

Richard Henderson

# The Waterford Mail.

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## ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THE SLAVE TRADE.

(D. E. Packet.)  
Among the other documents brought by the Acadia royal steam packet, whose arrival at Liverpool we announced on Saturday's Packet, is a long correspondence (spreading over seven or eight columns of the American papers) between Mr. Stevenson, the late Ambassador for the United States, and Lord Palmerston and Mr. Aberdeen, as Secretaries for Foreign Affairs.

The extreme length of this correspondence is a sufficient excuse for not presenting it to our readers, but its importance as bearing upon the relations between the two countries, demands a very serious consideration. The first letter on this delicate subject is dated August 5, 1841, and is written by Lord Palmerston; but the initiative has been taken by the American Envoy, as the communication in question appears to have been elicited by notes addressed by that functionary to the British Foreign office, in the latter part of the preceding year.

Mr. Stevenson's complaint was originally founded upon the conduct of the captains of some English cruisers in the African seas, who, it was alleged, boarded several American vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and examined their papers. This proceeding Lord Palmerston does not deny, but justifies it by the fact that an agreement to that effect had been mutually come to by the naval authorities of both nations, commanding in those latitudes. The right exercised by the British in this respect was, his lordship observes, fully claimed and equally enforced by the Americans, and this without a murmur on either side. The compact in point of fact was a voluntary one; and equally binding on both parties, as long as it remained unrescinded. Of this arrangement, however, Mr. Stevenson, it would seem, was utterly ignorant; inasmuch as it had not, he alleges, received the sanction of his government. Now, whether this allegation be correct or not, it could not be wise to affect the merits of the case, as the agreement referred to had been reduced to writing, and authenticated by the signatures of the contracting parties. On this point of the controversy, it is therefore clear that the British Secretary had an undoubted triumph. But Mr. Stevenson was not so easily to be turned from his object.

Finding himself defeated on matters of fact, he then shifted his ground, and consequently took his stand on what he calls the principles of international law, arguing that no independent government should submit, in time of peace, to the claim set up by Great Britain, though it has been recognised and freely acceded to by all the leading powers of Europe. Now, that the right referred to is indispensable for giving an effectual check to the infamous traffic so pointedly condemned, in words at least, by the American authorities themselves, will appear at once by the following extract from Lord Aberdeen's first and only letter, in reply to Mr. Stevenson's remonstrance—a letter which most convince every rational individual that without some such interference as that claimed by Great Britain the trade in slaves can never be put an end to.

Thus reasons the noble lord at present at the head of the foreign department:—  
"Mr. Stevenson himself fully admits the extent to which the American flag has been employed for the purpose of covering this infamous traffic."  
"The undersigned joins with Mr. Stevenson in deeply lamenting the evil, and he agrees with him in thinking that the United States ought not to be considered responsible for this abuse of their flag. But if all inquiry be resisted, and when carried no further than to ascertain the nationality of the vessel, and the impunity be claimed for the most lawless and desperate of mankind in the commission of this fraud, the undersigned greatly fears that it may be regarded as something like an assumption of that responsibility which has been deprecated by Mr. Stevenson."  
"While Mr. Stevenson deprecates the prevalence of this abuse, and the nefarious character of the trade, can he be satisfied that no remedy should be applied or attempted?"

"The undersigned hopes and believes that the number of *bona fide* American vessels engaged in the trade is very small, and that the danger of interference with such vessels by British cruisers must be of rare occurrence."  
"Mr. Stevenson will admit that his objection to this interference would, under any circumstances, tend in its consequences to the protection of an abominable traffic, stigmatised by the whole Christian world, and the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, that the trade is extensively carried on under the fraudulent use of the American flag, does in truth justify the whole claim put forward by the British government."  
"It constitutes that reasonable ground of suspicion which the law of nations requires in such a case. The admitted fact of this abuse creates the right of inquiry."  
"The undersigned renounces all pretensions on the part of the British government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. Nor is it as American that such vessels are ever visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and, as the undersigned believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain the nationality of the vessel, and the impunity be claimed for the most lawless and desperate of mankind in the commission of this fraud, the undersigned greatly fears that it may be regarded as something like an assumption of that responsibility which has been deprecated by Mr. Stevenson."  
"While Mr. Stevenson deprecates the prevalence of this abuse, and the nefarious character of the trade, can he be satisfied that no remedy should be applied or attempted?"

"There is joy among the repealers! Government, they think, is showing signs of something better than it has hitherto given proof of. They have had lettings of ropes on last, appointing no fewer than one Liberal and three repealing justices, and some of the gentlemen are exhibiting them with the glees with which a child exhibits the gilding on his gingerbread. The letters are dated the 28th Nov., and, as they bear the signature of Sir Edward Sugden, and the seal of the Chancery, of course are genuine, as made justices are Daniel Murphy, Esq., Joseph Bates, Esq., William Fagan, Esq., and Dr. Lyons. The last three are the Repealers, so we think there can be no impeachment of Lord De Grey's 'liberality' after that—indeed, though there is a little graceless grumbling on the part of those who are in the defence, and some of those on which they have weeks been feeding, others adopt the old aphorism, 'Better late than never,' and forget, in the exultation of the present, the disappointment of the past. Even the grumblers have, with courteous condescension, come to a determination to accept the appointment; but—when are they to be sworn in? The date, we understand, has excited some surprise; but it is not impossible that government intended an earlier intimation of the appointments, but, after they were made out, deemed it expedient to inquire respecting the fitness of the appointed? May not this singularity be thus accounted for, and ought not this consideration to reconcile them to the otherwise unaccountable postponement of the claims of gentlemen so well entitled to the confidence of the executive?"

"The liberality of government is not confined to the city. We have heard of some appointments in the county that are equally creditable to the impartiality and discrimination of Lord De Grey. It is rumoured, for instance, that Mr. Dan Gean has been surprised by a communication bearing the seal and signature of the Chancellor. This we say is rumoured; but, as we are not in the confidence of the corner, we cannot answer for its truth. Indeed, we are inclined to suspect some exaggeration, for, if all we have heard be fact, Handon, Middleton, Kinsale, &c., have not only been honoured with letters of his Excellency's 'high consideration,' but the tokens have been scattered with a profusion which insure a supply of justice to the county for a quarter of a century at least. Whether the alleged appointments enjoy the city proportion of Repealers, we cannot say, as the names have unfortunately not reached us."  
"We confess our unqualified surprise at this statement."  
—Podet hec opprobria nobis  
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and we should feel bound to make the voice of indignation resound through the united kingdom, if we knew to a certainty where the blame should rest. If the fault lie with the Government at large, then must the Conservative party come to issue with the Government; if it lie with some rash and reckless individual of the administration, who oppose himself at once to the policy of his colleagues and the good of the country—then must the Government come to issue with that individual. Technically, such appointments emanate from the Lord Chancellor. If those above referred to rest on his sole responsibility, they prove his utter unfitness to wield the patronage or the prerogative—which ever it be—on which so much of the peace of the country and the success of

the administration depend. Sir Edward Sugden is, doubtless, a very able lawyer—though he by no means shows a becoming appreciation of law as good as his own in the person of those eminent pleaders over whom he claims the honor to preside, and sometimes lacks that delicate courtesy for which the Irish Court of Chancery has been long distinguished—but, as a politician, his practice is rather empirical; and we question much whether it were not far better that his judicial services should be dispensed with, than that we should risk the integrity of the empire by submitting to his unstatesmanlike discharge of duties for which dry law learning is not sufficient qualification."  
"The undersigned, with his conviction of the perfect good faith and sincerity of the government of the United States, would almost fear to offend Mr. Stevenson even by disclaiming any such suspicion; but he believes Mr. Stevenson will agree with him in lamenting that the effects of the policy of the United States should have any tendency to create a different impression in the minds of those who are disposed to think less favorably and less justly upon this subject."  
"Great Britain makes no pretension, claims no right, which she is not ready and desirous to concede to the United States."  
"A mutual right of search, regulated in such a manner as to prevent the occurrence of any irritating circumstances, has always appeared to the undersigned to be the most reasonable, the most simple, and most effectual method of attaining the great object which both governments have in view."  
"But this proposal has already been rejected by the United States, and the undersigned is not instructed again to offer it for consideration."  
"It is for the American government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for their national dignity and national interests; but the undersigned must be permitted to express his conviction, that rights which have been mutually conceded to each other by the governments of Great Britain and France can scarcely be incompatible with the honor and independence of any state upon the face of the earth."  
"This, one should imagine, ought to be conclusive on the point. Not so, however, Mr. Stevenson seems to be of opinion, as may be collected from the following protest, which contains the substance of that gentleman's reply, which concludes the correspondence. Thus it will be seen that the controversy remains exactly as it stood before. Mr. Stevenson writes thus:—  
"The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power such as that which is now asserted by Her Majesty's government shall be enforced not only without consent, but in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the government of the United States than a violation of national rights, and a disregard of the inalienable principles of international law. That this exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character, there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting rights between nations, the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, is not easily found or marked, and yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger; each nation may often do itself wrong to the other. Such, however, it is to be feared, is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its exercise make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries."

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## THE LORD CHANCELLOR A REPEALER?

WHO IS THE REPEALER IN THE GOVERNMENT?

(D. E. Mail.)

With pain and mortification we are compelled to repeat this question, one so often appearing in our columns during the administration of Lord Ervington. During the last week we have received several letters, requesting information upon the subject of Mr. Boylan, a magistrate of the county of Meath, having appeared as chairman of the Repeal meeting at Kells, with inquiries as to whether that gentleman was to be removed from the commission of the peace or no. The sycophants of the Castle having invariably accused us of vicious opposition to the Government, whenever we have made a demonstration of doing justice to our party, and it being far from our wish to do anything to embarrass the administration of Earl de Grey, we forebore noticing the subject, in the hope that the act which political consistency demands, might have the grace of being voluntarily rendered. So far, however, from this being the case, we find that persons most obnoxious as party men, demagogues, and agitators, of unenviable notoriety—Repealers of the Union "and more"—have been selected for their politics as magistrates for the city of Cork, and selected, as it would appear, by Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor! But let our provincial cotemporary, the *Cork Constitution*, tell its own story:—

"REPEALING JUSTICES.  
"There is joy among the repealers! Government, they think, is showing signs of something better than it has hitherto given proof of. They have had lettings of ropes on last, appointing no fewer than one Liberal and three repealing justices, and some of the gentlemen are exhibiting them with the glees with which a child exhibits the gilding on his gingerbread. The letters are dated the 28th Nov., and, as they bear the signature of Sir Edward Sugden, and the seal of the Chancery, of course are genuine, as made justices are Daniel Murphy, Esq., Joseph Bates, Esq., William Fagan, Esq., and Dr. Lyons. The last three are the Repealers, so we think there can be no impeachment of Lord De Grey's 'liberality' after that—indeed, though there is a little graceless grumbling on the part of those who are in the defence, and some of those on which they have weeks been feeding, others adopt the old aphorism, 'Better late than never,' and forget, in the exultation of the present, the disappointment of the past. Even the grumblers have, with courteous condescension, come to a determination to accept the appointment; but—when are they to be sworn in? The date, we understand, has excited some surprise; but it is not impossible that government intended an earlier intimation of the appointments, but, after they were made out, deemed it expedient to inquire respecting the fitness of the appointed? May not this singularity be thus accounted for, and ought not this consideration to reconcile them to the otherwise unaccountable postponement of the claims of gentlemen so well entitled to the confidence of the executive?"

