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WATERFORD MAIL ONE PENNY

The Waterford Mail.

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DINNER TO MR. EMERSON TENNENT AND MR DUNBAR.

This entertainment took place on Friday evening, in the Music Hall, Belfast. Covers were laid for 375 in the great room of the building, while 60 gentlemen, whom it was impossible otherwise to accommodate, dined in the lower room. About the same number, or, perhaps, fifty at least, were seated in the gallery, among whom were an efficient choir, who sung, in very good style, the anthem "God save the Queen," "The Purple Stream," and another, composed, we believe, for the occasion, after the respective toasts to which they applied. The dinner and wines were furnished by Mr. Bambridge, of Sugar house entry; and they, as well as the arrangements, which were, indeed, of the best ordered description, reflected much honour upon him.

Shortly after six o'clock the company were admitted.

Excellent accommodation for the reporters for the public press was afforded.

R. F. Gordon, Esq., having taken the Chair, by previous arrangement, and grace having been pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Walker, dinner was partaken of; after which, the Rev. Dr. Cooke returned thanks.

The Vice Presidents were, Adam Hill Esq.; Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Garden Hill; John Kane, Esq.; and Rich. Connery, Esq., who performed their duties in a very creditable manner.

The chairman having proposed the usual loyal and routine toasts, after a highly complimentary preface, proposed "Our Guests, the representatives of the Borough."—(Great cheering.)

Mr. Emerson Tennent rose to reply, and was received with prolonged cheering and rounds of the Kentish fire. He commenced by observing, that, before he addressed them, he must take the liberty of thanking them for the honour which they had done him. There were none, he was sure, of those whom he addressed, who would not heartily accord with the sentiment which Mr. O'Connell had given—namely, "two honest worthy members for Belfast." Mr. O'Connell had made a present of a member to Belfast—he would tell that member, be he Mr. Raphael, or Mr. Dillon Browne, that he would require to be "a good working member," ere Belfast would accept him.—(Hear.)—There was one argument which Mr. O'Connell had adduced in favour of repeal, while he was in this town and that was the case of Belgium. He (Mr. O'Connell had told them, that the Union had ruined every country which was placed under similar circumstances with Ireland. If any one believed that, let him land at the quays of Belfast—let him walk through the streets of Belfast—and let him view the chimneys of the great factories—(great cheering, and cries of hear)—rising up like the unfinished columns of a temple, and they would at once be convinced of the fallacy of the opinion.—(Loud cheers.) Let the people of Belfast show him the forest of masts which crowded their harbour, and the extension of trade which had been experienced since the Union, and say, that the Union had not been of benefit to Ireland.—Belgium, by the dissolution of the Union with Holland, had decreased her manufacturing importance—that she had now lost her colonial consumption—that she had a supply, but no demand—and that 9-10ths of the people were sighing for a return of the advantages which the union with Holland had conferred upon them. (Hear, hear.) The Irish would be placed in the same position were the Union repealed. Belgium was an instance of the effects of repeal of the Union which Mr. O'Connell had, most unfortunately, adduced, some days ago, in this town. (Hear.) He (Mr. Emersen Tennent) could show the hon. gentleman, however, that Belgium, from having had 15 millions pounds of exports, before her repeal of the Union, fell off to four millions.—(Hear.) It was not the fault of the government that the arch apostle of repeal was not, at this moment, a judge upon the Irish bench. The hon. gentleman then proceeded, at greater length, to exhibit the effects of repeal, and showed that, meagre as had been the exertions of the government for its suppression, the declaration of the lord lieutenant, in opposition to that measure, had struck the Irish bar dumb—not a member of it having moved or seconded a single repeal resolution ever since (cheers.)

Mr. Dunbar, M.P., on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers, and several rounds of Kentish fire. He said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in all my life, I never rose to address an assembly with such feelings of excitement as I do under the present circumstances. I am sure you have seldom heard an address superior to that of my respected friend—(cheess)—and I feel it difficult to touch on any subjects that have not been discussed ably and extensively before you within the last two days. If I take up Lord Stanley's bill, I cannot select any portion or feature of that beneficial measure which has not already been made familiar to you.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) If I select the great and powerful O'Connell, and make him the subject of my theme, you would, of course, deem such to be needless, as that gentleman, though a mountain in himself, has been reduced, within the last few days, to an atom, by the wand of our mighty magician.—(Tremendous cheering.) As to repeal, I would say, after the able statement already made by my colleagues, in regard to that question, and after the powerful reasoning advanced by him on that subject of absorbing interest to any Protestant, can any man of common sense hesitate for a moment to pronounce such a measure as pregnant with the most baneful consequences? We are not to suppose, however, if the Protestants of this country forget for a moment their own interests, and that of the kingdom, that the Protestants of England would remain silent, when the dismemberment of the empire would be thus threatened. No, no. England would not easily leave this kingdom a prey to aggression from foreign countries, and a stepping stone for an assault on the integrity of her own empire.—(Great cheering.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to remark on the course he had pursued in Parliament, and said that, if any of his constituents were at a loss to know his opinions on any given questiou, he had only to consult the reports of the votes he had registered. He had (he said) some right to complain of a certain insinuation that had been made against him some time ago. He had heard it stated, that it was his (Mr. Dunbar's) intention to unite with Lord Belfast, in order to oust his honourable colleague, Mr. Emerson Tennent, from the representation of the town. He would meet this insinuatiou by at once calling it a damnable lie. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) His greatest enemy, and he hoped he had but few enemies, could not accuse him of such a thing. What could he have to gain by such a junction? He gained the highest honor he could look for in being selected by the Conservatives of Belfast to represent them in Parliament; and that he trusted, he would never dishonour, by uniting himself with the Radicals, or joining any man that was not after their own hearts.—(Great cheers.) After some other remarks, the honourable gentleman concluded by saying, that if the day ever came that they did not think it safe to place any longer confidence in him, he would at once place in their hands the trust they had reposed in him, as unspotted and unsullied as when he had received it. The hon. gentleman then sat down amid rounds of applause.

"Army and Navy." Air—"Rule Britannia."

Colonel Coulson, on presenting himself, was received with great cheering. He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I return you, on the part of Lord Hill, and in the absence of any senior officer of either the army or navy, my sincere thanks for the enthusiastic reception with which you have honored the foregoing toast. I am happy and proud in being able to state, that the prowess and bravery exhibited by our seamen, on a late occasion, was such as has ever characterised the gallantry of our navy.—(Cheers.) They sustained on that occasion, the flag of England unsullied, and displayed to the powers of Europe, that the bravery and valor of the sailors of Great Britain is not now inferior to what it was among the noble spirits that bore on Nelson to victory.—(Cheers.) The operations, too, of the British army, under late circumstances, was of a character such as not to disgrace the laurels that have been worn by a Wellington.—(Hear, and loud cheers.) After a few other observations, the gentleman sat down amid repeated cheers.)

"The Lord Primate and the Established Church."

"Rev Dr. Cooke."

Dr. Cooke returned thanks, but from the press of matter on hands, we are obliged to omit the rev. gentleman's able speech at present.

The Rev. Daniel M'Afee next spoke to his own health.

"The Marquis of Donegall."

Col. Coulson returned thanks.

"Col. Bruen and the men of Carlow."

John Alexander, jun., returned thanks.

"Major Armstrong, High Sheriff of Fermanagh, and the strangers who have honored us to night with their presence."

Major Armstrong returned thanks.

"The health of the Marquis of Downshire, who presided over our meeting yesterday—one of the best and noblest of our landlords."—(Tremendous cheering, waving of hand kerchiefs, &c.)

"John Bates, Esq., to whom the Conservatives of Ulster are so much indebted."

Mr. Bates briefly returned thanks,

Mr. Emerson Tennent then arose, and begged leave, before the last toast was given by the chairman, to propose

"The health of their worthy and esteemed chairman."—(Great cheering, and the Kentish fire.)

Mr. Gordon briefly returned thanks.

"Our next merry meeting."

The meeting then terminated.

THE METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of this society was held in their house, in Dawson street, Monday evening.

Shortly after eight o'clock.

James William Gregg, Esq., of the city of Londonderry, was called to preside.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved of, Mr. Pasley having deferred the motion of which he had given notice on a former occasion, until a future opportunity, the members entered into a very interesting discussion respecting the business which was to come before them next Monday, bearing on the election of officers for the ensuing year. They all manifested a determination to work up the institution to the highest possible state of efficiency. It was gratifying to witness their ardent feeling and their intense anxiety on this subject.

Mr. Purcell, during this general converaation, observed—That the conduct of our brethren in the North was most cheering, as regards the reception of O'Connell in Belfast, which was to be attributed to the unflinching opposition of Dr. Cooke—(hear, and loud cheers.) As long as O'Connell confined himself to his own peculiar sphere, he might with impunity enunciate treason and sedition—(hear, hear.) He had nothing to fear from his deluded followers—they dare not oppose his dicta—to them the will, ay, the assertion, of the Dictator was law; opposition would be immediate assassination or proscription—(hear, hear)—but the scene was altogether changed in Protestant Ulster—(cheers.) There he was invited to a discussion on his favourite subject, repeal; but he shrunk from the contest—(hear, hear.) His proceedings all through are, however, consistent—he has one object in view—self and self interest—(cheers)—his patriotism indeed fulfils the language of the late Dr. Johnson, being "The last refuge of rogues."—(Cheers.) His motives do not spring from love of country or from true patriotism; they are all regulated by one absorbing principle—the amount the thing will fetch—(hear.) The first check Buonaparte received was from Abercrombie in Egypt—we all know what was his fate in Moscow, and the end of his career in Waterloo. O'Connell has tried the north, where his fate commenced—it was succeeded by his being flung to a lower depth in Leeds—and we do with confidence look to our friends in Parliament to sink him, if possible, still to a lower than the lowest depth—(cheers.) It will be a blessing to this unhappy country to have put down so public a nuisance—(hear) We have also reason to be proud of that great Conservative demonstration which has taken place in Belfast—(hear, hear.) The meeting there contained more than two thirds of the respectability of Ireland—(loud cheers.) The speeches on that occasion were all that could be either wished or desired. In a communication from Lord Stanley, which was read to that vast assembly, he expressed his firm determination to go on with his bill—(loud cheers, and cries of "Stanley, on.") His lordship in his letter fully refuted the puerile arguments of the so called Ulster Association, composed of Radicals and Socinians—(hear.)

Mr. Pasley would take the opportunity to expose the hypocrisy of Roman Catholic servants in representing themselves as Protestants, in order to be employed in Protestant families—(hear, hear.) He was very recently imposed on himself in this way, but the imposition being detected, he had the hypocrite discharged. He would caution Protestants against this new species of Popish duplicity—(hear.)

After some desultory conversation on a variety of other topics,

The Chairman rose and said—My brother Conservatives, before closing the meeting I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for the distinguished compliment you have paid me this evening, by calling to the chair one so young and inexperienced in the duties devolving on my situation—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.) But although young in the world, I will yield to none in loyalty of heart and attachment to those principles in which I have been educated—(loud cheers)—a firm and devoted attachment to our glorious constitution in Church and State—(cheers)—which our gallant ancestors so nobly fought and bled to establish on the walls of Derry—(great cheering.) In 1688, when the graver citizens gave their opinion that the gates of Derry should not be closed, thirteen youths seized the keys of the garrison, and locked the city gates just as the enemy were ready to enter—(hear)—and Lord Antrim's men fled from the gates, whilst the patriotic cry of "No surrender" resounded around the wall. Thus, gentlemen, you see what youth can do—(hear)—and should ever such times again occur, there will be found a Walker, a Murray, and a Mitchelburn, aided and assisted by as gallant youths as ever lived to oppose the foe and to rout the enemy—(great cheering.)

The meeting then adjourned until next Monday.

HIGH SHRIEVALTY OF CORK.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

Certes we live in queer times and under queer ministers. Every one has heard of the *hitch* respecting the high shrievalty; but perhaps every one has not heard of the curious—only that we know our men, we would say, the incredible—confabulations which are said to have passed between Mr. Roche, the first on the judges' list, and the Irish government. We do not pretend to state as facts all that rumour has latterly given tongue to; but is it true—can any friend inform us?—is it true that Mr. Roche has received a letter inquiring whether he had any objections to state that he had not for the last twelve months taken an active part in the repeal agitation, and whether he would give a pledge that, if appointed Sheriff, he would not take any part in it during his year in office? Is it true that, in reply to this high minded attempt on his freedom—this liberal lure to his ambition—Mr. Roche expressed his surprise that a Government of so much vigilance as the present should have occasion to ask the first principle, and that, as to the second, while he could safely say he had taken no active part in the past, he would give no pledge as to the future? It is true that he followed up this by remarking, that giving a pledge would be *a lowering of the office*, which should never be sullied in his person? If so, Mr. Roche, we think, has done rightly. He has given Government what is called 'a slap in the face.' He probably did not so design it: but as such it will be regarded by every gentlemen who hears of it. What sort of a person must they have taken Mr. Roche to be, when they supposed that, for the honour of the office, he would place his principles in abeyance for a year? If Mr. Roche has not been a repealer hitherto, why do they suspect him? and if he has, why do they offer to appoint him? Why not at once say, "Mr. Roche you are disqualified—we must pass you by?" But this would be plain—it would be manly—it would be honest, and therefore it would not answer. Lord Ebrington's declaration, however, cannot be dispensed with, but, though it cannot be dispensed with, it may be evaded. Hence the correspondence—hence the attempt to "come round" Mr. Roche—hence the effort, by binding him to "good behaviour" for 12 months, to shield themselves against the attacks of the Tories. Really we have a respectable government! Why are declarations made, if they are not to be kept both in the spirit and the letter?

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

(From "the Commercial Capabilities of Ireland," in the Dublin University Magazine for July, 1837.)

We now proceed to state the case of manufactures, and have no doubt that we shall be able to show sufficient inducement to men of capital to entitle us to their most serious attention.

The subjects of most interest to the manufacturer, whom we will suppose secure of a market, are power, hands, and raw material; the last involving facility of access. Power we possess from two sources, water and fuel. Our water power has never been calculated; it is in fact so great as almost to defy calculation. There is no country in the world where water powers and navigable levels are so combined in almost every river that traverses it. The rivers of England, and Lowland Scotland are slow and navigable but it is a fictitious power that turns the machinery upon their banks; the rivers of Highland Scotland are unnavigable torrents, possessing immense water power it is true, but wasting it in the midst of sterility. The chief rivers of Ireland, on the other hand, as they flow through a rich corn bearing country afford by their gradual descent a prolonged succession of water powers to grind the grain that grows upon their banks, or to turn to various manufactures the raw material that their navigable levels float upwards from the sea. The Suir, while it converts to flour the produce of the rich plains of Tipperary, brings up the cotton which it turns to thread, in the spinning mills upon its banks, and afterwards bears down both manufactured articles to be exported to Liverpool or London, from the quay of Waterford. It need but a little further investigation of capital, and the same might be said of the Barrow, the Boyne, the Blackwater, the Slaney, the Suck, the Bann, the Maig, the Fergus, the Lee, and the Liffey—all more or less navigable, and all abounding in water power.—But what shall we say of the Shannon, navigable from source to mouth, a distance of 240 miles, and possessing one concentrated water power at Castleconnell, able to drive more than four times all the machinery now worked by all the steam engines of Glasgow?—And we have but touched upon river power; every feeder of every river enumerated, every minor river and each of its feeders is equal to horse powers unnumbered. Nor have we yet enumerated the water powers of our lakes. The surplus waters of Loch Erne alone would drive half the mill wheels in Ulster. Loch Conn pours through the Moy a water power equal to all the steam engines of Belfast. Loch Corrib, Loch Mask, and Loch Carra, may be looked on as one great mill dam, covering 65,000 acres of ground—the whole water of which descends from 64 to 14 feet to the sea at Galway. Loch Beltra is another natural mill dam, 1,000 acres in extent, with a catchwater basin of 50 square miles, and a fall of 40 feet in Clew Bay at Newport. Loch Ina and the Lochs of Ballinahinch send their united waters into the bay of Briterbuy, with the force of thousands of horse powers. The lakes of Westmeath pour a slower stream, but a greater body of water, and perhaps an equal power through the Inny to the Shannon. The discharge of Loch Teroig, Loch Graney, and Loch O'Grady all seated high in the Slieve Boughta Mountains—is an unestimated force that daily runs to waste in the Bay of Scariff. The overflow of the Lakes of Killarney cries out for occupation from all the rocks that line the channel of the Laune; while from the remoter recesses of Iveragh and Dunkerron, streams pouring from mountain lochs unnumbered clamour for wheels to drive as they descend unnoticed to the sea. The enumeration is not half complete; the lakes of Donegal, of Leitrim, of Sligo, and Roscommon—national treasures in any less favoured land—are still behind. But space compels us, and the fear that we have already dwelt too long on a subject which ought to be known to every man acquainted with the commonest map of the country, reconciles us to leave this section without further illustration.

