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The Waterford Mail.

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THE IRISH MAIL COACH CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—The subject of the mail coach contracts for Ireland has been so much misunderstood on this side of the channel, that I request through the medium of your respectable journal to lay a fair statement of the facts before the public, in order that it may form its own judgment as to whether the agitation created by the occurrence in Ireland is justifiable, or the contrary. I should not feel myself warranted in occupying your attention, but that the misrepresentations (however unconditional) which have been circulated by the English press, as to the causes which have produced a very considerable degree of excitement in Ireland, on the subject of the mail coach contracts, might, according to some papers, deter strangers from embarking their capital for the promotion of Irish undertakings.

Now, Sir, allow me to observe, that the objection upon the part of the Irish people to the present contract, is not, as has been most erroneously alleged, that an Englishman or a Scotchman has obtained it. I am thoroughly satisfied that they are most perfectly indifferent as to who the individual may be who works Irish contracts, or who embarks in any commercial transaction in the country, and I cannot better exemplify the fact than by quoting a passage from a very recent letter, written by a most enterprising and useful gentleman in Ireland, in reply to an inquiry from an interested party, as to the state of public feeling in that country upon the subject of this contract. His opinion is expressed as follows:—

"I came to this country (Ireland) under peculiar circumstances, a perfect stranger, young and, I believe, unprotected; and by the fostering feeling of the Irish people, and their great love of justice—of doing to others as they would be done unto—I have been able to create a stage establishment, travelling over 3,800 miles daily at all hours, and without any means of protection, save the morality and virtue of the people, and without meeting any molestation since its commencement in 1815."

This, Sir, is the experience of a practical man, well acquainted with the country, and it is confirmed by every person whose knowledge is derived from a personal intercourse with its people. You will, then, naturally ask, what has occasioned the present ebullition of angry feeling and violent opposition? My answer is the following reasons:—

1st. With the great body of the people, because the present contract does not introduce in Ireland capital—nor does it create or foster any manufacture in it. It does not occasion employment among the people; on the contrary, it prostrates the manufacture of mail coaches that has hitherto existed. It removes the employment which the mechanics enjoyed, and destroys a branch of industry up to this time prosperous and increasing.

The contract I held—and which my predecessor, Mr. Bourne—long and usefully enjoyed—was the means of creating a manufacture in Ireland, and of diffusing considerable employment among the people of it.

The new contract recently entered into has been so arranged that every coach intended for the Irish service has been built in England and Scotland, and will in a few days be landed at the various sea ports of Ireland.

This circumstance, no doubt, accounts for a portion of the feeling manifested in Ireland, and you will readily admit that the assertion somewhat loosely hazarded, that the Irish people are foolish enough to oppose or object to the introduction of English capital, is perfectly inapplicable to the state of facts as regards the present mail coach contracts. The objection is, that instead of English capital being introduced to foster Irish industry and manufacture, arrangements are made by which the one is crippled and the other destroyed. The Irish industry is prostrated and Irish capital removed, without affording the benefit of English outlay and investment to employ the people.

The second cause of the excitement and hostility that now prevails is, that the Irish people regard the circumstances under which the contract has been disposed of with suspicion and distrust, and for the following reasons, which are well known and freely discussed in Ireland, but with which the English public are totally unacquainted:—

1. When the contract was advertised, there was an unusually short notice. From the date of the acceptance of the tender on the 22d of last March to the day upon which the contract will take effect—viz., on the 28th of the present month, May, an interval is afforded but of nine weeks, to build all the mail coaches for Ireland. Now, as the post office had not given earlier notice, I was lulled into fancied security, and so were Messrs, Bourne and Hartley, for in default of the usual advertisement for tenders, we laid in our stock of materials, under the impression that there would be a negociation without open tender; and when, at last, on the 22d of March, the advertisement was published, containing the terms upon which tenders would be received, we, relying on the good faith of a Government department, made our arrangements accordingly, and never thought of proposing, except in conformity with the specified terms contained in the public and authorised post-office advertisement.

2. On all former occasions the usual preparation given by the post office, by their authorised and public advertisement, was, instead of nine weeks as now, six months—for example, the preceding contracts were advertised in October, 1837, the tenders put in on the 1st of December, and the contracts commenced to be executed on the 28th May, 1838.

3. The post office advertisement for tenders for the present contract particularly specified that the coaches intended for her Majesty's service in Ireland should be specially built for that purpose, and commence to run on a particular day, namely, the 28th of May, and persons disposed to contract were, of course, required to make their tenders in conformity with these conditions.

