

Wm. Dant Robert Henry

TO SIR EDMUND SKOTTOWE, KNT.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SIR,
WE, the undersigned, request you will convene a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of this City on an early day as possible, for the purpose of expressing in the most marked and emphatic manner, our gratitude to His Majesty's Ministers for the Reform Bill, which they have just proposed to the Legislature for adoption, and also to enter upon such measures as shall be deemed advisable, to amend and settle them in this great work of constitutional reorganization.

Thomas Scott,
Richard Fogarty,
William Lumsden,
Ignatius Fleming,
Daniel Dunford,
Michael Burke,
James Morris,
David Condon,
Daniel Lynch,
Edward Lynch,
John O'Neill,
Michael Power,
Wm. Aylward,
Thomas Fogarty,
John McCarthy,
John Heffernan,
Robert F. Sargent,
James Delahunty,
Henry Downes,
Thomas F. Carroll,
Samuel King,
R. G. Scott,
R. S. Carey,
John M. Grant,
Robert Curtis,
Robert Tobin,
William Tobin,
Thomas Murphy,
William Heary,
William Brown,
Thomas Prestige,
James Esmonde,

In compliance with the above Request, I request a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City to be held on WEDNESDAY (THIS DAY) the 9th inst. at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose therein mentioned.

E. SKOTTOWE, Mayor.

Waterford, March 7.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.,
FOR A LONG TERM,
PART OF THE LANDS OF LISMORE, containing about twenty-two Acres and a Half, situate in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, and about a Mile and a quarter distant from said City. There is a large slated HOUSE lately built on said Premises.

Also, TO BE LET, for a Long Term, a DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, with Five Acres of LAND, situated near TRAMORE.

Apply to S. Sprigg, jun., Esq., Waterford, March 9, 1831.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,
THE LANDS OF LOWER BALLYMUDDY, in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbroide, and County of Waterford, as lately held by Mr. William Husson.

The Farm is most desirably situated on the river Bride, near its junction with the Blackwater, within Four Miles of Tallow, and Eight of Kinsale. It contains 115 Acres 3 Roods of Land of prime quality; and possesses, amongst other advantages, a good Farm House, with suitable Offices, extensive and productive Orchards, an Oziery, Salmon Weir, and a Quay from which the produce can be conveyed to, and Manure brought back from Youghal by water.

Application to be made by letter, post paid, to John C. Graves, Esq. Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, or to Mr. James O'Brien, Lead Surveyor, Tallow, who will show the Farms, and can give immediate possession on an offer being closed with.

22d Feb. 1831.

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 a greater attraction would bring Than they to each other would prove, A claim so alluring, that round the wide ring They should follow where he should move.

The wager accepted, the cocks trim'd and grac'd (What a concourse excited the ground!) And they were no sooner upon the turf placed, Than each cock rushed suddenly round.

They viewed not each other, but made a short stand, Then swift as lightning they flew: (His boots were by Warren's jet Blacking japan'd, And surprisingly shone the new.)

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 1st ship's sagacity due; But if praise to his lordship's invention belong, Warden I want 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, That 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— CLOMEL: T. S. Grubb,

S. Phelan, Bookseller,

M. Laffan, ditto,

R. Farrell, ditto,

White and Co. Druggists,

D. Condon, Ironmongers,

J. Jacob, ditto,

J. and E. Kehoe, Grocers,

J. Kearney, ditto,

T. Wilson, ditto,

W. C. Budd & Co. ditto,

E. Lynch, Oilman.

And sold in every Town in the Kingdom, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, a 6d, 12d, and 18d each.

Be particular to inquire for

W A R R E N'S, 30, Strand,

All other are Counterfeit.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Pembroke, Thomas, Gloucester, 560 lbs bacon, 10cwt lard

52cwt flour, 500 lbs wheat.

Ruby, Wingfield, Southampton, 700 lbs oats, 250 lbs wheat.

Flora, Warwell, Newport, 519 lbs oats.

Mary Phillips, Newry, 1040cwt flour.

Velocity, Dyer, London, 988 lbs butter, 4746 lbs bacon, 395 cwt lard, 6 half brils tongues.

Mary Elliott, Pearce, Portsmouth, &c., 2265 lbs bacon, 21 cwt lard, 20 kegs one-half brils tongues, 26 cwt greaves, 3 cwt clops, 9 packs feathers.

Farah, Howland, Newry, 920 lbs barley.

Mary, Cressin, Slaney, Bristol, 540 lbs bacon, 670 cwt flour, 15 lbs butter, 2 half brils cows.

Gipsy, Stewart, Liverpool, 400 lbs wheat, 50 cwt flour, 56 lbs butter, 14 cwt lard, 40 lbs cotton, 1 bale twist, 16 head of cattle.

Beisey, Stephens, Bristol, 424 lbs wheat, 1112 cwt flour.

Mary, Howland, Gloucester, 430 lbs barley, 140 cwt pork.

The Waterford Mail.

Vol. VIII.—No. 790. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1831. PRICE 6d.

NEW CLOVER SEED.

R. FENNESSY and SON have just received 40 Sacks prime Red and White CLOVER and TREFOIL SEED, which they will dispose of on advantageous terms.

Waterford, March 4, 1831.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, GLASS, BLUE DINNER and SUPPER SERVICE, EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, PLATED WARE, &c.

AT THE HOUSE OF MR. ROBERTS, IN COLEBECK-STREET, on THURSDAY, March 10th, and Day following.

THE Furniture consists of Mahogany Dining, Card, and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Dressing Glasses, Four post and Elliptic Mahogany Bedsteads, Feather Beds, of very superior description; Bedding and Hair Mattresses, Wardrobes, Presses, House Lichen, including some handsome Damask, Chintz Curtains, Sofa, Room and Stair Carpeting, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Hall and Stair Bells, with the usual assortment of Bed-room and Kitchen Furniture, Glass, Delft, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 3d, 1831.

FOR HORSES.

SAMUEL B. ARDASH, VETERINARY AND CHEMIST, MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, MALL, WATERFORD.

HAS just received, direct from the Proprietor, ROBERT N. GIBSON'S CELEBRATED ERADICATING WORM and CONDITION POWDERS.

Their merits over all other Medicines used in the destruction of Worms, consist in the safety, simplicity, in the administering them, and the certainty of producing the desired effect, without making any alteration in either labour or feeding of the Horse.

Each packet contains a Treatise on Worms.

S. B. A., Agent for Waterford, will in future be constantly supplied with all the so justly celebrated Veterinary Medicines of R. N. Gibson.

The above Establishment is as usual supplied with the most genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and every Patent Medical article, direct from the original Proprietors.

Also, Hays's improved domestic Lavement's Machines, and Surgical Instruments of the most approved Makers.

Sea Medicines Chests fitted up with appropriate directions.

NEW SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, 18th Feb. 1831.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:

Antrim—George Macartney, Lissanore Castle, Esq.

Armagh—Hugh Harris, Ashford, Esq.

Carlow—Robert C. Brown, Broomhall, Esq.

Cavan—George M. Keane, Ederhill, Esq.

Clare—George Studdart, Clonderlaw, Esq.

Cork—John Hyde, jun., Castle Hyde, Esq.

Down—William Massenden, Larchfield, Esq.

Dublin—Sir Joseph Coghill Coghill, Belvedere House, Bart.

Ennis—John C. Brown, Brook, Coldbrook, Esq.

Galway—John Donnellan, Ballydonnellan, Esq.

Kerry—Daniel Cronin, Park, Esq.

Kildare—Dominick O'Reilly, Kildangan Castle, Esq.

Kilkenny—William Bayley, jun., Newland, Esq.

King's Co.—James Frank Rolleston, Frankfort Castle, Esq.

Leitrim—Francis O'Boine, Jamestown Lodge, Esq.

Queen's Co.—W. C. Cooper, Cooper's Hill, Esq.

Rathfriland—Edmund H. Neill, Esq.

Longford—Barry Fox, Foxhall, Esq.

Louth—Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Barmesth.

Mayo—Charles N. Knox, Castlelacken, Esq.

Meath—The Hon. Edward Prendergast, Gormanstown Castle.

Monaghan—Henry C. Leslie, Ballybay, Esq.

Queen's Co.—W. C. Cooper, Cooper's Hill, Esq.

Rathfriland—Edmund H. Neill, Esq.

Sligo—Robert Jones, jun., Fortland, Esq.

Tipperary—The Hon. C. O'Callaghan, Shanbally Castle.

Townsend—Sir J. R. Bannery, Bart., Spear Royal Castle.

Waterford—Henry C. Gumberton, Curragh House, Esq.

Wexford—Major A. Caulfield Browne, Glaston, Esq.

Wicklow—Hon. James Boyd, Rosliffe.

Wicklow—Hon. George Leslie Leveson Protby, Glenist.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

19th February, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that as Edward Synges, Esq., accompanied by his servant, was riding up Applevale, not far from Corofin, in the county of Clare, on Wednesday, the 16th of February, just, he was fired at by Four Persons unknown, and that one of the shots took effect, wounding the servant so severely that his life is despaired of, and that Mr. Synges also received two wounds.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any Person or Persons, (except the person or persons who actually fired the shots), who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in this daring outrage.

By his Excellency's command, W. GOSSET.

BIRTH.

On Friday, the lady of Jacob Penrose, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 1st, at Ballycullen church, the Rev. William Dobbin, Esq. Catherine, second daughter of John Sillito, Esq.

DIED.

On Friday, the 4th inst. at Leeds, in Yorkshire, aged 62 years, Francis Roper, Esq. brother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Lisle, h. p. 20th Lancers, Waterford.

In Dublin, Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late John Dixon, Esq. of Colebrook, near Wexford.

At his house in Dringfield-street, Dublin, Edward Woods, Esq. relict of 34 years of age, of the 5th Dragoon in the County of Cork.

The Rev. C. Stewart, Rector of Aughrave and Killmarck, in Bristol, aged 67 years, the Rev. Robert Hall, A.M., Pastor of the Baptist Church, Broad-street, in that city.

At Eglantine, county Cork, on the 7th inst. aged 73 years, Mary, relict of the late Daniel Conner, of Ballybricken, in said County, Esq.

DEATHS ANNOUNCED IN THE ARMY LIST FOR THIS MONTH (MARCH).

General Lord H. Somerset, 534 foot.

Lieut. General Aylmer, Ladbroke, late 60th; and General Deputy Governor of Belize Castle.

Colonel Tudor, late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel Bowers, 13th Dragoons; Aug. Baron Reinhardt, h. p. 1st Lt. Dr. Ger. Leg.

Major Richardson, 36th foot; Marley, h. p. 1st foot; Moore, R.A.

Regt.; Livingston, h. p. King's Amer.; Herbert, late 31 R. Vet. Bn.; Atkinson, h. p. 20th Dragoons; Shaw, h. p. 76th foot.

Lieutenants—Wilmot, 1st foot, 2d Bn.; Allix, Gr. Guards; Harvey, 2d foot; Hudson, 16th foot; Smith, 41st foot; M'Lean, 89th foot; Warren, 9th foot; Claverling, Lt. E.; O'Halloran, h. p. 2d Lt. R. Vet. Bn.; Buffel, late 1st R. Vet. Bn.; Fraser, h. p. 76th foot; Hayne, h. p. 6th foot.

Ensigns—Wade, 1st foot; Urquhart, 16th foot; Alsop, 40th foot; Forsyth, R. Afr. Col. Corps.

Paymasters—Johns, 14th foot; Lock, h. p. 25th foot; Money, h. p. Rec. Dist.

Quartermasters—Birch and Shaw, h. p. Lon. Pen. Cav.; Harrison, h. p. Anz. Brit. Fenc. Cav.

Sergeants—Webster, 4th Dragoon Guards; Zappelf, h. p. Chas. Brit.

Commissionariat—Dep. Com. Gen. Toole, h. p.

LAW KALENDAR.

City Quarter Sessions—April 4.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 8; Dungarvan, 11.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, April 5; New Ross, 11.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 9.

Butter, per cwt. 50 to 54. Bacon, per cwt. 35 to 38.

Wheat, per ditto. 31 to 36. Oats, do. 11 to 16.

Barley, ditto. 13 to 16. Whiskey, per gal. 6 to 8.

Oatmeal, per cwt. 16 to 17. Beef, per lb. 4 to 6.

Flour, per bag. 43 to 45. Pork, do. 0 to 6.

Do. do. 30 to 32. Veal, do. 0 to 3.

Do. do. 20 to 22. Potatoes, per cwt. 8 to 9.

Indian Corn, do. 0 to 0.00. Coals, Newcastle, 3 to 3.6.

Meal, do. 0 to 0.00. Swanses, 0 to 3.0.

Rice, per cwt. 00 to 0.00.

The supplies of corn are rather limited, but the demand is good. Prime wheat maintains last quoted prices, but barley and oats gave way 6d per barrel. Flour and oatmeal as in market.