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## EXTENSIVE FAILURES AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, DEC. 29.—The large concern of Messrs. Wingate, Son, and Co., wholesale warehousemen, in this city, stopped payment to day. The liabilities are considered not to be under £120,000, and it is expected that the concern will turn out well for the creditors. Wingate, Son, and Co., are well known all over the country, and had an establishment in America. They are principally in the silk and shawl trade. This failure gives the finishing stroke to Paisley, and brings down all the few remaining houses in that unfortunate town. Mr. Wingate, eighteen months ago, was considered to have realised a clear fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Bunatynes, grain merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will, in the latter case, be severely felt.

## AN INGENUOUS DEVICE.

—Thomas Hogel was on Wednesday last charged at the Liverpool police office by a recruiting sergeant with having practiced a singular imposition. It appeared that the prisoner was extremely anxious to enter the service of the East India Company; but being one-eighth of an inch under the standard height he fixed to the crown of his head a ball of wax covered with hair. Having by this means elongated himself to the required dimensions, he was passed on Friday week; but being ordered to attend again on Sunday the ingenious device was detected. Mr. Rushton said he knew of no law which condemned a man to punishment for such an act as that committed by the prisoner; and he said that he thought the East India Company were not so very precise as to height as in Her Majesty's service. The sergeant, however, said that they were equally strict, and that the standard heights were the same in both services—five feet six inches for the recruit, and five feet seven inches for the soldier. The sergeant of the company was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and was discharged.

## METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening at their rooms, Dawson-street, and the attendance of members was very numerous, it being expected that matters connected with the approaching election would be discussed.  
—Thompson, Esq., presided.  
ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.  
The Secretary read the following communications:—  
"Charleville, Enniskerry, Dec. 29, 1841."  
"Lord Rathdowne presents his compliments to the committee of 'The Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society,' and has the honor to enclose a letter he received this day from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in answer to an address from that society to her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales."  
"Whitehall, Dec. 23, 1841."  
"My Lord—I had the honor to lay before the Queen the usual and dutiful address of the members of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society, on the occasion of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I have the honor to inform your lordship that the same was very graciously received by her Majesty."  
"I have the honor to be, my lord,  
"Your lordship's very obedient servant,  
"JAMES GRAHAM."  
"The Earl of Rathdowne, President  
Conservative Society, 19, Dawson-  
Street, Dublin."

A resolution passed unanimously to insert the letters of Sir J. Graham (the secretary of the home department) and of the Earl of Rathdowne upon the minutes.  
Mr. Prescott's motion to increase the secretary's salary to £120 a year was postponed for a week.

## THE CITY ELECTION.

Mr. Long said it was with regret he heard it insinuated that there was apathy existing on the subject of the approaching election among the Protestants of Dublin. If the parties who thought so were present that evening, they could not say there was apathy in that room (hear, hear). They were fully prepared to prevent the return of such a politician as Lord Morpeth to represent Protestant interests; and his return would be a more serious injury than even that of Mr. O'Connell. The question of repeal would be extinguished by the approaching contest, for they nominated Lord Morpeth to represent the feelings of the Repealers; but he (Mr. Long) did trust the spirit of the Conservatives would lead them on to emulate the victory by means of which they had driven Mr. O'Connell from the representation of the city (hear, and cheers). At present he was not prepared to name their candidate, but the gentleman would be known on Thursday—he would be a good Conservative, and the electors would return him without a doubt (cheers). There could be no doubt of the result; and the lord mayor, who was bound to preserve the peace of the city, by bringing forward a nominee, when the contest was hopeless, might occasion a recurrence of these series of disturbances, which might not easily be forgotten by those who were parties to the last struggle. He (Mr. Long) proposed that the society should adjourn to Thursday night, and in the interim they would set about the work which, as electors, they had to do, by seeing that their forces were ready for the contest—(hear and cheers).  
Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—  
"That the most decided and uncompromising opposition of this society be given to Lord Morpeth as a candidate for the representation of the city of Dublin."  
The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

## ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

One of these incidents, which sometimes are found to occur, called "Romances in Real Life," came to light in this town in the early part of the past week.—There has been here for some time an itinerant son of Thespis, performing nightly on his humble stage in the Old Racket Court, who, finding his merits neglected, their due reward sent to another provincial town for a reinforcement of his company, which had remained there, and grateful for the patronage he was receiving, he particularly required the presence of his favourite performer, George Harvey, to star it for his Wexford friends during the Christmas holidays. In obedience to the manager's call young George Harvey, in appearance a smart negligee lad, of some 19 or 20 years, arrived in Wexford on Christmas eve, and amused himself perambulating the town until duty called him to his post—the chief one—on Monday night. All his performances in the varied characters of comedian, singer, dancer, tumbler, &c., &c., were greeted with loud and rapturous applause, and the theatre was filled and emptied several times during the evening, yet all agreed in approval of George Harvey. George's star was in his zenith, but even then, and that moment, he was being gathered in by the services, and unheeded by all but George, about his splendor. Amid the several batches who filled, in succession, the gallery, one young lad of between twelve and fourteen years, remaining from the first, and who frequently interrupted the applause by his restlessness, and crying out "She's no man—she's my sister Mary—shure I know she is," and so importunate did he finally become, that he found his way into the very sanctuary of the establishment, and clung to the knees of him he called sister, and would rarely quit them. The father and other friends of the little boy were sent for, and at length in presence of the manager and company, the better feelings of nature yielded to the tender importunities of the lad, and lo! George Harvey, to their utter and complete astonishment, stood revealed, confessed, and acknowledged, the identical sister, Mary Bulger, who had been absent nearly four years! Mr. Bulger, indeed, to his friends, and is become again the inmate of her father's roof. Her history is simply this. Being of a lively, docile, and romantic temperament, she left Wexford without any fixed object in view. Arriving in Dublin she vain sought a situation suitable to her sex and wishes, when her buoyant mind suggested an exchange of attire, and she immediately donned the second hand suit of position, and earned for a short time something in that line. She had not been long engaged when the celebrated fair of Donnybrook attracted her to its fun and follies, and there, in her livery suit, she engaged with the present proprietor of the travelling booth or caravan, as a graceful male dancer, and in the name of George Harvey. Being of an apt and docile habit, as we have already remarked, and being for her circumstances pretty well educated, George soon became a proficient in every department of the profession, and a general favorite not only with the manager, but with the whole company. It speaks strongly for the propriety of her moral character, that, in the guise of male attire, and in such a profession, during three years and four months, it was not only not known, but not even suspected by an individual among all with whom she so intimately associated, that George Harvey was other than what he appeared and represented himself. Of the truth of this we are positively assured. Her late employer regrets to be deprived of her valuable assistance, and as Mary Bulger has become a star in her way, we understand she is likely to resume her favorite career in life, but in the habiliments and character suitable to her sex.—*Wexford Conserva-*

## THE LAST AMERICAN HOAX.

The following appears in some of the papers, but by the heading, it will be perceived that it is considered of equal importance with the story that was some time ago got up by Uncle Sam respecting the Falls of Niagara being carried away from its moorings and lost amidst the waters:—  
We (*New York Evening Post*) re publish the following, which appeared in part of our edition yesterday, which, no doubt, a sheer fabrication:—  
"Boston Daily Mail Office, Dec. 2, 12 o'clock, n."  
"We have just received the following letter through the post office. We do not know the writer, and cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. We give it as it comes to us."  
"Bangor, Dec. 2, 6 o'clock, p.m."  
"I have just arrived post haste from the United States Barracks at Fish River, where are stationed one company of troops belonging to the first regiment of United States Artillery, under Captain Kennedy. This company has been at this fort but a short time, it being a new one, and was taken possession of by the United States troops at the same time the fort called Fort Fairfield was, and it was thought the small force would prove sufficient for all purposes; but it is my painful duty to inform you of the contrary, and to state that the British are determined to drive our men from what they are pleased to call the disputed territory. The new Lieutenant Governor of the province of New Brunswick has instructions to this effect, and he seems determined to execute them at all hazards."  
"On the morning of the 27th November, Captain Kennedy, commanding at Fish River, presented a note from an individual calling himself Major Stockburton, of her Majesty's Royal 68th Regiment, ordering him to abandon the post within twenty-four hours, and to return to the country heretofore under the jurisdiction of the United States. Captain Kennedy returned an answer refusing peremptorily to leave his post until ordered to do by the power which placed him there. The British major replied that he should take immediate measures to remove it, if he could, and he should, if he must—Accordingly, on the afternoon of the same day, placing himself at the head of a battalion of troops, which were in the town of Madawaska, and recently from the fort at Temiscouata Lake, he proceeded to carry his threat into execution."  
"When his men were within a few hundred yards of the American encampment they were discovered by the sentinels, and ordered to halt, which refusing to do, the troops were paraded, their muskets loaded with ball cartridges, and they were ordered to remain silent till the intention of the enemy was made known, which was soon done by the discharge of a musket, the ball from which passed through Captain Billing's left hand. Captain Kennedy then ordered his men to fire, which they did, killing or wounding some half dozen. The British then retreated about 100 yards, loaded, as is supposed, and again advanced, discharged their muskets without doing any mischief, our men were protected by their log houses or fort. After the discharge they advanced in quick time, our men reserving their fire until they were within two or three rods of the fort, when they fired upon them, killing and wounding some 20 or 30. The British scattered in confusion, and ran some one way and some another, save one officer, who only was discovered to rally them, but who was shot. They returned whence they came. Our company lost but one man killed, and four wounded, one supposed mortally. This act of British aggression in time of peace calls loudly for satisfaction. The company of troops stationed at Fort Fairfield are probably at Fish River before this, and Colonel Pierce, who commands at Houston, has sent two companies from that fort."  
"The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Aroostook county, and nothing, it is feared, can now restrain the people in that region from taking signal vengeance upon the enemy."  
"The news spread like wild fire in Bangor; consternation is depicted on every countenance. This affair was so entirely unexpected that one is borer stricken. The government must now take hold in earnest. Uncle Sam won't see his own troops cut down and his flag insulted with impunity. I have written this as I came from Bangor to Boston, not once stopping long enough to breathe hardily, and almost beat out."  
"Yours,  
"JOSEPH FAIRBANKS."  
GRACE DARLING.