4. Messrs. Bourne, Hartley, and I, sent in our tender in strict conformity and compliance with the post office's published conditions, and at the same rate as we had hitherto received.

5. Mr. Croal, the now declared contractor, sent in a tender lower in amount than mine, but accompanied with these two conditions:—That he should be allowed three months additional time beyond the 28th of May, for the purpose of building coaches for the performance of his contract, and he required also permission, in his tender to run old coaches during the interval.

I respectfully urged on the Postmaster General, that my tender being in strict conformity with his own conditions, as publicly notified and advertised, was the legal and valid one; that Mr. Croal's containing as it did two deviations from the terms announced by the post-office, and not professing even an ability to execute the contract on the day, or in the manner specified, ought not, in equity be entertained, or considered for one moment.

The Postmaster General, no doubt, being anxious to economise the revenues of the country, expressed his determination to accept Mr. Croal's contract (to quote Lord Lowther's own words, as contained in his letter to Lord Eliot), "on the express condition, however, that he should, *if required*, furnish new carriages for the cross lines, as well as for the main roads, from the same date—being the date advertised for the commencement of the contract. This he agreed to do."

Seeing that Lord Lowther had made up his mind to deal with a tender which I conceived was invalid, and anxious to preserve to Ireland whatever employment the manufacture of coaches occasioned, as well as to preserve the capital I had invested, I solicited the Postmaster-General to permit me to alter my tender and make it of the same amount as Mr. Croal's. I informed his lordship by letter, that as he was negociating with Mr. Croal, I trusted he would not object to negociate with me; that if he permitted that gentleman to waive, or modify, or strike out the conditions contained in his sealed tender, that he would not refuse a similar privilege to me.

His lordship deemed it his duty to afford to Mr. Croal the privilege he denied to me, and ratified his proposal, subsequently, having required him to withdraw all the conditions he had annexed to his tender.

These are the brief, plain, and incontrovertible facts of the case; and it is the combination, of all which has produced the excitement and clamour complained of.

For myself, and I may be allowed to add, and so far from any feeling of hostility existing on my part or that of my partners, or, indeed, any of my countrymen, to the employment of strangers in Ireland in those branches of industry in which they are skilled and qualified to impart instruction, that I have at this moment an Englishman the foreman in my factory in Dublin; that is so happens that I have had a succession of Englishmen conducting that branch of my concerns, viz.: Mr. Shanks, from the firm of Hoby, are delighted to obtain agricultural instruction from them, which is most willingly afforded. Surely, then, it is most unjust and unwise to charge us with "one sided reciprocity;" in fact, during the long course of my experience, I have never known the Irish people to practice either injustice or discourtesy in commercial transactions with Englishmen. They feel, and feel acutely, in this instance, that it is not English capital that is sought to be introduced amongst them, but a wholesale importation of manufactured coaches, not one of which has been built in Ireland; that a number of people are about to be suddenly bereft of employment and flung destitute on the country; that in England, with her mighty channels of industry, and her extensive manufactures, what would be of little moment, to us is a matter of deep importance; and that one of the few branches of manufactures is about to be withdrawn under circumstances which they believe to be pregnant with suspicion, and the more particularly when they have learned through the papers that, while the Irish Post office contracts were all advertised in the English press, thereby inviting English competition, the English and Scotch contracts have not been advertised in the Irish press.

I beg to apologise for the length of this letter, and conclude it by remarking that the introduction of my name in allusion to railway intercourse in Ireland is peculiarly unfortunate, as it is a matter of notoriety that I have been long exerting myself to assist in procuring the advantages of railway communication for the country, and have at this moment the honor to be chairman of a highly influential committee associated for that purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PETER PURCELL.

London, May 5.

THE REPEAL AGITATION.

(From the Morning Herald of Friday.)