Monday's 15 bushels of new butter appeared at market, which was bought up at 100s. to 104s. per cwt. Yesterday 16 bushels of old were weighed, which was sold at 90s. to 97s. The butter price only given for some very prime lot; 6 bushels of new sold at 102s. to 104s. per cwt. Bacon pigs and pork as last quoted.

Cork, March 7.—To the merchants, first quality, 9s; second do. 8s; third do. 7s; fourth do. 6s; fifth do. 5s; sixth do. 4s; seventh do. 3s; eighth do. 2s; ninth do. 1s; tenth do. 0s.

Clonmel, March 6.—The supply of corn has become rather short for the last two days, yet wheat bought by 40s. to 100s. the latter the top price, even for white wheat. Oats are from 1s. to 1s. 10d. Flour, oatmeal, &c. as at last quotations. No butter at market—nominal price 90s. for cwt. Bacon pigs in middling supply, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Limerick, March 5.—Wheat for export 1s 9d to 1s 10d per stone, and barley 12s per stone; flour has declined from 42s. to 40s. per bag, best lot; 38s. 2d; and 28s. 3d. Oatmeal 1s 10d per cwt. Herring advanced 2s. to 30s. per barrel. Butter 90s—90s—84s—78s—72s per cwt. and 3s paid over.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

5th—H.M. Schooner Pike, from a cruise—Henry Brougham, Connolly, Swansea, culm (for Ross)—Three Sisters, Grandy, Newport, coals.

6th—Emancipation, Rubie, London, ballast—Union, Saunderson, Newport, coals.

7th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Auspicious, Duncan, Wexford, coals—Williams, Liverpool, ditto, staves, crates, &c.—Aegion, Hardcastle, ditto, coals and salt (for Ross).

8th—Don, Anderson, ditto, coals—Helen, Robinson, Bruff, herring.

SAILED.

31—Clonmel, Davis, London, provisions—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, flour, &c.

4th—Nimble, Stride, Southampton, provisions—Eliza, Davis, Falmouth, flour—Flora, Warwell, Newport, grain—Pembroke, Thomas, Gloucester, cargo—Mary, Phillips, Newry, flour.

5th—Gipsy (steamer), Stewart, Liverpool—Nora, Coeur (steamer), Stride, Bristol.

6th—Ruby, Wingfield, Southampton, grain—Fame, Pavey, London, butter and bacon—Enterprise, Green, Cork, meat, ditto, ditto—Frances and Mary, Gray, Falmouth, flour.

7th—Sarah, Howland, Newry, ballast—Aid, Abernethy, Castlemeine, ballast (from Liverpool)—Mary, Howland, Gloucester, porter and gals.

8th—Wind, at 3 a.m. N.W.

Arrived from Waterford, at London, Martha Pope, Jones, At Southampton, 2d, Prosperous, Mitchell.

LENT ASSIZES, 1831.

LENTEN ASSIZES.

County of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 14th.

County of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Thursday, 17th.

County of Kilkenny, same day.

County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 21st.

The Hon. Justice Tolerus, { Justices.

The Hon. Baron Foster, { Registers.

Andrew Tolerus, Esq. {

George Henry Pentland, Esq. {

LONDON—SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

By German Papers received this morning we have some interesting accounts respecting Warsaw.

The Russians are almost close under the walls of the city, which is resolved on holding out to the last. The streets are barricaded—loop-holes made in the houses—cannon posted at every accessible point—hospitals prepared—and the whole male population, who are capable of bearing arms, registered and drilled for service. The Russians, meantime, neglect no means of making victory sure. A few partial skirmishes have already taken place between the two Powers; and, so far as we can collect from the very contradictory accounts on the subject, the advantage hitherto has been on the side of the Poles. This gallant nation—though aware that they have little or nothing to expect from foreign aid, are determined to die, each man at his post, with his wounds in front. Unfortunately, Warsaw is badly provisioned, and the defences of the city are insecure. Its best, indeed its only bulwarks, are the heroism and determination of its inhabitants.

March is said to have commenced with a declaration of war on the part of the French government against Austria. Although nothing of an official nature has transpired, yet this event is generally believed to be an undoubted fact.

The Regent of Belgium has been recognised by the French court, and General Belliard, an accredited agent, was to have left Paris on Wednesday, for Brussels.

The Frankfurt papers contain a proclamation from His Majesty, as King of Hanover, appointing the Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy; and another proclamation from His Royal Highness, stating his readiness to listen to all complaints of the people. Count Munster, the Minister in London, has resigned.

A letter from Ancona, 9th February, states that the revolution had spread itself from Bologna to Sinigaglia, but had been unsuccessful at Ancona, where two men had lost their lives.

By the death of Richard Wellesley, Esq. son of the Marquis Wellesley, a commissionership of stamps becomes vacant. The salary is, we believe, £1,400 per annum.

Mr. Wood was married to Miss Paton on Thursday morning, at the parish church of St. Mary-le-bonne.

A meeting was held yesterday noon at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, of the inhabitants of Westminster, to adopt measures for securing a reform in Parliament.

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the proposed plan of Lord Russell upon Parliamentary Reform. Alderman Winchester said that he was a reformer, but that he could not at present offer his sentiments to the meeting, as the bill was not yet before parliament, and how could he deliver his opinion until he had the necessary information? Alderman Thompson said that no one felt more anxiously than he did concerning the interests and welfare of the city of London, but he never was, and never would be an advocate for a general change of the constitution; and he thought that, although the bill was not yet before parliament, it would do great deal of evil.

Waithman having also delivered his opinion, it was resolved that the court should petition the Legislature in favour of reform; and that an address

be founded upon the resolutions, should be presented to His Majesty.

Dover, March 3.—A violent trembling of the earth was experienced here last evening, about eight o'clock, which shook the houses and buildings from one end of the town to the other; a general alarm prevailed on the occasion, which we learn was not confined to this town, as the surrounding villages were sensibly affected by the same circumstance. It has been generally noticed that subterranean convulsions of nature locally derange the course of the tides; to day the water certainly flowed half an hour earlier than the calculated time, which may not unreasonably be ascribed as a concomitant of the above. We have since learned that the convulsion was strongly felt at Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal.

Nearly all the prisoners of the metropolis are, we regret to hear, full to overflowing.

On Friday evening last, about nine o'clock, an extremely heavy shower of hailstones fell at Oundle, in the midst of which the town was momentarily illuminated by a very vivid glare of light, accompanied by a loud explosion resembling the report of a cannon. The next morning it was discovered that the eastern side of the church spire was very materially injured; the works of the clock also appeared to have been struck by the electric fluid, though fortunately without having sustained much damage.

THE MAN IN THE CAGE.

At the Mont St. Michel was preserved, until lately, the enormous wooden cage, in which state prisoners were sometimes confined under the old regime. The most unfortunate of the poor wretches who inhabited this cage was Dubourg, a Dutch editor of a newspaper. This man having, in the exercise of his duty, written something which offended the Majesty of Louis XIV., or some one of his Mistresses, was marked out by the magnanimous monarch for vengeance, and the means which, according to tradition, he employed to effect his purpose, was every way worthy of the royal persecutor. A villain was sent from Arranches to Holland, a neutral state, with instructions to roam himself into the friendship and confidence of Dubourg, and, in an unguarded moment, to lead him into the French territories, where a party of soldiers was kept perpetually in readiness to kidnap him and carry him off. For two years this modern Judas is said to have carried on the intrigue, at the end of which period he prevailed upon Dubourg to accompany him on a visit into France, when the soldiers seized upon their victim, and hurried him off to the Mont St. Michel. Confinement and solitude do not always kill. The Dutchman, accustomed perhaps to a life of indolence, existed twenty years in his cage, never enjoying the satisfaction of beholding "the human face divine," or of hearing the human voice, except when the individual entered who was charged with the duty of bringing him his provisions, and cleaning his cell. Some faint rays of light, just such as enable cats and owls to move, found their way into the dungeon, and by their light Dubourg, who accident or the humanity of his keeper had put in possession of an old nail, and who inherited the passion of his countrymen for flowers, contrived to sculpture roses and other flowers upon the beams of his cage. Continual inaction, however, though it could not destroy life, brought on the disease, which rendered the poor wretch incapable of moving himself about on one side of the cage to the other, and he observed to his keeper, that the greatest misery he endured was indicated by the rats which came in droves, and gnawed away at his gaily legs, without his being able to move out of their reach, or frighten them away.—*Constable's Miscellany, Vol. 63—Journal of a Residence in Normandy.*

TREASURE FOUND BY THE FRENCH AT ALGIERS.—The reports which had been current respecting the magnitude of these treasures, had been exaggerated; but the amount actually found showed that it was not entirely an oriental fiction, though previously alleged to be so by the adversaries of the expedition. Authentic accounts had been received of its existence before the arrival of the troops, and perhaps the eagerness of its capture constituted one of the motives for the enterprise. To see wagons loaded with ingots of gold drawn from Toulon to Paris, was no trifling temptation to ministers, who had designed to dazzle the minds of the people, in order the more easily to abridge their liberties. On taking possession of the Casaba, an immediate search was made for this treasure, which had been said to amount to 200,000,000 of francs, or £8,000,000 sterling. The day had kept no account of his treasure; there were found no exchequer receipts, no registers of revenue or expense. The money, which was the fruit of taxes, tribute, or plunder, was thrown into a room by the treasurer of the treasury without being counted. It was deposited in different boxes or coffers, and taken out on an order signed by the dey and his council. The French found in all the large sum of 48,084,527 francs, or nearly £2,000,000 sterling, in ingots of gold and silver. Of this sum upwards of 43,000,000 of francs were packed up in boxes, nailed, and sent home by the ships of war. Upwards of 5,000,000 of francs, or £200,000 sterling, consisting of coins current in the country, were reserved for the expenses of the army. This sum, so large, had fallen so much short of what had been expected, that the treasurer of the dey was put to the strictest examination. He, however, swore that the regency had no further resources; that he would engage to lose his head if any money was concealed; that the people had been always deceived respecting the treasures of the palace; that for the last twenty years the expenses of the government had exceeded its receipts; and that during the three years of the blockade these receipts, either from prizes or commerce, had been reduced almost to nothing.—*Doctor Lardner's Cabinet Library, Vol. III.; being Vol. I. of Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831.*

The Swan River.—The colony on the Swan River, established in the beginning of 1829, has already assumed the appearance of strength and stability, owing to the good materials with which it was constructed. Emigrants possessing energy, intelligence, and capital, are sure of overcoming the difficulties that await every settler in a new country. The Swan River has been explored to the distance of about eighty miles from its mouth. The country in the interior is found fit for pasture, and capable of tillage; but the soil is by no means remarkably fertile; towards the sea it is sandy, and barren in the extreme. The Canning River, flowing into the Swan River from the South, has as yet been examined but a little way. The great objection to this colony is the want of a secure harbour in its vicinity. The mouth of the Swan River is barred by a ledge of rocks, over which there is hardly 6 feet water; and Gage's Roads, between the river and the island of Rottnest, are exposed to the weather from the south and south-west; but, in the close of 1829, a fine river, with a spacious port at its mouth, was said to have been discovered at some distance to the south, falling into the sea near Cape Bouvard; and a party was then sent to explore it. The difficulties and embarrassments which the settlers at the Swan River have been obliged to endure, have been industriously exaggerated by the colonial press; the strong desire to exist in New South Wales to attract emigrants to the country being naturally allied to the disposition to disparage every other settlement.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. XVI.; being the concluding Volume of the History of Maritime and Inland Discovery.*

Religious State of the Islands in the South Sea.—Christianity has been a long time established in the Sandwich Islands, and has been mainly conducive to the rapid strides of civilization made by the inhabitants of that group. In the island of Hevea, also, one of the most important of the Friendly Islands, it was adopted, in 1810, by the king, under whose protection a body of missionaries established themselves on the island. Thus it is probable, that ere long the propagation of a purer religion will wholly extirpate the frivolous and cruel superstitions which contribute not a little to impede the progress of civilization among the South Sea Islanders; and will serve as a new tie to connect them to the most active and enlightened portion of mankind.—*Ibid.*

Continental Opinion of English Music.—One of the Berlin Journals, in an essay upon the state of music in the different countries of Europe, has the following remark, upon the justice of which I leave you to decide:—"The English make pretence to a national opera; and to a certain degree they have one, as well as a composer of considerable celebrity; but the character of their music is so rugged and insular on the one hand, and so far dependent on what is fashionable in France, Italy, and Germany, that their dramatic music may be said to exist only through the medium of the composers of these countries, influence this country possesses, and that is her gold, by means of which she is enabled to draw within her sphere all that is great and interesting in art. The foreign virtuoso never quits her shore without an ample provision of the metallo portensis, as Figaro terms it."—*Harmonicon for March.*

According to the "Code Napoleon," which had been established at the Mauritius, any two persons who were dissatisfied with each other, or who found that their tempers, tastes, or habits did not assimilate, might obtain a divorce, and the parties were at liberty to marry again. "Incompatibility of humours" was the most frequently alleged for the dissolution of the conjugal engagement! Thus, on the slightest pretext, a couple who had been joined together by the solemn legal process, were dissipated again, and free to enter into new ties, as inclination or caprice prompted; a divorce, however, could not be effected unless both parties agreed on desiring it. In that case they were required to wait one year to consider the matter, and if no alteration took place, they were formally divorced, and the female resumed her maiden name. I have heard of some ladies having been divorced thus, and re-married several times, and meeting their successive co-divorced husbands, with perfect indifference.—*Recollections of the Mauritius.*

MRS. REBER.