With respect to fuel or steam power we are not so rich; still we can show sufficient cause for the prevalence of the fallacious impression that we are, as far as fuel is concerned, decidedly poor, as well as for a cheering expectation that proper measures can at any time develope very great local resources in this essential material of national wealth. The coal fields of Ireland differ from those of Great Britain in quality and in situation. The fuel produced in Britain is bright coal—that raised in Ireland is in great part anthracite or blind coal; the localities in which the coal measures lie in Great Britain are chiefly on the sea coast—but in Ireland they are, with the single exception of the Ballycastle colliery, all inland.—Here, then, are two great inducements to prosecute the working of coal mines in Great Britain, in preference to those on this side of the channel—general superiority of produce for the domestic uses of life, and facility of transport. But this superiority in quality extends no farther than the domestic uses of fuel. In the generation of steam, blind coal is an equally efficient agent; and in smelting and kiln drying it is much superior. Why, then, have the great beds of blind coal with which Ireland abounds not been worked to a greater extent? The answer is plain—because they are, comparatively speaking, inaccessible. The Leinster district, which is, in point of present access, much the most favored, lies at a distance of 60 miles from the capital on one side, and is separated from the southern market by a lofty range of mountains on the other. The district, it is true, abuts pretty nearly on the Barrow; and hitherto no profitable workings have been obtained near enough to that navigation to make the water transit available for the produce; for as to constructing a railway from the mouth of the river to the nearest mean of carriage, that is an undertaking altogether out of the sphere of Irish speculation. The seams of coal, besides, lie deep, and what with the expense of working, and the length of overland carriage on carts, it is no wonder that expectations of national benefit from the Castlecomer and Killenaule coal country have hitherto been anything but sanguine with the public. The Munster district again lies in the very heart of the country, described as so inaccessible in a former portion of this article; the Blackwater, which runs through part of it, is not there navigable; and to carry the coal across the Boggra mountains to Cork, or over the range of Slievenish to Tralee, or through the wilds of Newmarket to Limerick, would be a work so expensive as to cut up all remuneration. The remaining portions of the district lying chiefly in Clare, or even more out of the way.—It costs 12s 6d per ton to convey goods overland from Ennis to Limerick; the expense would be nearly doubled in transporting coal from the remoter districts of Moyferta and Burrin—the ill success of the Munster collieries is, therefore, not to be wondered at. We have said that the coal of Ireland is in great part of the blind quality. All the coal south of a line drawn from Dublin to Galway is of this description; the coal north of the same line is chiefly bituminous, and the quality is generally of a medium between the quick blazing coal of Scotland, and the caking coal of Whitehaven. "On the whole," says Mr. Griffith, "a very good coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes."—*Report on Survey and Valuation of Ireland*, 1824.

The chief deposit of this coal, which is associated with most valuable beds of iron stone, richer in quality than that of Shropshire itself, lies in the vicinity of Loch Allen, about the sources of the Shannon, in the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon, and extends northward and eastward into Cavan. Here it is estimated there are in one stratum 30,000,000 tons of good coal, capable of being raised at an expense which would enable the proprietor to sell them, with ample profit, at the rate of 5s per ton, at the pit mouth. An equal quantity, but of a quality less good, lies in the stratum below, but those would neither realise the same price, nor be raised so cheaply. Now, here again, the reason of failure in former workings, as of present lukewarmness in commencing new operations, is the same—difficulty of access and transport. To convey a ton of coals from Loch Allen to Dublin used to cost 11s—this was prior to the time of opening the Shannon navigation; it is, therefore, not surprising that the enterprise did not go on at that time. The navigation is now opened, but is still incomplete, and even at this day the carriage of goods from Loch Allen to the capital would be attended with a very heavy expense. Meantime the district has no other outlet; and the damp on public speculation, arising from the failure of the old Arigna iron works—a failure chiefly attributed to mismanagement and want of title—still continues to connect the very names of Arigna and Loch Allen with ideas of loss and failure.

So far we have, we think, shown good grounds for our opinion that the impression which sets us down as deficient in fuel is fallacious; we now proceed to state our reason for looking forward to better times. Whatever main trunk of railroad may be laid down towards the south, must pass through the Leinster coal district. A line of railroads is, it is true, a more expensive means of transit than the German Sea, or the Irish Channel; still, wherever the traffic of a railroad exists, there will be a demand for the best species of fuel, not only for the generation of steam, but for the supply of the local comforts attending on the improved condition of the country; so that, whether the cost of transport permit the supply of Kilkenny coal to the capital or not, there is, at least, the certainty of a considerable increase of local improvement; demand will certainly increase facility of produce, and with a better system of operations a cheaper article must eventually be brought to market. Thus, we have no doubt, that the formation of the first main trunk of a southern railway will immediately bring the Leinster coal country into extensive and profitable occupation, and that manufacturers of the midland district will have no difficulty in procuring fuel at as cheap a rate as that commodity is now supplied to some of the manufacturing counties of England. The question of the extension of such a trunk to Valentia or to Beerhaven is in like manner the question of idleness or occupation for the collieries of Munster. Go as it will, such an extension must cross the district, somewhere between Mallow and Abbeyfeale, and wherever it penetrates it, the effects are certain in a greater or less degree of immediate profitable occupation. That such works will, in all probability, be executed, and that such effects will, ere long, follow, we firmly believe; but whether the Leinster and Munster coal fields are to be so benefitted in our time or not, it is certain that one work of the utmost importance to the Loch Allen district is at present in progress of completion—we mean the Ulster Canal; which will open up the whole of the south of Ulster, from Coalisland and Dungannon on the east, to Belturbet, and the skirts of the more immediate district of Loch Allen to Swanlinbar, on the west; and give another outlet beside the Shannon to all that now inaccessible country between Loch Allen and Loch Erne.—Finally, with regard to the quantity of coal capable of being raised in Ireland, we believe that although the superficial extent of our coal fields equals that of the coal fields of Great Britain, the good coal contained in our beds does not amount to one fiftieth part of that contained in the British. One fiftieth part of a supply which is calculated to be equal to the consumption of at least a thousand years, is, however, a sufficient quantity to be worth the consideration of speculators, either in the article itself, or on the effects of its supply upon trade in general.

Thus far of power—the main object of the manufacturer's search. As to hands, a short statement shall suffice. There are in the country about 3,800,000 adults of both sexes; of these, upwards of two millions and a-half are ready for any honest employment that will pay them on an average better than their present pittance of 2s per week, men and women, all the year round. The necessities of agriculture cannot, at any time, require more than 800,000 male, and 200,000 female adults in full employment: all the remainder are at the manufacturer's service. They will need instruction, it is true, but the difference of cheap wages would well compensate for the expense of bringing over British foremen.

Power and hands, then, are abundant; and, so far as the mere import of the raw material goes, we are furnished with every possible facility. To convey the raw material from the seaport to the inland factory, or, where the material is the growth of the country, to transport the manufactured article from the factory to the seaport with equal advantage, will, we admit, require a much better system of communication, either by extended inland navigation, or by railroads. Still there is a great open for the investment of capital in those manufactures, which encourage the local production of their own material—we allude particularly to the flax spinning and corn milling trades, in which capital well applied is invariably found to create a market at the mill door. Thus an increased growth of flax, to an immense extent, has followed the investment of capital in linen spinning mills in Ulster; and the erection of the flour and corn mills on the Suir and Barrow, within the last 50 years, has increased the grain produce of the adjacent districts to an extent that will appear scarcely credible.

THE "FESTIVAL" DINNER.

This affair came off on Friday night, in the Music Hall, when between 200 and 300 persons sat down to dinner under the Presidency of Mr. J. G. Marshall, assisted by Mr. Hamer Stansfeld as Vice Chairman. On the right of the Chairman sat Mr. O'Connell, Col. Perronet Thompson, &c.; and on his left, Mr. Hume, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. George Goodman, &c.

When the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave "The Queen;" "The Prince Albert;" "The Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family in England."

The next toast drunk was, "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was received with three times three and loud applause. Mr. O'Connell being amongst the first to jump from his seat to welcome the toast.

The Chairman next proposed "The health of Mr. O'Connell," to which he added some sentiment that we could not collect. The toast was drunk with three times three cheers, and three cheers more.

Mr. O'Connell was loudly applauded on rising. After briefly expressing his thanks for the compliment paid to him, he observed that he had already successfully led on one portion of the people in a contest for the establishment of the principle of freedom of conscience; and although he had not the paltry vanity to suppose that he might be the leader of the entire aggregate of the nation, he was perfectly ready to do his mite to render the pople of these realms able to obtain the establishment of the principle of civil liberty (hear.) If they consider the present state of the nation and of civilised Europe and America, he thought they would see much to excite them to further efforts to establish the principle of civil liberty by the establishment of democratic liberty (hear hear, and cheers.) There was even now a great moral movement abroad; it had already made repeated advances, and with unequal pressure it had still been gaining ground. Within the period of his own existence he had seen powerful and extensive changes take place that were favourable to human liberty. He then referred to the former state of continental Europe and to our relations with the now United Sates of America, and characterised King George the Third as a tyrant who had imposed heavy taxes on the people and burdened them with a heavy debt, to carry on a war against his own subjects, the children of his own monarchy, which had involved the lives of millions of his British subjects. After referring to existing state of things in the United States of America, and to the great improvement with regard to the progress of democratic liberty which had of late taken place in Spain, Portugal, and most of the Germanic States, he spoke in laudatory terms of the British constitution, and especially of its monarchical principle. The hereditary succession had taken away the great incentive to ambition; and even where the governing power was elective, as in America, it aroused so many of our bad passions, that he should shrink with horror from extending it, and would admire the wisdom which had given us the security of sovereignty. He confessed that the House of Lords was no favourite of his; but said he would that while the members of that house were left to the enjoyment of their privileges they would give to the people the full enjoyment of theirs. As an advocate of the people he called for the abolition of the property qualification of members of parliament. No such qualification was now required of members elected in Scotland, and he might refer to his friend Mr. Hume, in proof that the Scotch were a shrewd nople. He did not exaggerate when he said that Mr. Hume took as much care of the public purse as he could do if it were his own private money; and that he (Mr. O'Connell) flattered himself, was no small eulogium upon a member of parliament. But in addition to the Scotch precedent, and lawyers were fond of precedents, he might mention that in the Irish parliament there was no such thing as a property qualification required. The next thing he claimed for the people was equal electoral districts. The West Riding of Yorkshire had 35,000 electors, and Harwich had only 79, yet Harwich returned the same number of members as West Yorkshire. Seventy nine produced two, and thirty five thousand produced only two. There was arithmetic! The next thing he insisted on for the people was the ballot, the honest ballot. The ballot would extinguish both intimidation and bribery in most boroughs. Above all, he was for an extension of the suffrage (cheers.) The men in England who had not a vote belonged to the slave class. He was despoiled of his inherent right. Abstractedly he had no objection to give every man of twenty one years of age a vote, but care must be taken that the same man was not 21 years of age at Leeds, and at Derry, and at Leicester, and at Nottingham, and at Birmingham on the same day or at the same election. To provide against that, he would require that a man must be qualified to vote by a six months' residence in the locality. He was therefore for household suffrage—(cheers.) He ridiculed the idea of an education qualification. If that were adopted, he said, they must have a faculty of Doctors to register the voters, for reading and writing could not be a fitting test, as he had known many very ignorant men who could read and write. Education was not necessary to enable a man to know who was his best neighbor; and if they had the ballot, virtue and merit would be the only claims of the man who solicited an exercise of the suffrage in his favour. Mr. O'Connell then went on to recommend agitation in favour of these objects, and he especially urged the formation of a London central association, something after the manner of the corn law leagues. He said that if his head had hitherto been dull, or his heart cold in this cause, the reception! which he had received at Leeds would quicken the one and warm the other, and he promised the exercise of his best efforts for the furtherance of the objects of this association.

Mr. George Goodman then proposed the health of Mr. Hume, and the liberal members of the House of Commons.

Mr Hume returned thanks in a lengthy speech.

Several other toasts were proposed, drunk and acknowledged during the evening,

THE GREAT ULSTER MEETING.

(From the Standard.)

We have only space to day briefly to direct the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the splendid demonstration of Protestant feeling which took place at Belfast on Thursday last. Nothing could be in better taste, or better timed than this noble manifestation of public opinion. To those who may not have seen the printed list of noblemen and gentlemen by whom the requisition for this meeting was signed, it may be of interest to know that it contained the names of 1,605 gentlemen, namely—44 peers, 14 honourables, 18 baronets, 32 members of parliament, 11 high sheriffs, 6 lords lieutenants of counties, 98 deputy lieutenants, 355 magistrates, 257 of the clergy of the established church, and 28 barristers.

The great feature of the proceedings of the day was the full and clear explanation of the intentions of Lord Stanley in regard to the Irish registration bill, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Emerson Tennent, and which assured it that the noble lord was determined to persevere in his good work, and bring forward his bill at any hour that might seem to his friends most likely to favour its success; and that as for any important modifications of his plan, nothing has transpired which had induced him to alter the opinion he had so deliberately formed upon the subject; but that he would nevertheless be thankful for the suggestions of any one who might possess more practical knowledge than himself, and would adopt them if he were satisfied of their justice. He then enters into a succinct examination of the various objections of the Ulster Association, and concludes by the expression of his hope, that a question which has for its sole object to afford protection to the *bona fide* voter, and adequate means of preventing the register of fraudulent claimants, may be more temperately discussed in parliament than it has hitherto been.

In the able and manly speech in which Mr. Tennent introduced the extract from Lord Stanley's letter, he justly remarked that, after the declaration of Mr. O'Connell, they "could not be stationary—that they must become Repealers or Conservatives, there was no medium—no shelter for them under any other name than either the one or the other." This is a self evident truth, and loyal persons of all politics, who are opposed to the dismemberment of the empire, ought therefore to unite against the common enemy.

DEATH OF HATFIELD, THE LUNATIC.—James Hatfield, who was tried at the Old Bailey, in the month of September, 1802, for firing a loaded pistol, in Drury lane Theatre, at his Majesty King George III., and acquitted on the ground of insanity, died on the 23d inst., in the 69th year of his age.

MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.—'Now Tom,' said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, 'put the 'foreign leaders' into the *galleys*, and *lock 'em up*—let 'Napoleon's remains' have a larger *head—distribute* the 'army in the east'—take up a line and finish the 'British ministers'—make 'the young Princess' to *run on* with 'the Duchess of Kent'—move 'the Kerry hunt' out of *the chase*—get your *stick* and conclude 'the horrid murder' that Joe began last night—wash your hands and come into dinner and then see that all the pie is cleared up.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Parliament was opened this day by her Majesty in person, and the attendance of peers was fully as numerous as on the occasion of the prorogation of parliament in Aug. last. The galleries and doors leading to the body of the house were thrown open at 12 o'clock, and before 1 o'clock almost every seat was occupied. Just before the arrival of her Majesty many of the front benches which had been reserved for peers, were taken possession of by ladies, whom the attendants found it impossible to displace, and the space near the bar was also filled by persons who were unable to procure accommodation elsewhere. Among the spectators in the right hand gallery was an Indian prince, whose oriental costume excited much attention.