It is no wonder that they who expected that Sir R. Peel and his colleagues to work miracles are disappointed: and disappointed men are rarely reasonable or just towards those whose conduct has not fulfilled their anticipations. Earl Stanhope and Mr. Cobden were, we had thought, in this respect, the two most unreasonable and unjust men in England; we were mistaken, for their unreasonableness and injustice are exceeded by a writer in yesterday's *Times*.—They, in the very antagonism of their fury, attribute all the distress of England to the present administration; but he, in the excess of his endeavors to be oracular, lays on its already overburdened shoulders all the evils of Ireland.—The absurdity of the conclusion which Earl Stanhope and Mr. Cobden have reached is best established by tracing the very opposite roads by which they have travelled thereto, and so the monstrosity of the opinion propounded by our precipitate contemporary may in like manner be most effectually exposed by contrasting the very opposite reasons given by the morning organ of the opposition for the same silly proposition. The agreement in conclusion by writers of the most diametrically opposite views as to how Ireland is to be well governed instinctively begets in the minds o all moderate men the idea that the ministers who are reproached by the bigots on either side cannot be far wrong. The *Chronicle* agrees with the *Times* in ascribing the present power of Mr. Daniel O'Connell over the minds of his countrymen to the acts of Sir R. Peel's administration; the revival of the Repeal agitation is according to either authority the result of Conservative misgovernment; and for the formidable combination of the Irish masses and Romish hierarchy in favor of a disruption of the empire, ministers are, we are assured, not only responsible as possessing the powers of the executive, but by their positive misconduct. The agreement is, however, a mere adaptation of the common conclusion expressed by the extremes of Toryism and Radicalism—the bigots of either side in the Irish metropolis. The *Times* retails the accusations of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, the *Chronicle* repeats the charges of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

There is nothing in unison between our contemporaries save their conclusion; the reasons of the one for the faith that is in both neutralises the reasons of the other; the counts in the indictment of the *Chronicle* are a perfect defence against the counts in that of the *Times*; and the best reply that can perhaps be given to the common charge will be to place in parallel columns the grounds on which it is respectively based by each.

TIMES.

"Nothing, certainly, can be less wise or less fortunate than the course adopted by the Conservative ministry with respect to Ireland. What single act have they passed, or even proposed, for its benefit? What obnoxious act of their predecessors have they undone? They have maintained in its full rigor the universally detested poor law, and seem still disposed so to maintain it. By their tariff, advantageous as that measure was to the country at large, a heavy blow, which ought to have been carefully compensated by other means, was unavoidably inflicted upon Irish industry. By their imposition of new duties upon Irish spirits, they have, for the sake of a paltry revenue of £50,000, restored the smuggling trade to all its former lawlessness and efficiency By refusing to assist the Church in the education of her own members, they have offended their own friends.—By their disposition of patronage they have pleased nobody; they cannot settle even a question of mail-coach contract without showing a dis regard of Irish feelings. And all this, as far as we can see, for the sake of no object whatever, political, personal, or of any kind."

CHRONICLE.

"The conciliatory policy pursued in Ireland was one of the main topics of accusation against Lord Melbourne's government; and when the Tory party triumphed at the general election of 1841, the Irish people naturally and justly regarded that result as the triumph of an anti-Irish policy in the government of the empire. The mild character of the present Prime Minister obviated the shock of the change, as far as circumstances would permit.—He intrusted the office, which is generally regarded as giving substantial authority in the local government, to the mildest and firmest man whom he could find among his partisans; and his course in Parliament has been to adhere scrupulously to the measures of his predecessors. But the highest functionary of the local government has unhappily been disposed and able to thwart the wise intentions of the head of the adn.inistration. The consequence of governing by a party has been to place the whole machinery of the executive government in the hands of a local party, which, however countenanced by an imperial majority, is an odious minority in its own portion of the empire. And ever since the accession of the present government the people of Ireland have found that the possession of their confidence has been a brand of exclusion from power, and they have seen the high offices of their own country, the episcopal bench, and seats of justice, filled with men whose names are linked with a thousand associations of oppression and insult.

"Such a state of things the people of Ireland have naturally attributed to the prevalence of the anti-Irish spirit in Great Britain. From a people which has evinced such feelings, they have ceased to expect justice; and they have naturally enough looked for redress to the severance of their connection with those who appear disposed to exercise power over them only for their detriment.

The *Times*, it will be seen, complains chiefly of the inactivity of ministers, while the *Chronicle* protests against their mischievous doings; it is crimes of omission with the former, and crimes of commission with the latter; the one blames them for not undoing their predecessors' acts, the other curses them for not pursuing through their political opponents; "the triumph of an anti-Irish policy" is ascribed as the cause of all present disturbance and combination on the one hand, while the non-avalment by ministers of an opportunity to indulge in an anti-Irish triumph is inferentially advanced on the other; "the refusal to assist the church in the education of her own members," the "maintenance in its full rigor of the universally detested poor law," and the extension to Ireland of the new tariff, pronounced by the *Times* in manifestation of the unwise and unfortunate course adopted by the Conservative ministry with respect to Ireland, must with the *Chronicle*, be the wisest of measures; whilst the appointments to office of men whose names, according to the *Chronicle*, are in Ireland "linked with a thousand associations of oppression and insult," have positively been the theme of the *Times*' most praise; that which the *Chronicle* calls "justice" the *Times* used to think likewise and brutality; the measures which the latter would describe as full of benefit to Ireland, the former would denounce as crammed with bigotry and mischief; the disposition of patronage that offends the *Times* would delight the *Chronicle*; that which the Whig Radical journalist terms "just objects of national aspirations," have been for ten years past the abhorrence of that now indescribable journal, the *Times*.

