty of the press, altered the law of election, and reduced the people to a nation of slaves.

Distant shouts met our ears as we were crossing the Rue St. Honore; and hurrying on in the direction from which they proceeded, we came upon an immense multitude, who were breaking the lamps, and yelling execrations against the government.

I was well enough inclined to join them: but remembering Mariette, I returned home, and told her all that had occurred. As I spoke, a paleness came over her beautiful face, so unusual, so ghastly, that it made me start. It seemed as if some warning voice had told her that every happy dream was at an end—that the eternal barrier had fallen between us and joy for ever. The next morning every thing seemed to have passed by which had disturbed the tranquillity of the town on the previous evening—the streets were quiet, and the people engaged in their usual occupations. Mariette's mind appeared somewhat calmed; but still she looked at me anxiously, as she saw me about to depart, and made me promise more than once, that I would go straight to my work, without mingling with any mob I might see. I kept my word; and, though I saw several groups of people gathered round the corners of the streets, where the obnoxious ordinances were posted up, I did not even stop to read, but hurried on to the printing-house with all speed. The scene in the work-rooms was different from any I had ever beheld. All the presses were standing still; and the workmen, gathered into knots, were each declaiming more violently than the other, on the infamy and folly of the government; and, with furious gestures, vowing vengeance. The overseer came in soon after, and with some difficulty got us to our work; but, about twelve o'clock, the proprietor of the establishment himself appeared, and told us to leave off our labours. "My good friends," says he, "the government has annihilated the liberty of the press. The type of several of the journals has been seized this morning. Our liberties are at an end without we secure them by our own force. Far be it from me to counsel tumult or bloodshed—the law is quite sufficient to do us justice. However, I have determined, as well as Monsieur Didot and all the other printers, to cease business, and discharge my workmen." We were then paid the small sum owing to each, and dismissed, with a caution to be quiet and orderly, and to trust to the law; though the very fact of turning out a number of unemployed and discontented men, upon such a city of Paris, seemed to me the very best possible way of producing that tumult which we were warned to avoid.

I soon after found, that it was not alone the printers who had been discharged, but that almost all the workmen in the city had been suddenly thrown out of employment. As I returned home, there was a sort of ominous silence about the town that had something fearful in it. Not ten persons were to be seen upon the *Quais*, which are usually so crowded; and, it seemed as if the whole population had been concentrated on particular points. To my great surprise, on entering my lodging, I found my brother sitting with Mariette, and holding our infant on his knee, while the child looked up in his face and smiled, as if it knew that those were kindred eyes which gazed upon it. My brother soon told me the occasion of his coming to Paris, which was to buy seeds and plants for the hot house at the Chateau; and about three o'clock, as every thing was quiet, I went out with him. As we passed onward, we soon saw that all was not right. The shops were closed—the gates of the Palais Royal were shut—groups of gloomy faces were gathered at every corner—and the whole town wore the dull, heavy aspect of a thunder-cloud, before the storm bursts forth in all its fury. A few gens d'armes were to be seen, but no extraordinary military force appeared; and gradually the same sort of yelling shouts came upon our ears that I had heard the night before.

As we approached the Rue St. Honore, the cries became louder; and turning down the Rue des Bons Enfans, we found ourselves suddenly in the crowd from which they proceeded. It consisted of about five hundred men and boys, all unarmed. Some had stones in their hands, and some had sticks; but no more deadly weapon could I discern amongst them. A great proportion of the mob were discharged printers, and I was instantly recognised by several of my fellow workmen, drawn into the crowd with my brother, who was very willing to go, and hurried on towards the Place Vendome, whither the rioters were directing their steps with the purpose of attacking the house of Monsier de Peyronnet, one of the obnoxious ministers. The numbers in the Rue St. Honore were in no degree tremendous; but as we entered the Place Vendome, I saw an equal body coming up the Rue Castiglione, and another approaching by the Rue de la Paix. A large force of mounted gens d'armerie was drawn up in the square; and shortly after, a party of the guard, and the troops of the line, appeared. There seemed to be considerable hesitation on both parts to strike the first blow; and as long as we kept to shouts the military remained passive. What took place towards Peyronnet's house, I could not discover for the heads of the people, but there seemed a considerable tumult in that direction; and a moment after, a lad beside me threw an immense brick at the head of the officer of the gens d'armerie, crying, "A bas le Roi! Vive la Charte!"

The missile took effect, knocked off the officer's hat, and covered his forehead with a stream of blood. That instant the word was given to charge; and in a moment, we were driven down the Rue St. Honore in confusion and terror. My brother could not run so fast as I could, and at the corner of the Palais Royal, I found that he was left several yards behind, while the horses were close upon him. I instinctively started back to assist him, and seeing no other means, I seized a wine cask that stood at one of the doors, and rolled it with all my strength between him and the soldiers. The nearest gens-d'arme's horse, stopped in full course, stumbled and fell over the barrel. A loud shout of gratulation and triumph burst from the people; and turning in their flight, they discharged a shower of bricks and stones upon the advancing cavalry, which struck more than one horseman from his saddle, and afforded time for my brother and myself to join the rest, which we did amidst great cheering and applause, as the first who had actively resisted the military. Elated by the cheers, my brother entered with enthusiasm into the feelings of the multitude, while I felt as if I had committed a crime, in injuring men who were but doing their duty.

A temporary cessation of hostility now occurred between the people and the soldiery. The gens d'armerie established themselves in the Place du Palais Royal, some troops of the line took possession of the Rue St. Honore, and the mob occupied the end of the Rue de Richelieu, and the corners of the Rue Montpensier, where the new and incomplete buildings afforded plenty of loose stones, which were soon again used as missiles against the gens d'armes. I would fain now have got away and returned home, but my brother would remain; and my companions, remembering the affair of the barrel, put me forward as a kind of leader; so that vanity joined with enthusiasm to make me continue, while the thought of Mariette came from time to time across my memory with a thrill of dispiriting anxiety. The next two hours passed all in tumult. The soldiers charged us several times, and we fled, but still returned to our position as they reassumed theirs. Many shots were fired, but few fell, and muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, and swords began to appear amongst the crowd, while in one or two places I discerned the uniform of the National Guard, and two or three youths from the Polytechnic School. Darkness soon after this came on; the multitudes opposed to the soldiery were increasing every minute, and a cry began to run through the crowd, "To the gunsmiths' shops!" To the gunsmith's shops!" Instantly this suggestion was obeyed. We dispersed in a moment. Every gunsmith's shop in the neighbourhood was broken open, and almost before I was aware myself, I was armed with a double barrelled gun and a brace of pistols, and provided with powder and ball. The shop from which these instruments of slaughter were procured was one at the end of the Rue de Vivienne, and as I came out, I paused to consider which way I should now turn. "Let us go to the Corps de Garde near the Exchange," cried one of the men who had been near me all the day. "Lead on, *mon brave*," he continued, laying his hand on my shoulder, "*you* shall be our captain." I looked round for my brother but he was no longer there, and I followed the man's suggestion. As we went by the advice of one of the Polytechnic School, we put out all the lamps and spread the cry every where to do the same. It was now quite dark, and our number increased at every step as we advanced. Opposite the Corps de Garde, at the Bourse, a small body of soldiers was drawn up, and two or three torches were lighted. A warning to stand off! was given, as soon as the troops heard our approach, and as we still advanced, increasing our pace, a volley instantly followed. A ball whistled close by my ear and made me start, but I still rushed on; and the soldiers, seeing the multitudes by which they were attacked, attempted to retreat into the guard-house. We were upon them, however, before the doors could be closed, and a terrific struggle took place man to man. One strong fellow closed with me, and the strife between us soon grew for life. Our feet slipped and we fell together, rolling over and over, wrapped with a sort of convulsive fold, in each other's arms. All thought was out of the question; but suddenly getting one of my hands free, I brought the muzzle of a pistol close to my opponent's head, and fired. For an instant his fingers pressed more tightly round my throat—then every muscle was in a moment relaxed, and as I sprang up, he rolled backwards on the pavement. The fury of excitement was now upon me, and hearing some shots still ringing within the guard-house, I was rushing towards it, when I perceived the multitude pouring forth, and a thick smoke, with some flashes of flame, streaming from the windows. The guard-house was on fire, and in an instant the whole sky was in a blaze. I stood to look at it, for a moment, as the fire light flashed and flickered upon the dark and demon-like figures that surrounded the pile, and on the various dead bodies that lay in the open space the people had left, as in awe, between them and the destruction they had wrought. It was a fearful sight—sweet memories of peace and home rushed upon my brain—I shuddered at my own deeds, and turning from the whole virion of excited passion before my eyes, I ran as hard as I could to reach my home.

Oh never did I feel the thought of returning to the secure arms of her I loved, so exquisite as at that moment! and I flew up the stairs rather than ran. I opened the door and entered. Mariette was kneeling by the cradle of our child. She did not hear me come in. I pronounced her name. At first she made no reply; but then turned round with a face that will haunt me to the grave, and pointed to the cradle. I sprang forward and looked. There were traces of blood and bloody bandages strewed about, and round the poor infant's white and delicate shoulder were the compresses and dressings of a fresh wound.