(From the New York American.)
The recent marriage of this lady has perhaps uncharitably commented upon in some American papers, our own included, it is but just that the motives which prompted this step should be made known through the same channels. We, therefore, at the request of the individual to whom the subjoined letter is addressed, give place to it in our columns:—

London, September 18.
I am indebted to you for two letters; the last most interesting one, written after you had read the Life. I was very sure that the beautiful touches of goodness and wisdom, commencing in the very earliest of his letters, and increasing in strength and kindness to the latest, would interest and please all my kind American friends.
You are right in supposing that there is a considerable mass of correspondence, of which, I am unpolished; but I think I have omitted nothing which could throw additional light on his almost perfect character—while there are many great persons who centre me for giving too much to the world.
You will have heard of the change which has taken place in my name and situation since I last addressed you.
In giving my children, as their protector, a man of sound judgment, sense, and temper, and of the most liberal principles, as well as of noble birth, fortune, and possessions, an honourable employment in his own government, while their fortunes are legally secured, I trust that they will find essential advantages. A residence of two years in the Ionian Islands will, I have every reason to hope, be of infinite use to my eldest girl's health, which was much affected by the severity of our last winter. My beloved children will ever be my first object; and to bring them up in the faith and fear of God, and in the example of their blessed father, my earnest and fondest hope.

We leave England immediately, and, travelling through France, Switzerland, and Italy, hope to reach Corfu in December.
Count Valsamachi is Secretary to the Ionian government, and we must consequently remain in the island till the Parliament adjourns; when we shall proceed to Cephalonia, the principal property lies, and where he has a country house in one of the most romantic situations in that beautiful island, close to the sea. I take an excellent governor with me, and look to enjoying every opportunity of superintending my children's education along with myself. I think I shall continue to be, one is independent of external circumstances.

AMELIA VALSAMACHI.

Cambaceres and the Trout.—When Cambaceres, who was a prodigious gourmet, was co-consul with Napoleon, just before the establishment of the empire, it happened that he received, as a present from the town council of Geneva, two most extraordinary trout, which had been taken in the lake. Two such magnificent specimens of the species had never before been seen, and they offered an occasion of paying that appropriate homage to the illustrious gastronome, which he was quite as happy to receive as the little republic was to offer. On their arrival at Paris, the distinguished couple were consigned to the hands of the exulting maitre d'hotel, to do with them as to him might seem most suitable to his own and his master's honour. Accordingly, a small and select party of amateurs were invited to rejoice over these wonders of the fresh-water deep, and it became the happy duty of the accomplished chef to make arrangements for their appearing on the festive board with honours due. In the shape of fitting *assortiments*, &c. But how was this to be effected? He had to be expected that human genius could invent two or three sauces, each equally appropriate to the unparalleled merit of the *theme* which they were to illustrate? "I have it!" exclaimed he, at length, after having taken due time for thought and consideration. The guests were invited—"At audience, though few, for such an unprecedented occasion—half a dozen only, every one of whom the master of the feast had invited with a political no less than a personal view; for in politics there is nothing like a good *chef de cuisine*. The guests were assembled, the soup was served and dismissed, and the footman entered the *salle* with one of the illustrious objects, to which all eyes were instantly turned in mingled wonder and delight. Not an eye present had ever before rested on so magnificent a sight. It approaches the table, fuming in its own incense; it reaches the destined spot where the maitre d'hotel himself is waiting in honest exultation to receive and place it; when, lo! the foot of the bearers slips, the dish and its illustrious burthen falls from his hands, and the horror-stricken guests behold the fragments of their anticipated feast strewn the floor in all directions! The silent consternation of the first minute was in the next changed into admiring wonder, when the maitre d'hotel exclaimed with perfect coolness, and with a conscious dignity which none but a maitre d'hotel under such circumstances can duly appreciate—"c'est egal"—BRING IN THE OTHER."

Protection against Marsh Effluvia and Gaseous Poisons.—However medical men may differ in opinion as to the origin and nature of malaria, all agree that it always travels in combination with moisture. This opinion has lately been confirmed by Professor Chapman, of the United States, in his valuable Practical Treatise on Epidemics; and our countryman, Dr. Ferguson, asserts, that, however distinct the poison and the vapour may be, they are always found in company. Whenever vapour is most copiously produced, miasmata are generated. Vapour, it seems, does not dilute the poison; for when it is most abundant, as in the morning and evening, in the form and dew and fog, malaria is most active. They are both dissipated by solar heat; and both are wafted by the winds, absorbed by water, and rendered inert by frost. Malaria is known to be intercepted by groves and walls, the moisture in the air being condensed. From these facts it occurred to Dr. Robert Cannon Bond, that wire-gauze, similar to that of which Sir Humphrey Davy's safety-lamp is constructed, or that of which window-blinds are now made in this country, placed at the windows at night, may, by condensing the moisture, prevent or neutralize the source of many epidemic diseases, if not pestilence, remittent, typhus, and yellow fever, which are most rapidly and abundantly produced by vapour in most climates. It is established in meteorology, that vapour is most rapidly and abundantly produced by condensation on glass, metals, cloth and other substances. Dr. Bond is of opinion that windows of wire-gauze, by having at all times a circulation of air, would be very beneficially adopted in hospitals and crowded rooms for the sick, and for gaols and manufactories, and afford a safeguard from epidemic diseases. To keep the rooms of the sick well ventilated, and at the same time exclude dampness, without exposing them to a current of air, is unquestionably a great desideratum. Even persons in health, during hot and sultry nights, are much-inconvenienced by the necessity of keeping the windows shut. It may be also very generally applied to stage coaches travelling at night, and to the sick in the country. To give additional security, the gauze may be constructed to consist of a double sheet of wire-gauze, about half an inch apart, or made in such a manner as to admit of being removed, during the day time. These suggestions merit the attention of physicians and surgeons of hospitals, work-houses, &c., particularly when an epidemic malady prevails.—*Doctor Reece's Gazette of Medicine.*

Infidelity in High Places.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Dr. Chalmers, in combating the motion for a general fast, observed, "He believed there was a loud call for public prayer; but there did not seem to be a loud call for a fast; for he believed that the people were too much engaged in the pursuit of worldly pleasures, and that they were too much attached to the world, to be able to fast." This was a very strong and bold statement, and it was well received by the assembly. Dr. Chalmers then proceeded to read a letter from a lady, who had written to him, expressing her regret that she was unable to attend the meeting, and her desire to see him. He then read a letter from a gentleman, who had written to him, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, and his desire to see him. He then read a letter from a lady, who had written to him, expressing her regret that she was unable to attend the meeting, and her desire to see him.

A Naturalist's Mistake.—A black servant, being examined in the Church Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, was asked, "What are you made of?" "Cato," he replied. "On being told he should say, 'of dust,' he replied, 'No, master, it do no stick toeger.'"

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN POST.
Paris, Feb. 22, 1831. Rue de Feunoh No. 6.
SIR—By chance, there has fallen into my hands, your number of the 12th instant, in which you say that "If I was now in Ireland, and possessing the same youth and vigour I did 30 years ago, your were satisfied, as of your existence, that I should be amongst the most determined foes of the present Agitators."—and again, "that you have heard from authority that ought to know it, that Arthur O'Connor, who is now in Paris, expresses the strongest indignation against the pitiful Agitators of the present day, and their nefarious schemes."

It is now 30 years since I accepted exile to procure amnesty for my countrymen, and to save the further effusion of blood. When I made this stipulation, which I have never regretted, I stipulated that I should have permission to pass two months in Ireland to sell my property. I had no other guarantee than the honor of Lord Castlereagh. It was never fulfilled, though I have repeatedly demanded it since. Yet I must say, it was not from the present Ministers. This breach of honor has cost me the greater part of my fortune.

Under these circumstances you may judge, Sir, how difficult it must be for me to obtain such knowledge of the affairs of Ireland, as could enable me to give an opinion on any political subject. But it is impossible I should suffer, in silence, that I should have approved of disapproved of the conduct or opinions of men who are charged with nefarious unpardonable schemes. The very few that time has spared of the men that knew me, and that still retain some remembrance of what I was, have no need that I should give them any account of the principles and opinions I held; and for those who are of another generation, I refer them to the speeches and opinions I published on the affairs of Ireland.

If I was a vain man, I might refer with some pride to every one of the sentiments I have spoken and written, and reclaim that they might be contrasted with what has been said by my opponents. The events which have since happened, and those which are in explosion at this moment, from one end of Europe to the other, may be the criterion by which the justness of our opinions might be judged. The sentiments of my opponents have prevailed. I envy them not for the celebrity of having been the artisans of the desolation and ruin of their country. They have passed their youth and vigour on the couch of luxury and power. Mine has been in the prisons and exile they have assigned me. I said thirty three years ago, from the depth of my dungeon—"Time is the old justice that examines all offenders—Satiame Kosciusko, your beloved Poland has been partitioned by ruffians and robbers, who have shed her blood. Justice has not slept." (D) Heaven grant that their hour is come! Where are Pitt and Castlereagh now!! The ruin they occasioned only remain."

Many have asked me to write my opinion on the present state of Ireland. I should begin by informing myself of all the changes it has undergone since I was conversant with it. However, there is a point on which I have no need to seek information. I have ever maintained that all the calamities with which unfortunate Ireland has been overwhelmed, these six hundred years, have come from the Disunion of her children; and that it is only by their cordial union that she can ever become a Nation, considered and respected abroad, or happy at home. And these sentiments shall be my last words. If ever some Patriot shall honor my memory in Ireland with an humble stone, may he write on it—"This man, while he lived, never ceased to exhort his countrymen to their Union—and with his last breath he begged it might be inscribed on his tomb."

I feel myself called upon to contradict the idea, that I have given an opinion on any side of the question, which is treated in the article of your Journal of the 12th instant. I have been tried for my life on a political charge. I know the rights of a man that is under the hand of power; I see by this Journal, that a man I never saw, and who may have been born, for aught I know, since I left Ireland, is, at this moment, under the accusation of being engaged in those schemes, which the Journal terms nefarious. It is not in my character—it would ill become me to suffer that my name should appear to sanction an attack against a man on his trial; I therefore request, Sir, that you will permit me, through your Journal to declare, that I never gave you, nor any one else, any species of authority for what you have said of my sentiments on the person in question.

I have seen in the newspapers, some time ago, some opinions of this gentleman on the French Revolution; on the merit of a nobleman who gave a considerable sum to oppose it—on the demerits of two of the most justly esteemed Journals in Paris, the *Courrier Francais* and the *Constitutionnel*—on the merits of the *Quotidienne* and *Gazette de France*, and on the great virtues and popularity of Charles the Tenth. I avow the opinions are far from meeting my approbation; nay, more, they profoundly afflicted me, and gave me a miserable idea of the state of a country, where the man who uttered them enjoyed great popularity. Here I do not hesitate to say, that such opinions never could have the concurrence of my ever beloved friend Lord Edward Fitzgerald, nor of Emmett, nor of Mac Nevin, nor mine. The *Courrier Francais* and the *Constitutionnel* have been invariable supporters of political and religious liberty all over the globe, and this was our political creed in the Irish Union.

The opinions I condemn have nothing to do with the subject for which this gentleman is now on his trial. They are such as might suit Portugal, Spain, and the Jesuitical government of Charles the Tenth, where Priests quit the partition profession assign them, to play a role in political intrigues.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble servant.

ARTHUR CONDORET O'CONNOR.