The opposition journal is consistent enough in its opinions, but the inconsistency of the *Times* is even for it unwontedly ridiculous; for if that confident publication be now correct, what was the worth of its former opinions? It now assures its readers that nothing could be more prosperous or improving than Ireland when Lord De Grey assumed the government. Prosperous and improving! Little thanks then to the *Times*, which for five years previously had left no term of reproach unsupplied to the government or people of Ireland, and had described its condition as one continuous scene of murder and insurrection. Prosperous and improving? Why it was because of the misgovernment of that country that for years before 1840 the strength of Conservatism was directed against the men and party which *we* are now told ruled Ireland so profitably; it was against that misgovernment that the *Times* concentrated its collection of abuse, poured forth its vocabulary of foul language, and enriched the English tongue with new terms of reproach. If the vice-royalties of Lords Normanby and Fortescue were productive of prosperity and improvement, if they did prepare golden opportunities for Lord De Grey, what has not the *Times* to answer for? Its vituperation and malignancy associated the Conservative cause with principles hateful to Sir Robert Peel, and by the effects of its past violence and savageness Lord Eliot is still embarrassed. Lord Normanby is at last avenged; he can now afford to forgive the past assaults of the *Times*; for in its columns are recorded the beneficial results of his administration.

But let us examine a little into the items of which the *Times* impeachment of the Irish policy of ministers is made up. "What single act have they passed, or even proposed, for its benefit?" No great measure of political importance it is true, and for the reason we are about to state; but they have proposed many and passed some full of excellent though minor details; that more have not been enacted is the fault of parliament, and of Conservative opposition in Ireland, and not of Lord Eliot or Sir James Graham. "What obnoxious act of their predecessors have they undone?" What act, we ask in reply, of their predecessors ought they to have undone? It is one thing to oppose the passing of a bill, and another to propose the repeal of a new, and though a bad, still a popular law. Is it Catholic Emancipation that they ought to have repealed? Is it the Irish Reform Act? The Irish Bishop's Extinction Act? The Irish Tithe Commutation Act? The Irish Church Rate Abolition Act? The Irish system of National Education? The Irish Municipal Reform Act? Would the repeal of all or any of these laws have prevented the present repeal organisation? Or if these laws be not "the obnoxious acts" referred to, what are they? Let us know what it is that would keep Mr. O'Connell in his dotage and the £600 a week now rolling into his banker in the pockets of the Irish people. If it were the bounden duty of Sir Robert Peel in power to attempt the repeal of the acts we have named, it is an equally imperative obligation on him to use all the political strength of government in parliament to get rid of the English Parliamentary and Reform Acts; and it is the duty of one government to endeavour to abrogate all the laws of its predecessors which its members or its party opposed when in opposition. If the repeal of these laws be what ministers ought to have "passed for the benefit of Ireland," we thank Heaven they have not "even proposed" their abrogation, for to have done so in a single instance would have been tantamount to a declaration of war by England against Ireland. Next, we are told that ministers have maintained the poor law; but why have they done so? because they have still some faith in its ultimate success. It is a somewhat singular charge to bring against them that they have not done that which they conscientiously believe ought not to be done. Again, it is charged against ministers that they have given to Ireland no compensation for the "heavy blow" inflicted on "Irish industry" by the tariff, "advantageous as that measure was to the country at large." Why, what compensation could they grant? Were they to ask the House of Commons for a grant of public money, or bounties on importations of wheat, pigs, and pork into England? If that measure be, as it doubtless is, advantageous to the country at large, the general advantage of the country must in no short time re-act beneficially on Ireland, and Irish prosperity superinduced by British prosperity is the only "compensation" that any sane minister could think of; other sorts of compensation must be provided by improving landlords and native enterprise and energy. The imposition of new duties on Irish spirits was a great mistake; but it was a mistake committed in kindness and to avoid the necessity of levying a tax on income in Ireland, and it is a misstatement to say that it restored the smuggling trade to all its former lawlessness, for the revival to that extent the improved habits of the Irish people in regard to indulgence in liquor would alone prevent; but it has doubtless done harm enough, and ought to be abolished at once. The refusal of ministers to assist the Church of Ireland in the education of her own members we have always regretted; but it cannot be concealed that that refusal is satisfactory to the great mass of the Irish people, and the manner in which the friends of the church have acted under it is most creditable to them. Lastly, it is utterly untrue that in their disposition of patronage ministers have pleased nobody; on the contrary, they have satisfied all but bigots on either side; and it is emphatically on this point that they are entitled to the highest praise. What! are the elevations of Drs. O'Brien, Stopford, and Daly, to bishoprics, satisfactory to no one? or the appointments of Pennefather, Jackson, and Lefroy, to seats of justice, distasteful to all? In respect to the Conservative disposal of ecclesiastical patronage, the Church of Ireland has, we boldly assert, not only cause for satisfaction but the warmest gratitude; and in respect to the legal appointments we can confidently contrast the learning, ability, impartiality, and painstaking of the learned judges we have named with any of their associates in the five courts, or with any ornament of the English bench. The conduct of Sir Edward Sugden in presiding over the magistracy of Ireland is admitted even by Mr. O'Connell himself.