"Good God, Mariette," I exclaimed, "how is this? How?"—"I heard firing in the streets," she answered, with an awful degree of calmness, "I feared for my husband—ran out to see; and not daring to leave it all alone, I took my child to death. I had scarcely gone a yard, when a shot struck it in my arms."

Through the whole of that dreadful night, Mariette and I sat by the cradle of our dying child—silent as the grave, with our eyes fixed upon its pale and ashy countenance, and hardly daring to lift our looks towards each other. From time to time it gave a faint and torturing cry, but in general, seemed in a panting sort of sleep, till towards four in the morning, when the breathing stopped, and I know not what grey shadow fell over its calm sweet face. I did not think it was dead; but Mariette threw her arms round my neck, and hid her eyes upon my bosom.

It was nearly mid day on the Wednesday, when one of my companions came to tell me that the man who, it was reported, had been seen with me the day before, had been killed by a shot on the Boulevards, and I hastened after the messenger to ascertain the truth, for my brother had not yet reappeared. He led me to the door of the Exchange, over which the tri-coloured flag was now flying in triumph, but on each side of the gate was stretched a dead corpse, and the first I saw was indeed my brother. Rage and revenge took possession of my whole heart. I joined the brave men who were marching down to the Place de Greve; and from that moment, I entered into every act of the revolution, with all the enthusiasm, the zeal, the fury of the rest. It is needless to detail every scene I witnessed, and every struggle in which I shared. Suffice it, I was in most of those that occurred—at the taking and re-taking of the Hotel de Ville—at the storming of the Louvre, and at the capture of the Tuileries. The enthusiasm amongst us was immense and overpowering: and the moderation and heroism with which it was conducted, reconciled me fully to the revolution. From time to time I ran home to soothe and console my poor Mariette, and to snatch a mouthful of bread, for our purse was now so low that we did not dare to purchase anything else. Mariette ate little while I was there, but she assured me that she had plenty, and that she generally took something while I was gone in the middle of the day. Grief and anxiety had worn her sadly; the lustre had quitted her eye, and the rose had left her cheek; and she looked at me so sadly, so painfully, as I went away, that every time I determined it should be the last. At length the Royal troops were beaten out of Paris, and the palace where monarchs had revelled fell into the hands of the people. A few of the National Guard and a few of the common people were selected, as to a post of high honour, to guard the Tuileries during the night, under the command of a student of the Polytechnic school. I was one of those fixed upon; and having sent, by a comrade, a message to Mariette, which he forgot to deliver, I remained for the night in those scenes of ancient splendour. There was something awfully melancholy in the solitary palace, and a feeling of compassion for the dethroned king grew over my heart as I sat in the midst of the magnificent halls that he might never see again. As soon as we were relieved the next morning, I flew to Mariette. She had passed a night of the most dreadful anxiety, my comrade having, as I have said, never delivered my message. Her eye was hollow and her cheek was sunk, but all seemed forgotten when she beheld me safe; and seeing me fatigued and faint, she made me eat some bread and drink a glass of water, almost weeping that she had not something better to give me.

As the last bit touched my lip, a vague thought struck me that she had had none herself, and I insisted on her telling me. She cast her arms round me, and assured me with a smile, that it did her more good to see me eat than to take any thing herself; but I at length drew from her that all our money was expended, and that she had not tasted any thing for two days.

I thought I should have gone distracted; and, after remaining for a few minutes stupified as it were, I ran to the printing-house to see if I could get work, and induce the overseer to advance me a single franc to buy some bread for my poor Mariette. The office, however, was shut up, and I knocked in vain for admittance. I then turned to the lodging of one of my fellow-printers, who might lend me, I thought, even a few sous. I hurried up the narrow dirty staircase where he lived, and went into his room; but the sight I saw soon convinced me he wanted assistance as much as I did. He was sitting at an uncovered table, with five children of different ages about him. His cheek was wan and hollow; and as I entered, he fixed his haggard eye upon the door, while a little girl kept pulling him importunately by the arm, crying, "Give me a piece, papa—I will have a piece of bread." "Lend me a franc," cried he, as soon as he saw me; "my children are starving—I will pay you when I get work."

I told him my own condition; but he burst forth in the midst, as if seized with a sudden frenzy, trembling with passion and his eye glaring like that of a wild beast. "You are one of the revolutionists too. God's curse and mine upon you! See what your revolutions have brought! My children are starving—every artizan in Paris is beggared and unemployed. I am starving—my wife is dying for want of medicines in that bed—all these dear infants are famished; and all by your cursed revolutions! Out of my sight! Begone! for fear I commit a murder."

With a heart nearly breaking I returned home, and folding my poor Mariette in my arms, I gave way to tears such as had never stained my cheeks before. She tried to soothe me—and smiled—and told me that really she was not hungry—that she did not think she could eat if she had any thing; but oh! I could not deceive myself. I saw famine on her cheek, and heard faintness in her tone; and after a long fit of thought, I determined to go to Monsieur N——, the great book-seller, who had been so kind to me while a boy. I told Ma-

riette my errand, and as Paris was now nearly as quiet as ever, she willingly let me go.

It was a long way, and I had to cross the whole city, so that it was late when I arrived. Even then I found that Monsieur V—— was out; but the servant told me that I could see him the following morning at nine. With this cold news I was forced to return: and no one can conceive what a miserable night I spent, thinking that every hour was an hour of starvation to the dear creature by my side. She lay very still, but she slept not at all, and I felt sure that the want of rest must wear her as much as hunger. When I rose, however, she seemed rather sleepy, and, said she would remain in bed, and try for some repose, as she had not closed her eyes since Monday. It was too early to go to Monsieur V——, so I hurried first to the printing office, for I hoped that the tranquillity which was now returning might have caused Monsieur Manson to resume his usual business. I only found the porter, who told me that there was no chance of the house opening again for weeks at least, if not months, and with a chilled heart, I proceeded to the house of Monsieur V——.

Admission was instantly granted me, and I found the great bookseller sitting at a table with some written papers before him, on which he was gazing with an eye from which the spirit seemed withdrawn, to rest upon some deep absorbing contemplation within. He was much changed since I had seen him, and there were in his appearance those indescribable traces of wearing care, which often stamp, in legible characters, on the countenance, the misfortunes which man would fain hide from all the world. There was a certain negligence, too, in his dress, which struck me, but as he received me kindly, I told him all my sorrows, and all my wants.

As I spoke, his eyes fixed upon me with a look of painful and intense interest, and when I had done, he rose, closed the door, and took a turn or two thoughtfully in the room. "What has ruined you," said he, at length, pausing before me, and speaking abruptly, "has ruined me. The revolution we have just past through has been great and glorious in its character, and all the world must look upon it with admiration; but it has made you and me, with hundreds, nay thousands, of others—beggars—ay, utter beggars. It is ever the case with revolutions. Confidence is at an end throughout the country, and commerce receives a blow that takes her centuries to recover. The merchant becomes a bankrupt—the artizan starves. I have now seen two revolutions, one bloody and extravagant, the other generous and moderate, and I do not believe that at the end of either of them, there was one man in all France who could lay his hand upon his heart and say, that he was happier for their occurrence; while millions in want and poverty, and millions in mourning and tears, cursed the day that ever infected them with the spirit of change. To tell you all in one word: within an hour from this time I am a bankrupt, and I am only one of the first out of thousands. Those thousands employ each thousands of workmen, and thus the bread of millions is snatched from their mouths. I do not say that revolutions are always wrong; but I do say that they always bring a load of misery, especially to the laborious and working classes—and now leave me, good youth. There is a five-franc piece for you. It is all I can give you, and that, in fact, I steal from my creditors. I pity you from my soul, and the more, perhaps, because I feel that I need pity myself."

The five-franc piece he gave me. I took with gratitude and ecstasy. To me it was a fortune, for it was enough to save my Mariette. I hastened home with steps of light, only pausing to buy a loaf and a bottle of wine. I ran up stairs—I opened the door. Mariette had not risen. She slept, I thought—I approached quietly to the bed. All was still—too still. A faintness came over my heart, and it was a moment or two before I could ascertain the cause of the breathless calm that hung over the chamber. I drew back the curtain, and the bright summer sunshine streamed in upon the cold—dead—marble cheek of all that to me had been beautiful and beloved.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS—TAX ON STEAM POWER.

We understand that it is intended to abolish *all* the minor duties, both of customs and excise, which are onerous and vexatious on the tax payers, and, from the expense of collecting them, by no means proportionably beneficial to the public revenue, retaining only the great duties on spirits, malt, &c. It is also said, but we do not vouch for it on the best authority, that the assessed taxes will be taken off, or at least considerably abated.