Lord Brougham has declared himself inimical to the vote of ballot.
Royal Bon Mot.—The Duke of Orleans (father of the present King of the French) lived on terms of intimacy with the Duke of Queensberry; their intercourse was warm, the subject of a *Bon mot* by the Prince of Wales (George IV.). A sufficient knowledge of the French language was not among the attainments of the Duke of Queensberry, who yet relied on this as an every other accomplishment. He happened to speak before the prince of his being on particularly good terms with the Duke of Orleans, and the prince, on the contrary, you never agree, said the prince. "Your Royal Highness," replied the Duke, "is mistaken, we have never had the slightest difference." "What is strange," rejoined the prince, "for they say you never speak to him without giving him bad language."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

REFORM.
(Debate in continuation from The Mail of Saturday.)
SIR R. H. INGLIS rose, amidst the greatest confusion, occasioned by the members leaving the house. Numerous groups were formed in the lobbies, ante-rooms, and passages, discussing the subject of Lord John Russell's speech. The whole scene was one of interest and animation beyond what for many years has been witnessed. Sir R. Inglis at length became audible; amidst the cries of "Bar, bar," and "Order, order." He said that the plan of the noble lord was wild and impracticable. No man could approach the subject without being sensible of its difficulties, and those difficulties were now much increased by the peculiar circumstances in which the country was placed, internally and in relation to the other kingdoms of Europe. Reform had been successively rejected, when brought forward by better men, and under different circumstances, and now, he regretted to say, that there did exist circumstances that gave a totally new character to the case. This was the first time that he had heard a proposal of reform made in that house by one, who, if not a minister of the crown, was in a situation which reflected all their power in the stigma which he had cast upon parliament as unworthy to discharge its duties. The noble lord had stigmatised both the people and the crown, and this in language which he had never yet heard from any reformer, either in or out of parliament. (The confusion in the house much interrupted the hon. baronet.) The noble lord said that his proposition was supported by the demands of the people. He hoped that the debates of that house would ever be conducted without any reference to the number of demands from out of doors, and that the house would never suffer such things to interfere with its deliberative character. But he denied that the people did demand reform (a laugh). He was well aware that at former periods similar arguments had been used, although not with similar authority, but yet with great authority, and the house was called upon to reform itself, for the people demanded it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to explain. He had not used the word demand, without qualifying it. The term he had used was, he believed, the just demands of the people.
SIR R. H. INGLIS continued.—The noble lord's phrase had been understood as he (Sir R. Inglis) stated it, by a majority of those who heard it. At many periods application had been made for a reform by petitions not so numerous as those now before the house, but still sufficiently numerous to justify the exclamations which the house had heard that night. By the vigour of government any evils existing in the representation might still be removed without resorting to a reform. In 1782, reform meetings were held all over the kingdom, and the popular demands were at least as formidable as at present. He admitted that at present there was great excitement, though not to the extent that the noble lord had pretended; but much of the excitement was caused only by the example of what had occurred in Belgium, and during the three days at Paris (hear, hear). Whenever insurrection existed in other countries, the people of England were to be told that similar causes of disorder existed among them, and thus was tumult excited. This was exemplified in 1793. During the revolutionary tumults in France, Condorcet had said that a revolution had begun to show itself in England, and to an extent that had more than once disconcerted all the efforts of the government. He added, that the people called for a reform, and that a number of persons who thought correctly, and were enlightened, would lead them on till a republic was established upon the foundations of liberty which had long existed in England. The noble lord was introducing a measure which had, since the explosion of liberty in France, caused a hollow fermentation in England, and had showed itself in England as parliamentary reform. The same sensation had been caused eleven years ago, and meetings held for reform, but not to the same extent. His only fear was in the present instance that the people would get the power into their own hands, and all the legitimate sources of authority would be dried up, and the influence derived from thence totally destroyed. He wished the people to understand that representatives were sent there not to legislate according to the popular will, but for the preservation of their interests (hear, hear, hear). They were sent there for the service of the realm, and it was of little consequence whether they had been returned by a borough or a county. Formerly, it was expected that a particular member should attend exclusively to the affairs of his constituents; but at present that was not the case. If members in that house acted improperly, that evil might be remedied by dissolving the parliament, and submit them once more to the will of their constituents by whom they had been placed there, but when there were not bound to obey their will. The noble lord, because Gatton and Old Sarum had been created by the old system would call into parliamentary existence Manchester and Birmingham. The House of Commons had been constituted by the Kings of England to enable them to carry on the affairs of their government; they felt the want of money, and the parliament enabled them to obtain it. The houses of parliament were not originally constituted with regard either to the population or to the extent of taxation. The hon. baronet then referred to documents to prove the right which certain individuals had to the possession of Old Sarum and other boroughs—and then related the various circumstances which had given rise to the close boroughs. He said that two boroughs were known to have been given by Queen Elizabeth to two of her favourites; and another, Newport, Isle of Wight, was said to have received its franchise from the Sovereign to please Sir George Carey; in short, boroughs had frequently been created in order to obtain support to the crown. That was almost exclusively the only reason which had called the Cornish boroughs into existence, by obtaining members of parliament to support the crown; to do which the Duchy of Cornwall seemed the most convenient means. The plan of reform like that brought forward to-night, was nothing but revolution (hear, hear)—it was overturning all the natural influence of property, as well as of rank, independent of other interests, and it deranged the whole system by which the constitution of this country had so long been the envy "of surrounding nations and admiration of the world." The influence created by that system in obtaining the support of the aristocracy, had brought a body of men into that house who had combined greater capacity, talent, and a disposition to serve the country than had at any other period, ancient or modern, been produced in this or any other country. The noble lord had proposed that there should be representatives for all great towns. Halifax, three hundred years ago, had 8,000 inhabitants; Wakefield, in ancient

times, was a large town; and Manchester, two hundred years before 1560, had, as the tradition was, 5,400 inhabitants, and it was after the date to which the population of Halifax attained; that fifty-one boroughs were summoned to send members to parliament. The noble lord had admitted that the greater portion of the large towns had the right of sending members to parliament; and the (Sir Robert Inglis) did not mean to decide whether it was any advantage that all large towns should have the right of sending members to parliament; but he would say, that they were both very prosperous towns. One prospered that returned two members, and the other prospered without any representation. The great principle of the noble lord's plan of reform was, that it should represent all classes, admit all talents; it would in fact represent, but one class, and admit hardly any talent but that of the mobocracy; that was sufficient in his opinion to destroy its value in that house and in the country, and it would exclude from admission to that house men, who were, and had often shone conspicuously there, but who, if they had not been introduced by close and rotten boroughs, as they had been called, and this night was the first occasion when he had heard those expressions from any person in authority, would perhaps never have been such ornaments to the country. By what other means did the great Lord Chatham enter the house, but as member for Old Sarum? Mr. Pitt also, was returned for Appleby, Mr. Fox for a close borough, Mr. Burke was at first member for Wendover, though afterwards transferred to another place; and Mr. Canning was at one time member for Wendover. Would such men as those have been thought of or selected to be representatives for any great town if they had not had an opportunity previously of trying their talents first, as members for such places? It was by those means that those young men rose to such eminence. The hon. baronet was of opinion, that by the proposed plan of reform, few persons would be in that house to assist in the discussions of some of the most important interests, particularly the interests of the British colonies. He begged it to be understood that he was in no way friendly to corruption; but he did not admit that the system about to be abolished by the proposed plan was corruption, and he was sure, that except the hon. members for Bath, Staffordshire, and a few other places, there were very few members who took an active part in the proceedings of the house, who had not originally entered parliament in the same way that such men as Pitt, Fox, and Burke had done. He could point to a time when that house did not represent the voice of the people so much as it did at present—a time when that house was more dependent on the crown, and the aristocracy than it was now. Would it be said that the influence of the crown was now greater than it had been in the time of James the Second? Could that house be now moved by any of its members, however disposed he might be to support the royal prerogative, to send up an address to the King, "upon the knees of the hearts of the house?" Could that house now submit to the treatment which it had experienced in the time of Henry VIII? Was that, he asked, the golden age in which the noble lord, and others who thought with him on the subject of reform, would call upon this house and the country to go back (hear, hear)? It was an historical fact, that in the reign of Queen Mary, the sheriffs of the different counties were directed to return, in their respective districts such persons as were understood to be well affected to the religion of the monarch—the Roman Catholic faith. In the time of her successor, Edward the Sixth, an order of a quite different nature was given; for the direction to the sheriffs then was, to return as representatives in parliament only those who were understood to be attached to the other—the reformed religion. In the same reign, the sheriffs were directed to send up to parliament such members only as were recommended by the privy council. It was not necessary to state under what circumstances this influence of the crown had been decreasing from year to year; but it was certain that if the reformers of this day had any golden age to refer to, it certainly was not the time of Henry the Fourth, when the monarch directed that no lawyer should be among those returned to parliament. It would be idle for him (Sir J. Inglis) to multiply instances of this kind, for he felt that instances of the predominance influence which English monarchs had exercised in the House of Commons must be fresh in the memory of every member who had directed his attention to the subject. The noble lord, and those who in this question agreed with him, could not have forgotten that there was a period in the history of England when a great personage, after having settled who should be the representative of the county of Norfolk, commanded, also, the individuals who should be returned for the borough of Maldon. The house was also acquainted with a letter written (as we understood the hon. baronet) by Lord Suffolk, in which he commanded that one of his kinsmen should be returned for the county of Stafford, and one of his servants for the borough of Tamworth (hear). Would it be contended that, in this case, the commons were allowed to exercise what it was now stated they had a right to, the free use of the privilege of returning whom they pleased, and yet it was attempted, on the other side, to be contended, that what those who petitioned for reform now sought, was what they were entitled to as the birth-right of the people. The influence of the crown, he could not too often repeat, had been, and was still diminishing. One great fault which he (Sir R. Inglis) found with his Majesty's present ministers was, that they had yielded too much to the clamour of the people—a senseless and absurd clamour; and, in obedience to that clamour, they consented to a reduction of taxes and an abolition of places to such an extent as to endanger the proper performance of the public duties and services, and to bring into jeopardy the just rights and prerogatives of the crown (cheers). Unless ministers were prepared to restore to the crown that negative in most matters of public importance, which, though it might for some time past have slumbered in abeyance, had still never been wholly or formally abandoned, he could not deem their measure of reform one such as would or ought to meet with the approbation of the country. He should again call the attention of the house in pursuing the contrast of the influence of the crown and the aristocracy in former times and at present, to another remarkable instance to be found in history—he meant the interference with the elections of members of parliament on the part of Lord Burleigh, who directed the sheriff of Surrey to amend the returns made for the borough of Gatton—the very borough with which the noble lord on the other side was so anxious to do away. He would maintain that at no period had that house been so free

from corruption since its original formation as it was at present, when the noble lord brought forward his measure of reformation. The noble lord had declared that the house had lost the confidence of the people, and was unworthy of being trusted; nay, he had gone so far as to say that they had almost betrayed the trust reposed in them (hear, hear). The house could only be reformed in one or other of three ways. He (Sir R. Inglis) would show that in none of these ways had the house been ever less corrupt than it was at present. What he asked was the amount of the secret service money before the revolution, and how had it been employed? It was employed, as was well known to the members of this house from history, in procuring majorities here. The amount of the secret service money was, previous to that period, £90,000, the twelfth part of the annual revenue of the kingdom. What proportion had it in later years borne to the annual income of the state? Not one-seventh hundredth part. No reformer could maintain that any member of that house, during the last 40 or 50 (we could not distinctly understand whether the hon. baronet mentioned these numbers, or limited himself to 14 to 15 years) had received any pecuniary consideration whatever for giving his vote to any side (hear, hear, and a laugh). He repeated that during that period no member of that house had been induced by any bribe to give his vote one way or the other. He knew by history the way in which votes in that house had been obtained, in the time of Mr. Pitt. Loans were then obtained, and certain shares were given to such members as gave their votes to the government. This system of corruption could not be imputed to the present House of Commons. There was one great complaint to be made, in his opinion, that the House of Commons had been gradually usurping the whole power of legislation in their hands. A very short time ago a member, in speaking of ambassadors, had said it was idle to call them servants of the crown, for they were in fact but servants of the public. He was astonished at the time that no member rose to oppose such a doctrine, which in his judgment had the effect, if persisted in, of reducing the empire to a republic (hear, hear). At no period was there so little influence exercised by party, and so few parties in existence. The House of Commons, he fearlessly asserted, was as independent of party as it was independent of places or money (hear). He would next advert to the little influence exercised by the crown in the House of Commons at present, and contrast it with former times. Let hon. members refer to the annals of Queen Elizabeth, and they would there find that upon one occasion she had sent to the house to desire they would abstain from interfering with matters connected with the royal prerogative. On another occasion she expressed her ironical admiration of the Commons taking into their consideration some question upon which the royal authority had previously decided. They would also find that the House of Commons had begged permission of the crown to take sleep and wool into consideration. From these circumstances he drew the natural inference that the house had been rising in importance, and was entirely independent both of the crown and the aristocracy (hear, hear). If they looked over the journals of the House of Commons they would there discover that petitions for redress of grievances were of rare occurrence, and had only of late years grown up into importance and attention. But whatever influence petitions might have, it sunk into insignificance when compared with the influence of the press. Every one, whether acting individually or collectively, felt themselves bound to conform to that influence. The diffusion of information and the facility of its sources had invested the people with illimitable power. The reading public exercised an influence even over that house (hear). For wherever the English language was read or known, there was conveyed the sentiments of that house; and thus their opinions were subjected to be scrutinized and canvassed. But far above in influence was that portion known as the periodical press—for it was that potent engine alone which had made that house more than from any other cause, alive to the impressions on the public mind which contemplated measures were calculated to produce. By that powerful agency the wants and wishes of the people were conveyed to the notice of the government, and government itself in a manner more sensible of its importance. He called to their recollection the time when their deliberations were hermetically sealed to the public, when the publication of its discussions became a breach of privilege, and those who undertook the task were obliged to shelter themselves under pardonable subterfuge, as instanced by the publications of Doctor Johnson, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He believed that a system of representation, so nearly amounting to a popular representation as that which the noble lord had just laid before the house, was entirely incompatible with a free press on the one hand, and with a monarchy on the other. No instance was on record where a purely popular representation had coincided with those two objects. In the proposition which had been made, to make the house a representative of popular will, the noble lord struck a blow at the existence of the House of Lords, and ultimately of the Monarchy (hear, hear, hear). If the measure be unfortunately carried, of which, however, he entertained no expectation, it would, in an exact ratio, as it approximated to a popular representation, operate to the subversion of the House of Lords (hear, hear). But he believed that the paramount interests in the breasts of the people, was that of the monarchy. The system now sought to be enforced had been tried in other countries, and had been met invariably by failure. It had been tried in France, Sicily, and Spain, and was then again undergoing a trial in France, the result of which would puzzle even the noble lord himself to determine. What then would be the effect of the plan just submitted by the noble lord—but to sweep off one third of the house who now sat there (hear, hear). If the measure was carried, the House of Lords would have, for some time, only a nominal existence. Mr. Canning had publicly stated, that a reformed House of Commons would never let a House of Lords remain unreformed. Would any man tell him, that when they had a house which represented the people (laughter)—he meant in the manner as wished by the hon. member for Middlesex, that they would permit the House of Lords to oppose any measure they had determined upon? If they intended to make war or conclude peace, would they permit the House of Lords to interfere—or would the people of England allow their wishes to be thwarted, when they were contented that to physical force they added political rights? With reference to that part of the noble lord's project which regarded the duration of parliaments, he begged only to state that from the reign of Henry VIII. down to the present century, there