In conclusion we must remark that if Mr. O'Connell desire new fallacies or misrepresentations wherewith to keep up the agitation he has commenced, he will find all that he can wish in the passage from the *Times* we have quoted.

The 1st battalion of the 60th (the King's Royal Rifle Corps) consisting of 10 companies, head quarters and baggage arrived in Dublin, on Tuesday week, per the Leeds and Ballinasloe steamers, from Liverpool, under the command of Lieut. Col. Trevylean. Five companies occupy the Pigeon House and Beggars-bush barracks, and the remaining five are stationed at Newbridge. The garrison of Dublin is now stronger than it has been for a considerable time, and consists of three cavalry regiments, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars, and five infantry regiments—the 54th and 60th Rifles, 61st, 69th, and 79th Highlanders, besides a considerable force of artillery.

GARRISON FIELD DAY.—There was a splendid military display in the Fifteen Acres yesterday, being appointed for a brigade field day of all the troops in garrison. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by Major Parker and two aides-de-camp, was on the field shortly after eleven o'clock, when the regiments were trooped. The Lieut.-General Commanding, Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B., with Colonel Frith, I.F.O.; Lord Cardigan, Lieutenant Colonel 11th Hussars; Colonel Wade, Adjutant General, and others of the staff, were on the ground to receive his Excellency. The cavalry was under the orders of Colonel Chatterton, commandant of the garrison; the artillery commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wallcott; 4th Dragoon Guards by Major Hodge; 5th Dragoon Guards, by Lieut. Col. the Hon. D. York Scarlet; the 54th Regiment by Colonel Fane; the 61st by Major Burnside; the 69th by Lieut. Col. Mouins; the 72d by Brevet Colonel Macleah. The manœuvres were of the most brilliant and extensive character, extending from the Butcher's Wood across the Fifteen Acres, to the glen north west of the Hibernian Military School, and back to the butt. The evolutions of the 11th Hussars, amongst the other distinguished cavalry corps, merited the marked approbation of the Lord Lieutenant, which was expressed to the gallant and noble Colonel, as fully bearing out the high character for discipline which "Prince Albert's Hussars" has long maintained. Lord Cardigan was on the ground in undress.—After the proceedings of the business of the day had finished, the cavalry and infantry marched past in slow time, his Excellency taking the salute, the cavalry subsequently in quick time, the bands of the several regiments playing their regimental marches, the 72d selecting their favourite "In the garb of old Gaul." The day was most favourable, the picturesque scenery in the distance was seen to the utmost advantage. The attendance was more than usually numerous, owing to the unusual number of troops on the ground.—*D. E. Mail of Wednesday.*