It is reported also that taxation is to be laid on another source which can well afford an immense revenue. *A tax upon steam-power is in contemplation.* We have no returns which enable us to state the quantity of such power at present in activity in England, but it is very great. When we consider the steam engine has, in so many cases, usurped for a generation at least, the place of so much human labour, we think that, with proper exceptions, no tax can be fairer or more popular. What the details of this measure are to be we have not heard. The quantity of horse power will probably be taken as the ratio of taxation; for though there are places in which that plan may operate unequally, it would not be hard to form a graduated scale of duties which would obviate all difficulties of any importance. Nothing can be easier than the assessment and applotment of such a tax, and the expense of its collection would be extremely small.—*Standard of Wednesday.*

IRISH MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

The amount of the grants voted by Parliament for the Charitable Institutions and Miscellaneous Services in Ireland was,

In 1829	£318 691 18 4	
Proposed for.. 1830	286,615 18 4	
Being a decrease of	31,983 0 0	

The Institutions and Services on which this reduction was effected, were as follow :—

The Protestant Charter Schools from ..	£10,582 to	£8,950
Association for Discountenancing Vice from	9 000 —	5,000
Foundling Hospital	31,588 —	30,900
House of Industry, ...	24,896 —	21,295
Hibernian Marine Society,.. ..	1,850 —	1,400
Female Orphan House, ...	1,646 —	1,375
Lying-in Hospital, ...	2,609 —	2,501
Fever Hospital (Cork-street) ..	3,900 —	3,860
Cork Institution, ...	1,200 —	600
Board of Works, ...	17,385 —	15,780
Stationary in Chief Secretary's Office,	15,000 —	14,500
Printing Proclamations and Statutes,..	8,500 —	4,600
Inland Navigation, ...	5,547 —	5,800
Police at Dublin, ...	24,300 —	23,000
Board of Public Records, ...	5,049 —	4,909
Public Works in Ireland, ...	22,300 —	11,000

In *Pepy's Diary* we find the following candid entry:—"Up, to walk up and down in the garden with my father, to talk of all our concernments, about a husband for my sister, whereof there is at present no appearance, but we must endeavour to find her one now for she grows old and ugly."

HOUSE OF LORDS—Dec. 8.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Marquis of ORMONDE presented a petition from Kilkenny, in favour of the repeal of the union. The noble marquis stated that, in his opinion, the measure in favour of which the petitioners addressed the house would, if granted, be most disastrous to the whole empire.

Lord CLIFDEN agreed entirely with the noble marquis, and was convinced, that if they took a Bourbon, or a prince of Austria, Russia, or Spain, for a King of Ireland, they could not more surely lay the ruin of the empire than by effecting the separation between the two countries. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the landed proprietors of Ireland, whether Catholic or Protestant, were opposed to the repeal of the union. He wished that subject, like that of radical reform and universal suffrage, should be discussed as speedily as possible, that the determination of Parliament might be known upon it.

Lord KING presented a petition from the operatives of Blackburn, against the newspaper stamp duty.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Lord FARNHAM had waited two nights for the purpose of seeing the noble earl at the head of the government in his place, in order to put a question to him on a most important subject; but although that noble earl was not now present, he could not delay the question any longer. He lamented that the constitution of the government here made it necessary that the place on the woolsack should be granted for political considerations. He was of opinion the two things ought, for the benefit of the public, to be kept separate. But if the necessity he referred to existed here, it surely could not apply to Ireland. He asked the question on the ground of a report that Sir A. Hart was to be withdrawn from the Chancery of Ireland, to make room for Lord Plunket. He had hoped the ministers would redeem their pledge of economy, and one strong objection he had to this rumoured change was, because it saddled the country with an extra charge of four thousand a year. There were now no less than six retired Chancellors, and in the present state of politics, he should not be much surprised if they had more added to the list. In cases of family settlements, it was now a prudent practice not to burden the estate with too many portions; and the same analogy ought to be followed in creating charges on the great estate of the nation. No new Chancellors ought to be made, or pensioned until some of the antecedent dowagers had died off; otherwise he saw no end of the public burdens. The noble lord then paid a very high compliment to Sir A. Hart's administration of equity law, and said, if his successor did but imitate that learned person, he would certainly give universal satisfaction to the suitors and the bar. Perhaps there might be some intended economy in the new appointment; if so, he should be glad of it, and of having given ministers an opportunity of explanation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that nothing could be more fair and candid than the question now put, and he only regretted that it had not been put at a time when the most minute information could be afforded in answer. He regretted that it had been put in the absence of his noble friend, and that in point of time it was somewhat premature. The noble lord had said that perhaps there were economic arrangements connected with the movement in question, and that he wished to afford the government the opportunity of explanation on that subject. He must have been aware that unless the arrangements were complete, no explanation could be given. The noble lord had asked why the separation of the legal from the political character of the Chancellor, though not made in England, might not be made in Ireland. He answered, that there, as here, it was without any precedent. All the cases showed that the changes of Chancellors in both countries had depended on the changes of administrations. He need not, therefore, say that any distinction now to be made between the two countries in that respect would be perfectly new. Such a change might be right; but, at all events, it ought first to be seriously discussed. All the Chancellors had had retiring pensions; but he would say this, that if any alteration was made (though he would not state the details), he was sure the arrangements would be made with the strictest regard to economy in the administration of the pecuniary resources of the country (hear, hear). The salary would be so modified as it had never been before, and in such a manner as to consult the distresses of the public; and though the saving might not be considerable, it would be important, for he was fully convinced that nothing could be unimportant which went to save one farthing of the public money.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Lord MELBOURNE said that their lordships were aware that an individual had been arrested in their house, charged with an outrageous offence. That offence might, perhaps, be treated as a breach of privilege; but he apprehended, without going into any statement of his reasons for it, their lordships would agree with him that the most convenient and proper course to adopt would be to hand over the offender to be dealt with according to the ordinary course of law. His lordship then moved, "That Francis Seek, now in the custody of Sir T. Tyrwhitt, be delivered over to the civil authories, to be dealt with according to law."

PROCESSION OF THE TRADES.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had heard of a transaction occurring this day which he considered of much more importance than alluded to by the noble lord. He meant that of an address having been presented to the King by a large body of people, who came up to the palace in procession, with flags and other ensigns. He wished to know whether the government were beforehand acquainted with the intention of the people to form this procession, and he repeated that he considered it of much more importance than the matter which the noble lord had just introduced to the house.

Lord MELBOURNE, in so low a tone of voice as to render it very difficult to catch what he said, observed that he would, for the information of their lordships, state the circumstances and the proceedings that led to the transaction to which the noble duke had alluded. Almost the day after he received the seals of the department which he had the honour to hold, he had been waited upon by a deputation of the different trades of the city of London, who stated, that in consequence of the severe disappointment which they had felt through the postponement of his Majesty's visit, and through the alleged cause of that postponement, they were most anxious to present an address to his Majesty, testifying their loyalty to his Majesty and their attachment to his Majesty's family. Seeing no objection to presenting such an address, and being at the same time assured that it was intended to be presented by three individuals selected for that purpose, he had certainly taken his Majesty's pleasure with respect to receiving that address, and his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to express his consent to receive the address. It was certainly understood by him at the time he communicated with the deputation from the trades that the address was to be presented in the ordinary course and manner. He was, therefore, much surprised yesterday to find that a hand-bill had been placarded about the streets of this town, calling on all the trades to meet and accompany the deputation to St. James's, and measures for forming a procession were adopted. On receiving intimation of this placard, he immediately consulted all the authories who were likely to afford him information for his guidance in this matter, and he consulted the heads of the police, and all were of opinion that it would be much better to suffer that procession to take place than to attempt to prevent it by forcible means, and the heads of the police said they would become answerable (if the procession was suffered to take place) for the tranquillity of the city and the complete preservation of the public peace. Under these circumstances, and considering the character of the present times, he had thought it better to allow the procession to take place than to resort to means of a strong nature for its prevention. He had reason to believe that the result now fully justified his conduct, and that the whole proceeding had been most tranquil.

The LORD CHANCELLOR wished, on behalf of his noble friend, to say a few words on this subject, and especially to remind their lordships that it was not so easy to prevent the assemblage of a great number of persons on an occasion such as that now referred to. It was, no doubt, true, that large assemblages were attended with much danger to the public peace; but still if a vast number of the trades of London said, "We are anxious to see our sovereign, and wish to accompany the deputation that is to present to him our loyal address," how was it possible to prevent their doing so? Their lordships could not prevent them—they could not prevent people from walking in the streets; and though processions were not convenient things, they could not prevent processions even with banners, for processions were but long lines of people walking in one direction. The law gave them no power of prevention, until there was either an actual breach of the peace or a most imminent risk of its being broken. He, therefore, quite agreed with those who had given their advice to his noble friend (especially as those who gave it were answerable for the preservation of the public peace, to the necessity of which they were most fully alive), that it would be most unwise to take measures of force; for measures of force they must have been to prevent that which *prima facie* was a lawful assembly. He had taken care to ascertain before he left the palace in what state the people were who had assembled round it in such numbers, and how they had conducted themselves. That their numbers were very great was quite true; the noble duke was not at all mis-informed on that subject, but he learned from those persons at the Palace from whom he had inquired, that never did any set of people conduct themselves more peaceably; nothing could be more peaceable than the way of their going along, and of their waiting at the palace, and though they lingered about it for some little time to see the individuals going in and out, and possibly with the wish to see his Majesty (whom they might, perhaps, expect to have the pleasure of seeing at one of the windows), yet they had never once requested his Majesty would appear; and his Majesty, in fact, was engaged in most important business, having held a council immediately after he received the deputation, but they expressed no disappointment nor any symptoms of irritation, nor did they commit one single act which was not perfectly in consonance with the complete preservation of the public peace.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was surprised at the declaration of the noble and learned lord that these assemblages, could not be prevented, for he believed that there was an act of parliament to prevent persons beyond a certain number from assembling together. It was quite unusual to permit addresses to his Majesty to be presented by large bodies of people. He knew of no instance in which that course had been permitted. He had not heard of the circumstances stated by the noble viscount opposite, and if he had known that the government had been aware of the procession before it took place, he should not have put the question. He could only say that the practice, if not contrary to law, was most dangerous.