had been that number of parliaments called which afforded an average of but two and a half years duration to each. The people, therefore, did not require this limitation, for it was clear they had not enjoyed that privilege (hear). The ballot was not a new subject, but he would abstain from dwelling upon its expediency. He would content himself, however, with remarking that ballot necessarily implied that before every election a scrutiny should occur. It was perfectly impossible that vote by ballot could be adopted without a previous existing scrutiny. He should not detain the house further than by apologizing for having trespassed at such length (cheers).

Mr. H. TWISS opposed the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER followed in support of it, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he last night presented a petition from a person named Alexander Jacobs, who had been committed to Newgate for a breach of privilege. Now he (Mr. O'Connell) had no personal feeling on the subject, but he thought that as the dignity of the house was concerned, it was proper in him to make inquiry who and what the individual was. He had made these inquiries previous to his presenting the petition, and he found that he was a Jew. He thought it right to inquire what could have instigated such an act, and he found that Jacobs was labouring under a malady which made him irresponsible for his actions. He submitted, therefore, that the house would be to order him to be brought to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged. Mr. O'Connell then moved that Alexander Jacobs be brought to the bar, and discharged.

Mr. Alderman WOOD seconded the motion. The SPEAKER said there was a precedent in the year 1784, when a person who had been committed to Newgate for breach of privilege petitioned the house, and set forth that he was unwell. The house, on taking this petition into consideration, ordered the petitioner to be discharged from Newgate forthwith without being reprimanded at the bar.

Mr. O'CONNELL then moved that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant for the discharge of Alexander Jacobs from Newgate forthwith. Agreed to.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—REFORM.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, which he had left for a few minutes.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the subject of parliamentary reform be now read. The order having been read.

Mr. CAMPBELL begged to ask the noble lord if it was the intention of ministers to concentrate all their views with respect to the reform of parliament in the measure which was before the house, or whether they intended to have separate bills for the reform of the Irish and Scotch representation.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that if the hon. member had attended to the order which had just been read, he would have found that the measure now before the house related only to England and Wales; if the consent of the house was obtained to the proposed alterations, he should successively move for the introduction of a bill to reform the Scotch representation, and afterwards for that of Ireland.

Mr. HUME then observed, that radical reformers as he certainly was, the plan which the noble lord had introduced exceeded by far all the expectations that he had formed (hear). With all the disposition which he certainly had to place confidence in the ministers, he must candidly declare that he could scarcely have expected them to come forward in a manner so manly and straightforward as they had done (hear, and cheers). Any changes in the representation of the country must be attended with difficulty; how much more, then, must a change like this, from the worst to the best? Considerations respecting the ballot had been wisely deferred until the effect of the changes which were contemplated by the present measure were tried. The alterations proposed would be productive of as much good, not only to the people of England, but also to the crown, and to the aristocracy of this country (hear)—that he, for one, would not, for these petty considerations, stand in the way, or throw any impediments in the path of ministers with regard to its adoption (hear). Every person with whom he had conversed that day on the subject of reform, had expressed their entire satisfaction. He was disposed to give his most cordial support to the measure; and although many of the reformers of England would probably feel disappointed, and would think that the qualifications for voting were too high, still there was too much good sense in the British community, not at once to see the vast portion of good which would be gained by the measure. The bases upon which the reform was to be effected were those of population and property; they might have been extended to the payers of taxes and the holders of civil offices, but it would be difficult to combine all these four qualifications, and in selecting those two of the four, he thought that the government had done that which was most likely to meet the general approbation of the country. The two speeches that he had heard last night, on the side of the house where he stood, appeared to him to be directed against any kind of reform whatsoever (hear); but he would put it to the house, as well as to the country, whether they were in a situation not to require any reform. Of all others, the most important of all considerations was one like the present, by which the government rendered the people of importance to their rulers. He quite approved of the proposition for reducing the number of members in that house (hear), and should have been still further pleased had the noble lord proposed, to strike off 100, more—500 members being in his opinion the outside number, of which a deliberative assembly should consist, and he trusted at some future reform (a laugh) the number of members would be reduced to 500 (a laugh, and hear). The arguments used by the noble lord (Levison Gower) and the other hon. member (Horace Twiss), who had spoken last night, contained, in his opinion, the strongest possible reasons for reform. He would ask, does the house possess the confidence of the country? (hear). If the changes which the government were about to adopt were not calculated to effect a gradual amelioration in the condition of the people, what measures would have that effect? He did not allude to the physical force of the people, but to the moral force of opinion. Every man who valued the peace of the country, and his own interest and advantages—for the advantage of every man was identified with that of the country—

would support the plan proposed by his Majesty's government, which was calculated to promote the individual and general welfare of the country (hear).

Mr. J. V. SHELLY characterized the plan of the Noble Lord (Mr. Russell) as an unconstitutional and radical measure, and pledged to oppose it in every stage.

Mr. B. C. WALL followed on the same side. He said that the plan which the noble lord had thrown out of dissolving parliament if the reform question were rejected. This threat, he said, was unconstitutional, and to act upon it would be to make the present state of the United Kingdom, more especially of Ireland. It was notorious, he added, that the present parliament was strong, while the ministry was weak. There was a smaller number of placemen in that house now, than at any time since 1783, and no government could at present calculate upon any given question. He might be disposed to agree to a measure having for its object a moderate reform, but must decidedly oppose such a one as that before the house. He objected to it as an act of impeachment against corporations. He likewise complained that a system of favoritism was pursued; some boroughs (Potsmouth, for instance) retained their privileges, being employed as channels for returning Whig members, while others differently circumstanced were to be unmercifully fleeced.

Lord NEWARK supported the general principle of the plan of reform, but deprecated the hint thrown out by the honorable member for Middlesex (Mr. Hume), that the present measure was to be merely a stepping-stone to future plans of additional reform. He (Lord N.) could wish to see the present plan somewhat modified, and would support an amendment that did not infringe upon the general principle.

Lord DARLINGTON said that when he considered that the country had flourished 150 years under the present parliamentary system, he would hesitate before he advocated the change. The present system worked well, and though perhaps it might be proper to give representatives to some of the manufacturing towns, which would render it necessary to disfranchise some of the boroughs, the latter should not be so treated without receiving compensation, which might be levied as a rate on the inhabitants of the towns to whom the franchise was transferred. He could never give his support to the present plan.

Lord EBRINGTON begged to return his thanks to his noble friend for the proposal which he had brought forward; and he also begged to return the thanks of his constituents to that united cabinet (a laugh, and cheers)—to that united cabinet (renewed cheers) from which that proposition emanated, and who had deputed the noble lord to present the measure to the house. And he also would return their thanks, if he might venture so to do, to that Royal master who had given his sanction to the measure (loud cries of "order, order" "hear, hear"). He was aware that (renewed cries of "order").

An honorable Member submitted to the house whether it was not disorderly to make an allusion to the will of the Sovereign, for the purpose of exercising an unconstitutional influence over the opinions of members of that house.

The SPEAKER said that there could be no difficulty in answering the question, for nothing whatever could be more disorderly than the introduction of the name of the Sovereign for the purpose of influencing the decision of the house. If, however, the name of the Sovereign were introduced in a statement of that which the house already knew must be the case from the very constitution of the country, then it would not be disorderly to do so. It appeared to him that, in the present instance, the noble lord had not been disorderly, for he had communicated nothing to the house which it did not already know, if the ministry had acted constitutionally (hear).

Lord EBRINGTON said he hoped the hon. member was satisfied (cheers). He repeated that he felt it his duty to offer the thanks of his constituents, together with his own, to the present ministry for the measure which they had proposed, and which he had no doubt had been successfully carried ("no, no—hear, hear"). The thanks which he now tendered would be re-echoed from every part of the country, if time were given to present petitions in favour of the measure; it was a great and comprehensive reform, and as safe as it would be satisfactory, for it was an efficient and full measure of reform. The hon. member for Guilford had begun his speech by a description of the debates in the cabinet upon this subject, which debates never took place, and even if they did, the hon. member could not be aware of it (hear); and then he proceeded to comment upon the temper which prevailed through the discussion in that house; and, after asking if the reign of misrule had begun again, he proceeded to speak in a tone of asperity (cries of "no, no," and "hear, hear"); and in a manner wholly unbecoming for any thing which had been said on that (the ministerial) side of the house. Yet, after all this, the hon. member concluded with a forcible appeal to the house to avert the danger which threatened the country if all reform were to be denied. He was convinced, that the times were gone by when the arguments of any hon. members could have any weight in supporting the decayed village of Old Sarum, the representation of which in parliament grew out of an abuse perpetrated some five hundred years ago, in order that the Earl of Salisbury might enable his family to have an hereditary representative in that house (hear, hear). Such an argument would not convince the people of Manchester or of Birmingham, nor would it prove to the middle classes of the people of England, that though they were well enough as shopkeepers, artisans, and tradespeople, yet still they were not fit to have a voice in the representation of the country. (hear). The noble lord who spoke from the bench behind him was afraid of the measure because it went too far; but it was for that very reason that the (Lord Ebrington) gave it his support. (hear). He had been himself for years a moderate reformer, wishing to have pared away all such decayed boroughs as Gatton and Old Sarum, which boroughs had been defended with a chivalry worthy of a better cause (hear). He felt persuaded that when the measure passed, and pass it certainly would (no, no, and hear, hear)—it would conciliate for that house the sympathy of the public with its members, and restore to that confidence which had of late been gradually declining (hear). In saying that much he was desirous to be understood as not giving up those opinions which he before entertained respecting some of the details of the bills; but he should consider himself as an enemy to reform, and to these principles which he had always advocated, if he were to suffer any difference of opinion he might entertain as to details, to interfere with his support of the measure itself (hear, hear, hear). He, for one, was happy to give up his opinion as to the shortening of parliaments, and as to vote by ballot, in order to secure the success of a measure fraught with such immense benefits to the country and to the people (cheers). He sincerely hoped, that an advocate for reform would press forward measures, which could have a tendency in any way to interfere with the bill before the house (hear).

Lord STORMONT most warmly opposed the measure. He could find no term sufficiently strong to mark his repudiation of it. It was brought forward in a spirit of intimidation, and at a most improper time, when revolution was taking place upon the Continent almost daily.

Sir J. WALSH opposed the measure. If it were carried, ministers would find that the people would look further than mere reform; they would expect retrenchment to an extent which could not be carried into effect.

Mr. MACAULEY presented himself to the attention of the house, and said that, although he had great fears that any plan which could emanate from government would not have met with success, yet he must own that he was most agreeably surprised with respect to the plan to reform the house; for it had gone beyond his most sanguine expectations. It was, as far as he could consider it, a most wise, noble, manly, and comprehensive measure, skillfully arranged, so as to knit together all the interests of the state. It proceeded upon the best of all possible principles, that of property (hear). It gave power to the middle classes of society, with as little violence to the present system as was possible (cheers from the opposition).