EARLY POTATOES.—One or two large potatoes, of excellent quality, that weighed 5 ounces each, were sent to our office on Monday last. They were grown in open air, at Ballinree, the property of H. Newton, Esq.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 9.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Earl of RODEN, in rising to put the question to the members of her Majesty's Government respecting the excitement which at present existed in Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the union, trusted that he might be permitted to make a few prefatory observations (hear.) Nothing but the importance of the subject could warrant him in taking up their lordships' time, but he apprehended that there were few present who were not in some degree acquainted with the intense excitement existing in Ireland on the subject of doing away with the union. Masses of people were collected, and were addressed by demagogues, and he was sorry to say by Romish priests, who influenced the minds of the people, inspiring them with the greatest hatred of England and the English connection. Those who had not witnessed it could not be aware of the intimidation which was exercised for the purpose of carrying this extensive conspiracy into effect. In speaking on this subject, he was anxious to state, in a manner that would prevent any feeling of animosity or violence—he was anxious to state what he believed to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and he was desirous to engage their lordships' attention with respect to the appeal he was about to make to the government. He had lately been in that part of the country where the state of things which he had adverted to existed, and he must say that he never remembered greater alarm and distrust than existed there. That distrust and alarm did not arise from the threats of demagogues, but from a circumstance to which he lamented to refer, and that was the silence and the apparent apathy of the government while these events were going forward. No one would venture to suppose that her Majesty's government were not most anxious to put an end to the evil that prevailed, but the loyal subjects of her Majesty had a right to have some marked sense of the opinion of the government. He could assure the house that the loyalty of a large portion of the people of Ireland was as sound as ever it was. He did not confine himself to the Protestant population; of the Roman Catholic population, many had joined the cry through intimidation and not from any good will. The people were as loyal as ever they were, and as willing to perform that for their country in 1843 which they performed so successfully in 1798; but in order to bring this to an issue, and to a successful termination, they demanded and required, and had a right to look for, the co-operation of her Majesty's government. The circumstances in which they were now placed with respect to this cry for the repeal of the union were much more serious than at any former period. The difference between the evil in 1830, when the government met the cry with firmness, and the present time was, that then the cry of repeal was supported only by demagogues and one particular class of persons; at that period he believed there was not a single Roman Catholic bishop or priest who was in favour of it; but it was far otherwise now; and therefore the danger was the greater, and required tenfold energy. Under these circumstances the present government was called on to state its determination to maintain the integrity of the British empire. In the year 1830, a noble friend of his went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant; he issued a proclamation and put down the agitation, and his conduct was defended in the following session by the leader of the House of Commons, Lord Althorp. Lord Althorp said it was well known that Mr. O'Connell had been exciting discontent in Ireland, and had been keeping up agitation in that country; and that although at the conclusion of every speech, however violent and inflammatory, he recommended his audience to be obedient to the laws, every unprejudiced man who read those speeches or marked the hon. member's conduct must see that they had a tendency to excite insurrection and rebellion throughout the country. The hon. member's object was to obtain the repeal of the union. If he succeeded it would only be by a successful war, and from the spirit of his countrymen he held that that was impossible. Even civil war itself would be preferable to the dismemberment of the empire. That speech of Lord Althorp was responded to by the then leader of the opposition—now the first minister of the crown—who said that he should feel ashamed of himself if he did not forget his differences with the government, in the endeavour to prevent the repeal of the Union. Such were the sentiments of these two eminent men. He had been told that the existing laws were insufficient to prevent the evil.—He would ask whether those laws had been tried. He had seen no efforts whatever to put down these meetings. He had seen magistrates, holding the commission of the peace, not only attending those meetings, but presiding at them, and yet those magistrates continued in the commission of the peace. If the laws were not sufficient to meet the emergency, the government should apply to the legislature for additional powers to stop the agitation *in limine*. The noble lords on the other side of the house would, he was convinced, be actuated by the same spirit which had actuated Sir R. Peel when he was in opposition, when he had declared that he would give the government all necessary power to maintain the integrity of the empire (cheers.) He trusted there was an intention of the government to do something to put down this agitation, and to give confidence to the loyal people of all sects and denominations in Ireland—(cheers). The present state of things ought not to continue. He would conclude by asking whether the government was aware of the dangerous excitement existing amongst the people of Ireland, on the subject of the repeal of the union, and of the large assemblages of people which were collected together, and addressed by demagogues and others on the subject in seditious language, and whether it was the intention of the government to take any measure to suppress such meetings, and to maintain the legislative union between the two countries (cheers.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in answering the question put by his noble friend, did not feel it necessary to follow him through the speech by which he had prefaced his question. He must say, however, that his noble friend was perfectly justified, by the circumstances of the case, in departing from the strict rules of the house. It would not, however, be necessary for him to go into any lengthened details in the answer which he was about to give to his noble friend's question. The government of Ireland was sensible of the state of excitement existing in a part of Ireland on the subject of the union, and it was sensible of the danger which might be the result of that excitement (hear, hear.) The attention of the government had been given to that state of excitement, and to the measures which had been adopted in order to keep it up; and the government of Ireland and her Majesty's servants here had adopted measures in order to enable the Irish government with certainty to preserve the peace in Ireland, in case any attempt should be made to disturb it, and to bring to a successful result those measures for that purpose, which any mischievous person in Ireland might have in contemplation. There could be no doubt of that fact. He was glad that his noble friend had read extracts from the records of the proceedings of parliament. There could be no doubt whatever, but that the sense of the legislature had been declared—had been, and was at the present moment to maintain inviolate the legislative union between the two countries (cheers.) Therefore, her Majesty's servants were in duty bound to adopt every measure in their power that could tend to maintain that union—(loud cheers)—and put down any disturbance which might tend to break the peace of the country. He could not doubt the continuance of that desire on the part of thee xisting parliament to maintain inviolate the legislative union, as had been declared in the addresses of the year 1834, upon the motion of a noble lord in the other house of parliament, and of a noble earl in that house. There could be no doubt of the determination of the legislature and the government to maintain inviolate the union between the two portions of the united kingdom. It was the determination of the government to maintain the union, and to come down to parliament, and call upon it to give her Majesty's government its support in carrying into execution any measure that might be necessary, in order to maintain that union, and preserve from disturbance the peace of her Majesty's dominions. The noble duke having read the address that had been agreed to by both houses of parliament in 1834, concluded by observing that by that address her Majesty's government were determined to adhere, and the expressions in that address were in accordance with the opinions of the government; they considered that the union was essential to the strength and stability of the empire, the peace of the two countries, and the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and upon that opinion, and in the full confidence of parliament, the government would invariably act.