Grace Darling is as perfect a realisation of a Jemima Deans in an English form as it is possible for a woman to be. She is not like any of the portraits of her. She is a little simple modest young woman, I should say of five or six and twenty. She is neither tall nor handsome; but she has the most gentle, quiet, amiable look, and the sweetest smile I ever saw in a person of her station and appearance. You see that she is a thoroughly good creature; and that under her modest exterior lies a spirit capable of the most exalted devotion—a devotion so pure, that daring is not so much a quality of her nature, as that the most perfect sympathy with suffering or endangered humanity, and the most unselfish and annihilating love for her or soft consideration—puts out, in fact, every sentiment but itself. The action that she performed was so natural and so necessary to her, that it would be the most impossible of things to convince her that she did anything extraordinary. The applause which has been the consequence of her truly heroic exploit, she has not in the least allowed to enter her mind;—and indeed though the civilized world, for even from Russia there have been commissions for persons to see her, and send accounts of her and pieces of the rock on which she lives; these, and the foolish, though natural avidity of the mob of wonder lovers, who in steamboat loads have flocked to the admiralty, and tall lighthouse several stories high, till nobody could stir; the attention of the great—for the titled have not failed to pay her the homage of their flatteries; none of these things have made her anything but what she was before. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland had her father to the castle, and presented her with a gold watch, which she always wears when visitors come. The humane Society sent her a most flattering vote of thanks, which is in the house, framed, and the present presented her with a silver teapot; but none of these things—no, nor the offers of marriage which followed her notoriety, and the little fortune (I believe about £700) which she subscribed for her or given to her in presents, have produced in her mind any feeling but a sense of wonder and grateful pleasure. She is just as modest, has just that same sweet affectionate smile, void of conceit as Heaven is of crime. She shuns public notice, and is even troubled at the visits of the curious. She has shown as much good sense and firmness as she did heroism; and would be very sorry toorrow to risk her life to save another's as she was in 1838. She is to me more completely a Jemima Deans than I could have conceived or can express. The house is literally crammed with presents of one kind or another, including a considerable number of books. She was offered £20 a night to appear at the Adelphi, in a scene of the shipwreck, merely to sit in a boat; but this and all similar offers which have enticed her she has steadily declined. When I went, she was not visible, and I was afraid I should not have got to see her, as her father said she very much disliked meeting strangers that she thought came to stare at her; but when the old man and I had a little conversation, he went up to her room, and soon came down with a smile, saying she would be with us soon—so, when we had been up to the top lighthouse and had seen its machinery, had taken a good look out at the distant shore, and Darling had pointed out the exact spot of the wreck, and the way they took to bring the people off, we went down, and found Grace sitting at her sewing, very neatly but very simply dressed in a plain sort of a striped printed gown, with her watch seal just seen at her side, and her hair neatly braided—just, in fact, as such girls are dressed, only not quite so smart as they often are. She rose very modestly, and with a pleasant smile said, "How do you do, Sir?" Her figure is by no means striking—quite the contrary; but her face is full of sense, modesty, and genuine goodness, and that is just the character she bears; her prudence delights one—we are charmed that she should so well have supported the brilliancy of her humane deed. It is confirmative of the notion that such actions must spring from gentle hearts and minds. As I have said, she has had various offers of marriage, but none that were considered quite the thing, and she said "No" to all. One was from an artist, who came to take her portrait. The Duke of Northumberland told her that he hoped she would be careful in such affairs, as there would be sure to be designs upon her money; and she told him that she would not condescend without his approbation.—*Lovell's Visits to Remarkable Places.*

## THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.

The marriage of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy—both on account of the death of the bride's grandfather and the delay to the departure of his serene highness, the Prince Paul—is put off to the latter end of January.  
Margaret Sheehan, wife of a pensioner, was murdered near Koughal on Christmas eve.  
A situation of great emolument has just been conferred upon an ex-M. P. of an adjoining county by the present Government.—*Littrick's Paper.*

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Richard...  
Stevenson

# The Waterford Mail.



Vol. XIX., No. 1951.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

Price Five Pence

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THE SLAVE TRADE.

(D. E. Packet.)  
Among the other documents brought by the Acadia royal steam packet, whose arrival at Liverpool we announced in Saturday's Packet, is a long correspondence (extending over seven or eight columns of the American papers) between Mr. Stevenson, the late Ambassador for the United States, and Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen, as Secretaries for Foreign Affairs. The extreme length of this correspondence is a sufficient excuse for not presenting it to our readers, but its importance, bearing upon the relations between the two countries, demands a very serious consideration. The first letter of this delicate subject is dated August 5, 1841, and is written by Lord Palmerston; but the initiative has been taken by the American Envoy, as the communication in question appears to have been elicited by notes addressed by that functionary to the British Foreign Office, in the latter part of the preceding year.

Mr. Stevenson's complaint was originally founded upon the conduct of the captains of some English cruisers in the African seas, who, it was alleged, boarded several American vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and examined their papers. This proceeding Lord Palmerston does not deny, but justifies it by the fact that an agreement to that effect had been mutually come to by the naval authorities of both nations, commanding in those latitudes. The right exercised by the British in this respect was, his lordship observes, fully claimed and equally enforced by the Americans; and this without a murmur on either side. The compact in point of fact was a voluntary one; and equally binding on both parties, as long as it remained unrescinded. Of this arrangement, however, Mr. Stevenson, it would seem, was utterly ignorant; inasmuch as it had not, he alleges, received the sanction of his government. Now, whether this allegation be correct or not, it could in no wise affect the merits of the case, as the agreement referred to had been reduced to writing, and authenticated by the signatures of the contracting parties. On this point of the controversy, it is therefore clear that the British Secretary had an undoubted triumph. But Mr. Stevenson was not so easily to be turned from his object.

Finding himself defeated on matters of fact, he then shifted his ground, and consequently took his stand on what he calls the principles of international law, arguing that no independent government should submit, in time of peace, to the claims set up by Great Britain, though it has been recognized and freely acceded to by all the leading powers of Europe. Now, that the right referred to is indispensable for giving an effectual check to the infamous traffic so pointedly condemned, in words at least, by the American authorities themselves, will appear at once by the following extract from Lord Aberdeen's first and only letter, in reply to Mr. Stevenson's remonstrance—a letter which must convince every rational individual that without some such interference as that claimed by Great Britain the trade in slaves can never be put an end to.

Thus reasons the noble lord at present at the head of the foreign department:—  
"Mr. Stevenson himself fully admits the extent to which the American flag has been employed for the purpose of covering this infamous traffic."  
"The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power such as that which is now asserted by the American government shall be enforced, it will be in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the government of the United States than a violation of national rights and sovereignty, and the incontestable principles of international law." Its exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character, there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting rights between nations, the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, is not easily found; and yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger; each nation may offer and does yield somewhat to the other. Such, however, is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its exercise make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries."

While Mr. Stevenson deprecates the prevalence of this abuse, and the nefarious character of the trade, can be satisfied that no remedy should be applied or attempted?  
"The undersigned hopes and believes that the number of bona fide American vessels engaged in the trade is very small, and that the danger of interference with such vessels by British cruisers is very remote. But, if it is not, Mr. Stevenson will admit that his objection to this interference would, under any circumstances, tend in its consequences to the protection of an abominable traffic, stigmatised by the whole Christian world, but the confession of Mr. Stevenson that the trade is extensively carried on under the fraudulent guise of the American flag, does in itself justify the whole claim put forward by the British government."

"It constitutes that reasonable ground of suspicion which the law of nations requires in such a case. The admitted fact of this abuse creates the right of inquiry."  
"The undersigned respects to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. Nor is it as American that such vessels are ever visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and, as the undersigned believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas; if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character."

"In certain latitudes, and for a particular object, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but either as British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic, and carrying the flag of the United States for a criminal purpose, or as belonging to states which have by treaty conceded to Great Britain the right of search, and which right it is attempted to defeat by fraudulently bearing the protecting flag of the Union; or, finally, they are visited as piratical outlaws, possessing no claim to any flag or nationality whatever."  
"Now, it can scarcely be maintained by Mr. Stevenson that Great Britain should be bound to permit her own subjects, with British vessels and British crews, to carry on before the eyes of British officers, this detestable traffic in human beings, which the law has declared to be piracy, merely because they had the audacity to commit an additional offence by fraudulently usurping the American flag."

"Neither could Mr. Stevenson, with more reason, affirm that the subjects of states which have granted to Great Britain the right of search should be entitled to violate the obligation of their treaties, by displaying the flag of the Union contrary to the will and defiance of the American government itself."  
"Still less would Mr. Stevenson pretend to claim immunity to piratical adventurers who should endeavor to shelter their lawless proceedings under the ensign of the United States."

"But, unless Mr. Stevenson be prepared to maintain these propositions, the whole fabric of his argument falls to the ground; for the undersigned admits, that if the British cruiser should possess a knowledge of the American character of any vessel, his visitation of such vessel would be entirely unjustifiable."  
"He further admits that so much respect, and honour are due to the American flag, that no vessel bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser except under the most grave suspicions, and well founded doubts of the genuineness of its character."  
"The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visitation should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was not engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting the manacles, fetters, and other implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortunate beings on board, no British officer could interfere further."  
"He might give information to the cruisers of the United States, but it would not be in his power to arrest or impede the prosecution of the voyage and the success of the undertaking."