He understood those cheers; but while he admitted that the noble lord's plan was not symmetrical in its form, it yet brought into action the principle of property in both the boroughs and counties; and thus, without being founded upon the rule of three, it had all the advantage of perfection. Under some forms of government, he would be willing to grant universal suffrage to the people. If wages were high and provisions cheap, if an increase of a family were an advantage, instead of being, as it was in this country, a curse, then would he grant to the people universal suffrage (cheers from the opposition). Yes, the principle of universal suffrage was acted on in America, and was there anything either in the head or heart of an Englishman that made him unfit for the use of that power which was exercised by an American? (loud cheers). But it was because matters were not in England as he could wish that he refused to give to the labouring classes universal suffrage. He supposed this measure because it was opposed to universal suffrage. He supported it, because he viewed with horror all revolutions. He supported this measure for fear of the possibility of a revolution (hear). The noble lord who brought it forward was charged with using a threat unless the present plan were agreed to, and that was, that, unless reform was conceded, revolution might be the consequence. It was not fair to charge the noble lord with having used a threat. The late Marquis of Londonderry was not charged with using a threat when he told the house of the necessity of passing an act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act (cheers); not when he brought in his acts. These measures were justified upon the ground that the country was in such a state, that it was of the utmost importance that they should be passed. It was not therefore fair to state, because the noble lord (John Russell) had stated that a possible occurrence might take place if this measure was not agreed to, that he was using a threat towards the country. He was alarmed for the safety of the country, and he thought this or some other means like it was, to save it from the possibility of a revolution. Unless some measure were adopted by which the middle classes of society could obtain influence in the state, he conceived that the institutions of the country would be in great danger. Why should not property and intelligence, which was the natural ally of property, be represented? If any one were opposed to the plan upon this ground, he would take that individual into a district north of that great city, and he would point to a population possessed of property, including the Regent's Park, exceeding the rental of Scotland; and he would tell that individual, he would have this portion of the population represented in parliament (hear, hear). He denied that this country was governed by the property of the country; these were certainly detached portions of the property of the country represented in an incongruous mass, but not the whole and entire of it. Why, he asked, did not the legislators of the present day do as their ancestors did? They legislated for themselves—(cheers). Why did not we do the same? Society was ever changing; why not legislate to meet that change? Where once were great cities, villages now appeared, and where formerly stood villages, large cities now reared their heads. Why not, therefore, legislate for this new state of things? He denied that the present parliament was a virtual representation of the people of the country. If such a story were told to 658 respectable persons in any part of the country, they would laugh at the tale? One thing was evident, that this parliament was unpopular. Who wished to reform this house? Why, the whole people of England (cheers). The House of Commons was instituted not as a check on the people, but for the people. The aristocracy of this country was a proper part of the constitution while they kept within their sphere. It was not true that the present clamour originated from the French revolution; at least, it was so, he had read the history of this country in vain. The hon. member then observed that the government had very properly recommended the adoption of a measure which would give to the middle classes an extensive power, wrested from a few individuals. If he were one of those ministers, he would rather stand in consequence of such a measure, than fall without it (cheers). He envied the feelings of the ministry from whom this measure emanated (cheers). He contended that monarchy and aristocracy were not the ends, but the means of government. He then referred to the arguments of the honorable member for Oxford, observing that it was not likely that the higher orders would adopt a course which would be productive of their own ruin. Did the honorable member think that no gentleman could get into the house under the system of representation proposed by this measure? They were told in history that a certain person had been made a king by the neglect of his bride (laughter). The house might depend on it that though the same members might not get into the house under the proposed system, still some men of abilities would get in under any system. An hon. member had said that it would be highly unjust to deprive any person of the franchise. If this was so, it was monstrous injustice to deprive the Irish forty-shilling freeholders of the franchise. Some hon. members had taunted some of his Majesty's ministers with inconsistency, because they had heretofore opposed parliamentary reform; but he was sure that the country

would not think the loss of them on that account. The hon. member then referred to the Test and Corporation Acts, and the disabilities affecting the Roman Catholics, both of which had been repealed by the sanction of those who had previously opposed such repeal (cheers). Did those who opposed this measure think that associations, such as had prevailed in the last century, were disposed to wait, let us suppose (cheers), the reform that we may preserve (cheers). Now, while they say, among ancient institutions, they would target at the hour pass away, without adopting a course which would preserve the institutions of this country? Should the measure be lost, let those who opposed it remember that the course which they pursued might lead to the spoliation of property, and the dissolution of social order (cheers, and cries of no, no).

Lord MANTON opposed the measure.

Mr. MONTAGUE cautioned the house against interfering with the present system, or bringing in the rotten borough system.

Sir C. WETHERELL observed that it was usual for hon. members, on rising, to say something to propitiate the house; but if such a practice was common, there was the greater reason for him to claim their kind indulgence, because he had risen to the most unhappy predicament conceivable; he had risen to make his last dying speech (laughter). When a man was at his extremest need, he was entitled to the indulgence of his auditors, and therefore there was nothing unreasonable in their conceding what he had asked to the dying member for Boroughbridge (renewed laughter). Notwithstanding that his Majesty's ministers had presumptuously cashiered him, he would beg the noble lord to accept the compliments of a dying member of parliament, for the clearness and great ability with which he had brought his measure forward (laughter). It was however wonderful how the short space of six or eight weeks he had been in office, had changed the noble lord. The noble lord had, with the electric attraction of office, at once issued his edict for the destruction of 120 corporations, and to effect this he had united military power to parliamentary reform. The measure would produce dissatisfaction instead of the approbation of the public. The boroughs selected to be cashiered were not founded upon justice. Why not the borough of Calus be disfranchised? (hear). The cabinet ministers were shy of coming into the field; if their plan was built upon the principle of justice, why did they not come forward and defend the measure, and rescue themselves from the charge of partiality? The government of Lord Althorp said that they were desirous to support existing institutions, yet their plan was founded upon the principles of radicalism. He never denied that an improvement might not be made in the election laws (cheers). But the house was threatened with a dissolution, if the plan of his Majesty's ministers was not adopted, and they were to be returned to their constituents as opposed to all reform (hear). The measure was the creation and substitution of a new government for the constitution that now existed. He cautioned the government not to add Great Britain to the number of unsettled states, by the introduction of an experimental constitution as a substitute for a constitution which has been handed down to posterity, and received improvements and solidified every age (hear, hear). The plan of the noble Pymaster was a corporation robbery, to the extent of depriving the corporate bodies of returning 168 members (hear, hear). He believed that the Attorney-General would not have been returned for Nottingham, had he not previously acquired great reputation. He had of recent special commissions, and he considered a special commission ought to be issued to try his Majesty's ministers for corporation robbery. Parliament never dared to confiscate a charter, without having been convicted of bribery. The measure was based upon principles that never were attempted by any ministers, and the only instance of parliamentary confiscation of a corporation was in the reign of Richard the Second, in the case of the borough of Cambridge, which arose out of events that took place during the rebellion. The corporations surrendered their charters, but the law of the present day was to take from the corporations their charters without having committed any offence. The opinions of Mr. Fox could not be fairly adduced in support of this measure, as his opinion on the Nottingham and Shoreham cases would prove. The house was not bound to yield to the noble lord's arbitrary theory (cheers from the opposition). It would shake the character of parliament from that of conservators of public property to that of spoliators. He could not adopt such a plan of reform, as he could not say what the consequences might be. The rights of the church, the peerage, the corporation of the Bank and East India Company, were equally liable to confiscation as the privilege to send members to parliament (cheers). The advocates of the measure on the other side of the house said the plan would give satisfaction to the people of England, but the radicals on this side said that it would not. The honorable member for Preston informed the house that the people would not be satisfied with it. The ministers had adopted the plan of Mr. St. John Long, and in their efforts to remove one or two scores, produced such a rejection of this measure would not cause a dissolution of parliament; and he would say that any member who was threatened into a vote by the declaration of the right honorable baronet, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was a rebel to the country (cries of hear, hear). The funded interest, which received thirty millions annually, were opposed to the measure; and how could the noble Pymaster assert that this theory would give universal satisfaction? (cheers). When the right hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty went down to Cambridge, his constituents would in all probability ask him what he had done for them? he would say that he had not taken off the malt duty, that he had not taken off the assessed tax; but he would tell them that he had taken off 62 members of parliament (cheers and loud laughter). This might be very good logic down at Gosport, but would not do here. In Cromwell's time there was a purge; in the House of Commons this purge was called Cromwell's Purge from parliament (cheers). The present purge he would call the Russell purge (loud laughter). After a century at least since the revolution, or one of the happiest periods of our history, we were to have the purge of pride sold over again (loud and repeated cheers).

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied to the previous speaker, amidst loud cries of "adjourn." He denied the authority which it had been attempted to establish between the character of the present measure and the arbitrary proceedings of tyrannical governments. The right honorable and learned gentleman argued that the passing of the reform question had now become indispensable. The sale of seats in that house was quite notorious, and the people would no longer tolerate such abuses. It was in vain to imagine that the slow process of confounding and obliterating rotten boroughs would satisfy or prove effective under existing circumstances.

At the motion of Mr. G. BAKER, the house adjourned the debate to Thursday evening.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, March 25. William 38, Waterford, 30, Commercial, 41, 5, Talbot, 14, Limerick, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Commissioner.

JOHN THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Registrar.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 4.

THE REV. MR. DOYLE.
Viscount CLIFDEN, in presenting a petition from the parish of Grange, in the county of Meath, relative to tithes, begged leave to state that he held in his hand a letter which he had received from the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, complaining of the statement made on a late occasion by a noble lord. It was then said that the Rev. Mr. Doyle, whose conduct was complained of, was a first cousin of his; but the fact was that he was no cousin, or, if at all, most distantly related to Dr. Doyle. That Rev. Mr. Doyle had too much good sense and principle to countenance anything like violence with regard to tithes; and with regard to the Rev. Mr. Doyle's alleged conduct, he could only say that he had letters from three most respectable gentlemen, with affidavits, denying the truth of the allegations.

Lord FARNHAM mentioned that the Rev. Mr. Doyle was a cousin of Dr. Doyle, because he understood such to be the fact, though he was the last man in the world who professed to be acquainted with the genealogy of the DoYLES. If he were not, he would gladly submit to the correction, though it would appear that the aristocratic Grange did not seem to be much in favour with the noble lord himself. With regard to the facts which he alleged, the truth of them could still be maintained, and there was no doubt but that the Rev. Mr. Doyle addressed his flock for several successive Sundays, telling them to resist the payment of tithes, and stating that he had made several applications to the Protestant clergyman to reduce his tithes.

Viscount CLIFDEN repeated that Dr. Doyle denied having any connection with the Rev. Mr. Doyle.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose to present 31 petitions from different parts of the country on that subject which now occupied the attention of the whole nation—Reform in Parliament. It was his intention to follow the excellent example which had been adopted by other noble lords, and refrain from entering into the discussion of this most important subject till the matter came regularly before the house. He did so because he felt convinced that the subject would meet elsewhere the calm and deliberate discussion which a subject of such magnitude and importance deserved. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM wished to know whether any of the petitions were in favour of the ballot. The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the noble duke was imposing an arduous task upon him, but he believed very few of them were favorable to it, being generally poor Scotch burghs, and he did not understand the subject of the ballot had made very great progress in that part of the country.

The Duke of NORFOLK rose to express the great gratitude he felt towards His Majesty's Government for having brought forward so effectual a plan of Reform as was now under discussion in another place. He felt confident that it would give the noble lordly to the whole country. As a proof of that he would advert to the meeting that had taken place of the Common Council of London and Westminster to express to His Majesty their high gratitude for what had been done. He was persuaded the measure would tend to allay those troubles the country had been labouring under—and that when it was passed into a law, England would again see golden days. As an individual he might be supposed to sustain some loss from this measure, on that score he had no regret—if it were ten times as much he should glory in the sacrifice if it tended to the liberties and happiness of the people.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Earl of WICKLOW had a petition from the nobility, gentry, and occupiers of land in the county of Wick, each of whom had, with his signature, put down the number of acres he occupied, and the object of it was to deprive, under any pretence, a repeal of the Union, and to call on parliament to adopt some strong measures to put down the agitation which prevailed in Ireland on that subject (hear, hear). He had only to add that, in the commencement of the session, a noble Viscount had stated that he had proposed measures to bring forward with respect to Ireland, and he could not but express his surprise that not one had yet been introduced (hear). When, however, any measure for the benefit of Ireland was produced, he would co-operate with it with the utmost sincerity; and he hoped that His Majesty's Government were aware of the awful situation in which the country was placed.