The resolution of Viscount MELBOURNE, respecting Francis Seck, was then carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 8.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a petition from the parish of St. John, Waterford, praying for a repeal of the union. The right hon. baronet expressed his decided objection to the prayer of the petition. The hon. bart. then moved for certain returns relative to the receipt of first fruits in Ireland.

STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. STRUTT rose to present a petition, signed by a very numerous body of the operatives of Derby, praying for a repeal of the stamp duties upon newspapers. The petitioners set forth, that being unable to purchase newspapers, there had been established among them a cheap paper which related solely to subjects of literature and of trade. No sooner had the paper obtained a circulation than the conductors of it received a notice from the stamp-office that it was liable to a stamp duty, and the publication was obliged to be suppressed. The petitioners set forth their case to the government, saying, "You prevent the poor acquiring knowledge, and then punish them for what is the effect of ignorance (hear); leave us to ourselves, and we will educate ourselves." The hon. member continued, that after what some of the members of the present administration had said upon the subject on former occasions, he trusted that they would redeem their pledges to the country by repealing the taxes upon newspapers, and reduce all duties that operated as a tax upon literature and knowledge.

Mr. J. WOOD said, that he should have to present a similar petition, signed by 2,300 operatives of Manchester. A work had been stopped by the stamp duties which was effecting the greatest good among the poor by enlightening their minds upon the subject of machinery. He believed the working classes to be very generally in favour of the present government, but they expected them to redeem their pledge of reducing the taxes upon knowledge.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

COALS.

Mr. WILKS presented a petition against the duty on sea-borne coals from Boston. He wished to know whether the member for Limerick would bring this subject forward as he had intimated.

Mr. S. RICE said that the hon. member must see that it would be highly improper for him to give an answer one way or the other in his present situation.

Sir T. ACLAND supported the petition. He hoped the member for Limerick would not abandon his proposition. If he did, he should himself feel it his duty to bring forward the subject.

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the petition, and contended that the tax was a most unjust one, particularly in Ireland.

Mr. BROWNLOW hoped the member for Limerick would not relinquish the question. There was a manufacturer in Dublin employing 500 or 600 persons, who would double that number if this duty were repealed.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. S. RICE, the further consideration of the supply was deferred to Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 9.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented several petitions praying for Parliamentary Reform.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD, in supporting the petition, considered the recent declarations of the Nobleman at the head of his Majesty's Government to be inconsistent with the statement which he had made in that house in 1793. In the present state of the country the question of Reform was of too great importance to admit of delay. The postponement of that measure was most dangerous. If the Government would come forward with any efficient measure of Reform, they should have his support, which he yet hoped they would give him an opportunity to render. Recent occurrences in two boroughs, of which he had heard with indignation and regret, satisfied him (as we understood the Noble Lord) that the ballot was indispensable. On the Tuesday for which a Learned Lord, then member of that House, had fixed a motion on the subject of Reform, he came down determined to give that motion his humble support.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the house painters of Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union; and also eight other petitions from places in Ireland to the same effect.

CORK ELECTION.

Mr. CALCRAFT brought up the report of the Committee on this election, which declared the Sitting Member, Daniel Callaghan, Esq., duly elected to serve in Parliament for that city.

Mr. O'CONNELL, on presenting three other petitions in favour of Reform, thought that *men* and not *houses*, ought to be represented in the Commons. Although he (Mr. O'Connell) had hopes that the Government would of themselves bring forward some measure of Reform, yet he would then give notice, that, if they did not so immediately, he would bring forward a motion on the subject three days before the vacation. By no means without the ballot was it possible to prevent that nomination in the present state of these countries; and he could not believe that mode of voting would be opposed by any man but by those who desired to maintain the influence of the aristocracy over the votes of the people.

Sir R. WILSON, with much warmth, defended his opinion against his vote by ballot. The Hon. Member for Waterford had no right to make such observations as he had done. Any person to hear him talk, would suppose that he was the only honest member in that House. He could tell the hon. member that he had as great a regard for the liberties of the subject as he had, and he (Sir R. Wilson) would not be dictated to by him or any other Member of that House as to the opinion he had formed respecting the impolicy of voting by ballot.

Mr. CRESSETT PELHAM thought no time ought to be lost in bringing this important measure before the consideration of the House.

Mr. RUTHVEN said, that in his judgment the member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell) had expressed himself on that evening with a moderation which it would do him honour to observe more generally both in that house and in Ireland (hear.) He was sorry to see him often misapply the great talents which he was well known to possess (hear). No man in that house differed more widely than he did from some of the opinions of the member for Waterford. But still he would say, that the hon. and learned gentleman had not said anything which ought to be considered offensive (Sir R. Wilson: he did). He wished men who had a duty to perform to those who sent them into that house, to come forward and vote as they thought right on such important questions (hear), and he had no doubt that the gallant member would explain, to the satisfaction of his constituents, why on the discussion of the civil list, he had not done so. Although he thought that the ballot would afford to voters a protection of which they stood in need, yet he was prepared to confide in the present ministers, and he doubted not that they would redeem their pledge on the subject of reform.

Mr. PRYSE supported the petition.

Mr. O'CONNELL should not imitate the speech of the gallant officer, because it was characterised by a temper which he wished to avoid, and by great lack of argument besides. He denied that he had said any thing to provoke such an attack (hear, hear). He certainly had said that those who oppose the ballot do so from a desire to maintain an influence upon the votes of the people (hear, hear). Had he said anything which could reasonably offend, he would most willingly retract it.

The petition was then laid on the table; as was also one from Ayrshire, presented by Mr. O'Connell, praying for Radical Reform.

Mr. O'CONNELL then presented two petitions upon the subject of reform; a petition from trades in Dublin, for a repeal of the union; eight petitions from places in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Meath, Galway, and Dublin, with the same prayer; three petitions from places in the counties of Cork and Sligo, for repeal of the sub-letting and vestry acts; another petition from the gentlemen of the Irish bar practising on the circuit in which Galway was included, praying for an extension of the elective franchise in that town.

REDUCTION OF TAXES AND TITHES.

Sir WM. INGILBY presented a petition from Mr. William Cobbett, farmer, of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, praying for reduction of tithes and taxes. Sir W. Ingilby made some observations, of which, notwithstanding the attention of the house, nothing could be heard in the gallery.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON in rising to present a petition, trusted the house would indulge him with its patience for a short time, particularly as this was the first time he had ever addressed it. He more particularly asked for its patience, as it was a subject almost entirely relating to himself (hear, hear). He had been traduced and vilified by a secret correspondence that had been carried on by a member of that house, who, he hoped, was then present, and would stand up manfully and avow himself (hear). The member to whom he alluded had said that his (Mr. O'Gorman Mahon's) conduct had been guided by the power, and control, and treasury influence of the late administration. Under such a charge, was it not fit that he should set himself right with the house? He had no other means of doing so, except by entering into a war with the editors of twenty different newspapers (a laugh). He, therefore, stood up in his place, and called upon his accuser to come forward and avow himself ("Name, name").

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—That is what I want.

Mr. WARBURTON must rise to order. He considered the course pursued by the honourable member quite out of order, as the circumstances to which he alluded took place out of doors.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON—He was only alluding to what took place out of doors, and felt confident that his calumniator dare not now taunt him with acting under treasury influence. He would now take the opportunity, as it was the first that had offered itself, of returning his thanks to the late administration for the boon they had bestowed on Ireland by granting Catholic emancipation. To the Duke of Wellington, in particular, the Irish were indebted for that great measure; he merited the gratitude of all. After some further observations, the hon. member said, I am an Irishman; I have been wronged, and I will make the English hear me (hear, hear, and laughter). I myself have been an old Irish agitator. I know what has been done; I know what would have been done, had not Catholic relief been granted (hear). Hon. Members may laugh, but it is the first time I have yet addressed the House—I am no orator—no barrister—no lawyer (laughter); but a plain man sent into Parliament by a great county, to tell a plain, unvarnished tale. I again repeat that I would not have noticed the attacks of an anonymous pamphleteer, but when I find a Member of this House—(with great warmth)—I—I—I—I cannot use an unparliamentary phrase, although it is uppermost in my nature (great laughter). When I find a member of this house vilifying me, I feel called upon thus publicly to face him to come forward. A great deal had been said about his not having voted in the division on the Civil List. The fact was, he happened to be excluded at the time of the division. He was in the house until nine o'clock, and sat between the hon. members for Westminster and Middlesex. He inquired of the latter how long the debate was likely to last, who answered—several hours; consequently he retired from the house, but returned in forty minutes, and they found himself excluded. He was glad that he did not vote with the majority on that question, for this reason, that he should have been sorry that his first political vote in that House should have been in support of a measure that had proved fatal to an Administration which had done so much good to the country (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). He again called on the member who had calumniated him to come forward. In justice to the hon. member for Waterford, he would say it was not him.