"It is obvious, therefore, that the utmost caution is necessary in the exercise of the right claimed by Great Britain. While we have recourse to the necessary, and indeed the only means for detecting imposture, the practice will be carefully guarded and limited to cases of strong suspicion. The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Stevenson that the most precise and positive instructions have been issued to her Majesty's officers on this subject."  
"The United States have stigmatised this abominable

trade in terms of abhorrence as strong as the people of this country. They are also actively engaged in its suppression. But if, instead of joining their efforts to those of Great Britain, and laboring with her for the attainment of this great blessing to humanity, the United States had wished to follow a different course, the reasoning employed in Mr. Stevenson's note is precisely such as would be resorted to for its defence and justification."

"The undersigned, with his conviction of the perfect faith and sincerity of the government of the United States, would almost fear to offend Mr. Stevenson even by disclaiming any such suspicion; but he believes that Mr. Stevenson will agree with him in lamenting that the effects of the policy of the United States should have any tendency to create a different impression in the minds of those who are disposed to think less favorably and less justly upon this subject."

"Great Britain makes no pretension, claims no right, which she is not ready and desirous to concede to the United States."  
"A mutual right of search, regulated in such a manner as to prevent the occurrence of any irritating circumstances, has always appeared to the undersigned to be the most reasonable, the most simple, and most effectual method of attaining the great object which both governments have in view."

"But this proposal has already been rejected by the United States, and the undersigned is not instructed again to offer it for consideration."  
"It is for the American government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for their national dignity and national interests; but the undersigned must be permitted to express his conviction, that rights which have been mutually conceded to each other by the governments of Great Britain and France can scarcely be withdrawn with the honor and independence of any state upon the face of the earth."

"This, one should imagine, ought to be conclusive on the point. Not so, however, Mr. Stevenson seems to be of opinion, as may be collected from the following protest, which contains the substance of that gentleman's reply, which concludes the correspondence. Thus it will be seen that the controversy remains exactly as it stood before. Mr. Stevenson writes thus:—  
"The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power such as that which is now asserted by the American government shall be enforced, it will be in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the government of the United States than a violation of national rights and sovereignty, and the incontestable principles of international law." Its exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character, there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting rights between nations, the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, is not easily found; and yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger; each nation may offer and does yield somewhat to the other. Such, however, is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its exercise make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries."

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## IS THE LORD CHANCELLOR A REPEALER?

WHO IS THE REPEALER IN THE GOVERNMENT?

(D. E. Mail.)  
With pain and mortification we are compelled to repeat this question, one so often appearing in our columns during the administration of Lord Ebrington. During the last week we have received several letters, requesting information upon the subject of Mr. Boylan, a magistrate of the county of Meath, having appeared as chairman of the Repeal meeting at Kells, with inquiries as to whether that gentleman was to be removed from the commission of the peace or no. The sycophants of the Castle having invariably accused us of factious opposition to the Government, whenever we have made a demonstration of doing justice to our party, and it being far from our wish to do anything to increase the administration of Earl de Grey, we forebore noticing the subject, in the hope that the act which political consistency demands, might have the grace of being voluntarily renounced. So far, however, from this being the case, we find that persons most obnoxious as party men, demagogues, and agitators, of unenviable notoriety—Repealers of the Union "and more"—have been selected for their politics as magistrates for the county of Cork, and selected, as it would appear, by Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor! Let our provincial contemporary, the *Cork Constitution*, tell its own story:—

"REPEALING JUSTICES.  
"There is joy among the repealers! Government, they think, is showing signs of something better than it has hitherto given proof of. They have had letters since our last, appointing no fewer than one Liberal and three Repealers to the magistracy, and some of the gentry are exhibiting them with the glee with which a child exhibits the gilding on his gingerbread. The letters are dated the 28th Nov., and, as they bear the signature of Sir Edward Sugden, and the seal of the Chancery, of course are genuine. The new made justices are—Daniel Murphy, Esq., Joseph Hayes, Esq., William Egan, Esq., and Dr. Lyons. The last three are the Repealers, so we think there can be no impeachment of Lord De Grey's "liberality" after that—indeed, though there is a little graceless grumbling on the part of one or two at the deferment until now of hopes on which they have for weeks been feeding, others adopt the old aphorism, "Better late than never," and forget, in the exultation of the present, the disappointment of the past. Even the grumblers have, with courteous concession, come to a determination to accept the appointment; but when are they to be sworn in? The date, we understand, has excited some surprise; but it is not impossible that Government intended an earlier intimation of the appointments, but, after they were made out, deemed it expedient to inquire respecting the fitness of the appointed? May not the singularity be thus accounted for, and ought not this consideration to reconcile them to the otherwise unpardonable postponement of the claims of gentlemen so well entitled to the confidence of the executive?  
The liberality of government is not confined to the city. We have heard of some appointments in the county that are equally creditable to the impartiality and discrimination of Lord De Grey. It is rumoured, for instance, that Mr. Dan Geran has been surprised by a communication bearing the name and signature of the Chancellor. This we say in rumour, but as we are not in the confidence of the corner, we cannot answer for its truth. Indeed, we are inclined to suspect some exaggeration, for, if all we have heard be fact, Bandon, Middleton, Kinsale, &c., have not only been honoured with tokens of his Excellency's high consideration; but the tokens have been scattered with a profusion which insure a supply of justice to the county for a quarter of a century; at least, whether the alleged appointments enjoy the city proportion of Repealers, we cannot say, as the names have unfortunately not reached us."

## EXTENSIVE FAILURES AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, DEC. 29.—The large concern of Messrs. Wingate, Son, and Co., wholesale warehousemen, in this city, stopped payment to day. The liabilities are considered not to be under £120,000, and it is expected that the concern will turn out well for the creditors. Wingate, Son, and Co., are well known all over the country, and had an establishment in America. They are principally in the silk and shawl trade. This failure gives the finishing stroke to Paisley, and brings down to the few remaining houses in that unfortunate town. Mr. Wingate, eighteen months ago, was considered a very successful man, and had realised a fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Bonnytons, grain merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will, in the latter case, be severely felt.

## AN INGENUOUS DEVICE.

—Thomas Hogel was on Wednesday last charged at the Liverpool police office by a recruiting sergeant with having practiced a singular imposture. It appeared that the prisoner was extremely anxious to enter the service of the East India Company; but being one-eighth of an inch under the standard height he fixed to the crown of his head a ball of wax covered with hair. Having by this means elongated himself to the required dimensions, he was passed on Friday week; but being ordered to attend again on Sunday the ingenious device was detected. Mr. Rushton said he knew of no law which condemned a man to punishment for such an act as that committed by the prisoner; and he said that he thought the East India Company were not so very precise as to height as in Her Majesty's service. The sergeant, however, said that they were equally strict, and that the standard heights were the same in both services—five feet six inches. At the request of the sergeant the prisoner was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and was discharged.

the administration lawyer. Sir Edward Sugden is, doubtless, a very able lawyer—though he by no means shows a becoming appreciation of law as a good in his own person of those eminent pleaders over whom he has the honor to preside, and sometimes lacks that delicate courtesy for which the Irish Court of Chancery has been long distinguished—but, as a politician, his practice is rather empirical, and we question much whether it were not far wiser that his judicial services should be dispensed with, than that we should risk the integrity of the empire by submitting to his unstatesmanlike discharge of duties for which dry law learning is not sufficient qualification.

*Le Medecin malgre lui*, is about to have a new version; and the CANDIDATE, in SPIRIT OF HIS TALENTS, is the comedy, now in rehearsal at the Theatre House and the Mayoralty. It is a piece got up for the benefit of Repeal; and the manager has cast the parts with his usual judgment. The principal character is assigned to Lord Morpeth, and the jest lies in the election of a representative, who is to be some three thousand five hundred miles off, at the wrong side of the Atlantic, and who is to be made a candidate in spite of his teeth, and a Repealer in spite of his tongue. The Lord Mayor dresses his scenes before he bones him; and expects incalculable benefits to his cause by this proceeding; promising the citizens that "if they will give him the triumph over the Peel administration, he will give them a greater triumph than ever Ireland achieved, by the restoration of her domestic Parliament." This is much indeed; for within the last three months—thanks to the Whigs—the three principal cities of Ireland have been revolutionised; and now the Mayor of Limerick (Mr. Martin Honan) is an ardent Repealer, the Mayor of Cork (Mr. Lyons) is an ardent Repealer, and the man who is now addressing you in the robes of the Mayoralty (Mr. Daniel O'Connell) is at once an ardent Repealer and the Lord Mayor of Dublin!

But what would Lord Morpeth, who has spoken and voted and written during all his life against the Repeal of the Union, say to being thus made an instrument of the avowed purpose of that very question? What would Lord Morpeth—who has all his life, spoken and written in favour of a moderate and impartial administration of the law (echoing the sentiments of his Conservative antagonists)—say, to being selected as the opponent of a government which in act and deed has shown itself as moderate and impartial as any that ever held the reins of power in Ireland?

What would Lord Morpeth—if he were present and could hear how those gentlemen take his name in their mouths—who was willing to entertain any project for remedying the evils of the present corn laws, say to being set up as the opposition candidate against a Government which is known to have already gone to unprecedented labor and expense in devising a remedy for these very evils?

What would Lord Morpeth—who so long and feelingly deplored the deserts of Dublin by the nobility and gentry of the country—say to being put in nomination for the avowed purpose of reinstating in power a vicerey whose advent would be the immediate signal for the re-conversion of our city into a desert?

What would Lord Morpeth—who came himself into office with "reform, retrenchment, peace," as his motto—say to being placed in an attitude of hostility to a Government the first accession of which to office has been marked by the dispersion of every warlike cloud that has been gathering on our horizon from the continent of Europe during the last three years?

What would Lord Morpeth—with his honest admiration of "WILLIAM THE DUTCHMAN, THE DELIVERER AND THE HERO," to whom he has so recently confessed his obligations for the enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty which he well knows how to prize—say to being made—will ye, nil ye—the antagonist of men who esteem the more generous qualities which an overstrained delicacy alone prevented his Lordship from giving utterance to when amongst us?

What would Lord Morpeth—who, at this moment, is using his own moral and political influence to conciliate our American brethren—say to being set up as the enemy of a government, one of whose first diplomatic acts has been to commission an extraordinary envoy to America for the friendly adjustment of those misunderstandings which he unhappily grew up and attained to a most alarming degree of asperity during the administration of their predecessors?