Earl GREY was perfectly aware that a repeal of the Union must lead to a separation of these countries, which would be equally fatal to both. He had no hesitation in declaring that, on all occasions, he would give that question his most decided opposition. Now, with regard to that part of the prayer of the petition, which called for an enlargement of the powers of the executive, he could only say that he should be prepared to come to parliament whenever he was called upon, on that point he could not forbear giving his testimony and approbation to the wise, vigorous, judicious, and judicial measures which had been lately adopted in Ireland to put down that spirit of agitation which, he agreed with the noble lord, was detrimental to the country, and fatal to the deluded people who set it in motion (hear). With respect to those measures which a noble friend of his had promised to introduce, he would only say that no attention had been paid to several topics which were to form the groundwork of some measures; but they had not been produced because some technical and other difficulties existed to their completion. One of those measures, the sub-letting act, could be presented in the first instance in their lordships; and, though it had been apparently matured, on inspection it was found to be deficient in some respects, and it was sent back to Ireland for correction.

The Duke of WELLINGTON begged leave to inquire from a noble Earl if he was his intention to propose a renewal of that spirit of agitation which, he agreed with the noble lord, was detrimental to the country, and fatal to the deluded people who set it in motion (hear). With respect to those measures which a noble friend of his had promised to introduce, he would only say that no attention had been paid to several topics which were to form the groundwork of some measures; but they had not been produced because some technical and other difficulties existed to their completion. One of those measures, the sub-letting act, could be presented in the first instance in their lordships; and, though it had been apparently matured, on inspection it was found to be deficient in some respects, and it was sent back to Ireland for correction.

Lord CARBERY presented a petition from the merchants and shipowners of Cork trading with the colonies against any additional duties on the goods of those colonies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 4.

The SPEAKER took the chair precisely at three o'clock. The gallery, as on former evenings, was exceedingly crowded.

CLARE ELECTION.
Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS brought up the report of the Committee on the Clare election, which declared Mr. O'Gorman Mahon not duly elected; and that he, by his friends and agents, had been guilty of bribery.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon was sitting on the Treasury benches when the report was made. The Speaker beckoned to him to leave the House, a hint which he immediately took and retired.

On the motion of Mr. F. Lewis, a new writ was ordered for the county of Clare.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, Lord Farnham brought forward a complaint of breach of privilege, but, before his lordship could proceed, it was observed that such complaints were not preferred while strangers were present. Strangers were thereupon excluded. The conduct complained of was understood to be the sending of a threatening letter to his lordship, in consequence of proceedings regarding the Wicklow Union. Indeed, it was added that personal indignities were intended to be done to the noble lord. Witnesses were examined, and it was stated that the consideration of the subject is to be resumed. Lord Carnarvon, in presenting some reform petitions, adverted to the "new" constitution which had been prepared by the government; but Earl Grey complained of such description, and denied that any "new" constitution was proposed—the old one was adhered to. Lord Wicklow (for the purpose, it is understood, of gaining some information, or having some discussion on the reform question) gave notice that on Monday he should move for various population returns, &c., regarding particular boroughs, &c. Lord King strongly eulogized the plans of ministers; but the Duke of Wellington said he was at a loss to see how they could be carried into effect without the monarchical institutions of the country. Earl Grey replied that when the discussion came on he hoped to be able to show that the measures contemplated were better calculated to support the monarchy than a government sustained by corruption and patronage. The Marquis of Exeter expressed his approbation of the principle of the measure. A motion made by Lord Russell (previously to the resumption of the adjourned debate), for returns respecting the recent population, &c., &c., of boroughs proposed to be disfranchised, or reduced to one member. Sir Charles Wetherill expressed great surprise that information of this nature should be

called for after the plan had been brought forward. It ought to have preceded or accompanied it. Lord J. Russell replied that, had he moved for such returns before he brought forward the plan, the nature of his plan would have transpired before he could fully and regularly bring it forward. Mr. Clerk said he doubted whether the noble lord had known any thing of the plan till within 24 hours of having to submit it to the house. Lord J. Russell answered that the great and leading outlines of the plan were imparted to him in the middle of January last, and that the plan afterwards underwent little or no alteration. Several members viewed the present motion as an after-thought, to gain information which ought to have been previously possessed; whereupon Mr. Stanley expressed a hope that the house and the country would mark the spirit in which the demand for information was thus resisted. The opponents of the measure, he said, evidently feared the light. Mr. Percival said he was not of that number; he wished for further light, feeling assured it only required that the plan should be completely known. He it is, he said, who has been the house. Mr. Hobhouse regretted the use of such an expression by such a person, and declared that, whatever the measure might be, it was called for by one half of the aristocracy, and by the whole of the people. Sir H. Harcourt replied, that he had used the expression advisedly. He considered the plan to be most revolutionary, and calculated to pull the crown from the King's head. After much further conversation the returns were ordered, extending to all boroughs in England and Scotland, whether they sent members or not. The adjourned debate was then resumed on the motion of Mr. O. Hume; and, as it will be seen, it again continued to a late hour. Mr. Baring addressed the house at great length, expressing regret that he felt himself bound to oppose the motion, as proposing a new constitution. The Marquis of Tavistock supported it. After Lord Palmerston had argued the necessity of the measure, Sir R. Peel declared that he must resist it altogether, as one not susceptible of mitigation. The motion was again adjourned, on the motion of Sir J. Sebright.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

REFORM.

The stupendous magnitude of the measure of Reform introduced by Lord J. Russell has riveted the attention of the nation on the debates in Parliament during the week. The debates have been adjourned from day to day since yesterday week, and stood over for resumption at the period of our latest dates from London. The favourers of the measure out of doors do not speak with much confidence of its immediate success, while those who are opposed to it congratulate themselves on the certainty of its defeat. Should this bold and extraordinary measure not have the effect of unseating Ministers, it does seem to us difficult to conceive how the anti-reformers can long hold out against the double fire to which they will find themselves exposed—on the one side the King—for his Majesty's name is freely mentioned as sanctioning the measure—and a radical cabinet; and on the other, the Radicals out of Parliament, who it is likely will be found to comprise under existing circumstances a very considerable portion of the people. If the present ministry survive the shock—the rebound of their own fire—the measure, we apprehend, must be carried.

Public opinion will unquestionably have great weight in the balance. But how is that opinion likely to go? In the first place, there is a known party in the state called the Radicals, who will most gladly accept of this or any other measure of reform as *pro tanto* a concession of their demands. Then, Reform of some sort or other has become on a sudden a decidedly favourite scheme with a great body of the people. This has been unequivocally evinced by the numerous meetings and petitions which have been got up on the subject during the last three or four months. Looking then to the nature of the reform proposed, and seeing that those who will have a direct interest in promoting it are beyond comparison more numerous than those who would suffer by it, we must without hesitation conclude that the *vox populi* will declare itself on the side of the Minister. It is true the anti-reformers might for once defy both Crown and people, and it is unquestionably in their power now to give the "new constitution" its *coup de grace*; but in what a situation will they be placed—and how long will they be able to maintain so arduous and unenviable a post? Looking at the measure, we cannot deny that it appears plausible enough; but whatever there may be in it deserving of praise, it is too evidently for our taste a revolution upon the existing order of things—an untried experiment—a more theory—a new constitution for the people of this realm. The hon. and learned member for our county has favoured "the people of Ireland" with his reading upon it. He approves of it, and no doubt conceives that it will open the way to a Repeal of the Union, or ulterior measures of his peculiar adoption. The value of such testimony, however, we leave to the consideration of our readers. For ourselves we shall dismiss the question for the present, content with referring the reader to the different views which have been taken of it in the debates, and merely adding that if carried, we trust it may be productive of all that benefit to the People which they look for, and none of that danger to the Monarchy which we might be induced to apprehend.

His Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey entertained the following distinguished personages to dinner on Thursday last:—Sir John and Lady Byng, the Misses Byng, Bishop of Ossory, Lord Dunsany, Hon. Mr. Plunket, Chief Remembrancer, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Galwey, (of Duckpool), Mr. P. M. Murphy, Mr. Blake, Col. Knox, Col. Gore, Colonel Wilmot, Major Chester, Captain Edwards, and several members of his Excellency's Household.

A requisition is receiving signatures to the Mayor of Waterford for a public meeting to express approbation of the Reform bills, and to consider the means of forwarding their progress.

A schooner will be launched to-morrow at one o'clock from Mr. White's dock yard.

The number of persons for trial at the ensuing Wexford Assizes is thirty-eight.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £500 for the conviction of any of the murderers of Mr. M. J. Burke.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
Yesterday the annual meeting of the Waterford Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house on the Quay. A great number of respectable ladies and gentlemen attended. Shortly after one o'clock, Alderman Michael Evelyn was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Hardcastle read the yearly report, which was most favourable, and showed that the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures was rapidly going on in this country. The Rev. J. B. Palliser briefly spoke on the necessity of spreading the sacred word of God amongst the people, and instanced many of the good effects caused, both in this and other countries by so doing. The Rev. Denis Browne, one of the deputation from the Parent Society, spoke at considerable length; after giving a statement of the number of missionaries connected with the Society at home and abroad, and the number of bibles and testaments distributed by the Society, he exhorted those friendly to the circulation of the Scriptures to use renewed and unceasing exertion in the good work they were pursuing, as there were many places in the interior of Africa and other countries where the light of the Gospel had not yet reached, but he hoped it soon would by the combined exertions of the people with the parent Society; after again requesting diligent and anxious exertion, he concluded a most impressive and luminous discourse, which brought conviction to his hearers that great and inalienable good has been effected by the spreading of the word of God amongst the people of various countries.

The Rev. S. Wood, in seconding a resolution, said so deeply was he impressed with the convincing arguments used by the Rev. gentleman who had just addressed the meeting, that he considered it quite unnecessary to offer any observations of his, feeling that would take force from the powerful effect which the address of that gentleman had produced on the meeting.

After a series of resolutions had been passed, and a Secretary, Committee, &c. appointed, the Rev. Mr. Hardcastle said it was not customary to propose votes of thanks to gentlemen who aided them at their meetings, but he would say, that they were not unmindful of what was due to the respected gentleman who took the chair, or of the friends who granted them the use of the house.

The meeting then separated.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting, on Monday, was such as must afford the highest satisfaction to the promoters and patrons of this society. The interest manifested by all classes in the business of the day was of the most lively description. We hope to be able to give the particulars in our next.

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION OF WATERFORD TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The following address from the Corporation of Waterford was presented to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs. His Excellency received the deputation in the most gracious manner, and delivered the reply which will be found subjoined:—

To His Excellency Henry William, Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency—We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Assistants of the City of Waterford in Common Council assembled, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency with our unfeigned and warm congratulations on your return to resume the office of Chief Governor of Ireland, an appointment in which we recognise with feelings of gratitude the personal and benign solicitude of our most gracious and patriotic King for the interests of his Irish people.

We deem it incumbent upon us to come forward at this crisis to express our unqualified repugnance to the mischievous agitation set on foot for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and all more of the machinations resorted to for giving such agitation effect by exciting the worst passions of the lower orders of the people, fomenting commotion, engendering animosity against Great Britain, and endangering the very foundation of civil society.

We are most firmly persuaded that a repeal of the Union would inevitably lead to a separation of Ireland from Great Britain, an event which we deprecate, as pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to the empire, and with desolation and ruin to the country.

Deeply impressed with this conviction, we unreservedly avow our devoted and unalterable attachment to the person of his sacred Majesty, and to his illustrious house, and to the integrity of the British empire as established by the act of Union.

True to these principles, we will to the utmost of our power support the government in maintaining the laws against all who would dare to oppose or evade them; and we ardently hope that our countrymen with Great Britain may daily become more closely connected by the constant course of kind and liberal policy and affectionate intercourse, creating a union of heart and sentiment that shall endure to the latest posterity.

And while we repose with confidence in a continuation of your Excellency's temperate but firm and vigorous administration of the laws for the preservation of the public tranquillity, by the prompt and energetic suppression of all treason, we equally rely upon your Excellency's wise and patriotic patriotism for effectuating to every practicable extent an amelioration of those disorders which really afflict our distracted country.

Dated under our seal of Mayoralty, 17th Feb., 1830.

ANSWER.

I receive the address with which you have honoured me as a testimony of your affection and esteem for myself, and as a proof of your loyalty to the King, whose representative I have the high honour to be.

My best thanks are due to you for standing boldly forward to avow your sentiments at this important crisis.

The unqualified repugnance which you express, of the artificial and malignant designs of those who would stir up this kingdom to revolt, and your opinion of the measures resorted to by those who would excite the lower orders of the people, are in all respects commensurate with my own.

Of the object itself, at which these disturbers of the country's peace profess to aim, the separation of the two countries, I cannot speak in terms of disapprobation too strong; but my opinions on this head are too well known to need repetition. I suffice it then to say, that it shall be my endeavour to cement and firmly to connect the two countries, which it is the avowed purpose of Ireland's enemies to destroy—that it shall be my chief pleasure to labour for the amelioration of those disorders which afflict this country in any way be effected.