Mr. ELLICE moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Newport, in the room of Mr. Doherty, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Agreed to.

GRAND JURIES (IRELAND).

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the evil constitution of Grand Juries in Ireland, with reference chiefly, as we understood, to the power of taxation possessed by those bodies. Long observation of the laws relating to Grand Juries, and the practices of those bodies, led him to the conclusion that the taxes which they imposed, ought rather to be paid by the proprietors of land than by the occupiers. He thought that the powers possessed by Grand Juries were already too large, and were peculiarly liable to abuses. He had, however, every reason to believe and hope, that with a Government like the present, they might expect such ameliorations of the system as might render it more endurable, if not to discover some complete and permanent remedy. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing a series of resolutions tending to show the mischiefs that arose from the Grand Jury system in Ireland.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, according to the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman, enough was already recorded to show the necessity of amending the Grand Jury system. To show its absurdity as it at present stood, it was enough to state that it was in evidence the time allotted to each presentment on the average did not exceed five minutes; under such circumstances it was impossible for the Grand Jury, even though actuated by a spirit of integrity, to exercise a just discretion and a sound judgment. But the greatest complaint against the present system was the power of taxation it gave to the members of the Grand Jury. To put the point in its strongest light, it was possible for a whole county to be taxed by a set of men who were not possessed of one single acre in it, and who consequently would not have to pay any portion of the tax they levied. But beside the manner in which the funds were raised, another grand objection was, that when raised, they were either misapplied, or applied on the principle of non-employment, which was one fatal to the country. The principle that ought to be acted on was the ready-money principle; but, on the contrary, one of the misfortunes of Ireland was, that human labour there was conducted on a system of credit, and this alone in a great degree, was sufficient to account for all the misery that was seen there. What he contended was, that it was not only the interest of Ireland, but of this country also, to see these things rectified, for it was owing to matters going wrong in Ireland that there was such an influx of labourers into England—a system that was wrong for Ireland and injurious for England. He had not yet touched on one of the greatest evils of Ireland—an evil that had led that country into many of its distresses; but before he sat down he would allude to it in a few words. He was now speaking of absenteeism; and without wishing to say any thing harsh or unkind of those who quitted the country from which they drew their revenues, he must say, that at their door lay much of the misery of Ireland. With respect to the question of Poor Laws, he would say, that so far from thinking that they would lessen the evil, he thought that they would greatly aggravate it. The consequence of Poor Laws in that country would be, to increase the influx of Irish labourers into this.

Sir JOHN WALSH declared that the present system of Grand Juries was very bad, and wanted to be totally revised, or a new system must be introduced.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN must say that if they abolish the Grand Juries, they must transfer their duties to some other bodies.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD explained.

Sir ROBERT PEEL objected to the course adopted by the Right Hon. Baronet. The object of the resolutions was to declare that the lessee should not pay the cess, which should be paid by the lessor. He wished the House of Commons to declare that the occupier ought not to pay the assessment; but surely the interval between the House of Commons making that declaration and passing a Bill to impose the payment on the other class should be as short as possible. When the right honourable baronet remembered the agitated state of Ireland, he would himself see the propriety of not condemning one system by a resolution of that House before the Legislature was prepared to establish another. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. M. Fitzgerald) knew that he did not agree to all his views. He objected to establishing any Board, whether under the Government or not, to regulate local taxation. Local taxation should, he thought, be regulated by local authorities, and he preferred such to any board. He did not wish to see that body very numerous—it might nearly approach the number of an English Grand Jury. On this body, however, there ought to be a check. It should have the absolute power to levy taxes for useful works, but to have an assurance against any job, two means might be applied to ensure that the money was expended properly. He would give a vote to some board on any project involving a large expense—such as several thousand pounds, and he would not allow the work to be done except by public contract. With respect to advancing money for public works—though he admitted that in particular cases that had been advantageous—he could not give his assent to it as a general system. To give £100,000 to relieve urgent distress might be necessary; but to employ the public funds to find employment for the people, was likely to stimulate population beyond its due proportion. In conclusion the right hon. gentleman expressed a hope that he would not be considered as at all tending to undervalue the exertions of the right hon. baronet, or lessen the importance of the object he had in view.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the views of the right hon. baronet who had just sat down deserved attention. Every person admitted that the present system was monstrous. He had never heard any gentleman defend it but the hon. member for Wicklow. The principle was bad. It was taxation without representation, and those who levied the taxes were not the payers. In many instances the grand jury had no concern with the law. He had known a case where taxation to the amount of several thousand pounds was levied by a grand jury, five of whom had been discharged under the Insolvents Debtors' Act. Was it not a shame that ninety acres should pay as much as had been stated by a right hon. gentleman, as 1,000 acres of equally good land? He was happy to hear the right hon. baronet's good wishes to-night, but he would rather have had some good deeds from him before he went out of office.

Lord ALTHORP agreed with all the gentlemen who had spoken as to the great importance of this subject, and admitted that it was necessary that the government should turn its attention to the matter. In England the parish roads were indeed kept in repair by each parish, but each parish was liable to be indicted if the roads were not kept in good order. In Ireland, he believed, the great difficulty was to find fit and proper persons to execute any local system, and constitute local bodies. He believed, that his right hon. friend, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, had a bill prepared to improve the grand jury system, and the government hoped that it might be carried into effect with great advantages.

Mr. DAWSON admitted that the principles of the system were bad, but he denied that the grand jurors who carried it into execution were corrupt. The materials were good, but the plan was bad. Landlords ought to have the power of levying these taxes, and that system would be no improvement which took their power from them. The right hon. gentleman concluded by protesting against the plan of the Knight of Kerry, for placing the funds of the counties under the control of Commissioners.

Mr. WYSE was opposed to the system of the member for Kerry as much as to the suggestions of the member for Waterford (Mr. O'Connell.) He thought the better plan would be to divide the powers of the Grand Juries into two parts, and leaving to the magistrates the judicial power which they at present exercised, and permit the rate-payers to elect from the whole body a certain number, to whom they would be willing to commit the administration of the county funds.

Mr. RICE suggested to his right honourable friend the propriety of withdrawing the resolutions, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared it to be the intention of government to take the subject under its immediate care.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT had not entertained a hope that the resolutions would be carried; but he was satisfied with the attention bestowed on them, and withdrew the resolutions accordingly.

DOCTOR PHILPOTTS.

Mr. OWEN WYNN wished to know if Ministers persisted in the determination of their predecessors, to permit the living of Stanhope to be held by Dr. Philpotts, in commendam with the see of Exeter?

Lord ALTHORP, in reply to the hon. member's question, said that his Majesty's ministers, upon finding a great objection prevailing throughout the country on the subject of such a union, had felt it their duty to advise his Majesty to abstain from issuing the instrument required for that purpose (hear).

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that to prove the sincerity of ministers on the subject of economy and reduction, they had thought it their duty to begin with themselves. He was aware that it would be extremely impolitic so to reduce the salaries of ministers and other important public authorities as to render it impossible for any persons to fill high situations, unless they were possessed of considerable private fortunes. As far as the mere patronage of

the government was concerned there ought to be no limit to reductions (hear)—economy ought to be practised to the utmost extent, and retrenchment put into the severest form. But when the efficiency of the public service was to be considered, when the discharge of public duties was concerned, he regarded economy as a secondary point for consideration. It was impossible that in a country where taxation was so immense as it was in this, any sensible relief could be afforded by a reduction in the salaries of ministers; but there was another species of relief which might be derived from it, and which would perhaps be as satisfactory to the country as one of the first description; the appointment of a free and independent committee would prove that the advisers of the crown were determined to begin the work of retrenchment in their own salaries. As the ministers thought the question ought to be referred to a committee, so they also thought, in order to leave that committee entirely free, that they ought to form no part of it, and that no person who might be considered as at all dependent upon the government should be named as a member of it. Under these circumstances he had endeavoured to select the names of honourable members who would form an efficient and entirely independent committee. And for this proceeding, which he was sure was open to some objections, he had a precedent. In 1806, the Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord H. Petty and Chancellor of the Exchequer, had proposed a similar committee. The precedent he considered to be a good one, and he had endeavoured to follow it. To the principle of his proposition he did not expect any opposition, and he trusted that when the house should know the proposed committee, it would be allowed that the selection was impartial, and likely to prove effective. The noble lord then moved—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what reductions can be made in the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the crown by members of either house of Parliament, and to report their opinion and observation thereupon to the house (cheers).

The question having been put from the chair,

Mr. BANKES said he had no objection to the motion, although he thought ministers would have acted a more gracious part if they had not thrown upon others the task of pointing out what ought to be the reductions in their salaries. He wished to know whether it was the intention of government to remove the Chancellor of Ireland (Sir A. Hart) from office?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the goverment thought it necessary to make the change alluded to. They should, however, take care to accompany it with such arrangements as would prevent any great additional burthen.

Mr. BANKES could not look upon this change in any other light than as a most obnoxious job, when he considered the professions of economy with which the government set out.