But, more especially, what would Lord Morpeth—occupied as he now is in making peace and good will between England and America—say to being made the nominee of a man and of a party who openly look to an American war as the greatest God send that could occur for the purpose of violently disuniting the members from the rest of the empire—a man and a party notoriously in communication with, and drawing the very money with which they propose to pay the expenses of his lordship's nomination, from that unbalanced plied of "the Hunters' Lodges," the fundamental pledge of which is to "banish the British name from all the coasts of North America"?

What would Lord Morpeth say—and oh! that he could say the names of those who had intended the "great" which he beheld—at being made the nominee of Mr. O'Connell, and the mere puppet of the "Royal Legation Association"?

What would Lord Morpeth say—the dignified and high bred Lord Morpeth, with the blood of all the Howards flowing through his veins, did he know that the hat was sending round through the lanes and alleys of Dublin to gather sixpences in his name from impoverished wretches, and that halfpence were begged on his behalf along the chapel doors, in order that a great victory to the cause of Repeal might be achieved by his return for the metropolis of Ireland.—Mail.

## METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening at their rooms, Dawson-street, and the attendance of members was very numerous, it being expected that matters connected with the approaching election would be discussed.

—The speaker, Esq., presided.  
—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY.  
The Secretary read the following communications:—  
"Charleville, Enniskerry, Dec. 29, 1841."  
"Lord Rathdowne presents his compliments to the committee of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society, and has the honor to enclose a letter he received this day from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in answer to an address from that society to her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales."

"My Lord—I had the honor to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the members of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society, on the occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I have to inform your lordship that the same was very graciously received by her Majesty."  
"I have the honor to be, my lord,  
"Your lordship's very obedient servant,  
"JAMES GRAHAM."  
"The Earl of Rathdowne, President  
Conservative Society, 19, Dawson-street, Dublin."

A resolution passed unanimously to insert the letters of Sir J. Graham (the secretary of the home department) and of the Earl of Rathdowne upon the minutes.  
Mr. Prescott's motion to increase the secretary's salary to £120 a year was postponed for a week.

## THE CITY ELECTION.

Mr. Long said it was with regret he heard it insinuated that the approaching contest, for the nomination of the Repealer to represent the feelings of the Repealers; but he (Mr. Long) did trust the spirit of the Conservatives would lead them to emulate the victory by means of which they had driven Mr. O'Connell from the representation of the city (hear, and cheer). At present he was not prepared to name their candidate, but the gentleman would be known on Thursday—he would be a good Conservative, and the electors would return him without a doubt (cheers). There could be no doubt of the result; and the Lord Mayor, who was bound to preserve the peace of the city, by bringing forward a nominee, when the contest was hopeless, might occasion a recurrence of these series of disturbances, which might not easily be forgotten by those who were parties to the last struggle. He (Mr. L.) proposed that the society should adjourn to Thursday night, and in the interim they would set about the work which, as electors, they had to do, by being at their posts ready for the contest (hear and cheer).

Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—  
"That the most decided and uncompromising opposition of this society be given to Lord Morpeth as a candidate for the representation of the city of Dublin."  
The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

## ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

One of these incidents, which sometimes are found to occur, called "Romances in Real Life," came to light in this town in the early part of the last week.—There has been here for some time an itinerant son of Thespis, performing nightly on his humble stage in the Old Racket Court, who, finding his merits meeting their due rewards, sent to another provincial town for a reinforcement of his company, which had remained there, and grateful for the patronage he was receiving, he particularly required the presence of his favourite performer, George Harvey, to star in for his Wexford friends during the Christmas holidays. In obedience to the manager's call young George Harvey, in appearance a smart nee young lad, of some 19 or 20 years, arrived in Wexford on Christmas eve, and amused himself perambulating the town until duty called him to his post—the chief one—on Monday night. All his performances in the varied characters of comedian, songster, dancer, tumbler, &c., &c., were greeted with loud and rapturous applause, and the theatre was filled and emptied several times during the evening, yet all agreed in applause of George Harvey. George's star was in his zenith, but even then, at that moment, clouds were gathering unobserved, and unheeded, by all but George, about its splendor. Amid the several batches who filled, in succession, the gallery, one young lad of between twelve and fourteen years, remaining from the first, and who frequently interrupted the applause by his restlessness, and crying out "She's no man—she's my sister Mary—sure I know she is," and so importunate did he finally become, that he found his way into the very sanctuary of the establishment, and clung to the knees of him he called sister, and would scarcely quit them. The father and other friends of the little boy were sent for, and at length in presence of the manager and company, the better feelings of nature yielded to the tender importunities of the lad, and lo! George Harvey, to their utter and complete astonishment, stood revealed, confessed, and acknowledged, the identical sister, Mary Bulger, who had been absent nearly four years! Mary Bulger retired with her friends, and her history is simply this. Being of a lively, docile, and romantic temperament, she left Wexford without any fixed object in view. Arriving in Dublin she vain sought a situation suitable to her sex and wishes, when her buoyant mind suggested an exchange of attire, and she immediately donned the second hand suit of position, and earned for a short time something in that line. She had not been long engaged when the celebrated fair of Donnybrook attracted her to its fun and follies, and there, in her livery suit, she engaged with the present proprietor of the travelling booth or caravan, as a graceful waltz dancer, and in the management of George Harvey, being of an apt and docile habit, as we have already remarked, and being for her circumstances pretty well educated, George soon became a general favorite in every department of the profession, and a profane favorite not only with the manager, but with the whole company. It speaks strongly for the propriety of her moral character, that in a guise of male attire, and in such a profession, during three years and four months, it was not only not known, but not even suspected by an individual among all with whom she so intimately associated, that George Harvey was other than what he appeared and represented himself. Of the truth of this we are happily assured. Her late employer regrets to be deprived of her valuable assistance, and Mary Bulger has become a star in her way, we understand she is likely to resume her favorite career in life, in the habiliments and character suitable to her sex.—Wexford Conservative.

The marriage of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy—both on account of the death of the bride's grandfather and of the delay to the departure of his serene highness, the Prince Paul—was put off to the latter end of January.

Margaret Sheehan, wife of a pensioner, was murdered near Youghal on Christmas eve.

A situation of great importance has just been conferred upon ex-M. P. of an adjoining county by the present Government.—Limerick Paper.

## THE LAST AMERICAN HOAX.

The following appears in some of the papers, but by the heading, it will be perceived that it is considered of equal importance with the story that was some time ago got up by "Uncle Sam" respecting the Falls of Niagara being carried away from its moorings and lost amidst the waters:—  
We (New York Evening Post) to publish the following, which appeared in part of our edition yesterday, which is, no doubt, a sheer fabrication:—  
"Boston Daily Mail Office, Dec. 2, 12 o'clock, n.m."  
"We have just received the following letter through the post office. We do not know the writer, and cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. We give it as it comes to us."  
"Bangor, Dec. 2, 6 o'clock, p.m."

"I have just arrived just back from the United States Barracks at Fish River, where are stationed one company of troops belonging to the first regiment of United States Artillery, under Captain Kennedy, which were in being at this fort but a short time, it being a new one, and was taken possession of by the United States troops at the same time the fort called Fort Fairfield was, and it was thought the small force would prove sufficient for all purposes; but it is my painful duty to inform you of the contrary, and to state that the British are determined to drive our men from what they are pleased to call the disputed territory. The new Lieutenant Governor of the province of New Brunswick has instructions to this effect, and means determined to execute them at all hazards."  
"On the morning of the 27th November, Captain Kennedy, commanding at Fish River, received a note from an individual calling himself Major Stockburton, of her Majesty's Royal 68th Regiment, ordering him to abandon the post within twenty four hours, and repair to that part of the country heretofore under the jurisdiction of the United States. Captain Kennedy returned an answer refusing peremptorily to leave his post until ordered to do by the power which placed him there. The British major replied that he should take immediate measures to remove him—peaceably, if he could, forcibly, if he must.—On the evening, the afternoon of the same day, placing himself at the head of a battalion of troops, which were in the town of Madawaska, and recently from the fort at Temiscouate Lake, he proceeded to carry his threat into execution."

"When his men were within a few hundred yards of the American encampment they were discovered by the centinels, and ordered to halt, which they refused to do. The troops were paraded, their muskets loaded with ball cartridges, and they were ordered to remain silent till the intention of the enemy was made known, which was soon done by the discharge of a musket, the ball from which passed through Captain Billing's left hand. Captain Kennedy then ordered his men to fire, which they did, killing or wounding some half dozen. The British then retreated about 100 yards, loaded, as is supposed, and again advanced, discharged their muskets without doing any mischief, our men being protected by their log house or fort. After this discharge they advanced in quick time, our men reserving themselves till they were within the range of their first fire, when they fired, killing and wounding some 20 or 30. The British scattered in confusion, and ran some one way and some another, save one officer, who vainly endeavored to rally them, but who was shot. They returned whence they came. Our company lost but one man killed, and four wounded, one supposed mortally. This act of British aggression in time of peace calls loudly for satisfaction. The company of troops stationed at Fort Fairfield are probably at Fish River before this, and Colonel Pierce, who commands at Houlton, has sent two companies from that fort. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Aroostook county, and nothing, it is feared, can now restrain the people in that region from taking signal vengeance upon the enemy."

"The news spread like wild fire in Bangor; consternation is depicted on every countenance. This affair was so entirely unexpected that one is horror stricken. Uncle Sam won't see his own troops cut down and his flag insulted with impunity. I have written this as I came from Bangor to Boston, not stopping long enough to breathe hard, and almost beat out."  
"Yours,  
"JOSEPH FAIBANKS."