Among the peers who first entered the house were the Earl of Redesdale, Lord Portman. the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Durham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Normanby, the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl Clarendon, the Marquis of Ripon, &c. The ministerial bench was completely filled, and the temporary seats were filled in the intervals between the bench for the accommodation of those peers who arrived rather late. Lord Melbourne was the first of her Majesty's ministers who entered the house, and conversed for some time with several of the peers near him before he retired to join the royal procession.

At a quarter past two o'clock her Majesty, preceded by the Heralds and the great Officers of State, entered the House; all the Peers and Peeresses, rising and remaining standing until desired by her Majesty to be seated. The great Officers of State, including the Earl Marshal, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Surrey. the Lord Chancellor bearing the Great Seal, the Duke of Somerset bearing the Crown, Lord Melbourne the Sword of State, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the Cap of Maintenance, having taken their places on either side of the Throne, her Majesty directed the Ussher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, to summon the House of Commons to the bar.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, entered with the Royal procession, and took his seat in the chair of state prepared for him on the left of the Throne.

Her Majesty was attired in a robe of white satin, richly embroidered with gold, over which was the State mantle of purple velvet. She also wore a tiara, necklace, and ear-rings of magnificent brilliants. Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looked extremely well.

The Speaker, in his state robes, attended by an immense body of members, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, on his knee, handed the following speech to the Queen, which her Majesty read in her usual distinct and clear manner.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness, and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements, have been attended with signal success, and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view, are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an Agent of my Crown, I, at the same time, appointed Plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government.

"The Plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negociation with the Government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement, by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which will have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act, for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and I humbly implore of Divine Providence, that all your counsels may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote, by enlightened legislation, the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The House re-assembled at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

Viscount Melbourne laid the convention entered into between her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Sultan, for the pacification of Turkey, on the table.

Lord Beaumont, late Mr. Miles Stapleton, whose claim to the peerage was admitted, took the oaths and his seat.

The Select Vestries Bill was on the motion of Viscount Melbourne read a first time

The Duke of Wellington was early in his place; his grace looked remarkably well, and shook hands very cordially with Lord Brougham, as that noble and learned lord entered the house.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's most gracious speech. It was likewise read by the clerk at the table; after which

Earl Ducie rose and moved an address of thanks to her Majesty. The noble earl began by saying that it appeared to him to be always the custom of their lordships to fix upon the most inexperienced member of the house to move an address of thanks to the Sovereign. On the present occasion the noble viscount at the head of the government had not shown himself to be a reformer, inasmuch as he adhered to the custom alluded to. He (Earl Ducie) trusted that their lordships would concede to him their usual courtesy in consequence of his inexperience (hear hear.) He could not but refer with feelings of satisfaction to the various parts of the speech from the throne (hear, hear,) The affairs of the East, and in other parts of the world, by the gallantry of British arms, had been he might say, amicably settled; commerce and manufactures were flourishing, and since there could be no doubt of the continuance of peace, foreign exchanges had become steady, and gave reason to believe that the high rate of interest demanded for money of late years in the English market and which pressed so heavily on our mercantile interests, would be greatly lowered, thereby giving an impetus to British enterprise. He trusted and believed that, from arrangements made with that great empire, China, an indemnity would be given for the past, and protection for the future. He looked forward also to an extended intercourse with the people of the United States, and while touching on that subject he could not withhold his thanks to the Americans for the straightforward manner of their proceedings (hear.) To whatever part of the world he directed his attention he found connexions favorable to England, and he did not hesitate to say that this auspicious state of things was mainly owing to the noble lord, the secretary for foreign affairs. Before he sat down he (Earl Ducie) could not but congratulate their lordships and the country on the safe delivery of her Majesty, and the birth of an heir to the crown in a direct line (hear.) The noble earl then moved the address.

The address having been read by the Lord Chancellor,

LORD LURGAN rose to second it. The noble lord said he was conscious of so many deficiencies that he trusted in the indulgence of the house towards him while he attempted to second the address which had been just read. While conscious of his own weakness, he was satisfied of the truth of the views taken by the noble earl who had just moved the address. Proud, as he must say he was, of standing sponsor to the noble lord's address, he could not help observing that the address, like every other address in parliament, with the exception of one paragraph, was but a dull and spiritless copy of the speech itself. He was sure that he could state on the part of every man in their lordship's house, and also on the part of the British nation, that there was but one feeling of sympathy and heartfelt satisfaction at the paragraph referred to, namely, that touching upon the birth of an heir in the direct line to the crown of these realms. With respect to the affairs of the East, especially Egypt and Syria, he could not but say that however successful England had been, her interference doubtless might have given rise to the probability of a war. He had, however, the fullest confidence in the public men who now guided the ship, who held the helm of public affairs for the country's good. He had always approved of the principle and policy upon which a British expedition had been sent to China. It was impossible after the indignities that had been put upon her Majesty's subjects, the imprisonments and insults which they had suffered, to delay seeking redress. Contemplating the vast possessions of this country, it was a matter of congratulation that every thing remained quiet in our dominions. They were met to commemorate signal successes to use the words of the speech, they had not failed any where and that was their bill of fare to-night (laughter.) After alluding to the birth of the Princess Royal, the noble lord said that he anticipated the unanimous assent of the house to the address which he had the honor of seconding. The noble lord then read the address which was as usual a mere echo of her Majesty's speech.

Lord BROUGHAM said that the did not rise to touch upon many of the topics alluded to by the noble lord who had just sat down; but although he was quite aware that an address in answer to a speech from the throne in no way whatever pledged those who agreed to it to any one proposition contained in the address, and although this was as complete an address, in answer to a speech from the throne, as he had ever heard, either in this house or in the other house of parliament, yet, as it was apt to be forgotten in discussion now, and at an after period of the session to be forgotten also, he thought it peculiarly incumbent on him not to let the present address be put, to which, however, he would offer no opposition, without again reminding their lordships that no one who concurred in that address pledged himself to any one proposition which it contained. This would dispense with the necessity of his protesting against a very large portion, he was sorry to say, of the speech which had just been made by his noble friend.—These was one point, however, of that speech to which he was compelled to refer, because he would that he could believe that the statement of his noble friend was authorised by her Majesty's government. His noble friend had congratulated the house, as well he might if there were any foundation for it, upon the crown having received unabated asaurances from all foreign powers of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. That was not in this speech. It was in the speech of last year (hear from Lord Lyndhurst.) But it was not in the speech of this year. He would read both to their lordships, and the comparison between the two suggested to his mind matter of gloomy apprehensions, which would, however, be dispelled at once by his noble friend near him if he would take upon himself to repeat that which his noble friend (Lord Lurgan) had said in seconding the address; and if he would apply to our present position—because if he did so apply it, he of course must consider that he had grounds for the application—if he would apply to our present position the announcement in the last year's speech which he applied to our position twelve months ago (hear, hear) All that the speech of this year said was—"I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign powers" (there was no exception made)—"assurances of their friendly disposition and of their earnest desire to maintain peace." But what did last year's speech say? "I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations" (hear, hear.) He (Lord Brougham) would rejoice—no man who heard him, no man in the country, would more heartily rejoice in hearing from his noble friend near him that those words could be applied to our present position, "that assurances had been received from France of the unbated desire of the French government to maintain with this country the most friendly relations." This led him at once to observe that those things which had taken place during the last six months, and which were prepared for some months preceding the prorogation of parliament, had actually filled his mind with deep and gloomy apprehensions. He was distressed when he reflected that friendly dispositions had been changed—that a good understanding had been interrupted—that an alliance of ten years standing had been terminated, at least for the present—an alliance which had knit together these two great nations, and which, by binding them in the habits and feelings of amicable intercourse, had secured the peace of Europe, and the peace of the whole world (hear, hear.) An opinion had at various times prevailed in this country, very much reinforced of late—very much added to in point of extension by recent events—an opinion in which he had never concurred, and from which he still withheld his assent, that the best policy for this country was to keep aloof from all connection with continental affairs—to shut ourselves up in one insular position—to take no more concern in the proceedings of continental courts than our brethren of the United States in America did with respect to what passed amongst the powers of Europe—but trading with all, friendly to each, but neutral and keeping aloof from all their proceedings, conversations, and intrigues—to see our own interests not intrenched upon, our subjects not injured, and our flag not insulted or disgraced. He had already said that in that opinion he could not concur. He would it were possible, from our position and from the nature of human affairs, that such a policy as that could be pursued by us, but his belief unhappily was that it was impossible. But there was a wide difference between never interfering at all with continental policy, and between perpetually and unceasing intermeddling—between keeping entirely aloof from all concern in European affairs, and never having our hands out of them—between shutting ourselves up in our insular position, as if we were divided by the Atlantic instead of the channel, and were kept wholly separate from the rest of the world—between that and between extending ourselves and adopting a sort of ubiquity—making ourselves everywhere present, and perpetually acting, and always intriguing, as if our existence was extended and everywhere to be found, and as if every portion of the European continent were part and parcel of the British dominions. It was to that excess he objected. Let not his noble friend, or her Majesty's government, suppose if the people of England really believed a rupture with France was intended, that there would not be a sensation from one end of the country to the other, that the friends of French alliance would not at once declare that the present policy should not be persisted in. Undue means had been adopted, undoubtedly, by bad and unscrupulous men, to take advantage of the feeling against the alliance between England and France; but he trusted that such men were few in number, that their proselytes were far from numerous, and that their proceedings would be attended with signal failure. One reason, and that was the ground work of all, for the rupture between England and France was, that that there had been a want of courtesy shown towards France in the progress of those negociations, and indeed, M. Guizot himself had nothing to say more in favour of the French ministry than that what had been done had been done in a discourteous manner. There was no denying that the French were a people of the greatest genius, courage, and military skill. Their brilliant military character made them jealous of their honour, and sudden and quick in quarrel, and on these accounts it would have been better if everything like discourtesy, which was calculated to induce them to a course likely to gratify their predilections had been studiously avoided. For his own part, he had every confidence in the good sense and high feeling of the French nation, and in the certainty which must prevail among the people of that great country that they ever must command respect as one of the leading powers of Europe; and trusting to the prevalence of such feelings in the French nation, and hoping that they would bring that people back to amity with this country, he would conclude by expressing to thair lordships his earnest hope for the security of the peace of the two nations and of the tranquillity of the world (cheers.)

Lord MELBOURNE could not have expected that the policy pursued by the government, in reference to all the subjects adverted to in the speech delivered by her Majesty, would have met with the entire concurrence of their lordships, and he therefore was not surprised at the eloquent and able speech of his noble and learned friend, condemning a portion of the policy which had been pursued by the government, in reference to our foreign affairs. At the same time he regretted that he had not the concurrence of his noble and learned friend in respect to that policy. His noble and learned friend had stated many things in the course of his speech, the correctness of which he fully assented to. Among the other things his noble friend said that the address proposed that evening did not pledge their lordships upon any one of the questions referred to in it (hear.) Indeed the address had been drawn up with great care, so as to avoid pledging their lordships upon any one question, and their lordships might therefore support the address, and not in the least degree compromise their opinions, or be hereafter presented from expressing their feelings upon the subjects alluded to. The policy which had been adopted by the government in reference to the Eastern question was certainly a bold one, but before their lordships would be called upon to give a vote upon it the fullest information would be laid before them. Every document connected with the subject would be laid upon their lordships' table, and although the defence which would be set up in reference to the policy that had been adopted by the government would not be one putting forth the absolute necessity of our going to war, still he believed such a case would be established as would show that upon the policy adopted depended future peace (hear, hear.) He did not expect that any noble lord would blame the British government for taking the decided steps they had done, but he had heard it stated that they were blameable for delay, that they had put the question off from time to time; in fact, that the only charge against them was procrastination, Now, he and his colleagues considered that it was absolutely necessary that the five great European powers should act in concert and in union for the pacification of affairs in the Levant, and although France was yet somewhat dissatisfied, he firmly believed before long that she would agree to a settlement of the question on terms which would secure the peace and repose of that part of the world, and, consequently, the peace of Europe (hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON did not rise to offer any opposition to the address, but, on the contrary, to express a hope that it would be carried unanimously. The noble lord who had moved the address, though inexperienced in prrliamentary debate, had most skilfully made the best use of the terms of the address in favour of her Majesty's government. With respect to the foreign policy of the country he (the Duke of Wellington,) had always looked with the greatest anxiety. For some years his anxious solicitude had been directed to the state of affairs in the Levant; and he had some years since called the attention of the great powers in Europe, to the subject. He had pointed out to all the powers of Europe, particularly to France, the danger which might arise to the peace of the world. When he was in office he saw the danger which must one day or other arise; and therefore he was free to coufess he was happy to state that it was with the greatest satisfaction he heard that her Majesty's government were so earnest in taking the whole subject into their consideration. He trusted that the dangers which some time since threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, would be averted (hear, hear.) He had every reason to believe that that danger had been removed, and that all the negociations would end in a peaceable manner. He was happy to hear the noble viscount say that he believed France would join the other European powers in adopting measures to secure the peace of the world. In the course of the transactions in the Levant he must say he had reason to regret the mode in which, in some instances the diplomatic corresponednce had been carried on. The public had a right to complain that they had not baen sufficiently informed of what was going forward. In regard to the difference of opinion entertained by France he could not see any ground of censure on her Majesty's government. The noble lord's (Brougham) charges against Russia had not been borne out. He must do the Emperor of Russia the justice to say that some years since he was most anxious to prevent any invasion of Syria. In 1831, 32 and 33, the Russian government had made the strongest representations both to this country and to France, as well as to other European powers, to induce them to take some steps to prevent Mehemet Ali's invasion of Syria. No other government had taken so much pains as the Russians to induce the maratime powers to interfere with Mehemet Ali to this effect, and if the effort had been successful the Russian fleet would not have sailed, nor would the treaty of Unkiar 'Skelessi have been entered into. He had, when in office in 1834 and 1835, felt the inconvenience of the state of things in the Levant, and had hoped that Russia would have been induced to consent to an alteration of them. He believed that Russia had also felt the inconvenience of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, but it could not be believed that she would depart from it, unless she had some compensation in the shape of some other compensation in the Black Sea. It seemed clear that what Russia was anxious to accomplish was the secure navigation of the Black Sea. With respect to what had been said as regarded the excitement in this country for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he would say, for the satisfaction of noble lords near him, who perhaps had not the same means of information that he had, that no man living had done half so much, as the individual who then addressed them for the maintenance of peace, and above all for the adjustment of any question in which the honor of France and her position among the powers of Europe were more immediatelyc concerned. Every one must do him the justice to say that in office or out of office he had always been anxious to preserve the peace of Europe, and to be on a good understanding with France. With those views he had acted under the instructions of the government with which he had been connected since 1814, up to the last moment in which he had been employed in the service of his King (hear hear.) Notwithstauding what had been said by the noble lord (Brougham) he hoped and believed that we should be able to reconcile France to the arrangements made in the Levant, and nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to see, as a consequence, France restored to the place which she ought to hold amongst the nations of Europe (hear, hear.)

After a few words from Lord Brougham,

The address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The house met to day at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the House of Lords, to hear the royal speech on the opening of parliament.

Mr. CAREW was introduced by Sir. G. Strickland and Mr. Villiers, and took the oaths and his seat for the county of Waterford.

Mr. PIGOT took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Clonmel on his re-election, after accepting the office of Attorney General for Ireland.

Sir. T. FREMANTLE said that there was another member waiting to take the oaths and his seat, but he (Sir T. Fremantle) thought it right to state that there was an irregularity in the date of the return of the writ under which the election had been held. The election took place on the 30th November last, when a poll was demanded. The election proceeded, and the return was signed on the 5th December, but by an extraordinary accident or clerical mistake, the return bore date the 5th November, an impossible day, inasmuch as the writ did not issue until the 16th November. As this was a clerical error, therefore, he trusted the precedent in the Huntingdon case in 1792, a similar case, would be followed, and he would follow that precedent by moving that the Deputy Clerk of the Crown do attend this house forthwith, with the last return for the borough of Carlow.—Agreed to.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown then appeared at the table with the return, which, on the motion of Sir T. Fremantle, was amended by substituting the word "December" for November; but, in consequence of it being past four o'clock, Colonel Bruen was unable to take the oaths and his seat.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. Stanley the following new writs were ordered:—County of Monmouth, in the room of William Adams Williams, Esq., accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. City of Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Conyngham, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Borough of Wallsall, in the room of——Finch, Esq., accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

On the motion of Mr. Kemble, a new writ was ordered for the Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, in the room of Captain Alsager, deceased.