Mr. G. DAWSON said that he would take leave to say that, at the present time, the appointment of a party man to the office would give great dissatisfaction in Ireland, There was a report that the Chief Baron of Ireland was also about to retire. He feared therefore, the result would be to place on the bench two political characters, and to burthen the country with two pensions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that the Chief Baron, from his own choice, was about to retire, after twenty-five years' service. Sir Anthony Hart was appointed before the Catholic question was carried, when it was desirable that the office of Chancellor in Ireland should not be connected with politics at all. Previously, however, it always partook of a political character, and it would be most inconvenient now if it were not so.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, the present government was not a party. They were a combination of patriotic men, united upon certain principles, and they should not leave any spies in the camp to impede or counteract their measures.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL trusted, that when the government of Ireland was completely arranged, it would be found more economical than that which it succeeded. It was much more important than any saving that a person should fill the office of Chancellor in Ireland with whom the government might be in confidental communication.

Sir F. BURDETT said he should not do justice to his own feelings if he did not thus early express his sentiments with regard to the present administration, and declare the confidence he felt in them. There never was an administration which, within so short a space of time, went so far to obtain the confidence of the country. They came forward on principles of economy, and their acts hitherto proved that they were determined to pursue them. Public servants ought, in his opinion, to be amply and even generously rewarded, and he should be sorry to see the official clerks in the public departments not amply remunerated. With respect to the high offices of state, he understood that in many of them the salaries were little more than sufficient to meet the necessary expenses incident to the situation. No great economy, therefore, could be expected there. Nothing effectual could be done in that way until the state of the representation was reformed.

Mr. GOULBURN said a hope had been expressed that the government would meet with fair play from his side of the house. As a member of the government he always endeavoured to bring forward such measures as he thought most likely to prove beneficial to the country, and now that he was not in office he was equally ready to support them, from whatever quarter they might come.

Mr. LITTLETON approved of the appointment of Lord Plunket as Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir E. B. SUGDEN begged to remind the house that Sir Anthony Hart was not appointed by the late government, but by the government of Mr. Canning. When he considered the professions of economy made by the present ministers, he felt rather surprised that he was not retained in office. He could see no reason for his removal. As the government set out with a profession of economical principles, and as by the proposed changes the public were to be burthened with pensions of £4,000 in one case, and, he believed, £3,000 in another, he hoped more substantial reasons than he had yet heard would be given for this change.

Lord PALMERSTON was rather surprised that the honourable and learned gentleman should deliver an unqualified opinion without having heard the speech which he professed to answer. Government felt that they could not discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner without appointing to the office of Chancellor a person in whom they might place political confidence.

Mr. CALCRAFT said that such was his knowledge of the talents of Lord Plunket, that, in his opinion, no government which could secure his services would act rightly unless they did so, even though some additional expense might be the consequence. He concurred with the member for Westminster that cutting down salaries too much would be unworthy of a great state like this. Whatever might be done in the higher offices, he hoped the salaries of the clerks would not be reduced.

Colonel SIBTHORP said he was most anxious to give his support to ministers, but some reports were abroad that he was very sorry to hear. He wished, therefore, to ask the noble lord whether the office of Comptroller of the Navy was to be abolished—whether the place of Second Clerk of the Council was filled up—and whether it was true as reported that the salary of the Ambassador to Vienna was raised to £12,000 a year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not say whether the office of Comptroller of the Navy was filled up or not. With respect to the Second Clerk of the Council, the appointment was not made by the present ministers, but by their predecessors. The only thing they had done with respect to the office was to reduce the salary from £2000 to £1,200 a year (hear.) No change had been made in the salary of the ambassador to Vienna.

The question was the put and carried.

The following members were nominated to form the committee :—

Lord Althorp, Marquis of Chandos, Lord Somerset, Sir R. Peel, Sir T. Ackland, Mr. Hume, Mr. Goulburn, Sir H. Bunbury, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Parnell, Sir R. Vivian, Mr. Kennedy, and others.

REGENCY BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the Regency Bill.

Sir C. WETHERELL could not deny that the noble and learned lord who stated the provisions of the bill had made a splendid display. He made that observation, not as a compliment, but as a remark which flowed from excess of justice. He admitted that under existing circumstances the principle of this Regency Bill was a constitutional principle. In the history of the constitution they found no case like that the bill was meant to meet. It was one entirely new. It ought to declare that the sovereignty on the death of his Majesty should devolve on the heir apparent. And he should propose to introduce in the committee the following clause :—

"That on the death of his present Majesty her said Royal Highness the Princess Victoria shall be declared Sovereign. That on the birth of a posthumous child the sovereign title in her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria should cease and be determined, and that such child shall be taken to be lawful Sovereign of these realms in such manner as if the said child had succeeded on the death of the Princess Victoria.

Sir E. B. SUGDEN said that the amendment which had been proposed was unnecessary.

Lord MORPETH expressed his entire approbation to the bill which the late government had introduced.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not see that any necessity existed for a declaratory clause in the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on reading the bill, found the crown, on the death of his present Majesty, go *instanter* to the heir presumptive. He thought it much better to avoid any alteration of the bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported the bill in the form in which it had come to that house.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up the report on the Exchequer Bills Bill, which was ordered to be considered in a Committee of Supply to-morrow; and moved for returns of all communications between the Bishop of Exeter and the Secretary for the Home Department, relative to the parish of Stanhope Denham. Ordered.

The house adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The debates in Parliament fill a large space in all the London journals received since our last. In the Lords, Lord Wynford moved for a Committee to inquire into the general distress, which brought on a long discussion, the result of which was, that his Lordship withdrew his motion. He was opposed by Lord Grey. It will be recollected that a similar proposition was opposed last year by the Duke of Wellington, and the fact was made a matter of great reproach to his Grace. But there is a wide difference in the circumstances of the case; for his Grace denied the existence of the distress, and took no pains to satisfy the people that he was doing all in his power to relieve it; whereas in the present instance, the Minister admits the distress, has given reason to think that he is acting upon that admission, and objects to a Committee of Inquiry, only because he is willing to take upon himself that responsibility which would devolve upon a Committee. No part of this debate appears in our columns, as we conceived it would admit of postponement better than other matters, which solicited a place in our present number.

In both Houses the new Law Appointments in Ireland were brought under notice. The promotion of Lord Plunket to the Chancery Bench certainly called for explanation. The explanation comes to this, that some arrangement has been made by which the burden entailed upon the country by the retiring Chancellor's pension, will be in some degree lightened—perhaps, by the new Chancellor paying it out of his own income—and that the administration were desirous of availing themselves of Lord Plunket's political talents—for the office is on all hands admitted to be political as well as legal. This last consideration has suggested the idea that a separation ought to take place between these two departments, thus as it appears sometimes inconveniently vested in the one individual.

We must not omit to observe that in the debate on the distress in the Lords the Duke of Wellington let fall an expression which has added not a little to the unpopularity of his Grace's questionable disposition towards the revolutionary movements on the continent. The words which he is reported to have used are these :—

"Until the occurrence of the *misfortunes* abroad in the months of July and August, all was tranquil here; but since these misfortunes took place, and the lower classes here were taught to think they should follow the *bad* examples of neighbouring nations, while they were not made aware of the evils which the people of those countries had brought on themselves, difficulties and dangers have existed, and have been increased."

With the current of popular feeling running against him, such loose expressions are enough to merge his Grace altogether. Yet these words standing by themselves might be very satisfactorily explained even to one of the democracy. The French Revolution was a misfortune certainly. Any event which occasions so much destruction of life and so much affliction, is a misfortune; but then the result appears to be no misfortune—at least as yet. The French people have obtained a freer and we think a better government. Again, the example of the French people if held up to the imitation of the people of England, living as they do under such a King and government, as they have the good fortune to possess, would assuredly be a *bad* example. A thing is good or bad according to circumstances, and as the gallows may be *good* for those that do ill, so this boasted French revolution might be bad for those that do well—or at least who would find themselves no better by following its example.—Coming from his Grace, however, these words have set the seal upon his exclusion from popular favour.

In the Commons on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave one earnest of the sincerity of Ministers with regard to retrenchment by submitting the question of ministerial salaries for the purpose of reduction to a Select Committee. He said he did not expect that much could be saved to the country in this particular, and that the very fair principle on which they proceeded was, that those who worked should be adequately paid, while those who did nothing, who merely held places in order that ministers might have patronage, should be dismissed altogether.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

It will be seen that a highly respectable meeting has been held in this city, on this subject, and that several resolutions in favour of Reform were unanimously adopted. The High Sheriff of the county has convened a meeting for a similar object at Dungarvan, on Tuesday next. We have many reasons for expressing our satisfaction that the desire to amend what may be amiss in our institutions has been thus taken up, and that the practical proceedings growing out of it have devolved on such hands.

THE ANTI-UNIONISTS.