GRACE DARLING.  
Grace Darling is as perfect a realisation of a Jeannie Deans in English form as it is possible for a woman to be. She is not like any of the portraits of her. She is a little simple modest young woman, I should say five or six and twenty. She is neither tall nor handsome; but she has the most gentle, quiet, amiable look, and the sweetest smile that I ever saw in a person of her station and appearance. You see that she is a thoroughly good creature; and that under her modest exterior lies a spirit capable of the most exalted devotion—a devotion so entire, that daring is not so much a quality of her nature, as that the most perfect sympathy with suffering or endangered humanity allows up and annihilates everything like fear or self-interest in her mind, every sentiment but that of the action that she performed was so natural and so necessary to her, that it would be the most impossible of things to convince her that she did anything extraordinary. The applause which has been the consequence of her truly gallant exploit, the admiration which ran through the whole of the civilized world, for ever sent her to the front from Russia there have been commissions for persons to see her, and send accounts of her and pieces of the rock on which she lives; these, and the foolish, though natural avidity of the mob of world lovers, who in steamboat loads have flocked thither filling that tall lighthouse several stories high, till nobody could stir; the attention of the gaffer for the titled have not failed to pay her the homage of their flatteries; none of these things have made her anything but what she was before. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland had her and her father to the castle, and presented her with a gold watch, which she always wears with great pride. The Humane Society sent her a most flattering vote of thanks, which is in the house, framed, and the present presented her with a silver teapot; but none of these things—no, nor the offers of marriage which followed her notoriety, and the little fortune (I believe about £700) which was subscribed for her or given to her in presents, have produced in her mind any feeling but a sense of duty and grateful pleasure. She is just as modest, has just that same sweet affectionate smile, void of conceit as Heaven is of crime. She shuns public notice, and is even troubled at the visits of the curious. She has shown as much good sense and firmness as she did heroism; and would be as ready to marry to risk her life to save another as she was in 1838. She is to me more completely a Jeannie Deans than I could have conceived or can express. The house is literally crammed with presents of one kind or another, including a considerable number of books. She was offered £20 a night to appear at the Adelphi, in a scene of the shipwreck, merely to sit to a host; but this and all similar offers which would have enriched her she has steadily declined. When I went, she was not visible, and I was afraid I should not have got to see her; as her father said she very much disliked meeting strangers that she thought came to stare at her; but, when the old man and I had had a little conversation, he went up to her room, and soon came down with a smile, saying she would be with us soon—so, when we had been up to the top light house and had seen its machinery, had taken a good look out at the distant shore, and Darling had pointed out the exact spot of the wreck, and the way they took to bring the people off, we went down, and found Grace sitting at her sewing, very neatly but very simply dressed in a plain sort of a striped printed gown, with her watch seal just seen at her side, and her hair not quite so smart as they often are. She rose very modestly, and with a pleasant smile said, "How do you do, Sir?" Her figure is by no means striking—quite the contrary; but her face is full of sense, modesty, and genuine goodness, and that is just the character she bears; her pure delights one—we are charmed that she should so well have supported the brilliancy of her humane deed. It is confirmative of the notion that such actions must spring from genuine heart and mind. As I have said, she has had various offers of marriage, but none that were considered quite the thing, and she said "No" to all. One was from an artist, who came to take her portrait. The Duke of Northumberland told her that he hoped she would be careful in such affairs, as there would be sure to be designed upon her money; and she told him that she would not marry without his approbation.—*Essex's Visits to Remarkable Places.*





SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS. CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

Although, in the present state of the House of Commons, a seat or two more or less may make no very visible difference in the condition of parties, a vacancy for general interest. The death of his late representative is deplored on every hand. His talents and his urbanity were universally appreciated, and to his own immediate connexions he was still more endeared by the firmness and cordiality of his attachments. It will not be easy to replace him in the position he filled, there are but too many who partake a very common conservative disqualification—that of neutralising by their apathy the influence which they might enjoy by their fortune and station. One great difficulty, however, which Mr. West had to struggle with, will not embarrass the candidate at the approaching election. He will not, like Mr. West, have to bring his supporters to the poll in the face of fierce mobs defying the inadequate force provided by a Whig government, to preserve the peace of the city. The authorities of the Castle, we confidently trust, will take care that the electors shall be able to exercise their franchise in security from the coal porters and from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Radicals, with their characteristic alertness, are already in motion; and, as every man of common sense expected, all sections of them are pulling together. The focus of their operations is the person of the Whigs, and their purpose well enough when the agitator was trying to get in his rent; but the collection day being passed, they are laid up in lavender to come out again fresh and fair for another year. A meeting has been held at Lord Charlemont's to consult upon the selection of a candidate; and the Mercantile Advertiser informs the world that at this convention the set of resolutions expressing their desire for "a candidate who should be identified with them in those general principles of civil and religious liberty, and of progressive reform, avowed by all classes of Irishmen professing liberal opinions;" and declaring "that they consider the Right Hon. Lord Morpeth as a fit and proper person to place in nomination for the representation of the Irish metropolis, convinced that his high and accommodating abilities, his single hearted solicitude for the promotion of Irish interests, his pure and exalted character, and eminent services as a public man—render it certain that, as their representative, he will discharge his duties with indefatigable zeal and unswerving patriotism."

This is no faint panegyric. So long, indeed, as its authors are dealing with the personal character of Lord Morpeth, we willingly subscribe to their praises; nor have we any objection to his being representative of Dublin, he would discharge his duties with all imaginable zeal; but when we hear of "his eminent services as a public man," we really feel a rising in the throat, relieved but by the cordial laugh which springs at the mention of "his commanding abilities."

The gentle subject of this Irish eulogium is just now, as it happens, on a tour to the United States. Whether the desideration expressed by the O'Connellites of Charlemont House, is not impossible that Lord Morpeth may think twice before he plunge into a contest for Dublin, even at the expense of the Charlemont fund. To be brought into parliament by Mr. O'Connell! To sit in a reformed House of Commons as Mr. O'Connell's nominee! What an uncreditable, un-Howard like proceeding! A gentleman, such as Lord Morpeth, must have found it sufficiently irksome to be under obligations, as a member of parliament, to Mr. O'Connell, but to be under obligations to him of a personal kind—to own him individually as one's patron—is not only to give up one's freedom, but to wear the prison dress. That is Lord Morpeth's lot, even if he succeed; but how if he fail? He will have suffered the same disparagement, but without its reward. He will have the intolerable reputation of having been rejected, first by the West Riding of Yorkshire, and secondly by the city of Dublin; first, as a member of the Whig administration, and secondly as a point of Mr. O'Connell's tail.

These are considerations principally regarding the noble lord himself and the distinguished family he is heir to. But though he should be content to waive them all, the constituency of Dublin is the very last that should endure him. Dublin has been the chosen centre of the worst exhibitions of that very bad administration to which he belonged. It was there that he broke down the barriers of decorum by admitting the enemy of England, the traducer of her royal family, to the honors of official hospitality. It was there that he elaborated the means of transferring to the new patron of the Whigs the price of his dishonoring support, in the seizure of the revenues of the Irish Church for the uses of the Roman Catholic creed. It was there that he connived at the degradation of the law and the prerogative, and assisted to taint the wholesome currents of society, by flooding them from the common sewers of the land with an ocean of corruption. It was there that he laid the whole kingdom of Ireland open to the intimidation and violence which marked the late election with blood, by draining her of her military defence, that she might wear the hollow semblance of tranquillity under a Whig administration. It was there that he perverted the patronage of the court to the reward of agitation, and made the favor of Mr. O'Connell the path to promotion in the army and in the navy, in the law and in the state. Such have been some of those "eminent services of Lord Morpeth as a public man," and such that "single hearted solicitude of his for the promotion of Irish interests," for which it is now proposed to place him in the representation of Dublin!

But if there were no other objection to him than that he is nominated by a junta composed like that of Charlemont house, this, unaided and alone, ought to constitute a conclusive bar against his election. What honest object can there be in common, between gentlemen of Lord Charlemont's character and the followers of Mr. O'Connell? Formerly the pretext was to keep out the Tories. But the Whigs themselves admit, that now, since the withdrawal of the national confidence from their government, the Tories, if they be an evil, are become, for the present at least, a necessary one, and office being out of their own reach, they profess to struggle only for principle. So says Lord John Russell, and so says the Whig press in his interest. What then we ask again is the principle for which the Whigs and Mr. O'Connell are struggling in common? The only subject which he professes any longer to regard, that to which he has solemnly devoted the whole remnant of his life and strength, is the repeal of the union. To that repeal Lord Charlemont and his friends are solemnly opposed. Can the coalition of such opponents be sincere? Can it be offering the legitimate? Can the electors of Dublin be in adopting its recommendation? Does Lord Morpeth accede to the demand of repeal? Or does Mr. O'Connell, who nominates him, withdraw it? Is Lord Morpeth (like his friend

Lord Howick in the matter of the Irish registration) to vote for repeal to night, and against it to-morrow night? Or, like Mahomet's coffin (for we eschew an invidious and more homely illustration of the two warring forces of conflicting attraction. We trust that the electors of Dublin will furnish a decisive answer to all these contradictions, anomalies, and absurdities.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.

(From the Morning Herald.) What are the Dublin Conservatives about, now that the lamented death of Mr. West has caused a vacancy in the representation of the metropolis of Ireland? It is not enough that they should bring forward a Conservative candidate; they must unite in support of a man known in the political world by past services, by ability and zeal; they must return a member who will honor their choice, and take such a position in the House of Commons as befits the first Irish city. The legislative representation of Dublin ought to relieve it from the shame and disgrace of its municipal polity; its new member ought to outshine the nauseous smelling lustre of its lord mayor, and form a fit medium through which its wealth, intelligence, and patriotism can communicate with such a vicerey as Earl De Grey.

Dublin cannot afford to be represented by a mere ordinary Conservative—by a simple yes and nay ministerialist. It has suffered too much, and too long, from the misrepresentation of such a person as Mr. Daniel O'Connell to return now only a vote recording member, however firm in the right cause. Ten years misrepresentation cannot be wiped out of its records by a silent member, how Conservative soever he may be. It is not enough that Dublin should have two Conservative members; they must be two Conservative representatives, second only in intelligence, in character, and in the respectability of the house. Mr. Vance is doubtless, a good Conservative, and so is Sir E. Brough; but to write plainly, Dublin ought to be better represented than it would be by returning either. The election of an able, a sound, and a popular Conservative is the best return that Dublin can make to Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues for having given to Ireland such rulers as Earl De Grey and Lord Elliot.

I dictate to the Dublin Conservatives what we impetrate; we have no person to suggest for their choice, and it is, therefore, that we more strongly remind them of the duty they at present owe to the empire. Petty divisions and sectional jealousies are the curse of Irish Conservatism; Dublin has now an opportunity of teaching Ireland how to forget both in a moment of emergency. To the Dublin Conservatives we say, then, elect a man worthy of yourself and of your cause on one point, namely, on the point of intolerance sneer at Irish, if it be possible, greatness and goodness in preference to nationality. There can be, there is no paucity of choice; the real difficulty is who, amongst the many fit men that must pass through the mind of every Conservative elector, is the best? Whoever has the highest qualification, let him be the candidate of all. The Irish bar and the Irish aristocracy are filled with men who would grace the choice of Dublin, and make the voice of Ireland's metropolis heard in the august and respectful attention in the Common's House of Parliament.