Mr. F. KELLY gave notice that, on the 9th of February, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish capital punishment in certain cases (cheers.)

Sir T. FREMANTLE said he was requested by the noble lord the member for North Lancashire (Lord Stanley) to give notice that on this day week it was his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the registration of voters in Ireland (loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said, if the bill did not contain a clause defining the franchise he should divide the house against it on the first reading (cries of order, order, and laughter,)

The SPEAKER then acquainted the house that this house had been to the House of Peers, where her Majesty had been pleased to deliver a most gracious speech from the throne, of which, for greater accuracy, he had obtained a copy. The right honorable gentleman then read the speech at length.

Lord BRABAZON moved the address to her Majesty, which was seconded by Mr. G. BERKELEY.

Mr. HUME at considerable length proposed an amendment, disapproving of the war in Syria, and the expenses attendant on it, and deploring the distress of the labouring people at home; the amendment was seconded by Mr. WARBURTON.

A long debate alike tedious and uninteresting ensued in which Lord John Russell was at his *finality* crotchets again standing up for existing institutions, and replying to the recriminations of Mr. Grote.

Sir Robert Peel made some caustic remarks on ministerial measures and on the omissions in the speech from the throne. Ultimately Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment and the address was put and agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

The only thing remarkable during the proceedings of the day was the fact of Lord Brabazon, when proposing the address, actually denouncing the Repeal agitation. What will the *Tail-ers say to his* thus, unfortunately for Ministers, touching on a question they dare not enter on? Should nothing more interesting present itself we may probably give a little in detail of the speeches on this occasion on Wednesday.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Thursday.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consol	89⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	97⅜
3½ Debentures	90

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 89⅛	Bank Stock, 168½
India Bonds, 5 dis.	India Stock, —

The Mail.

Waterford, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1841.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We present our readers with the Royal Speech at the opening of the Session. It is just in the usual strain; deserving no praise nor challenging much censure. It deals in such dull generalities as leave nothing particular for the grasp: it evitates so many things that we can hardly notice a special omission. In the few observations that we feel bound to offer upon it—we shall pretermit what the reader can find for himself—namely, the actual topics touched upon in the document—and turn our attention to those things, which, much as they required the royal notice, are not to be found therein.

And first, there is no notice of the internal condition of England: no measures, save one, touching the administration of justice—and another contemplating some further amendments of the poor laws—appear to have occupied the attention of Ministers during the prorogation—or to be prepared for future legislation.

Secondly: there is no mention whatever of Ireland. One would think from a view of this document that the country was either enjoying the peace and prosperity of a perfect Utopia; or that some superior power had realised the vision of Sir Joseph Yorke and had submerged the island in the sea. As neither of these, to the best of our knowledge and belief, happens to be the case, it is natural to inquire what may have been the cause of this remarkable omission?

And what is the cause? Fear is the cause—political cowardice is the cause: sordid love of place is the cause. Ministers dare not name the name of Ireland without adverting to Repeal. They dare not advert to Repeal without an expression of either applause or censure: and to such an expression they dare not give utterance for their places. Should they appear to approve of the agitation, the indignation of England would hurl them from their places: should they venture to rebuke it, the revenge of Mr. O'Connell would strip them of the last vestige of office—pay, power, patronage, and all. There was no middle course but total silence; and total silence was the order of the day.

From the debates which followed, it will be perceived that the Conservatives did not deem it necessary to move any amendment. It is not, however, to be inferred from thence, that the tenor of the Royal speech met their approbation, or that there will be no ulterior proceedings upon the great questions now at issue between the leading parties of the state. Substantial motions on the foreign policy pursued by Lord Palmerston, and on the conduct of the administration, with respect to Repeal, will work more effectually the great Conservative objects than any amendment which they should carry upon the address to her Majesty: and those, in the course of the session, we are sure to have. The debate upon our foreign policy, which arose out of the motion for the address, is deeply interesting and shews at how many vulnerable points the Whigs may be attacked.

We are happy to observe that Lord Stanley has already taken the field, and given notice that he will move for leave to bring in his Registration Bill on the earliest possible day.

A farmer of the name of James Walsh, of Molam, in the county Kilkenny, was killed on Monday at a steeple chase, near Grannagh, by four miscreants, who, it is said, mistook him for an individual who it is said incurred their enmity. Three of the assailants are utter strangers, and the fourth is a blacksmith but little known. So merciless was the punishment they inflicted on the offending Walsh, that he died in a few minutes after removal to a neighbouring house, leaving a wife and eight children of whom she was the industrious guardian, to mourn his wretched fate. In justice to the people of the district it is proper to state that no sooner did they hear of the occurrence than they immediately pursued the assailants, and did not cease till they arrested and handed them over to the police. We understand that they have been conveyed to Kilkenny jail to abide their trial at the ensuing assizes.—*Chronicle.*

Erratum.—For "£143 13s 9d," in the debtor column of the advertisement of the Waterford General Loan Society, published on Wednesday, the sum should have been printed £1380 13s 2d.

Railway between Carrick and Clonmel—Improvement of the Suir.—The landowners and merchants of Caher and its vicinity have addressed a memorial to the Board of Works relative to a railway between Carrick and Clonmel, and also upon the subject of the improvement of the river Suir, &c. The memorial is signed by over forty persons interested in these works, amongst whom are the Rev. Mr. Tobin, P.P.,, the Messrs. Grubb, Sargint, Jellico, Proctor, Burke, Ryan, Blake, Cusack, Slattery, Fennell; also the following Magistrates:—James Archer Butler, S. O'Meagher, W. J. Fennell, John Chaytor, Esqrs. and several others.

The long pending litigation in connexion with Lewis's Topographical Dictionary will shortly be decided one way or the other; as in the case of Lewis and Co. v. Fletcher, on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed the 10th of February for the trial in the case, when the merits of the work and the objection to it will be fully gone into.

THE CHURCH.

Clerical appointments for the past month.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

Diocess of Armagh.—The Rev. Dr. Elrington has been appointed to the Rectory of Loughgilly: patron, the Lord Primate. The Rev. Cecil Smyly has been appointed to the Vicarage of Drumcar, county Louth: patron, the Crown. The Rev. Hugh Lefroy Burke to the perpetual Curacy of Ballygawley, county Tyrone; patron, the Archdeacon of Armagh.

Diocess of Meath.—The Rev. Wm. Benn has been appointed to the union of Moyliskar: patron, the Queen. The Reverend William Handock to the union of Randalstown: patron, the Queen, The Union of Celpe, in this diocese: patron, the Marquis of Drogheda; and the rectories of Almoitia and Piercetown, are void. The latter has hitherto been in the patronage of the bishop of Meath, but is now claimed by the Crown.

Diocess of Dublin.—The Rev. W. M. Beresford has been appointed to the Curacy of Narraghmore, county Kildare: patron, the Archdeacon of Dublin. The Rev. Alexander Leeper has been appointed to the assistant curacy of St. Peter's Dublin: patron, the Archdeacon of Dublin.

Diocess of Ferns.—The Rev. Hugh Stewart has been appointed to the assistant Rectory of Tacumshane, and Chancellorship of Ferns, county Wexford; patron, the Lord Bishop.

Diocess of Connor.—The Rev. Edward L. Fitzgerald has been appointed to the assistant curacy of Lisburn.—And the Rev. Edward Mockler to the curacy of Killead.

Diocess of Elphin.—The Rev. G. Montgomery has been appointed to the assistant curacy of St. John's parish Sligo.

Diocess of Ardagh—The Rev. Ed. Lucas has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Killerry, county Leitrim: patron, the Lord Bishop.

Diocess of Emly.—The Rev. John Whitty has been promoted to the Prebend of Kilenellick, county Limerick: patron, the Lord Bishop.

Diocess of Ardfert.—The Rev. R. Herbert has been appointed to the curacy of Listowell, county Kerry: patron, Rev. E. Denny.

Diocess of Limerick.—The Rev. W. Curtis has been appointed to the Vicarage of Grange: patron, the Earl of Cork.

Diocess of Cashel.—The Rev. J. M. Hiffernan to the Union of Newport, county Tipperary; patron, the Lord Bishop. The Rev. Thomas Woodward to the curacy of Fethard.

Resignations.

Diocess of Armagh.—The Rev. Henry Stewart, D.D., has resigned the rectory of Loughgilly, county Armagh: patron, the Primate.

Diocess of Cashel:—The Rev. W. Agar Adamson has resigned the rectory of Kilcooly, county Tipperary: patron, the Queen.

Diocess of Ferns.—The Rev. Dr. Elrington has resigned the rectory of Tacumshane, and Chancellorship of Ferns, county Wexford.

Ecclesialtical officers.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor has appointed the Rev. J. Alexander, D.D., and H. T. Higginson, A.M., Esq., to be registrars of his lordship's dioceses.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Monday, Jan. 25

The Queen at the prosecution of Edward Labarte *v.* Ryall, Mayor of Clonmel.

Mr. West, Q.C., moved to make absolute the conditional order for the mandamus, to reinstate the prosecutor in the office of town clerk of Clonmel. The prosecutor had, for a period of twenty one years, filled that office, but had been removed by the defendant for alleged breach of duty, and on the further grounds that his residence, contrary to the regulations of the corporation, was not within the precincts of the borough. The answer to the first allegation was, that the prosecutor had, for eighteen years, attended regularly to the duties of his office; that, during the three years subsequent, he had been prevented from attending by indisposition, but that the business had been performed by his apprentices, who regularly attended with the books of the corporation. The reply to the next charge was, that he did reside within the borough, according to the bounds laid down by the ancient charter of the corporation—but that the new boundary under the new corporation bill, just cut out his residence from within the precincts of the borough. Counsel, after referring to the facts, submitted that, on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings adopted for the removal of the defendant, he was entitled to his motion. That irregularity consisted in the want of proper notice being given to the defendant previous to his removal. The learned gentleman therefore urged that a peremptory mandamus should issue, inasmuch as the removal of prosecutor would have the effect of depriving him of the compensation to which he was entitled to as town clerk, on the abolition of the old corporation.

Mr. Sergeant Greene, on the other side, contended that the alleged irregularity did not afford sufficient grounds to induce the court to grant a mandamus, and referred to the King *v.* the Mayor and Corporation of Aylesbury, and the King *v.* the Mayor and Corporation of London—2 Term Reports.

The Court made the conditional order absolute, with liberty of course, to the corporation to set forth any objection they might have to prosecutor resuming his office, in the return thereto.

Wednesday a beatiful smack of about 70 tons burden, was lauched in the first style from the Patent Slip and Building yard of Messrs. R. and R. Sparrow. Her material is of the best description of Irish Oak, her model most symmetrical, and when bounding on her future native element, attracted universal commendation. She was full rigged and ready to take in a cargo.—*Wexford Conservative.*

The respectable inhabitants of the town of Wexford still continue to suffer nightly from the wanton attacks on their doors and windows made by certain individuals *disguised* as gentlemen. A few nights back the windows of Major Doran, Captain Draffan, Doctor Lane, and others were demolished, the knockers on several hall doors also underwent a similar visitation; Captain Draffan's residence is but a few feet from the Police barrack; the authorities appear to be totally inert, in preventing these disgraceful proceedings.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, have decided, in the case of the Queen, at the prosecution of the Rev. R. T. Shannon v. the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas Within, that Roman Catholics are disabled by the 10th of George IV. and other antecedent acts, from taking part in the election of a chaplain to any church connected with the Protestant establishment. The effect of this judgment will be, that the Roman Catholic parishioners of St. Nicholas Within, being declared disqualified from voting, the Rev. Thresham Gregg will be inducted into the chaplaincy.

John Mathew Galway, Esq., has left Ducks Pool, Dungarvan, for London.

Reclamation of the Mudlands.—We are enabled from good authority to state that the Company for which Messrs. Deans and Dunlop of London are the Agents, have abandoned the intention of proceeding to seek a Bill in the ensuing session of Parliament to authorise them to reclaim the mudlands in the Wexford Harbour and the several Lakes in this county. The introduction of a strange company of speculators met with but one universal feeling of disapprobation from the landed and mercantile bodies, and we are happy to find that while they are opposed to them they are also determined to set about the work of improvement themselves. This is as it should be, a vast and permanent benefit both in the shape of immediate employment and extended means, & home residence will be afforded the rising and increasing population, and the capital which would be exported to a foreign land will be rendered permanent and fixed at home. We cannot refuse giving publicity to what has been asserted to us as an absolute fact, that seventeen years since the Merchants of Liverpool signed a statement that a Harbour of Refuge on the Coast of Wexford would save property to the amount of £500,000 per annum and prevent a great sacrifice of human life. The attainment of so desirable an object should meet the approbation of all men,—but the question is, would the new Speculation Company effect or even attempt its completion.—*Wexford Conservative.*

Mathew Barrington, Esq., Crown Solicitor for the Munster Circuit, came into Cork on Saturday, to distribute the Government reward to the witnesses who prosecuted Casey and Hartnett, for the murder of Constable Lawlor. Roche the approver got £50 with an order for £50 more on his landing in New South Wales; Corkery the watchman, £50; Manley, in whose house Casey was arrested, £10; Mary Thomson, £50; four others got £5 each; and the residue of the reward is handed over to the Police reward fund.—*Cork Constitution.*

POOR LAW PROCEEDINGS.

CORK UNION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Board on Monday, it appeared that on the previous Thursday and Friday, 195 paupers were admitted, making the number in the house 1740, including English and Scotch paupers: it is a great hardship that while the English Boards regularly transmitt the Irish paupers to this country, the Irish Boards have no power to send back the English paupers who take refuge in our poor houses, thus adding an additional expense to the Unions at this side the channel without any means of redress. The Board have determined to proceed against the securities of Mr. M'Mahon, the defaulting collector, who has left the country, deficient in his return of £208, thereby avoiding the service of the order of the board upon him. It appears by the proceedings of the board that a most horrid and revolting trade is actually being carried on in the house, namely, that of the depraved proprietors of the *maisons d'amour*, and others who gain a similar infamous livelihood, obtaining admission as paupers, mixing with the young females, whom they, in too many cases, corrupt to their own vile purposes and then get them to obtain their discharges to follow their evil courses. The evils arising from rearing up females in the house will, in the end be most disastrous, and which can be remedied only by emigration; and except, instead of looking to the Commissioners for colonization or other purposes, the Guardians call a meeting of the districts and agree to tax themselves the burden will become so enormous that no individual will be able to meet the tax. At present the Board appears to be most divided; instead of attending to the business of the Union, the Guardians are constantly engaged in squabbles with each other; the city Guardians squabbling for their side, and the rural Guardians for theirs; the boys and girls in the house have no employment whatever; no occupation whatever but that of learning vice; a communication is going on in the house which is truly disgraceful to civilized society—there is no classification of paupers—no separation of males and females, which together with the well ascertained fact that there are in the house a number of depraved women employed to corrupt the younger inmates of their own sex, would make it appear as if this was but a seminary of vice on an extensive scale, chartered by government, which the public are forced to support. Mr. Voules was unable through indisposition to attend the meeting on Monday. With the exception of the foregoing summary nothing appears to have occupied the attention of the Board, except the discussion in regard of the election of contractors.