Lord BROUGHAM was sure that the silence of his noble friends near him arose, not from any doubt or hesitation in agreeing heartily to the observations made by the noble duke, but from there being no necessity to give the house any such assurance. If he supported the resolution his noble friend had read preparatory to the joint address to both houses to the throne in 1834, the experience of nine years had only strengthened his opinion that the severance of the legislative union was a cloak for the hardly constitutional proceeding that had taken place in Ireland. In reality the disseverance of the legislative union meant the disruption of the empire itself (hear) and the entire dissolution of the integrity of the monarchy. To prevent that ruin of one of the greatest, if not the very greatest nations of the world—of one of the noblest monuments of human wisdom that had ever been reared, a ruin that would be grievous to England, still more grievous to Ireland, and grievous to the whole human race, the utmost exertion of the power of this country, of its moral force, of its legislative force, and even of its physical force (hear, hear,) will be put forward cheerfully and anxiously and heartily, at the first intimation on the part of the government that such extraordinary exertion was by them deemed necessary—(hear, hear,) to accomplish that paramount object.—Let their lordships recollect the majority by which those resolutions were passed in 1834, and let those who thought they should meet with support in this country in their abominable projects in Ireland, feel their hearts sink within them, when they recollected what took place in 1834. Of all the members for England, and Wales, and Scotland; one British member alone was found to support the repeal. That gentleman had ceased to adorn either House of Parliament—(a laugh)—and in his belief there could not now be found one single voice from England in support of these parties.

Lord MOUNTEAGLE observed that 523 was the number that voted for the address.

Lord BROUGHAM—His noble friend reminded him that 523 voted for the motion, and to oppose them was found only one solitary English member! He entertained no fear whatever as to the result of the agitation, but if he entertained no such fear, it was because he knew his noble friend's object too well to believe him capable for the sake of a little fleeting, trumpery, base popularity, of taking a course of what he called concession and conciliation to those who wished to destroy the empire, a course which had been uniformly and inevitably unsuccessful—making members of friends, and only successful in making your enemies despise you (cheers.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said his noble and learned friend had stated that his silence did not arise from any want of sympathy with the declaration of the noble duke. He believed that the government might rely upon receiving support from both houses of parliament in any measures which might be required to maintain the established connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, founded at the union, which, after the expiration of forty years, received the deliberate sanction of parliament in a joint address moved by Lord Grey in that house, and by his noble friend Lord Mounteagle in the other house of parliament. Since the period at which that address was moved, every event which had occurred, even every improvement in civilisation, had, he conceived, linked the two countries inseparably together, and made it more impossible to effect that operation, which it was the object of many persons in another part of the united empire to secure. He would, therefore, support the government in any measures which were passed in a wise, fitting, and sober temper, to effect the desired object.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE said that every loyal and well affected man in Ireland would receive with every satisfaction the statement of the noble duke. He hoped that as the result of the determined front which the noble duke had assumed, quiet would be restored to those parts of Ireland where a large portion of the people were seduced with an agitation for the repeal of the union.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, May 9,

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Lord JOCELYN said he wished to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's government whether that government were aware of the fearful excitement which had prevailed for some weeks past in Ireland on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, whether they had determined to take any steps for the suppression of the agitation; and (if the right hon. gentleman had no objection to make a statement on the subject) whether they were or were not determined to maintain at all risks and hazards the legislative union now existing between the two countries? (loud cries of "hear.")