Lord Morpeth is, it is said, to be the candidate of the "compact alliance"; the choice is judicious; the aristocracy of the noble lord will secure the votes of the Whigs, and his Radicalism extort the support of the Repealers. No faith can be placed in Lord Morpeth's pledge to sit in the House of Commons as a member for his native county only; and if there could be any election, even though followed by his resignation, would be a severe blow to Conservatism in Ireland, and his acceptance of the unolicited seat could prove. If Lord Morpeth be started, his election must be opposed with as much firmness and energy as if there were no such pledge on record. The Conservative who is supine or indifferent because he thinks the noble lord will act up to his declaration is treacherous to himself and to his cause. If Lord Morpeth be elected for Dublin, we will struggle out of his attachment to the west riding of York, and he will again lead the attacks in the House of Commons on Irish Protestantism. Will, then, the Conservatives of Dublin allow the noble lord and his supporters to succeed? Will they permit the election of a nobleman who, to use the language of Sir James Graham to his Dorchester constituents—no less truthful than strong—introduced into the House of Commons a measure "to perpetuate in Ireland an election system based on fraud and perjury?" Lord Morpeth's personal popularity, agreeable manners, and noble birth, increase the obligation which the Conservatives of Dublin owe to themselves and to the empire to oppose him in the person of a candidate of equal, if not higher personal qualifications, in addition to sounder principles.

ETOURDERIE—PERSIFLAGE—GOBEMOUCHERIE.

(From the Spectator.) Since the Whigs were rejected from office, Lord John Russell has received an address and promulgated an answer, Lord Palmerston has gone through the same ceremony. Lord Melbourne with characteristic eagerness, endeavored to decline the honor; but the pertinacity of his friends in Derby and Melbourne has overpowered his coy reluctance—he has been obliged to submit to the infliction. The public is deeply indebted to the Whigs of Derby and Melbourne; they have elicited from the ex premier a declaration of his political principles.

Lord Melbourne, praised the gentlemen who addressed him for having adhered to the principles they expressed in 1835. "You are right, gentlemen; union alone is irresistible; and union can only be insured by the choice of defined objects, not doubtful, speculative, and hazardous, but dictated by reason, approved by experience, and of a practicable character. I have the more pleasure in referring to that former period because I have to render you the justice of declaring that you have acted entirely up to the principles which you then professed. Whether we have done our duty or not, you have done yours. In the exercise of your rights and franchises, you have given to the government which you approved, a steady, firm, unvarying support; and I cannot refrain from observing, that if the same consistent line of conduct had been pursued by other constituencies, the result of the late political contest would have been different from that which has taken place."

The passage is delightfully replete with Lord Melbourne's characteristic naïvete. He lauds the Whigs of Derby and Melbourne for choosing "defined objects, not doubtful, speculative, and hazardous, but dictated by reason, approved by experience, and of a practicable character." This in the abstract sounds very fine; there is not a moralist or politician of any weight who would not concur in these sentiments; they are indisputable. But the practical application made of them by Lord Melbourne is rather startling. He says, the gentlemen he is addressing have done all this because they have given "a steady, firm, unvarying support" to the government they approved; whether that government have done its duty or not—Some may imagine that it was necessary to ascertain whether that government had done its duty before so many fine things could be said in praise of those who had invariably supported it; but such inquiries, it is clear, would be "doubtful, speculative, and hazardous." On the other hand, to address to Lord Melbourne and his colleagues—whether they have done our duty or not—"a steady, firm, defined object," and "of a practicable character," and in Lord Melbourne's opinion, "dictated by reasons approved by experience."

A piece of Melbourne candour quite as great as the revelation of his sentiment in the passage we

have been commenting upon is contained in the sentence—

"The financial difficulties of the state have not been the work of this or of that administration; they have been foreseen, or rather they have existed, ever since, and indeed long before, the termination of the great war with France in 1815; and they are the consequence of a long series of events, of which it is vain now to inquire, except as a lesson for the future, whether they could have been avoided or prevented."

What use of this "lesson for the future" did Lord Melbourne make while in office? During the ten years that, either in a subordinate capacity or as premier, he has been minister, did he ever direct his attention to the "financial difficulties" which have existed "even since, and indeed long before the termination of the great war with France in 1815," until he discovered that he was in a minority in the House of Commons? The incoherent and impracticable Whig budget is marked and lettered so distinctly that he who runs may read it was got up in haste to serve a temporary emergency. It was a confession on the part of its managers, that during ten years of office the "financial difficulties of the state" had not engaged their serious attention. The allusion to the length of time for which these difficulties have existed is another of Lord Melbourne's involuntary blurrings out of truth.

Mixed up with all this *etourderie*, however, there is a large amount of selfish shrewdness. Few men possess a greater talent than Lord Melbourne for making or rather insinuating specious promises that mean nothing. "At the deep die of greatness I owe my Sovereign and my country, will not permit me to withdraw myself from their services, nor to refuse any task which may appear likely to conduce to their interest and welfare. The great questions relating to the commerce and revenue of the country, which were in appearance (another slip of involuntary candor) the cause of the dissolution of the late ministry, remain yet to be determined. The intendo is clear enough; and Lord Melbourne will not take office again; and he hints that a minister has, under existing circumstances, a wide field of honorable and useful employment before him. But what would Lord Melbourne do if again in office? That we are left to infer from two very curiously circumstanced plans of her Majesty's present ministers "shall receive a full and fair consideration; and, as far as in me lies, I will do to others that justice which I hold to have been denied to me and my colleagues." The state of trade, foreign and domestic, the severe distress which prevails in many of the manufacturing districts, although I should lament that they should be exaggerated for political purposes, and employed as grounds and reasons for political change, yet imperiously demand the most serious and immediate attention of the government and the legislature." Lord Melbourne courts the support of the distressed manufacturing interests by professing a deep sense of the necessity of "statute what that something ought to be," and in his parenthetical allusion to "aggravation and political change, he provides himself beforehand with an excuse, should he again come into office, for refusing to comply with the requests of the very people whose support he was courting.

It is nothing new to be told that the very defects of some men occasionally stand them in as good stead as their merits; but it is not every day that produces such a striking example of the utility of a man of business. It is hard to say whether his blunders or his success are the most service to him. His finesse, not so perfect as to escape notice, but sufficiently subtle to indicate a kind of talent, gains him the reputation of a clever fellow; and his blundering confessions of his real wishes and purposes gain him the character of a frank fellow. Moreover, he has a great deal of epigrammatic good nature, shrewdness, and a certain mixture of wit, which does not diminish the qualifications of a minister of state, but as a looker on he could at once detect a minister's blunders, and point them out in language sufficiently caustic to be piquant and sufficiently lenient to be agreeable. There is a numerous class in society who are sure to be led by the nose by such a character, especially if he is a lord. The gentleman deputed by the inhabitants of Melbourne to present their address to our minister, is a striking example of a man of quality, and at being invested with an official character—"In undertaking this duty, I owe it to your lordship to apologise for the disparity of our stations in life; you a peer of the realm, and myself (in comparison with others) a small manufacturer." The humble modesty of the parenthesis is ineffable. But Mr. Haimes, who seems to be a vital sincere and earnest in his political sentiments, must have entered our duty, but that the struggle which was concluded his speech with the apology of a very different kind. Warming as he went on with his recitation of the miseries he saw around him, he magnanimously concluded—"I say not this as expressive of any doubt we have of your lordship's co-operation at this important crisis; no, I say it in order that those around us may not go away with the impression that we are lukewarm or sliding from our duty; but that we were anxious, most anxious, to see our country engaged from the very first, and now so heavily pressed upon us." Honest Mr. Haimes felt that the mere circumstance of his presenting an address to Lord Melbourne was calculated to impress "those around" with a notion that he was "lukewarm or sliding from his duty" (a new sliding scale); and his emphatic "I say not this as expressive of any doubt," only serves to draw attention to the fact.

Lord Melbourne has tact enough to discern, that when honest puzzled headed people are wound up to the pitch of earnestness indicated by such a speech, the day of the Jeremy Diddler school of politicians is over.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

(From the Times.) A correspondence has recently taken place between Mr. Stevenson, the retired American Minister, and her Majesty's Foreign Office, relative to the right of search as now contended for by the British Government, and pre-emptorily resisted by the United States. With respect to the unintentional irregularities fallen into by some of our cruisers while practically enforcing that right, we need only state that as those irregularities, on being pointed out by Mr. Stevenson, were at once condemned by Lord Palmerston with a suitable assurance that they should not again recur, the acknowledgment of their existence on the part of Great Britain to defend such administrative errors relieves us from the necessity of adverting to that portion of the correspondence which exclusively refers to them. Neither have we any intimation at present to discuss the abstract question; our object merely being to indicate, as concisely as possible, the exact position in which the controversy stands.

For several years past, whatever be the presumptive biases of the Southern American States in favour of the slave trade (states which wield no inconsiderable influence upon the general policy of the Union), the federal government have, from time to time, proscribed that "wicked traffic in the strongest possible terms, and have prohibited their citizens from engaging in it by divers and repeated punishments. Assuming, then, that these denunciations were honestly put forth, the principal European powers, intent upon suppressing an illicit commerce abhorrent to every principle of justice and humanity, invited the Washington Government to co-operate in a general treaty for establishing a strict embargo on the African sea, with a view to its effectual abolition. In that proposal the American government positively refused to concur, claiming at the same time an unchallengeable impunity for all their vessels trading in the suspected latitudes. The consequence has been that many slave ships, not connected with the United States, and fairly amenable to the provisions of the European treaty, have sought protection for their crimes by adopting the artifice of sailing under the American flag; while not a few vessels, belonging undeniably to American citizens, have, as Mr. Stevenson candidly admits and deplores, too successfully presumed upon the nonresponsibility of their owners for committing, to a great extent, the enormous offence.

In these circumstances the chief European powers, and

especially the British government, as taking the lead, have insisted upon exercising the right of search in all suspicious cases, care being taken that, while actually capturing detected slaves not belonging to America, all vessels rightfully hoisting the constellated flag, if found engaged in the slave trade, should be allowed to proceed on their voyage, and forthwith reported to the United States authorities. Of course the summary punishment of such detected offenders as have only assumed the colours of America without any real connexion with that country cannot possibly admit of interference by the Washington Cabinet; neither can it be pretended, with any show of reason, that a momentary detention of other vessels for the mere examination of their papers and contents, even though such vessels having a suspicious appearance should happen to be unimpeachable American traders, can inflict the smallest injury upon the commerce or honour of the United States.