CLONMEL UNION:—The weekly meeting of this Union was held on Monday; Mr. O'Donohue, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner was present. On the suggestion of Dr. Scully a resolution was passed for a change in the diet of the children, and of the aged and infirm, who are in future to get supper. The board have determined to get patterns of Blankets of Irish Manufacture for the use of the Workhouse, they being eventually cheaper, much heavier, and more enduring than those in general use. Mr. O'Donohue said that the appointment of a master and mistress for the education of the children, in the house, so that they might become hereafter useful members of society being one of great importance, and which required their undivided attention he would suggest its being allowed to stand over for future consideration. The question was how to effect the object with economy? he, Mr. O'Donohue considered it would be best effected through the instrumentality of the National Schools, and that books could be had in Dublin subject to the approval of a superintending body in Clonmel. Mr. Richard Barrett having been appointed Warden for the Main street division, and a finance committee having been appointed to receive the bills handed in, the meeting adjourned. By the Master's return it appears that 300 inmates are in the house.

MR. O'CONNELL'S EXIT FROM BELFAST.

(From the Belfast News Letter,)

In our last number we published an article, headed "Mr. O'Connell in Belfast," and we now follow it up with one on his exit from our good city of Athens. We were misinformed, when we stated in our previous publication that Mr. O'Connell and his suite had been guarded by a party of the military, as a powerful array of police were alone in requisition. A ludicrous incident occurred as the emigrant agitators were on their way towards Newtownards—the funeral procession of the late Peter Johnston, Esq., was seen in the distance, and frightful apprehensions were entertained as to its being a hostile party marching in deadly array to transmit Mr. O'Connell without ceremony to the dark regions of purgatory. The terrified heroes examined their blunderbusses, proved their other weapons so as to be assured of their quality, and awaited, with dismal faces, the approaching onset; while even some members of the official escort itself are represented as having been not altogether at ease in regard to the character and formidable appearance of the sable enemy in view. The hearse became at length distinctly visible, and the coffin, too, in all its funeral solemnity, was recognised as a seeming enclosure of the dead; but then it was remembered that hearses have often been the medium of carrying far other commodities than corpses, and that even coffins themselves have not been that which they appeared to be. Confused images of concealed arms and infernal machines instantly crowded upon the terrified imaginations of the worthy and courageous emigrants; and, as the ghastly apparition approached, many an anxious look was cast towards the side of danger, in apprehension of the sudden appearance of another Fieschi, and a simultaneous discharge of some ten or haply twenty score of bullets repealing at one burst the union between certain souls and bodies imagined to be in special peril. More than one brave fellow is represented as having realised the picture drawn by the Scottish poet of the embarrassing feelings experienced by a number of the candidates for the "siller gun at Dumfries." We quote a specimen:—

"Ae fellow there, puir silly cawf,
Held out his gun as't had been a staff,
Turned back his head, though haff and haff
He was they say;
And panting, cried, 'Sirs, is she aff?
Wi' fear that day."

And, terrible as was the discomfiture of Mansie Wauch and his associates in the Kirk Session house, when they mistook the explosion of a porter bottle for the shot of a resurrectionist, aimed at them through their window, it was scarcely greater than the fright of our southern heroes, as they trembled past the death like apparatus of a hearse and coffin. Grinning skulls and "cross bones" suggested a fearful analogy; and if our heroes did actually sweat with fear, their own habitual associations will amply account for this fact, without any imputation upon their personal bravery. However, the *cortege* passed in becoming silence and harmlessness, to the inexpressible relief of those whom it had unconsciously put in bodily terror; and, after due thanks for a deliverance so providential, the affrighted party lost no time in reaching Donaghedee. Poor fellows—had they known the country in which they were travelling, they might have gone on their way rejoicing, even at midnight, without any apprehension of an animal worse than a celly dog, or a strayed pig, to disturb the quiet of their souls.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the forenoon of Wednesday it is now ascertained that Mr. O'Connell and his party reached Donaghadee, and then made the best of their way to the hotel. Intimation had been previously given to the initiated, but still no procession greeted the event. After some time a promiscuous crowd, attracted chiefly by curiosity, assembled in the neighbourhood of the hotel; still the sounds of congratulation which met O'Connell's ear were few and distant, and an attempt made to get up a repeal cheer proved to be an utter abortion. With such of the female part of the assemblage as seemed to be desirous of that honour, he cordially shook hands through the window of the hotel, and one poor woman presented to him a child which was similarly greeted, and will, no doubt, be distinguished in future history as a paragon of excellence and patriotism. Several persons of distinction appeared in the streets, but they neither joined in the crowd nor recognised the apostle of repeal, who, after a brief sojourn at the hotel, proceeded to the quay and went on board the steamer, amidst groans, hisses, and partial cheers. He took off his cap, addressed the crowd on the subject of teetotalism, of which he professed himself an adherent, and his exhortations were hailed with applause by the audience.—The steamer then moved off from the quay, and thus ended the first and last of Mr. O'Connell's progresses to the north in the character of a repeal missionary. Let him redeem the reputation which he has lost both to himself and his party, and he will not find the north the inhospitable region which it has proved to be on this occasion; and we may add that we have certainly contributed our humble exertions to make it so, in consequence of the narrow, anti-national sectarianism of his small retainers in Belfast; and to which sectarianism he has, for a considerable time past, lent his name and influence. But this evil will be every year growing worse until Maynooth itself shall have been liberalised, and till something like doctrines of Christian toleration shall have been established within its monkish walls.

IMPORTANT SALES OF LANDED AND OTHER PROPERTY, AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

Mr. W. W. Simpson, the eminent auctioneer of London, has been engaged here during the last three days, in offering for sale, by auction, the *following* extensive property—viz., the Earl of Miltown's estates, situate in the city and county of Dublin, consisting principally of head rents, amounting to about £3,500 per annum; estates situate in the county of Mayo, containing 7,925 statute acres, let at rents amounting to £2,658 per annum; and estates situate in the counties of Galway and Roscommon, comprising 7,926 statute acres, yielding a rental of about £4,000 per annum; the sale of the above extensive and valuable estates, attracted a very numerous and wealthy company, and for many of the lots a spirited competition took place, which must have been as gratifying to the owners of the estates, as to the gentleman professionally engaged to bring them to the hammer.

Mr. Simpson took occasion to observe that he was exceedingly gratified to mark at every succeeding visit to this country the progressive increase in the value of property, and said he could not but attribute much of this improvement to the beneficial effects of the temperance movement, which had been most unfairly represented as one of a political character, (brought forward to serve the purposes of a party inimical to Protestant ascendancy,) while, on the contrary, it was, in truth, a stupendous moral reformation, and the great and good man who had accomplished it ought to be regarded as one of the most distinguished benefactors of his country; Mr. Simpson added, that he had had the pleasure of conversing with Father Mathew (whom he believed to be one of the most pure minded and benevolent men of the age,) who had assured him that the members of the Teetotal Society were bound by nothing but a solemn promise, which they might retract whenever they thought proper. From extensive observation and careful inquiry, Mr. Simpson said he was convinced that the movement must be regarded by all but the prejudiced, as subservient to the promotion of morality and industry, and consequently to the increase of public order and domestic happiness, and it could not *by any possibility* be so perverted as to become injurious to the interests of the community. Mr. Simpson stated that in the wildest parts of the county Tipperary, which he had recently passed through, property had acquired a value which brought it fully up to the level of that situated in what had been heretofore considered the more favoured districts, and this was solely to be attributed, in his opinion, to the improved habits of the people—the districts which were formerly the constant scene of riot and drunkenness being now the peaceful abodes of orderly and industrious peasants. During surveys in the latter part of last year, in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Westmeath, Mr. Simpson said he had frequent opportunities of observing the improvement in the conduct of the peasantry, and of obtaining accurate information as to the present state of the country, and he could not but arrive at the conviction that in some localities the office of the policeman had become almost a sinecure. As an evidence of the increasing confidence of English capitalists in the stability of Irish property, Mr. Simpson mentioned that during the last twelve months he had been successful in negociating several heavy loans at four and a half per cent. on Irish security, and that just previously to his departure from London he had been offered £100,000, by way of mortgage, at the same rate of interest, for landed property in Ireland. Mr. Simpson expressed his gratification at the firm, yet merciful, administration of the law under his Excellency the present Viceroy, whose conciliatory policy had produced the most beneficial effects on the country; and he added that Repeal agitation, which was incontestibly proved to be opposed to the best interest of the country, must, from its very nature, be transient, while the great and influential demonstration at Belfast could scarcely fail to accelerate its downfal. Mr. Simpson adverted to the great meeting just held to promote the introduction of railways (which he regretted being unable to attend,) and said it was most cheering to find men of rank and wealth, and of every shade of politics and religion, forgetting their differences and uniting together to carry an object calculated to confer such lasting benefit on Ireland. A comprehensive railway communication would have the effect of introducing capital into the country, which must be regarded as the first power, as, without it, mills and machinery could not be erected or steam generated; and the streams would continue to pursue their course unappropriated to those purposes of utility which, in countries possessing this advantage to a very inferior extent, were made available for the employment of the population, and the accumulation of wealth. Mr. Simpson was of opinion that the new poor law, while it afforded an asylum to the aged and infirm, and relief to the destitute and unemployed, it at the same time discouraged mendicity and vagrancy, and imparted a wholesome stimulus to industry and frugality. He concluded by remarking on the pacific results which would be induced throughout the world by that mighty annihilator of distance—steam, which he confidently believed, would, under the direction of Divine Providence, be the means of hastening the fulfilment of that sacred and beautiful prophecy, when "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning hooks, and the nations shall learn war no more." "For whence came wars and fightings amongst you"—*Evening Packet.*

The increase in the value of land in New Zealand may be gathered from the fact that his Excellency Captain Hobson has recently purchased property belonging to Mr. Clendon, in the Bay of Islands, on Government account for £22,000, which property it is stated cost Mr. Clendon only £20 some years back. If the statement be correct it is going a-head with a witness.

Five companies of the 99th Regt. under Lieut. Col. Le Marchant, which went from Dublin to Belfast by steam packet conveyance, to meet Mr. O'Connell in the Northern capital, marched from Belfast on Friday, on return to Dublin, a most harrassing tramp of at least ten days at this inclement season.

Traverston and its dependencies, near Nenagh, county Tipperary, were, on last week, sold under a Chancery Decree to Caleb Going and Edward Lloyd, Esq., for £7,100.

Francis Connell Fitzgerald, Esq., of Limerick, has purchased the lands in the liberties of Kilmallock, for £12,500.

On *Sunday* evening last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a party of armed men, with their faces blackened, effected an entrance into the house of Mrs. Browne, of Munroe, within a small mile of the Ardfinnan police station. The fellows entered through the kitchen door, which was not barred at the time, and one of them immediately rushed into a bed room where a servant girl had a light. The remainder of the party collected the other servants into a corner in the kitchen, and swore that if any of them attempted to stir they would immediately shoot them; The servant girl who was in the bed room and saw what was going on, with a courage and resolution almost incredible, rushed by the entire party, and ran into the parlour and gave the alarm to Mrs. and the Misses Browne and Mr. Charles Browne, who were sitting there at the moment. Mr. Browne immediately seized the poker, the only weapon at hand, and made out to where the fellows were, but they promptly cut off, as usual, not having courage to encounter even one determined person. To obtain fire arms was their object. Mr. Browne got his gun, and was about to pursue the party, but was prevented by his mother and sisters. Mrs. Browne is a very benevolent and kind lady, but such attributes are unheeded by the peasantry of this county, who will go to any lengths to obtain possession of fire arms.—*Tipperary Con.*

We have heard that a pistol, the property of Mr. Henry Prendergast, of Marihill, was taken by some of our *peace loving* peasantry, but that it has since been restored by the Priest.—*Ibid*

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—A man, named Donovan, was beaten so savagely by a father and son, on the lands of Ballina, on the 19th instant, as to fracture his skull. He now lies in a very dangerous state.—*Ibid.*

Lord Ingestrie is arrived in London from Curraghmore, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN, engaged in Private Tuition in the various branches of English, Elementary Classics, French, and Mathematics, having an hour or two at his disposal, would be glad to make arrangements for the satisfactory filling up thereof.

Application to be made to S. B, LONGMORE, Cottage, Upper Newtown, Waterford.

Waterford, January 27, 1841.

LISMORE SCHOOL.

VACATION WILL END ON THE 28TH INST.

AS a few days will be required to take a review of the Business of the past half year—to consider the promotion of many, and the profitable classification of all—it is very important that the Young Gentlemen give an EARLY ATTENDANCE. They are, therefore, earnestly requested to be all present on WEDNESDAY, the 3d FEBRUARY, *at farthest.* Parents and Guardians will be good enough to assist this regulation.

W. R. STOKES.

January 23, 1841.

WATERFORD—ROSS.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

BEGS to mention his intention of being in Waterford next MONDAY MORNING. He will remain till FRIDAY EVENING at Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, on the Quay.

HIS BROTHER, MR. R. LALOR,
Will attend Professionally from next MONDAY MORNING till FRIDAY EVENING, in NEW ROSS, at Mr. POUND'S, Apothecary, Charles-street.

Saturday, 30th Jan., 1841.

TO FAMILIES.

IRISH LINENS.

JAMES CARROLL,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs heads of Families, &c., that he is now extensively supplied with every article in the

LINEN TRADE,

Consisting of Irish Damask Table Linen, Napkins and Slips, soft finished Shirting Linens, Shirtings of every breadth and quality, which he can recommend for durability, and will dispose of them for CASH at the smallest possible profit.

J. C. has recently received several lots of very low price Goods, amongst which are 6-4 Printed Saxony Cloths, Mousellaine de Laine Dresses, Black and Coloured Orleans Cloths, Printed Calico Dresses, Lace Goods, in Capes, Scarfs, Collars, Robes, &c., Chantilly Veils, at about one half their usual price, Cloaking materials, Tartan Plaids, &c., &c.

The Remaining Stock of FURS on hands will be Sold at COST PRICE.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Ready Made Shirts, from 2s each, Colored Cotton Shirts in quite new patterns, Linen Collars, Fronts, Stocks, Scarfs, India and British Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambric ditto, Gloves, Woollen and Cotton Inside Vests, Drawers, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A large variety of Children's Cloaks, Cambric Caps, Laces, Baby Linen, &c., &c.

Workers must apply at 8 o'clock on Monday Evening.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for executing, pursuant to Specification, the following Works, approved of at Special Sessions, will be received by the Secretary of the City Grand Jury, on or previous to THURSDAY, the 11th of FEBRUARY, the day fixed for the Adjourned Sessions:—

No. 1—Making 150 feet of a Covered Sewer, between Mrs. Palmer's gate and where the water has broken up near Mr. Delandre's house.

No. 2—Repairing for one year, 165 perches of the Road to Tramore, between the Kilbarry Tree and the end of the last Presentment on the Kilbarry and Lacken Road.

No. 3—Repairing 15 perches between the end of the Mayor's Walk and Thomas Hearn's house on Hennessy's Road.

No. 4—Repairing 337 perches of the Road to Cork, between the steps of the Court house and the cross road at the Widow Moloney's house at King's meadow, and are in the Mayor's Walk, Barrack street, and Cannon street, between the houses and lands of Michael Gaule of Ballybricken, and Widow Moloney's. The expense not to exceed £134 16s.

No. 5—Repairing 75 perches between John's hill road and the Newtown road, and between the houses and lands of George Moran and Mr. Allen.

No. 6—Repairing 200 perches between the mail coach road at Ballyneshin, and the bounds of the city Liberties at Ballycashin. 2s per perch.

No. 7—Repairing for one year, 377 perches between William street and the bounds of the city liberties, at the Cove.

No. 8—Repairing 91 perches between the steps of the County Court house and corner of the Poor house wall at Summerland.

No. 9—Repairing 21 perches of a Foot path and Channel, between Browne's house at the corner of the Mayor's Walk and Gibney's house, corner of Grant's lane, all at the West side of the Mayor's walk.

No. 10—Repairing 47 perches between the Ballybricken Road, opposite Mr. James Shanahan's house, and the Old Mail Coach Road, corner of Philip street.

No. 12—Repairing for one year, 116 perches of the road to Tramore, between the end of Mr. Revill's contract, and the mile stone at Captain Lewis's, and between the houses and lands of Irwin's Cottage and Capt Lewis's.