On *Sunday* last there was a meeting of Anti-Unionists at the *Equestrian Arena* in this city. In the day and place of meeting thus selected for the sort of political spouting usually displayed at these conventions, there is to our minds this evidence that these folk have imbibed a good deal of French principles—that they make no account of that day which Christians of all denominations have commonly agreed should be set apart to religious purposes and "kept holy." Those enlightened politicians, it is to be presumed, agree with the Parisian French in looking upon all religion as the mere trick of "the priest and the nurse," and are determined to show us how lightly they esteem those obligations which minds less superior, to what they consider superstition, regard as of the highest and most sacred character. We know of no other principle by which we can account for the occurrence of which a correspondent has furnished us with the following details :—

"On passing by Adams's Arena last Sunday my attention was attracted by tremendous yells and shouts which proceeded from that theatrical edifice. At first, I supposed, that the wild commotion was produced by the applause of the people for some dexterous feat in horsemanship, performed by a clever equestrian; but I then considered that Irishmen would not, like their theatrical-loving neighbours, the French, set at nought all respect for the Lord's day. On inquiry I learned that the uproar was occasioned by a meeting of Anti-Unionists. Curiosity led me to enter the building, where I found a large assemblage of people. Within the *circus*, I recognised some of the orators, who had lately exhibited at the Repeal meeting in the schoolroom off George's-street. With the exception of the chairman and a few others, all the rest of the assembly was quite unknown to me, and such was the lack even of that cheap commodity (*in* our days) "oratory" that three resolutions had been moved and seconded without any attempt at a speech being made. The gallery boys evidently began to despair; but, at length, Mr. John Magrath, clerk at the stamp office, arose and inflicted a long discourse on the meeting. There was nothing new or remarkable in the harangue, for it was a *verbatim* reiteration of a speech delivered some few days before by one of the coffee-drinkers in Dublin. It elicited, of course, very little applause, except from a few laughter-loving urchins in the gallery, the adult portion of the assembly having heard or read it before Mr. Magrath committed it to memory. The learned speaker finding his vanity disappointed, with a most lugubrious tone and countenance, complained of secret assassins and anonymous writers—of daggers, hatchets, and masks—which led me to think that he must be troubled with a most gloomy and disturbed imagination. The people wondered what could put the gentleman in such a rage, and various were the opinions given on it. When Mr. Magrath had ceased, the eloquent and facetious Mr. Nash commenced. He, as usual, towered to the skies in his lofty flights of imagination on the grievances of his darling and beloved Ireland, and the evil effects of the measure of the Union. It is quite unnecessary to give you a detailed account of the poetical and peculiar style of this mover of anti-unionism, as some specimens of it have been already afforded to your readers on different occasions Suffice it to say that the orator was loudly cheered throughout. He concluded by saying, as he did at the Reform meeting on the day before, that he was at peace with the world, and even forgave the *Waterford Mail* for all its hypercriticism shown in his regard.

"Mr. Quigley, another of the George's-street orators, spoke next, but in so low a tone of voice, that the effect of his speech was entirely lost, except to those who immediately surrounded him.

"After the usual cheering, the Meeting separated."

Our correspondent does not inform us whether a hat went round, to gather something for the tumblers, neither does he state to what parish they belonged, nor for what precise purpose the benefit was intended; but we forgive his inattention to these impertinent particulars, as we conceive that public opinion is now pretty well made up as to this ridiculous nonsense of a Repeal of the Union,

---

The three *gentlemen* lately arrested in Clonmel, who were so unpolitely disturbed in their intention of shooting in the South of Ireland, and who were proved very likely to be the youths that committed a robbery of India bonds, &c. in London, arrived here Saturday, and were transmitted between decks in the Nora Creina, kindly conducted on their way to London by a London Police Officer, and a reinforcement of Tipperary Police with fixed bayonets.

Saturday the Bank of Ireland Proprietors declared a dividend of four and and a half per cent. upon their capital stock.

General Lord Beresford has lost £20,000, Earl Dalhousie £7,000, and other military officers large sums by the bankruptcy of M'Donald and Campbell, army agents.

The Lord Chief Baron took leave of the Bar at the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday.

Lady Agnes Byng, and the Ladies Georgiana and Emily Paget, will undertake, as before, the honours of the Castle. Lady Anglesey remains in England with the younger branches of the family.

The Duke of Northumberland has left £1000 to the Mendicity of Dublin.

MR. WYSE.

In a letter to Mr. Scully, of the county Tipperary, Mr. Wyse, in reply to some objections to his parliamentary conduct, says—

"I called on Mr. O'Connell to fix an early day for the discussion of the Repeal of the Union, echoing the wishes as I conceived of many of my constituents (as they also called for immediate consideration), and in the belief which was sincere, that it would be well to fix something like a distinct basis of the question for both sides at once." He adds—"I assure you it is considered here as a very bad argument, of the good sense or good feeling of the nation at large, that its Representatives are thus judged, not by *their own conduct*, but by their coincidence with the conduct and opinions of others."

MR. GREGORY.

Mr. Gregory, for many years under secretary at the Castle, has been removed from that situation. Major Gosset has obtained the appointment.

THE FANATIC IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday James Sisk, alias Seck, the man who was taken at the House of Lords, where it was alleged he was waiting for an opportunity to murder the Duke of Welington, was brought from the House of Correction to Bow-street Office to undergo an examination. The evidence of the principal witnesses was taken in writing at the Home Office on Wednesday, by Sir R. Birnie, but the case was gone into *de novo* on this occasion. The examination was strictly private, and we can only state, that after the depositions of the witnesses had been taken and signed, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial on the capital charge of feloniously presenting a pistol at Mr. Gilbert, the marshal of the House of Lords, and pulling the trigger thereof with intent to kill and murder him.

SEDUCTION.

A very revolting case of seduction—if seduction it can be called under the circumstances—has occurred in Dublin, in which a young lady most respectably connected has fallen the victim to diabolical artifices. The "gentleman" has absconded, and a hundred pounds reward has been offered for his discovery. The Dublin Packet says—

"The person alluded to is a Mr. Luke Dillon, a character well known in the fire-eating world. He is from the county of Roscommon, and has for some time been one of 'the Town.' The young lady, the victim of this diabolical outrage, is a Miss F——l, who, we are given to understand, is a young lady of high respectability and great personal attraction. We forbear from any further comment on the subject, satisfied that this gross and disgraceful violation of the laws of nature and society will meet that punishment it so well merits."

CORK UNION DECLARATION.

The Union Declararation was, we understand, sent forward this morning according to its destination. The various annunciations in favour of the Union, made by none more strenuously or consistently, than by the leading and eminent men of all descriptions, by Members of the Irish Parliament who had opposed the original proposal of the Union question—have damped the desire to send forth petitions to the Legislature which are now confidently presumed to be unnecessary. For some time past Anti-Unionism was evidently languishing. The very efforts that were made to keep it from sinking, by the stimulus of dinners, and the provocatives of rhetorical nonsense, evidently testified that its dissolution was rapidly approaching—and such is the general sense of the necessity of repose to this country, that the sober and well-inclined portions of society in general, rather avoid all political collisions, and evince by their example the sincerity of their feelings and opinions. Even the warfare of *petitioning*—if it could be avoided, consistently with public safety—would not be supported by persons of the description alluded to—and as soon as it was obvious that men of all principles in parliament were resolved upon the preservation of the Union, and that there were but a few out of it, who were obsequious enough to trot at the heels of "the grand Liberator" and to scold at the legislative incorporation of the two countries—the project became from being mischievous, very ridiculous—and in this state it fell rather below grave hostility. Referring again to the Union Declaration already mentioned, it affords us great satisfaction to add, that persons of all creeds have signed it—and that the respectability of the signatures cannot be questioned.—*Cork Constitution of Saturday.*

The Dean of Cork is appointed one of the Marquis of Anglesey's chaplains. This is the eighth occasion upon which Dean Burrowes' services have been required in that way, the first having been in 1794, when the present venerable Earl Fitzwilliam held the reins of Viceregal government.

On Thursday evening, at four o'clock, a fire broke out in the malt house of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, of Cork, situate at Morrisson's island. At six o'clock the fire was completely subdued by the exertions of the firemen belonging to the Royal Exchange and Atlas insurance offices.

CLONMEL, DEC. 11.—Daniel Doherty, farmer, near Kilmore, Cashel, who had been fined £10 at Petit Sessions, for having the remnant of an old unregistered pistol in his possession—has obtained a reduction of the penalty to 10s on a memorial of the Magistrates to the Lord Lieutenant on his behalf.—A man was fined 5s at the last Petit Sessions of Cashel for distraining for rent before it became due.—There was a meeting of tradesmen at Cashel on Thursday, to petition for a Repeal of the Union.

The *Register* says that Mr. O'Connell is expected at Dublin next Thursday, and that he is about to establish an Anti-Union Society, and an Anti-Union Rent.

The Mayor of Limerick has received a communication from the Irish Government, which has also been transmitted to the constabulary force through the country, requiring them to be very particular as to the operation of the Gunpowder Act, and that unlicensed persons may not sell or dispose of fire-arms or powder.

The Rev. James Finucane M'Namara, of the county Clare, against whom a conditional order was granted by the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Mr. Benjamin Annesley Watson, has been placed under suspension by his Bishop.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

It is not a little curious that Lord Brougham, who is the founder, head, and chief support of the London University, should also, in his capacity of Chancellor, be the head of the King's College, which was founded for the express purpose of opposing the former University.

At the Special Commission, at Chelmsford, England, several of the rioters and machine breakers were tried and found guilty. They were severally sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. John Ewen, one of the incendiaries, was also tried and found guilty. Sentence of death was passed on him, and no hope of mercy held out. Three other machine breakers were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

PRESTON ELECTION.—The election for a member to represent the borough of Preston commenced on yesterday week. The candidates are the Hon. E. Y. Stanley, the new Irish Secretary, and Mr. Henry Hunt. At two o'clock on Friday the state of the gross poll stood thus:—Mr. Stanley, 2945; Mr. Hunt, 3452. Majority for Mr. Hunt, 507.