Those disorders deeply and sincerely; they are heavy and of long standing, and there is none worse in itself and its consequences than "Agitation."

At a Special Vestry, held under the Title Composition Act, in the parish church of Whitechurch, in the diocese of Lismore, on the 1st instant, Sir Richard Keane, Bart., in the chair, an agreement was immediately entered into between the parishioners and the Rev. Francis Newport, Vicar, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lay Impropriator.

It was most gratifying to observe the unanimity and respectability of the vestry, and the kind and affectionate feeling that seemed to subsist between them and their highly-esteemed Incumbent.

A poor, industrious man, who was in the habit of bringing pigs to Clonmel in a cart drawn by a little ass, was attacked near Brookgreen a few days ago by three men from Clonmel. It is supposed, who robbed him of 30s and beat him severely.

On Saturday last, two companies of infantry from Athlone, and a troop of the 8th, or Royal Irish Hussars, from Cork, arrived in this town. We understand that the 8th Hussars will be detached to Ballinacorney, and another to Westport, to put down the outrages of late so prevalent in these districts. —*Mayo Free Press.*

Mr. Sergeant Gould has left town as judge of assize for the north-west circuit, in place of Mr. Justice Burton, who is seriously indisposed.

Friday, the lamented remains of the Hon. Mr. Massey were found in the river below Castleroy, near Limerick. Her body was over six weeks in the water, notwithstanding the exertions used to recover it.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow Countrymen—I respectfully solicit your attention to the great measure of parliamentary reform brought forward by the ministry, and now in progress through the house of commons. It is a measure of stupendous importance, and deserves the ardent and decided support of every friend of rational liberty.

It annihilates, at one noble blow, all the rotten boroughs, all the close boroughs, and destroys in all towns and cities the odious corporate monopoly which hitherto usurped the rights of the people.

For example—in Dublin the corporation have now the return of both members; they accordingly excluded the son of Henry Grattan—himself one of the firmest and boldest friends of Ireland. This power of the corporation will be destroyed for ever.

All non-resident voters will be done away with—none but residents can vote.

Every household in Dublin, whose house is worth ten pounds a year will have a vote. It is not by the profit rent that this vote is to be calculated—it is simply by the value of the house. Any house for which £10 a year rent is paid, or could be paid, gives a vote to the resident household.

The present registered freeholders are to be allowed their votes during their lives—that is, all freeholders who were registered prior to the 1st of January last.

The present resident freemen are to be allowed their votes during their lives, provided they continue to reside in Dublin. That is all such as were free on the 1st of January last.

No future freeman is to vote for a member of parliament as such freemen—but, of course, he may vote as a ten-pound household.

A similar change takes place in all other towns and cities in Ireland. There will not be a single close or proprietary borough. The Duke of Devonshire will no longer nominate to Youghal—Sir Edward Denby will no longer nominate to Tralee—Lord Charleville will no longer nominate to Carlow—Lord Enniskillen will no longer nominate to Enniskillen—Lord Portarlington will no longer nominate to Portarlington—Mr. Wynne will no longer nominate to Sligo—and so of all other boroughs. The resident inhabitant householders, living in houses worth ten pounds a year, will be the voters.

In England, in the counties, the 40s freeholders are retained—copyholders, a large class, are to be allowed to vote—persons having leases of twenty years, and paying £50 a year rent, are to be entitled to vote. Thus, in the English counties, the 40s freeholders are to be retained, and two new classes—a large new class—are to be introduced. Happy England, which has a resident parliament giving it the full benefit of every improvement.

In Scotland, the number of voters is to be enormously increased. At present the right to vote is almost purely fictitious and ludicrously small. In the county of Sutherland, which is represented by Lord F. L. Gower, there are at present but 24 voters—they will probably exceed 1000. I say so far, the most energetic supporters of the measure in Scotland—that is, because there are to be two new classes of voters created. It is not only the freeholders, but every man who has a lease for nineteen years in Scotland, may be entitled.

This, then, is a great measure as it relates to England and to Scotland, and as it also relates to the corporations and close and rotten cities, towns, and boroughs in Ireland. It deserves, so far, the most energetic support.

But, as one might have expected during the administration of Lord Anglesey and of Stanley, it refuses to be content in Ireland what it gives to England and Scotch counties—that is, it refuses any extension of franchise whatsoever.

Why should leaseholders for terms of years vote in English and Scotch counties and not be allowed in Irish counties? Let the administration of Lord Anglesey and Stanley answer that question.

But they shall not have it all their own way. I will press on the house the cruel injustice. If the house establishes so much justice in England and Scotland, surely they cannot refuse to extend to Ireland a similar act of justice.

Rally with me, my countrymen—rally with me in support of the principle of this measure. Allow me to entreat that every county, city, town and parish in Ireland will meet for petition for parliamentary reform. Let your petitions, for the sake of unanimity be confined to the measure of parliamentary reform alone. Understand me: I do not mean to advise you to abandon or postpone the question—the vital, the life or death question of the repeal of the Union. But I do decidedly, unequivocally, and most earnestly advise you to hold separate and distinct meetings to petition for reform.

Let me implore my countrymen, of every sect and persuasion, to rally round the British ministry on this occasion. The reform measure may not be as extensive as many true lovers of liberty may desire. It is not as extensive as I could and do wish. Above all, it does not include voting by ballot. But it does include a great, a substantial, a powerful reform of the most gross and prominent abuses. It is a great constitutional experiment. Let us support it. It will, if carried into effect, either demonstrate that more is necessary, and so content all reasonable men; or it will foment every improvement, and render any further reform which may be demonstrated to be necessary, not only safe and secure, but also certain.

This, my friends, is the first step of the great national debt, of redress and power, which is due to the people by the aristocracy. It is the first instalment which the people may and will generously accept in full, if it works well and secures individual rights and national prosperity and liberty. But if the balance of the account becomes wanting, it will give strength and elasticity to enable the people to insist on the remainder.

Permit me, then, to intreat that there may be no cavilling at any details which may hereafter be remedied. The Tories, the Boroughmongers are coming together, fast—the masses of persons interested in the present corruptions, abuses and vile oppressions, are combining and organising—the ministry want support to carry this great measure—they want the open, unadmitted, entire support of the people.

Let us forget or postpone all private or public feuds—let us now and all rally in support of this death blow to oligarchical power.

From north to south, from west to east—let us meet, agitate, petition. Petition in language plain, strong, energetic. The principles of popular liberty are about to be recognised. Let us and them progress and give our unanimous assistance to those who would promote them.

Rally to protect this blessing for England and Scotland—Rally, one and all, that it may be extended to Ireland.

I have the honor to be, your devoted servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

PUBLIC MEETING.
A requisition for a public meeting has been drawn up, and is in progress of signature, to support the ministerial plan of reform. It is principally taken up by the advocates for repeal. The wise measure of reform creates already one burst of animosity and oblivion, and has proved the doctrines of the agitators, that measures of relief will do what coercion never can accomplish. —*Dublin Pilot of Monday.*

COUNTY CLARE.
William Richard, Esq., brother of O'Gorman, late member for Clare, has determined to offer himself for the county upon independent and popular principles.

County Galway Election Committee.—The committee have decided that the sitting members, J. S. Lambert, Esq., and Sir John Burke, Bart. were duly elected.

Drogheda Election.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell's petition has been dismissed, and Mr. North declared duly elected.

In the King's Bench, London.—Mrs. Evans, an army officer's widow, had a verdict for £1,000 against the British Commercial Insurance Office, on a life policy.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, a very numerous and highly respectable deputation from the College of Surgeons proceeded from their hall to the College of Physicians, to present an address to the latter body, the Lord Lieutenant, who delivered a speech in answer to it.

Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the *Pilot*, was this morning presented with a charge of publishing in his paper of the 28th ult., a wicked and malicious libel, tending to create insurrection and ill-will amongst His Majesty's subjects. He was called up by the Magistrates to give bail for his appearance next Tuesday, which he did and was discharged.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Queen's county is in a very lawless state; several houses have been attacked during the last week, and robbed of fire-arms. One house and out-offices have been maliciously burned.

ASSAULT ON A TITHE PROCTOR.—Thursday last a tithing man, the name of John Linnahan, while employed in distraining for tithes on the lands of Killiney, near Broomhall, in the county of Dublin, was attacked, together with two men whom he had with him as assistants, by a large number of the country people, who were armed with bludgeons and pitchforks, and beat him and his men very severely. They also rescued from him a horse which he had distrained.

We regret to state that the spirit of insubordination and outrage which existed to such an alarming extent in a neighbouring county, has showed itself in this. A requisition, most numerous and respectfully signed by three Barons, 25 Magistrates, and several others, has been presented to the High Sheriff to convene a meeting to consider the alarming state of the county. Several outrages occurring within the last week prove that, although abated, the spirit of insubordination among the peasantry is not entirely subdued. —*Mayo Constitution.*

On the morning of the 23 ult., a large party of men attacked the house of Edward Larinan, near Connell bridge, where the Sligo and Ballina mail-coach change horses. They broke the windows and fired a gun into the house, the contents of which grazed his head, and lodged in the wall—he also received a wound from a scythe, in defending the windows. Larinan fired from the house, and wounded a man named Moyle, whom he saw fall to the ground; and having thus finished firing, three or four others were shot. Larinan died two days afterwards; before his death he declared, he was sworn to accompany the party to rob Larinan's house, and had robbed several others previously. Larinan's wife returned a verdict accordingly. It is said that two men had been carried to the mountains and buried there, and that the body of another had been sunk in a hole in the river Easky.

Friday, we understand, the seizures were to have been made at Graigue for the tithes due to the Rev. Mr. Alcock. Our latest accounts from that quarter, we are happy to state, contradict the rumours of any disturbance having taken place. There is a large police force there at present. It has been stated to us that the people have expressed their intention to pay the amount of Mr. Alcock's demands, provided it be levied under any other name than that of *Tithes*. —*Kilkenny Moderator.*

On Wednesday last, Edward Lenigan, Esq., of Castle Fogarty, agent to Lord Llandaff, was fired at by four men, in the middle of the day, on his return from Thomastown to Cashel. He was severely wounded in the neck by the shots. The party lay in wait for him behind one of the ditches, near Golden Bridge; he was travelling in his gig, which was stopped by the villains, who, after firing upon him, beat him most unmercifully with the butts of the guns, and left him for dead. He now lies dangerously ill at the house of Mr. Smithwick, in that neighbourhood. Two men were apprehended by the Golden Police on Friday, on charges connected with the savage attack on Mr. Lenigan.

We regret to state that the spirit of insubordination and outrage, which existed to such an alarming extent in a neighbouring county, has showed itself in this. A requisition, most numerous and respectfully signed by 3 Barons, 25 Magistrates, and extensive landed proprietors and several others has been presented to the High Sheriff to convene a meeting to consider the alarming state of the county. —*Westmeath Journal.*

Four men were brought into Cashel on Friday last by a large party of police, for attacking and robbing a house close to Springfield, Beris Heigh, where Mr. Burke was so recently murdered.

Last week, as Mr. Harden, of Summerhill, near Templemore, and his two brothers, with a few friends, were sitting at dinner, three shots were fired at them through the parlour window, the balls passing over their heads. He (Mr. H.) had been previously noticed respecting the letting of his lands, and on penalty of summary punishment not to let to a stranger.

A party of men, last week, broke into a house near Feale, county Clare, and while in the act of beating an old man who resided there, his son discharged a gun from the loft, calling out at the same time, "Police, do your duty." He wounded desperately one of the party, and the remainder, thinking the police were in the house, retreated quickly, conveying away their wounded comrade.

THE YEOMANRY.
An order has been received by the Ordnance Storekeeper in Enniskillen for the immediate issue of 3,500 stand of new arms to the Yeomanry of Fermanagh, Donegal, and Cavan.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WYNN.
Mr. Wynn has given in his resignation as Secretary at War. He has opposed the reform bill, although approving of many parts of it.

FRANCE.
The latest news from Paris represent that capital as in an alarming condition, from the restlessness of the populace, and machinations of parties; but nothing of a definite character has occurred.

The bells of most of the churches around London, in those districts to which it was proposed to extend the elective franchise, were merrily rung throughout the greater part of Wednesday.

There is an article in the new number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, on the state of Ireland, which is exceedingly well worthy of perusal. The writer has assuredly hit the right nail on the head, and told nothing but the truth, that it is Irishmen themselves, and not to the Government, that all the misery, wretchedness, and degradation of the people are owing. This may not be very palatable, perhaps, to our Irish brethren; but we are convinced that it is only the sober truth. —*Calcutta Mercury.*

Parliamentary Papers.—The labours of the House of Commons during the last Session of Parliament, have made their appearance in print in the condensed form of thirty-three folio volumes. We believe this was a session when nothing of really public benefit was done, still the records of their mighty labours exceed almost every preceding one.

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