No. 15—Repairing 398 perches of a foot path, between the bridge of Waterford and the Mile post.

No. 17—Repairing for One year, 219 perches of the road to the manure pill at Knockhouse, between the houses and lands of William Walsh and Thomas Power.

No. 18—Making 14 perches of Foot path in Wellington street.

No. 19—Repairing 314 perches of the Foot path, between Sir John Newport's gate and Captain Hassard's gate. The expense thereof not to exceed 1s 8d per perch.

No. 20—Keeping in repair for one year, 469 perches between Capt. Hassard's contract and the bounds of the city liberties, at Sir John Newport's bridge.

No. 22—Repairing about 200 perches of Foot path, between Capt. Dyer's cottage at Newtown, and the bounds of the city liberties at the Cove.

No. 24—Repairing for One year, 430 perches between James Murphy's house at Ferrybank, and the bounds of the liberty at Killaspy.

No. 25—Making 45 feet of a flagged gullet, between Mr. Williams's back gate and Hackett's house.

No. 26—Making a flagged gullet, 50 feet long, and a paved channel 150 feet long, on the road from Waterford to Ross, at the cross turning at Snowhaven Quay.

On Friday night last, some fellows succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house of Wm. Smith, Esq., in Anne Street. They scaled over a gate 12 feet high, and protected with spikes at the rere of the house, and proceeded to the stable, from which they took a candle. They then cut a pane of glass from a back window, through which they entered, and got to the study, which is detached from the dwelling. After having lit the candle with matches with which they were supplied, they attempted to burn through the bottom of a large desk; but not being able to effect their purpose in this way, they cut out the lock with a knife. Fortunately, however, there was no money in the desk at the time. They examined all the papers in it closely, after which they decamped. There were several articles of value in the study, with none of which they meddled, their object being to get money. This attempt at robbery must have been perpetrated by some persons who were well aware that Mr. Smith was in the habit of keeping money in the desk which they forced open.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

COMBINATION UPON THE SUIR.—We have learned that such an organised system of combination exists upon the Suir that boatmen will not take goods from Clonmel that are to be shipped at Carrick! At the late Petty Sessions of that town over twenty of the combinators were summoned, but their cases have been adjourned.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

MR. P. C. O'DWYER,
PROFESSOR AND ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE GEOMETRICAL
ART OF WRITING,
On the most feasible yet Classical Principles,
TO BE ACQUIRED
IN SIX SIMPLE LESSONS.

MR. O'DWYER flatters himself, from the rapid increase which has taken place in his Tuitions in Waterford, that his exertions and assiduity have not been unsuccessful; and as he has now in his possession manifold personal evidences of the success of his Lessons, he with confidence challenges at once competition and public investigation.

Having made arrangements to pursue the duties of his Profession in DUBLIN, his engagements there will not permit him to remain in WATERFORD beyond

THREE WEEKS LONGER.

Such Persons, therefore, as have, through the neglect of their earlier days, acquired a cramp or uneven style of Writing, or who have unfortunately been deprived of the useful and beautiful accomplishment, have now at their disposal the means of remedying the evil with the greatest possible facility.

To Seminaries and large Families, where a number of Pupils may be obtained, a liberal allowance will be made.

Any Parents or Guardians, who may not feel pleased after the Third Lesson, are fully at liberty to withdraw those placed under his care, and no remuneration will be required

Mr. O'DWYER'S Writing Rooms are so arranged, that Ladies or Gentlemen from the country may receive Lessons without any inconvenience or delay, beyond Half-an-Hour.

Mr. O'DWYER will feel happy in receiving Communications, personal or otherwise, at his Writing Rooms, at THOMPSON'S CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT, 130, Grand Parade, Waterford.

PEN-MAKING taught in One Lesson.

Jan. 30, 1840.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TRAVELLING CARRIAGE, FASHIONABLE OUTSIDE CAR, WITH HORSE AND HARNESS, PATENT SHOWER BATH, BRUSSELS CARPETS, AND EFFECTS.

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, and day following,
At the Residence of Major HARTLY, Barracks,
Who is quitting for England,

COMPRISING a Rosewood suit, viz.:—Drawing Room Chairs; Two Sofas; Two Pair of Arm Chairs; Circular Table on Pillar and Base; Pair of Card and Work Tables, &c.; Damask Curtains and Sweeps; Set of Spanish Mahogany Extending Dining Tables; Mahogany Breakfast and Card Tables; Crimson Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains; Parlour Chairs; Sideboard with Drawers; Tea Store; Easy Chairs; Fenders and Fire Furniture; Brussels Carpet 7 by 7 do. 6 by 4½; Kidderminster and Venitian Room and Stair Carpeting, Drugget, Table Covers; Oil Cloth; Mahogany and Hardwood Bedsteads, with Hangings; Rush and Cane Seat Chairs; Mahogany and Painted Wardrobes; Chests of Drawers; Hanging Presses; Toilet Tables; Dressing Glasses; and complete Chamber Furniture; Copper and other Culinary Articles; Stone Filterer; an Eight Day Clock; Dish Covers and sets of Trays; sets of Breakfast and Evening China: Glass; Dinner Ware, and Plated Articles; Kitchen Furniture; Mahogany Dinner Tray; Water Barrel; a quantity of Jars and Barrels; a patent London made Shower Bath, with Forcing Pump, Spanish Saddle, &c.

The Travelling Carriage and Harness, at FWO o'Clock, First day's sale.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Jan. 19th 1841.

The above Auction is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

FOR SALE,

AT THE DOCK YARD, WEXFORD,
A SCHOONER READY FOR LAUNCHING.

Length of keel	.. ..	72
Beams	.. ..	22 one-twelfth.
Depth of Hold	.. ..	11 eleven-twelfth.

Measures—128 Tons New Measure.
160 Carpenters' ditto.
And should carry about 200 Tons.

Built of IRISH OAK, (free from Sap,) under LLOYD'S Inspection. Copper Fastened to the Bends, and will be classed a 12 Year Ship, is suited for any Trade, and should sail fast.

Also a SMACK, fitted with all Materials, ready for Sea.

Length of Keel	.. ..	45
Beam	.. ..	16 nine-twelfth.
Depth of Hold	.. ..	8 one-half.

Carpenters' Measure, 57 Tons—should carry about 75 Tons.

Built of BRITISH OAK, Frame, Bends, Paint Strake, Covering boards, &c.; Red Pine, Skin and Ceiling.

This Vessel is well adapted for the Corn Trade, and may proceed to Sea on being launched, having all her Rigging complete.

Apply to R. and R. SPARROW, Dock Yard, Wexford; or BENJAMIN MOORE and SONS, Waterford.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

MARY GLEESON, Widow, and surviving Executrix of JOHN GLEESON, Esq., M.D. Deceased,
Plaintiff;
RICHARD FARRELL, Esq., and others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer of Ireland, pronounced in this cause, and bearing Date the 2d Day of DECEMBER, 1840, I hereby require all Creditors and Legatees of MICHAEL KEANE, late of the City of Dublin, but formerly of Youghal, in the County of Cork, Esq., Deceased, in the pleadings named, and all persons having Charges or Incumbrances affecting the real and Freehold Estates of the said MICHAEL KEANE to come in before me at my Chambers, on the INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, on or before the 20th Day of FEBRUARY next, and prove their respective Demands; otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 18th Day of January, 1841.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

For further particulars, apply to HENRY BAGGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin, or Dungarvan.

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria lane.

1.

ROBERTS'S ELEMENTS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY and GENERAL HISTORY; with numerous engravings and twelve maps. A new edition, corrected, 12mo., price 6s 6d bound.

2.

TAYLOR'S EPITOME of CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY; with Historical Notices of the most Ancient Nations, &c. A new edition, revised and improved, with nine maps, 12mo., price 5s, bound and lettered.

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WOODBRIDGE'S ATLAS; exhibiting in connection with the Outlines of Countries, the Prevailing Religions, Forms of Government, Degrees of Civilization, the Comparative Size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains; and the Climates and Productions of the Earth. In royal 4to, price 8s, half bound.

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WOODBRIDGE'S RUDIMENTS of GEOGRAPHY; on a New Plan, Illustrative of the foregoing Atlas, and designed to assist the memory by comparison and classification. Embellished with numerous engravings, illustrating manners, customs, and curiosities. Third edition, 18mo., price 3s 6d, bound.

5.

PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS:—British Geography (5 Parts)—England and Wales—Scotland—Ireland—Colonies of Europe and America—Colonies, Asia, Africa, &c. General Geography—Sacred Geography—Use of the Globes (Two Parts)—Geology—Botany—Natural History. In each of these little treatises the elements of the various subjects are explained in the simplest and clearest manner. 18mo, price 9d each.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday morning, at Annmount, the Lady of Edw. Netterville Barron, Esq., of a son.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 30.

The supply of grain has fallen off somewhat during the past week. Prices remain the same as our last quotation. Fine flour has advanced 1s per sack, as will be seen by our list. The number of firkins weighed at the butter crane continues to be very limited, the prices are stationary.

Wheat, millers new	30s 6d	to	33s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d	to	31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d	to	30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d	to	14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d	to	14s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d	to	14s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 6d	to	11s 9d
Ditto, white, new	10s 9d	to	11s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	11s 0d	to	£12 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
New do. do.	47s 0d	to	48s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d	to	41s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d	to	38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d	to	35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d	to	25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 6d	to	39s 0d
Scalded ditto	35s 0d	to	37s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d	to	26s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d	to	20s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	49s 0d	to	00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d	to	27s 6d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0d	to	17s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d	to	17s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay, per ton	65s 0d	to	70s 0d
Straw, per ton	35s 0d	to	37s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 5d	to	6s 10d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	00s 2½d	to	00s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d	to	0s 0d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4d	to	0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d	to	0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d	to	0s 7d

BUTTER MARKET.

Firkins.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wednesday, 9	108	0 to	112	0
Thursday, 8	108	0 to	112	0
Yesterday, 2	108	0 to	112	0

CORK MARKET, JAN. 28.

BUTTER. To the Merchants—106s—106s—99s—93s—87s—79s. To the Country—96s—96s—89s—83s—77s—69s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JAN. 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	39 0	— 00 0	Wheat	33 0	— 35 6
Inferior	36 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0	— 00 0
Thirds	20 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, JAN. 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	98 0	— 00 0	Beans	21 0	— 22 6
Wheat	28 0	— 33 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 6	— 14 9	Pork, per cwt.	42 6	— 44 0
Oats	10 0	— 11 3			

CLONMEL, JAN. 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	105 0	—106 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 3
Oatmeal	12 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 7	— 1 8½
Pigs' Heads	26 0	— 27 0	Oats, per do.	0 9½	— 0 10

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

We had a dull market for grain this day, and in some instances rather less money was accepted for all descriptions than on Friday.

White wheat	34s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	31s 0d to 35s 6d	Do. New	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Inferior	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley	13s 6d to 16s 0d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

The imports up to Friday last were rather inconsiderable, but including subsequent articles, we have to note a good supply of wheat, oats and oatmeal from Ireland, with a few parcels of barley and flour thence; of any grain coastwise, however, we have not much to report, and of foreign produce a moderate quantity only since this day se'ennight.

Our market to day was tolerably well attended by town and country millers, and at the commencement good useful Baltic red wheats were held on rather higher terms, but not being readily obtained, and no extensive sales practicable, the trade even for these descriptions concluded rather languid at the rates of last week; whilst in other kinds of foreign, as well as English and Irish, very few transactions occurred, at prices varying little from those previously noted.—English, Irish and Foreign flour, being also in very limited demand, scarcely maintained our last quotations.

Barley and malt ruled nearly the same as on Friday.—Beans, moving slowly were 1s per qr. lower; and Peas, although rather more saleable, were forced off at a similar abatement.

Oats, in partial instances were the turn cheaper, but upon a tolerable inquiry, most holders remained firm, and we are therefore hardly justified in reducing our quotations.—Oatmeal continued in slow request at the rate of this day se'ennight.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

26th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 4 P.M.—Flora, Manning, London, ballast.

27th—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Pond, Bristol, gen. cargo—H.M. Packet Advice, at half past 6 P.M.

28th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 4 P.M.

SAILED.

27th—H.M. Packet Adder, at half past 7, A.M.—Herald, Driscoll, Bristol, oats, from Baltimore—Mary and Elizabeth, Vinole, Liverpool, manganese, from Glandore—Tyro, Musgrave, Liverpool, grain—Martha, Knox, Newport, ditto and flour—Eliza Williams, White, London, provisions—Emma, Allen, Falmouth, oats and butter.

28th—David Walter, Foran, Newport, ballast—Indus, M'Farlane, Liverpool, gen. cargo, from Calcutta—Three Sisters, Davies, Portsmouth, oats—H.M. Packet Advice at half past 7, A.M—Princess Victoria, Gray, Ayr, grain—Raven, Jones, Bangor, ballast, from Ross—Eumeline, Trick, Newport, ditto—Frances Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions—H.M. Packet Jasper, at half past 7 A.M.

Wind—W.N.W. to W.S.W.—at midnight North, and at 8 A.M., North.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Report of the County and County of the City of Waterford, for the month of December, 1840.

In Hospital 1st Dec.,	21	Dismissed cured ..	49
		Died	4
Admitted in December,	53	Remaining 1st Jan.,	21
Total	74	Total	74

There is an increase of thirteen on the admissions of December, as compared with the foregoing month of November. The sickness, however, has lost much of its malignity, the symptoms having now assumed rather a mild character. One only, of the four fatal cases, had the full benefit of hospital treatment; two were sinking when I first saw them, and a third, affected with Typhoid Pneumonia, came from the country, a distance of twelve miles where he had been ill fourteen days previously.

PATRICK SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
BENJAMIN MOORE, Chairman.

DIED,

At the Stamp Office, Enniscorthy, on the 25th instant, Miss Jane Gill, second eldest daughter of the late H. Gill, Esq., of that town.

SAVAGE MURDER.—On Monday night last, about the hour of eight o'clock, as a farmer named Donohoe, accompanied by his son and daughter, were on their return home from Nenagh, to their residence, between Rathnaleen Bridge and the turnpike at Island Bawnmore than a mile from the town, they were waylaid by two men, one of whom, when they approached within a yard or two of Donohoe, fired a gun, the ball from which entered the back of the young man, John Donohoe, and killed him on the spot. On the news reaching Nenagh, the county inspector and sub inspector Blake, with a party of police, went to the scene of this atrocious murder; and, after a long search during the night, Mr. Blake returned next morning with eleven persons, on suspicion of being concerned or implicated in the foul transaction; six of whom are named Gleeson. Mr. Blake also brought in a gun, found in the house of one of the Gleesons. It is said the Donohoes and the Gleesons had been on bad terms for some time past.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

WHIG RADICAL AND CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS AT LEEDS.

(From the Times of Saturday.)

LEEDS, FRIDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was a busy day in this town. The Whig Radicals, who compose the Reform Association, and who are the advocates of household suffrage and vote by ballot, determined, before the meeting of Parliament, to get up a demonstration in favour of their principles upon an extensive scale, and in pursuance of that object they invited a great number of members of Parliament, and other influential parties favourable to their views. Among these was Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and he being most unpopular in Yorkshire, the invitation gave great offence to the majority of the inhabitants, and fears were entertained that his presence in Leeds might lead to a breach of the peace. The body of chartists in the county, who owe the learned gentleman a grudge, determined upon giving him what they termed "a welcome," and for the same day that the Whig Radicals advertised their meeting in favour of household suffrage the Chartists gave out that they would hold one in advocacy of the five points embraced in the people's charter. Mr. Marshall's mill, one of the largest in England, standing on two acres of ground, and capable, in one apartment alone, of holding 50,000 persons, was the place selected in which to hold the household suffrage meeting, and seats were provided for 8,000 persons, who were to be admitted at the charges of 2s 6d., 1s.6d and 6d., which sums were to defray the expenses of fitting up, &c. To the sixpenny places the Chartists, to the number of 2,000, succeeded in purchasing tickets. The convenors of the meeting on discovering this, and finding that the object was to oppose the meeting and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, were compelled to come to terms with the Chartists, and on condition that there should be a cessation of hostilities they were promised that the resolution to be proposed should be a general one, and that the Chartists and themselves should alternately address the meeting. The Chartists, however, would not consent to give up their open air meeting, or deny themselves the pleasure of giving Mr. O'Connell his "welcome." Among the parties invited to the meeting at Marshall's mill was Col. Napier, and the answer to the invitation will be found in the following placard, posted about the borough:—

"Reformers of Leeds,—You who are going to do homage to the blatant beast, who insulted and traduced your wives and daughters—who sold the factory children into slavery for £1,000—who has systematically opposed the institution of an honest poor law in Ireland—who has wrung a splendid yearly income from the miseries and starvation of his abject countrymen! you, 'Reformers of Leeds,' who are to entertain this traitor as a guest, hear what honest men think of both him and yourselves. You invited, amongst others, the brave, the gallant, the honest Colonel Napier to your 'demonstration.' The following is his answer:—

"'Freshford, Jan, 14.