Death of the Princess of Siam.—Mademoiselle D'Jeck, the celebrated Adelphi elephant, was obliged to be thrown overboard in a storm on her passage to America. The vessel was afterwards wrecked, but the crew and passengers were saved.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—It appears, that in 1829 there were in England, Wales, and Ireland, 487 Savings' Banks, the depositors in which amounted to 403,712 There were also 4,549 Friendly Societies, and 1,684 Charitable Societies, on account of which there were deposits in Public Funds to the amount of £14,434,921 4s. 9½d.

'The deuce is in these incendiaries (said a pseudo punster;) here they are destroying pease stacks; why don't they get rid of all taxes?' This deplorable attempt, however, brought out a fair hit from a professor. Rather, (rejoined he, seeing their hostility to the church and tithes,) I marvel that instead of burning hay ricks, they don't burn bishopricks.'

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

(From the Atlas).

The situation in which the minister of England is placed at this juncture is one of great embarrassment. The urgent demands of the time thicken upon him; and yet it must be granted that their very urgency releases him from much of his responsibility. Were opinion not so strong and irresistible, the weakness or wickedness of nature might come in to delay the consummation of the great national events that are in progress. The minister is now—he cannot help it—impelled by the *vox populi*. He is carried on with the tide, and, although he may be the very last convert in the kingdom, he has no time to wait for conviction, which is usually tardy in high places. The question of reform has advanced with inconceivable rapidity even since the date of our last. So has the slavery question. The labours of Bentham and Wilberforce—so long dedicated in vain to their respective objects—are now on the eve of being crowned in the councils of the country. Neither the ministry, nor the Parliament, nor both, could postpone the settlement of these measures. It is no longer a merit in any set of officials to retrench expensive establishments, abrogate abominable cruelties, or criminate the usages of corruption. They must do these things. It is a token of acquiescence, rather than of foresight, for the inevitable crisis is arrived. The only point remaining to be discussed is, as to the manner and amount of the improvements. That minister will be meritorious in his day, who anticipates the whole instead of discharging his vocation only in part, leaving the rest to a further popular pressure and a future Cabinet. To this strait Lord Grey is placed. The hereditary legislature have already yielded, but still it will require some such mysterious application as the Duke of Wellington tried in the case of the Catholic Relief Bill. It is not yet entirely persuaded over to the cause of the public. It is prepared to make small concessions, but these will not satisfy the obvious necessities of the times. The first appearance of reluctance or indecision will be the signal of an universal appeal: and with the great impetus gained by recent circumstances, it would be impossible to maintain the existence of an unpopular ministry for half the length of time that the duke and his party lingered out against public opinion. There will be time enough for us to lay before our readers a tangible statement of the great scheme of reform, which we hope to free from its theoretical encumbrances, before it will be brought in any regular shape before Parliament. In the mean time, it is well to know that it is in course of preparation—that it will be brought forward by a distinguished member of the administration—and that it will, in all probability, be speedily followed by a dissolution of the House of Commons, should the plan be approved, in order that its benefits may not be put off to the distant date of five or six years. It is natural that immediately on carrying the question, Parliament should be dissolved, since in its present constitution, reform would be nothing short of a suicidal measure.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	96 0	to 100 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	31 0	to 32 0
Wheat, per brl.	32 0	.. 35 0	Heads, do	17 0	.. 18 0
Oats, ditto,	11 6	.. 12 6	Offal. do.	13 0	.. 14 0
Barley, ditto,	13 6	.. 16 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 0	.. 6 3
Oatmeal, per cwt	13 0	.. 14 0	Beef, per lb.	0 2	.. 0 4
Flour, per bag,			Mutton, do.	0 3	.. 0 5
2ds,	40 0	.. 42 0	Pork, do.	0 2½	.. 0 3
3ds,	32 0	.. 36 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 5
4ths,	20 0	.. 25 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 7	.. 0 9
Indian Corn, do.	00 0	.. 00 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 2
Meal, do.	00 0	.. 00 0	Swansea,	2 10	.. 3 0
Rice, per cwt.	14 0	.. 16 0			

The receipts of corn at market are again becoming limited, owing to the general employment of the farmers in getting out the potato crop during this very favourable weather. Prices are without alteration, and the demand for wheat steady. Wheat rated yesterday at 32s to 35s per bargel, and for a few prime lots 36s was given. Oats heavy at 11s 6d to 12s 6d. Barley 13s 6d to 16s, having advanced 6d since our last quotation. Butter is on the decline, and very poor supply. About two or three dozen firkins only appeared at market this week, for which 96s to 100s was given. Bacon pigs as last quoted.

Cork, Dec. 14.—To the merchants, first quality 96s; second do., 92s; third do., 88s; fourth do., 84s; fifth, 80s; sixth do., 76s. To the country—first quality, 86s; second do., 82s; third do., 78s; fourth do., 74s; fifth do., 70s; sixth do., 64s.

Wexford, Dec. 10.—Wheat, 30s to 34s 0d; barley, 14s to 17s 6d—oats, 11s to 13s 0d per barl.—oatmeal, 18s per cwt.—butter, 96s per cwt.

Kilkenny, Dec. 10.—Butter, 100s to 102s per cwt.; wheat, 31s 6d to 34s 6d per barrel; barley, 12s to 14s 6d per ditto; oats, 12s to 13s per ditto. Bacon pigs, 32s to 33s.

Limerick, Dec. 11.—Wheat, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per stone; barley, 11½d; oats, 10½d to 11½d per stone. Oatmeal, 15s per cwt. Butter, 98s, 92s, 86s, 80s, 74s per cwt. and 2s paid over.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 10.—Very little business is doing in the wheat trade, and the price remains as we quoted on Monday. In the barley trade little is doing, and oats may be quoted as on last market day. Beans, peas, and other articles of grain are unaltered.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

10th—St. Patrick, Griffiths, Liverpool, salt.

11th—City of Waterford, Morgan, Quebec, timber and deals—Invulnerable, Phelan, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish and oil—Don, Anderson, Liverpool, salt and coals—Aurora, Cocks, Liverpool, salt—Town of Ross, Saville, Quebec, timber and deals, for Ross—Sarah, Howlan, Dublin, ballast—Perseverance, Gibbs, Wick, herrings—St. Patrick, Veale, Dublin, anchors, timber, &c., for Bonmahon.

12th—City of Waterford (steamer). Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Mary Ann, Owen, Dumfries, herrings.

13th—Agnes, Hannay, Garlieston, ballast—James and Margaret, Milne, Memel, timber, &c. for Ross—Auspicious, Duncan, Wexford, wheat—St. Andrew, Mounsey, Wick, herrings—John, Watkins, Wicklow, copper ore, for Swansea—Favourite, Shennen, Wick, herrings—Phœnix, Webster, ditto, ditto—Mary, Whelan, Bonmahon, copper ore, for Swansea.

SAILED,

10th—Lamb, Rowe, St. Ives, salt—Eclipse, Cooke, Liverpool, grain—Glamorgan, Hughes, ditto, general cargo—Helen, Edgar, Glasgow, cotton and tallow—Grace, Martin—Glasgow Packet, Currey—Hoddom Castle, Aitchinson—Mary Ann, Ferguson—and William, Whitty, Liverpool, grain and flour—Britannia, Blay, Liverpool, timber and iron—Bellisle, Lloyd, ditto, turpentine, &c.—Dolphin, Wakeham, ditto, rum, oil, &c.—Erin, Allen, London, provisions—Mary Elliot, Pearce, Portsmouth, ditto—Pacific, Ellis, Bristol, grain and flour—Mary, Fisher, Bideford, ballast—Hope, Beer, Swansea, flour—Bulwark, Barry, Wexford, gen. cargo—Active, Connor, ditto, coals—Mary Ann, Quinn, ditto, ditto—Esther, Codd, ditto, ditto—Vestal, Watkins, Liverpool, cotton, &c.—Fame, M'Alpin, ditto, grain, &c.—Brothers, Smith, Dublin, wine and fruit—Thomas, Jones, Liverpool, grain.

11th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods—Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Swansea, ballast—Thomas, Jones, Liverpool, rye, from London—Mary, Phillips, Bristol, grain and flour—Mary Swan, Anderson, Liverpool, ditto—Three Sisters, Pavey, London, provisions—Ann, Morgan, Milford, flour—Britannia, Bowden, Gloucester, grain—Pictou, Lang, Liverpool, grain—Gower, Peters, Chepstow, grain—Maria, Crookal, Gloucester, ditto—Malcolm, Pond, London, provisions—Mary, Massy, ditto, ditto.

12th—Favourite, Hearn, Cork, oil and empty casks—St Patrick, Veale, Bonmahon, timber, &c., from Dublin—Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, flour and bacon—[illegible]elson, Laugharne, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—[illegible], Aberaron, wheat and flour—Flora, Jon[illegible], Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, oats and [illegible], Shoreham, oats and butter.

13th—None.

14th—City of Waterford (steamer), [illegible], General cargo, &c,

Wind—South to S.S.W. [illegible]

Published for the Proprietor, at the Waterford Mail office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all communications, subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.