It appears, however, that Mr. Stevenson and the Government were not responsible for the position of their national flag by the traders over whom they have no control. Our answer is, that if he and his Republican friends be duly concerned for the honour of that flag they will rejoice in every opportunity to prevent it from being disgraced by parties who have no right to assume it. Mr. Stevenson, an our extreme surprise, speaks of a momentary detention as a serious commercial grievance. Our reply is, that when the nature and extent of that grievance are set forth in a more substantial form than a vague assertion conveyed by Her Majesty's Ministers, we have no doubt, will be cordially disposed to redress it. Mr. Stevenson argues, that as the sole right of judging under the *bona fide* American or who are not to be regarded as our African cruisers, such an unlimited discretion never can be exercised by the Government without intolerable disservice. Our answer is, that since nothing more is asked than a right to search suspicious vessels, and if they be really Americans to absolve them if innocent, and to report them if guilty (without detention in other cases), the sole right of adjudicating on the matter, as far as American ships are concerned is reserved to their own rulers. Are those rulers, notwithstanding their ostentatious professions, unwilling to listen to just complaints, and determined by all possible quibbles to silence them? We cannot permit ourselves to think so. But we must here declare that if Lord Palmerston's flippancies in the previous part of the correspondence have appeared to give Mr. Stevenson an accidental advantage, his late Excellency's own positions on this subject exhibited a species of shuffling equivocation which, under the able treatment of Lord Aberdeen, is reduced to absolute insanity.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

A meeting took place on Monday in the Round room of the Mansion house, pursuant to a requisition by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the return of Lord Morpeth, at the coming city of Dublin election. The hour named for holding the meeting was twelve o'clock, but the Lord Mayor did not make his appearance in the room till long past one.

His Lordship, on taking the chair, said that he had felt it an imperative duty to call the present meeting. There was one melancholy satisfaction attending the event which has made this election necessary, which was—that with all the partisan feeling for which this country might be condemned, it should be admitted that not one word unbecoming the occasion had been given utterance to; not one particle of abominable triumph, unbefitting the circumstances in which they were placed, had been indulged in. Alas! what a lesson did the fate of their late representative read to them. The father of an amiable and numerous family cut off in the midst of a successful career, with every prospect of advancement in view all that the most sanguine individual could anticipate or desire, in a moment put an end to. Throughout the struggle which was about to ensue, the event should teach them how precarious were the things of this world, and induce them to chasten their minds so as to act not only as patriots but as Christians, and do their utmost to maintain the social charities (hear, hear). How, then, were they situated? The present ministry had an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. The prospect before them was frightful. If there was one thing more than another of importance, it was the administration of justice within Ireland called trumpet tongued for the dismissal of the hypocritical ministry which then held the reins of government. In the north he perceived that the attempt had been made to renew the old Orange outrage and brutality, and there never was a time when it was more necessary for the country and the city of Dublin to rally (hear, hear, and cheer).

Their object to day was to nominate a person who should be put in the front of the coming struggle in the city of Dublin (loud cheers). He was anxious to know to whose name could not be the one selected, for he should consider it his solemn duty to come forward to contest the city on the present occasion, if it were possible. He stood before them, however, the representative of two counties, and it was not surprising that the law did not allow him to stand for a third. The committee appointed by the preliminary meeting, which was held at Charlemont house, had selected an excellent English nobleman, well known to them—the great Lord Morpeth (loud cheers). If he thought it were possible to return an Irishman and a Repealer, in the present instance, he would not have consented to the choice; but he believed it impossible that they could do better than they had done. His lordship then proceeded to panegyricise the public and private character of Lord Morpeth, and then said that if they could get some one more radically Irish he would be better pleased; but, taking all the circumstances of the present crisis into consideration, the city should be hurrah for Morpeth (cheers). The next consideration was, what were their prospects of success? He knew they had difficulties to contend with, but he believed they had the materials of success if they employed them. Let them recollect that the guilds and the old corporation were gone, and they could no longer have wholesale bribery at all events (hear, hear). Was it not some evidence that liberality was triumphing when they had the Lord Mayor in his robes addressing them at such a meeting. It was of the last consequence that these guilds were scattered, and the system of bribery which they maintained in a great measure put an end to (hear, hear). His lordship then proceeded to contend that the last election was not a triumph to the Conservative party, inasmuch as the property of Dublin had voted with the Radical party. He believed that they would have a large accession to their ranks of persons possessed of property at the ensuing election. It might be said that Lord Morpeth was not a repealer, but he (the Lord Mayor) was—and if this election terminated in the return of the Liberal candidate, it would strengthen the arm of repeal (hear, and loud cheers). Every step made for the advancement of civil and religious liberty was an advance towards the liberation of Ireland from the thralldom in which she was held. Let them join with him in this struggle. Let them give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Let them give him one triumph over Peel, and he would give Ireland the greatest triumph she could obtain in the restoration of her native parliament (loud cheers). After expressing his confidence that the coming struggle would be a successful one, he concluded by stating that he was prepared to hear any one who wished to offer any observations to the meeting.

Sir John Power moved the first resolution, to the effect, that a candidate professing Reform principles should be supported at the coming election. Sergeant Stock seconded the resolution. His Lordship was about to put the motion from the chair, when the Rev. Treham Gregg came forward, amid much confusion, and stated that he had an amendment to propose.

The Chairman for a considerable time vainly endeavored to procure him a hearing. At length, Mr. Gregg proceeded. He declared in a loud voice that he did not come there to support Sir R. Peel. No Sir R. Peel (continued the rev. speaker)—no Duke of Wellington (laughter and cheering). He then came forward as a citizen of Dublin to propose a resolution, and forthwith reported to the United States authorities. Of course the summary punishment of such detected offenders as have only assumed the colours of America without any real connexion with that country cannot possibly admit of interference by the Washington Cabinet; neither can it be pretended, with any show of reason, that a momentary detention of other vessels for the mere examination of their papers and contents, even though such vessels having a suspicious appearance should happen to be unimpeachable American traders, can inflict the smallest injury upon the commerce or honour of the United States.

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A person in the crowd seconded the amendment, and the original resolution having been put from the chair, was carried amid great cheering, with the dissenting voice of Mr. Gregg. Counselor Hatchell moved the second resolution, to the effect, that Lord Morpeth should be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of Dublin. He was sorry that any one pretending to the character of a meek minister of the gospel should have come forward as they had seen on that day. The only part of Mr. Gregg's observations he had heard, was an accusation against Lord Morpeth for a want of feeling for the poorer classes—(loud cries of hear, hear.) Now he (Mr. Hatchell) believed that, if the spirit of benevolence were embodied in a human being, it was in him (cheers). Mr. Hatchell having pronounced a warm eulogium on Lord Morpeth, concluded by proposing the resolution.

Alderman Roe seconded the resolution; and as a Protestant, took occasion to express his indignation at the exhibition they had witnessed that day by a Protestant Clergyman. In consequence of what he had witnessed he was almost ashamed of being a Protestant.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg here interrupted the speaker by some exclamation, which caused much confusion, and he was told by several persons around him, if he valued his person, to be quiet.

Mr. Roe continued to say that if the party to which the reverend gentleman belonged had sent forward some one besides a clergyman on that occasion, it would have been more reputable for them. Having expressed his entire approbation of Lord Morpeth's character and acts, he concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Pierce Mahony spoke to the resolution at some length, and expressed his complete concurrence in the censure bestowed on the Rev. Mr. Gregg.

The resolution then passed. Alderman Purcell moved the next resolution, and availed himself of the opportunity to comment, with much severity, on the conduct of the rev. gentleman, who had interfered in the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin, seconded by Mr. R. Barrett, moved that a subscription list be forthwith opened, and subscriptions received to forward the object in view. The motion was adopted, and subscriptions, amounting to some hundreds of pounds, were announced.

Mr. J. J. Murphy (barrister) moved the next resolution, to the effect, that the liberal club of the city of Dublin be called upon to come forward, and give their aid in the coming contest.

Mr. Jeremiah Dunne seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. The meeting having been addressed at some length by Mr. Reilly, the tailor, Sir John Power was appointed the second chairman, and the usual vote of thanks having been given to the Lord Mayor, it separated.

TURNPIKES.

The Cork Southern Reporter contains the following correspondence. We agree with our contemporary that the discontinuance of Bianconi's cars—one of the most substantial benefits to Ireland—would be nothing less than a national loss.—

Fermoy, Dec. 29, 1841. Sir—Mr. Briscoe's contract on the Cork road having expired the 15th of this month, the Commissioners met to discuss the means to be adopted to communicate to you the following resolutions passed by them.

Resolved—That the different gatekeepers be instructed by their respective superintendants not to recognise any exception whatsoever from tolls, except such as are provided for by law; and that from and after the 1st January, 1842, the drivers of all public conveyances, except the Dublin and Cork mail coaches, be required to pay full tolls chargeable by law.

From this you will perceive your drivers will have to pay four shillings at each gate, going and coming each day, being twenty four shilling every day. The Commissioners will meet on the 10th of January.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, ROBERT BRISCOE, Jun., Treasurer.

Charles Bianconi, Esq., &c. Clonmel, 30th Dec. 1841. Sir—I am in receipt of your official letter, treating of the turnpike road passing Fermoy, stating that you have directed the turnpike gate keepers to levy £1 4s per day on my car, which, for the 20 miles of road road I travel, would make a charge of 1s 2d per mile tax on the car daily. To enable me to pay this demand I should have to employ the passengers per day to meet this tax.

As you do not state title of the penal statute which would make public travelling on the terms set forth prohibitory on this road, I should have there must be a mistake somewhere; for a carriage carrying a nobleman of £30,000 per annum, can go from Fermoy to Cork and back the same day for 4s; and your letter states that the trustees of this road have instructed you to see levied on my car, adapted to the wants of the industrious and humbler classes of society, or worked by the same or a lesser number of horses than the above nobleman, no less than 24s.

From the shortness of the notice I am not in a position to receive your reply before the enforcement of this prohibitory tax on public conveyances. I have, therefore, directed my agent, in the event of its being demanded, to stop the car from that date, and call at present conveyance passengers to and from Cork, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Dublin, Galway, Waterford, and all the intermediate stages.

I am, &c., CHARLES BIANCONI. Robert Briscoe, jun., Esq.

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS.—Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear—also using words not English. Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full, address communications not to any particular person, but to the Editor. Finally, when you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing.—American Paper.

WATERFORD.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Saturday, January 8, 1842.