"'SIR—I have just received your circular inviting me to attend a grand festival of Reformers, at Leeds, upon the 21st instant. It would give me great pleaure to assist in any measure or demonstration really calculated to forward the cause of reform; but I can have no reliance on the sincerity or efficacy of any meeting of Reformers where Mr Daniel O'Connell is expected to bear a prominent part. I must decline the invitation.

"I remain, Sir, your's &c.,

"'W. NAPIER.

"'J. G. Marshall, Chairman of the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association.'

"Truly no reliance can be had on the 'sincerity or efficacy' of any move which has 'Mr. Daniel O'Connell' mixed up with it!

"An honest man could not have, will not have, the slightest connexion with such a mendacious apostate, and none but those who wish to deceive and betray will join with him, or ask him to join them. This is known and understood by the managers of your 'demonstration,' for they openly declare, that in their dealings with him it is necessary to 'keep their eyes open.' Can anything more effectually shew that they themselves have 'no reliance on the sincerity or efficacy' of their present movement? 'Come out from amongst them.'"

The following are extracts from another placard:—

"WORKING MEN OF YORKSHIRE.

"Producers of wealth, but bearers of the slave mark;—You have toiled long and arduously to better your condition, and to remove the slave mark of inferiority from your brow.

"The operations and the workings of the present system, which have ground you to the dust, have also begun to twitch the middle classes: they feel uneasy, and wish to throw off the burden thus cast upon them—but at your expense.

"To accomplish this object, they have engaged the powers of blarney and humbug possessed by the most hollow of all 'friends;' the most mercenary of all traffickers; the most deceitful of all hypocrites;—the man who, for years, has lived upon the miseries, the wrongs, the tears, the groans, the wasting flesh and blood, of his fellow men.

"This friend,' Daniel O'Connell! sold the political right of 300,000 forty shilling freeholders of Ireland for a seat in Parliament for himself and his tools; and thus procured the turning out of their holdings upon the wide world, as vagrants and wanderers, of thousands upon thousands of his brave countrymen.

"This personification of Deceit constituted himself the 'Fatory Child's Chancellor,' and then sold their blood, tears, their lives for £1,000!! which he received full tale from the millowners of Manchester, though conscious that every copper of the sum was the Devil's price for an immortal soul!

"This foul mouthed traducer of everything good, everything virtuous, had the monstrous hardihood to declare that out of every twenty English women who were married, nineteen of them were mothers before the marriage knot was tied!

"This hideous lump of hypocrisy took the chair at a public meeting, in the year 1839, in London, at which the Political Union for the attainment of universal suffrage was formed! he also was one of six members of Parliament who drew up the 'People's Charter,' telling you to agitate for, and procure its passing into a law; when you did as he bid you, and your agitation had become so formidable as to alarm the faction, this horrible dissimulator turned round, and denounces both you and universal suffrage, and offered to bring 500,000 Irishmen into England, to put you down; to force you to tamely bear the wrongs and sufferings which injustice and want have inflicted upon you!

"Producers of Wealth!

"This is the man whom the middle classes have engaged to wheedle you again into their clutches; that, conjointly, they may again make merchandise of you; again sell you!

"In aid of this, he and they are to meet in Leeds on Thursday, the 21st.

"To frustrate this, a meeting of your order has been convened, in the same town, on the same day.

"At that meeting, it is intended to tell the middle classes that their days of betrayal and deceit are over! that the working classes have 'set up in business' for themselves, and that they will never again give themselves to the guidance or into the power of any other class.

"It is also intended at that meeting to tell that mendacious lump of selfishness and deceit, Daniel O'Connell, of the estimation in which he is holden by the working men of England and Scotland, and their wives. For, this purpose deputies from every part of those two kingdoms will be present, to 'register a vow in heaven' never again to trust him; never again to work with him, or have any, the slightest connection with him.

"Operatives of Yorkshire!

"To that meeting you are called! To that meeting you will come!

"If you love honesty and hate deceit; if you respect uprightness and discountenance dissimulation; if you feel for your babes, love your wives, regard with jealous watchfulness the fair name of your virtuous daughters, to that meeting you will come. You will come and tell the barterer of his countrymen's political rights for parliamentary seats—the cause of the extirpation and death of the done with freeholders, the refuser of the relief of a good and humane Poor law, the seller of the lives of your factory children for £1,000, the tradecer of your wives and daughters, the gloater over the blood spilt by murderous spies at Newport, the doubly damned traitor, who first set you to agitate for universal suffrage, and then denounced you and it, offering 500,000 men to put you down—you will come and tell the hideous monster, who has wrung hundreds of thousands of pounds from his miserable, naked, starving, famishing countrymen, and whom he has kept in this condition that he may continue to suck their blood—you will come and tell him, in terms not to be misunderstood, that you know him; and that he is welcome to all the execrations which chastity, honesty, and uprightness can pour upon his head! Come and speak out, right out; and let the betrayer know that his day is gone!"

Several extracts from the speeches of O'Connell delivered in Ireland, not very complimentary to Englishmen or English women, were also plentifully posted about the town. About 600 constables were sworn in on the alert, in the event of any disturbance.

THE CHARTIST MEETING ON HOLBECK-MOOR.

This meeting took place a quarter of a mile from Mr. Marshall's mill, and was called for 11 in the morning, but the procession, which consisted of about 3,000 persons, lingered in the streets of the town until near 1, which was done for the purpose, it is said, of waiting for the arrival of O'Connell by the railway. No O'Connell, however, arrived.

Mr. J. Hobson was called to the chair—The working men of Yorkshire, said the chairman, were aware that some short time ago six members of Parliament—namely, O'Connell, Roebuck, and other advocates of Liberal measures in the House of Commons, drew up what they called the "People's Charter," based on universal suffrage, and what were known as the other five points of the charter. The document they sent forth to the world, and called on the working classes to agitate in its support. The commands were obeyed, and the working classes did agitate the land from the centre to the circumference, until they raised such a storm of agitation as terrified those who called it into existence.

Mr. Clarkson (of Bradford) then moved the first resolution:—"Resolved, that we the working people of the West Riding of the county of York, as well as the rest of England and Scotland, represented by their several delegates, in public meeting assembled, do hereby resolve, from this day forth, not to join in or countenance, any agitation for any measure other than the accomplishment of universal suffrage, and the other five principles set forth in the document called the 'People's Charter,' being well convinced that so long as one man's property constitutes another man's title to vote, the owner of such property will have it in his power to exercise a destructive influence over the elective franchise; thereby, however speciously right may be said to be conferred, or however secretly its use may be exercised, leaving an unjust control in the hands of the owners of suffrage property, and which, in point of fact, was the one evil principle sought to be abolished by the Reform Aill.

Mr. Collins, of Birmingham, in supporting the resolution, said that they were promised that the Reform Bill should be only a stepping stone to further improvement, but they found the moment it was passed that those very parties who were raised by it to power now afforded the greatest resistance, and threw the greatest obstacles in the way of the rights of others (hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkeithley, from Huddersfield, then proposed the following resolution:—"Resolved that this meeting cannot look upon Messrs. Marshall, Stansfield, and other capitalists, who have dared to introduce Mr. Daniel O'Connell among us (the most profligate politician ever known in this or any other, age or country) without feelings of disgust and contempt, well knowing, as expressed by their organ, that the said Mr. O'Connell has 'shrunk' from every sound principle, and sold to a corrupt government that political power which the circumstance of being one of an oppressed religious creed, coupled with the great ignorance in which his poor countrymen have been sedulously kept, has conferred upon him, thus proving to us that the contemplated end is monopoly, as the proposed means of acquiring it are 'base, bloody, brutal' and treacherous in the last degree."

Mr. Weatherhead, of Keighley, seconded the resolution. So far as he was concerned in relation to that brute of a fellow, Daniel O'Connell, he should recommend those who did not like him to turn their backs, and give him three groans. When Mr. Lowry, the delegate for Newcastle, visited Ireland, O'Connell prevented him from being heard, and told him that he ought to be thrown into the Liffey. The men of Yorkshire, however, would set a better example, and, little as the man deserved it, they would return good for evil, by allowing him to be heard.

Mr. Hatfield, of Heckmondwike, moved the third resolution—"That this meeting, constitutionally representing the working classes of Great Britain, is heartily in favour of a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; while they will not stir, aid, or join in any plan for its accomplishment recommended by Mr. O'Connell; who, while he has made it a source of personal wealth, has endeavoured by all the artful means in his power to deter England from acquiescing in the measure; and who, though he blusters, vapours, and repeats his oft-told rigmarole to his staff, has just now refused to meet Dr. Cooke in fair discussion upon the question; thereby proving either that he is not a friend to the measure, or that he feels his inability to defend it; while he must be aware that, if successful, such a triumph would be worth 10,000 meetings, where none are allowed to dissent from him under pain of political excommunication."

Mr. G. White, of Leeds, said that he was a native of Ireland, which country he wished well, and should be pleased to see his countrymen going hand in hand with the people of England in obtaining their just, their inalienable rights; but he was sorry to see them humbugged by such as Daniel O'Connell, who had advocated at times every shade of political opinions, and as invariably turned his back on them as soon as he had uttered them.

Mr. Bairstow, of Queenshead, moved the next resolution—"Resolved, that this meeting considers the Government of Lord Melbourne as the most cruel, incompetent, reckless, immoral, blood thirsty, and profligate, that has ever held office within the memory of man; and that, therefore, we pledge ourselves to use all the means in our power to relieve Her Majesty from the disgrace, and the country from the danger, of being longer governed by the present Administration; and that in pursuance of such resolution an address be presented from this meeting to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to dismiss her present advisers, and call to her council men who will make the support of universal suffrage a pledge of their fitness for office, as the only means of preserving the country from all the horrors of a civil war."

Mr. Smith seconded the resolution.

Mr. Crossland then moved an address to the Queen founded upon the resolutions previously adopted, which was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE, OR O'CONNELL MEETING.

By four o'clock in the afternoon, about 8,000 people had congregated in the immense mill of Messrs. Marshall, at Holbeck, many of them to give their promised greeting to O'Connell, and as many to support the principles of household suffrage and vote by ballot.—Mr. O'Connell did not make his appearance during the whole of the evening, and it could not be ascertained whether or not he was in Leeds *incog.*, and reserving himself for a more private assembly in the shape of a Whig dinner to be given this evening.

Amongst the parties present were Sir George Strickland, Bart., M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Williams, M.P. for Coventry; Mr. John Gully, late M.P. for Pontefract; Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P; Colonel P. Thompson, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chartist delegates.

Divisions were made in the vast space for the accommodation of all parties, according to their caste, varying from 2s 6d to 6d each. The majority of the assembly, however, appeared to be in favour of the principles of universal equality and equal rights, for before the commencement of the proceedings the 6d gentry broke into the 1s 6d enclosures, and speedily filled them, which caused a scene of indescribable confusion.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. G. Marshall, the owner of the mill. The entrance of Sir George Strickland and Mr. Hume was complimented by loud tokens of disapprobation, which lasted for some minutes.

The Chairman opened the business of the meeting, and read letters from Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Lovelace, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Grote, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Wynn Ellis, Mr. Easthope, Gen. Sharp, Mr Ward, M.P., Mr. Baines, and several others, all excusing themselves from attending. He then called upon Mr. Hume to address the meeting.

Mr. Hume rose to address the meeting, but was received with such dreadful yells and hissings, that he was compelled to desist.

Mr. Pitkeithley, a Chartist delegate from Huddersfield, stepped forward and implored his friends and the meeting to hear Mr. Hume, and that gentleman again essayed to speak, but the hootings again assailed him. Upon this,

Mr. J. A. Roebuck stepped up to Mr. Hume, and said, "The fact is Hume, they take you for O'Connell."

Several parties then shouted out that it was Mr. Hume, and not Mr. O'Connell; and Mr. Hume proceeded to say, "Gentlemen, I assure you"—he could, however, get no further, the disturbance was so great.

Mr. Collins, of Birmingnam, next came forward, and exclaimed, "Are ye men? I ask the question, Are ye men? If so, prove it by your conduct (hear, hear). Listen attentively. It is one of the most important subjects that ever could bring you together. Hear every speaker (cheers). By so doing you will afford the best proof that you are true patriots and lovers of your country" (applause, followed by comparative silence.)

Mr. Hume resumed—I hope, gentlemen, that the appeal which has been made to you will be successful I assure you that I appear here an old and tried Reformer—(hear, and applause succeeded by groans and hissing)—one who would not have appeared at this meeting if I had not a hope of seeing all classes of Reformers united in furtherance of the great object of Parliamentary reform. (Applause.) I come not here, gentlemen, to oppose any restriction on that which I know to be the ardent desire of millions in this country. On the contrary, my opinions are so well known on that subject that I am only anxious on this occasion, as a meeting which, if we should conduct ourselves as I have been fondly expecting we should, will be the commencement of all agitation for that which we are all most anxious to obtain. (Some noise, and many individuals were seen running out of the mill, as if to greet some new arrival outside.) Gentlemen, I have come here for no other purpose than in the hope that I may be able to assist in promoting that union amongst Reformers, without which we must continue to be trampled under foot by the aristocracy, who now prey upon us, and the people at large. (Applause.)—We have to consider under what circumstances, living under a representative government, we are placed.—Are we represented? Are the millions represented? I say no. Who dare deny this? Who can put his hand to his heart and say that the eight millions are represented—that they have a voice in the assembly, called the Commons House of Parliament? Is it, therefore, too much to ask you to listen for a few moments to one who has now devoted a large portion of his life to forward those great and mighty objects?—(Applause and confusion.) Gentlemen, I will now read the resolution which has been put into my hands, and then I will point out, if you will allow me, the mode by which we ought to arrive at the results which this resolution points to. The resolution is—"That the great experiment made by means of the Reform Bill to improve the condition of the country has failed to attain the end desired by the people, and a further reform having therefore become necessary, it is the opinion of this meeting that the united efforts of all Reformers ought to be directed to obtain such a further enlargement of the franchise as should make the interests of the representatives identical with those of the whole country, and by this means secure a just government for all classes." I say to the working men—You are suffering; you want relief; will you get it alone? No. You may get additional suffering by a continuance of misgovernment, but you cannot alone obtain redress. If both parties should come to that conclusion, that it is only by union that you can obtain relief for the suffering of the country, is not that a ground—ought not that to be a motive—for burying in oblivion all that is past, and let us meet each other as reformers? Why should we call each other names? If you will now only put aside calling names, and see whether you cannot get those who are lagging behind to move on, and urge them to obtain what is essential, we shall have a House of Commons identical in all its deliberation with the best interests of the people, and giving its best efforts to promote the happiness of the country.

Mr. Moir, a Glasgow Chartist delegate, was the next speaker,

Sir G. Strickland, Bart, said—I have come here to give expression to, and renew the declaration of, the principles which I have long entertained in favour of progressive reform (hear.) I would take this occasion to express my utter abhorrence and my great contempt for that Tory doctrine falsely called Conservatism—I mean the stand still or do nothing principle. If I were to be asked to what party in the state I belong, my answer must be that I belong to that party who, instead of withholding from the people all that they dare, would give the people all they can.—("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I belong to that party in the state who, having felt the evils of exclusive and aristocratic government, would give to the people an extension of privileges in proportion as their intelligence extended.—(Hisses, groans, and interruption.) There is another point to which I will now allude. You have heard of Lord Stanley's bill for the disfranchisement of Ireland. Here in England we determine that a registration should be maintained. I, for one, am of opinion that any man who has once been placed upon the register ought not to have the misfortunes and vicissitudes of his life raked up in order to strike his name from the list. I think, in short, that once a voter, a man ought to be a voter for life. But what is intended by Lord Stanley's bill? Why, the poor voter is to undergo a system of annual revision. Nay, more, if he would defend his vote, he must do so at the expense of an assize trial.—Did not that bill which you consider so great an insult to the people of Ireland pass the House of Commons with a few votes? (hear, hear.) I am afraid, gentlemen, I have tresspassed too long on your time.

Mr. Collins, of Birmingham, next addressed the meeting.

Mr. J. A. Roebuck was received with cheering, and said—For what purpose are we met here? Why, for this great purpose, this great end—a new and great era opens upon us now, and the middle and working classes meet here to discuss the question. (Loud cheers.) And I say that we are not prepared at once to determine what is right and what is wrong (hear.) We are come here to throw our opinions midst this great sea—let them be tossed about—the ship will find her haven—truth is her cargo—let God direct her.—(Cheering.) But while we watch her battling with the waves, let no one say "I will assume the helm, and put all other men under my feet." (Cheers.)—Let no one say, "I am infallible, to me listen as a God." (Hear, and cheers.) No one, my friends, no one here is of that opinion. We come here to bear with one another. I came here to bear with them that speak for household suffrage, although I myself am for the suffrage of the charter. (Loud cheers.)—I will take the word of my friend, Mr. Collins; is it expedient that the middle and working classes should advance together? And here I will have a word about the middle classes. He calls himself a working man—my friend from Glasgow also calls himself a workman. I ask, if in that position, that of an honest and honourable tradesman, whether or not, is he more a working man than I am? (Loud cheers, and some hisses.) Mr. Collins is a working man—so am I.—(Hear, hear.) I gain my bread by my own labour.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) And I would ask all who do the same, to follow in our track, to battle down the enemies of the people, namely the great Corn Law lords of the country (cheers.) Let the middle and working men join hand in hand, their interests are identical; they both live by industry; let us see if we cannot identify our interests, and beat the common enemy.

Mr. O'Neil, from Birmingham, presented the chairman with an address from the people of Birmingham professing Chartist principles, declaratory of their sentiments. It was dated "Chartist Christian Church, Jan, 19, 1841.'

Mr. S. Crawford spoke throughout amid great disturbance, which rendered him inaudible, excepting within a very limited circle. He appeared in the cause of the rights of the people as an Irishman, he came to support their rights, and those also of his countrymen. When he was in Parliament he acceded to the principles of the Charter (cheers), and whenever called upon to enforce those principles he would not flinch from them. But he did not consider himself to be debarred from going to any length to which he had got others to join him in favour of the rights of the people. He contended that the suffrage should be extended so as to take in all the working classes, and that no suffrage could be satisfactory that did not give to every honest, industrious, working man the right of voting for members of Parliament. It was not his duty to point out to Englishmen the course they should pursue to attain that object; but if household suffrage were adopted, it should be in such a way as to include every working man who was a lodger, as well as every occupant of a house.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr Lowry, a delegate from Newcastle, who spoke of the treatment he had received when attempting to speak his sentiments in Dublin at the hands of O'Connell and his supporters, who had said that he deserved to be thrown into the Liffey.

The Chairman came forward and said he believed the business of the evening had come to a close, and that no other gentleman wished to address them. He had, therefore, no more to do but put to the vote the resolution which Mr. Hume had submitted to their consideration at the commencement of their proceedings. He would read the resolution for them, and then call for a show of hands in favour of it.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated peaceably.

EARL FITZWILLIAM'S REPLY

TO THE LEEDS PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

The following reply from Earl Fitzwilliam to the President of the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association, declining the invitation to the late festival, contains cool and sound views of the impolicy and utter hopelessness of any new scheme for remodelling the representation. If the Association were to publish all the refusals they have received, it would be found, we conjecture, that the wisest, soundest, and most influential liberals disapprove of the new agitation, and think it worse than a waste of breath and money:—

(COPY.)

"Milton, Dec. 21, 1840.

"DEAR SIR—I have received a circular inviting me to attend a meeting at Leeds, at which it is proposed to make a demonstration in favour of a set of connected propositions, the adoption of which by parliament is considered, by the committee which sends the invitation, as necessary to prevent misgovernment and legislative injustice.

"In what manner, and to what extent the constitution of the House of Commons would be affected by these measures, I cannot foresee; but I am unable to discern that intimate connexion between them, and the prevention of misgovernment, which the proposers of the intended meeting conceive to exist. Your name appended to the letter is a passport to my good will; but, pray, allow me to ask what is it the people have in contemplation?

"We have gone through one *revolution*; for, now that we can speak of those events historically, it is idle to call by any other name the transactions of 1830, '31, '32. By God's mercy we went through it peaceably and successfully; but are we to repeat such experiments every eighth or tenth year?

"Whoever did not feel that by engaging in those transactions he incurred great responsibility, must have had no very clear conception of what he was about; but great and crying evils, the result of centuries without change, demanded great and hazardous remedies, and for an object of such vast multitude, it was justifiable to incur the hazard which attached to the application of a very extensive remedy. The hands which administered it had great boldness, and equal firmness. Great effects have been produced; but it seems that it has not produced *all* the effects which *some* persons expected. *Every* man in England is not satisfied with *every* vote of the House of Commons. Why, this is only saying that there is great variety of thought in our country, the natural result of the great and happy freedom of thought which prevails among us. Some gentlemen at Leeds entertain one set of opinions—parliament entertains another: and, therefore, say these gentlemen, parliament must be again reformed, and the experiment of a second revolution must be tried. The gentlemen who have formed the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association assume, of course, that public opinion is with them; but is this a fact so exceedingly clear as to be admitted without hesitation? I am, perhaps, become a less attentive observer, and was, always, perhaps, a less acute observer of the indications of public opinion than they are; but to me, I confess, it appears that there are many remarkable symptoms which lead me to doubt the correctness of the basis which they assume, viz., the want of correspondence between the House of Commons and the people. It is grounded upon the rejection, by parliament, of certain measures of 'vital importance to the country;' which means that the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association deem them of 'vital importance,' &c. But are they quite sure that the great mass of their countrymen view them in the same light? What these measures are I really don't know; though about one of them I have a strong suspicion, and I am quite as anxious about that measure as any of the association; but I should deceive myself very much if I shut my eyes to the vast mass of public opinion which, on that subject, runs in a direction quite opposite to mine and theirs.

"Whatever may be the other measures, the rejection of which proves, in the opinion of the association, that the House of Commons does not harmonise with the people, I have very little doubt that the same may be predicated, as of the popularity of the question to which I allude.

"Not believing, therefore, that there is *now* (as in former times) any great discrepancy between the opinions of the people and those of parliament, and being of opinion that the present frame of the constituent body secures us against any such discrepancy, I must decline accepting the invitation.

"I might have done so at much less length, if the personal respect which I entertain for many of the association did not require me to state the grounds upon which I must abstain from being a party to the demonstration which they propose to make.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"FITZWILLIAM."

"To J. G. Marshall, Esq., Leeds."

IRISH BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The *D. E. Mail* gives on the authority of its London correspondent, the following list of Irish bills prepared by Mr. Pigott, Attorney General, for the ensuing session:—

"A bill—for regulating grand juries and providing for receipts and embursements under presentments.

"A bill—for consolidating receipts and expenditures, and for abolishing the offices of clerks of the crown and peace in counties and counties of towns, and for getting rid of all provincial and local crown solicitors—excepting such of the latter as hold their places under patent.

"A bill—for enlarging the powers and privileges already enjoyed by the Board of Works; and for extending their jurisdiction over roads, canals, &c., and for the appointment of officers for the management of same.

"A bill—to amend the corporate reform bill; and to give additional powers to valuation commissioners, to carry out the provisions contained in the former bill.

"A bill—for amending the Irish registration bill, and for the better regulating the elective franchise.

The stoppage of the respectable firm of Garry and Curtis was announced on Wednesday and although in certain circles it may not have been unexpected for some time past, yet in the City generally it created a considerable sensation. Mr. Curtis, the managing partner in the concern, was the governor of the Bank of England some three or four years ago. It is stated that the leading partner has been for some time labouring unfortunately under a mental affliction. The house has been long established in the Russia trade.—*Morning Herald.*

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of this body was held on Monday, at their room in the Corn Exchange:

Mr. G. R. Gunning in the chair.

Mr. Ray, the secretary, read over the minutes of the last day's proceedings,

Mr. Thomas Arkins said he had to hand in one pound, as the subscription of the Reverend Eugene M'Carthy, of Tralee.

Mr. O'Neil Daunt read the answers received from her Majesty and Prince Albert to the addresses from the Loyal National Repeal Association:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 22d, 1841.

"SIR—I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to inform you that he has not failed to lay before the Queen the address, on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal, signed by Mr. Reynolds and yourself, and which accompanied your letter of the 4th inst.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. MAULE.

"T. M. Ray, Esq., Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin."

"Buckingham Palace, Jan. 20th, 1841.

SIR—I had this day the honour to lay before Prince Albert the congratulatory address from the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland upon her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess, and I am commanded by the Prince to convey to you, and all who concurred in this address, the expression of his Royal Highness's sincere thanks for the gratifying sentiments it contained.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
"G. E. ANSON.

"T. M. Ray, Esq."

Mr. Daunt moved that those documents should be inserted on the minutes of the association.

Rev. Mr. Groves handed in the sum of £1 8s 6d as the subscription of repealers in St. Peter's parish. He said that of this, £1 was from a Protestant corporator.

Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., rose and was received with loud cheers. He said—When last I had the honour to address this association I told them that I had come from the "far west," bringing intelligence of Repeal. I come now from the "black north" bringing tidings of Ulster and repeal—of O'Connell and victory—(cheers.) I have not viewed the proceedings through a vision jaundiced by political violence. There is not a man who would speak honestly that would not declare that the visit to Belfast has been triumphantly favorable to repeal—(cheers)—and that Mr. O'Connell has gained a glorious victory—(cheers)—that a nation has been condensed into a society, and that we may confidently look forward to its success. It has been said that this visit to Belfast has been a failure. Now, the first day that Mr. O'Connell arrived in Belfast he held a levee—as Tom Steele called it, King Dan's levee—(laughter)—a levee which was far better attended than any Viceroy's I have ever seen here—(cheers.) Well, again gentlemen, the dinner has been called a failure. Now, 1,400 sat down to dinner that day. Again, that the meeting next day was a failure. Now, at first the room where it was to have been held was found to be too small, and it was held then in the open air, where 20,000 repealers attended—(cheers.) Certainly it was impossible to be heard, because 500 Orangemen were there. Now you all know that when 20 men are opposed to a meeting, and interfere, between their disturbance and cheering of the meeting, it is impossible to be heard. That when Mr. O'Connell came to Donaghadee, 2,000 men waited to receive him there (cheers.) There was one man there who groaned him; and Mr. O'Connell, in his usual manner, turned round to some ladies who were present, and said, "Look at that ugly fellow!" upon which the fellow, I suppose his ferocity was tamed by the sight of the ladies, shook Mr. O'Connell by the hand. Yes, Mr. O'Connell sailed from Donaghadee, amidst the acclamations of the people, and a peal of joy followed the vessel on its way to Scotland as far as could be heard. There is a vulgar article in the *Northern Whig*, that Mr. O'Connell arrived in Belfast two days previous to his declaration, and that therefore he could have met Doctor Cooke. Now, one of those days was Sunday; but there is too much of the new light in Doctor Cooke to have met Mr. O'Connell on a Sunday—now, whst is a new light.

Mr. Daunt—A gas light (laughter.)

Mr. Browne—No, but a man who will do everything on a week day and nothing on a Sunday. What an idea that Mr. O'Connell would flinch from Doctor Cooke, or any man, and on the question of repeal (cheers.) What does the *Northern Whig* further say? It takes up the circumstance of Mr. O'Connell leaving Belfast guarded by police. It says that this is an evidence that the liberal party in the north are not repealers. But it is also an evidence that the liberals there would molest him. Why the *Northern Whig* ought to be ashamed of itself. Then, there is Mr. Derry Dawson (groans). He said he would head an Orange mob to hoot us. I don't think he would do it if I was present (loud cheers). I'd sing an old song for him—"Down, Derry Down"—(cheers and laughter.) He calls Mr. O'Connell a ruffian. Oh, I don't think he would call it to his face. There is an old expression from Shakspeare, which may be applicable here;—

"There's many a man who walks abroad,
With beard of Hercules and frown of Mars,
Who inward searched has liver white as milk.'

What happened in Belfast? (hear): There was a *soiree* given there, at which 500 ladies were present. Oh, what did the Orangemen do? They threw stones through the windows against their townswomen (cries of shame). I dare say Mr. Derry Dawson would head a party against his townswomen (hisses). The honourable member then made some observations on the repeal question being denounced by the present government, and sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.

Mr. O'Neil Daunt seconded this resolution, and entered into a lengthened detail of Mr. O'Connell's entry into Belfast, and spoke of Mr. Dawson, and his saying he would head an Orange mob. He then spoke of Mr. Dawson's undertaking to defend Dr. Cooke's pacific disposition, and his qualification to do so.

Mr. Dillon Browne here left the room, and announced his intention of going to England that night (loud and continued cheering, and cries of GOD speed you.)

Mr. Daunt then spoke of the reception of Mr. O'Connell in Belfast, and said, did you ever hear of Sergeant Jackson—(groans)—one of the bitterest enemies of Ireland? He goes to a dinner given to him by his constituents at Bandon, not to shake off the shackles of his country—no; but to make them the heavier. How is he received? With the greatest approbation and joy. I have deeply to regret that an address has been presented by a portion of our countrymen of St. Mullins, county Carlow, to their oppressors—the tyrant exterminators. It is the address of the Roman Catholic freeholders to Mr. Charles Doyne, agent to Mr. Kavanagh. In one part of this address they say—"We wish to identify ourselves in the interest of the illustrious house we are under." Illustrious house indeed! Now we mean to meet this base and disgraceful address, not with indignation, but with honest public opinion.

Mr. Charles O'Connell then came forward amidst loud cheers, and said—I am just returned from what is called the "black north," but what I call the patriotic north. I am glad to find that Mr. Dillon Brown has laid before you an account of our voyage. I have to move, as members of this association, three Roman Catholic clergymen from that county—(cheers.) Mr. O'Connell made some observations relative to Mr. Dawson, and said—Why, Sir, if we had Derry Dawson and his boys on the Curragh of Kildare, they would not make a Friday collation for us—(laughter.) They said they would make the rivers flow with blood. Oh, it would be with other blood that they would flow; they would flow with that of the miserable assassins of the north; those who would fling stones through the windows at their fair countrywomen, and make the blood trickle down their cheeks—(groans.) There is no faith to be kept with them. Treat them as they deserve. We'll be peaceable, we'll be loyal, but we will put down these Orangemen—(cheers.) Mr. O'Connell then proposed the Rev. J. Dogherty, P.P., Mobill, county Down; Rev. E. Kelly, P.P., Ganagh county Down; Rev. J. M'Laughlin, P.P., Lower Barony, county Down, as members of the association.

Mr. O'Neil Daunt then proceeded to read the report of the committee of the Repeal Association on the comparative state of crime in England and Ireland; after which he announced the amount of repeal rent for the past week to be £65 19s 11d—(cheers.)

Mr. Gunning having left the chair, and on the motion of Mr. Stritch—Mr. O'Neil Daunt being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Gunning for his conduct in the chair.

The meeting separated at five o'clock.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Saturday, January 30, 1841.