Sir R. PEEL.—I rejoice, Sir, that my noble friend has given me an opportunity of making on the part of of her Majesty's government a public declaration on this most important subject (cheers.) And I think it necessary, in the first place, to remind the house of what have been the publicly recorded opinions and engagements of the crown, and of both houses of parliament, on this question of the legislative union. In 1834 the sovereign of this country, addressing parliament, made use of the following expressions:—"I have learned with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance of attempts to excite the people of Ireland to demand a repeal of the legislative union. This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual cooperation of my parliament and my people (loud cheers)." These were the words of the sovereign of this country in 1834 (renewed cheers.) They were responded to by the parliament—by both houses of parliament presenting an address to the crown embodying the same sentiments and the same engagements, approaching the crown, and recording their fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, "which," they said, "we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace, and security, and happiness of all classes of her Majesty's subjects" (loud and repeated cheers.) Sir (said the right hon. baronet), on the part of her Majesty, I am empowered to repeat the sentiments enunciated by King William (deafening cheering from the ministerial side), and (he continued,

I have not a doubt but that the present houses of parliament are fully prepared to fulfil the solemn engagement into which their predecessors entered (more applause.) Sir, I have to state for the information of my noble friend and of the house, that her Majesty's government, both in England and in Ireland, are fully alive to the evils arising from the agitation; and I can assure him that there is no influence, no power, no authority which the law gives to the government which shall not be used to maintain that union, the repeal of which would not only be the repeal of the act of parliament, but a dismemberment of this great empire (reiterated cheers.) Of this I am confident, that the executive government loses nothing in moral and legal strength by confining as long as possible in the ordinary powers which the law and the constitution gives them. I am unwilling, without urgent necessity, to disparage the ordinary law by asking for increased enactments (hear, hear), but I do not hesitate to say that if necessity should arise, her Majesty's government will at once apply to parliament for those additional and effectual powers which will enable them to avert the mighty evils which might accrue, not only to England but to Ireland, from any attempt to dissolve the existing union (much cheering.) I here subscribe to and repeat the declarations made in this place on a former occasion by Lord Althorp,—that, deprecating all war, (and especially deprecating civil war) there is nevertheless no alternative which I should not consider preferable to the dismemberment of this great empire (enthusiastic cheering from the ministerial side.) But I hope, Sir, that our forbearance will not be misconstrued; I trust we shall only obtain additional strength by deferring our call for new powers until more urgent necessity shall arise, and meanwhile I hope I have given proof that we shall not fail to ask for those powers if it shall be found necessary to demand them, in order to fulfil the desire expressed by parliament in the year 1834 (much applause.) Sir, I have only further to thank the noble lord for the opportunity he has afforded me of making this public declaration on the part of her Majesty's advisers.

Captain BERNAL—The right hon. baronet has quoted the opinion of Lord Althorp. Will he permit me to ask him will he abide by the other statement of Lord Althorp, that if all the Irish members were in favor of a repeal of the union, he should not be the man to object to it (oh, oh.)

Sir R. PEEL—I do not recollect ever to have heard the noble lord make use of any such expression; but if he did, I am bound to say that I am not prepared to concur in it (cheers from the ministerial side.)

Adjourned.

House of Commons—May 10.

CORN LAWS.

A number of petitions praying for the total and immediate repeal of all taxes on corn and provisions were presented.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—IRELAND.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY presented a petition from a place in Ireland, praying for an alteration in the law of landlord and tenant.

IRISH CLERGY.

Mr. SHAW presented a petition from the clergy of the diocese of Elphin, complaining of the unequal pressure of the Irish poor law on their property. They did not desire exemption from their due proportion of payment to the relief of the poor; but they stated that—both in respect of valuation, which was low in the case of the landlord, and to the utmost farthing in their case, and of the want of fair deduction for portions of their property, which they were not, in fact, possessed of—they were unjustly dealt with, and they prayed the house, in the amended Poor Law Bill, to exempt the tithe owners of Ireland from that undue pressure.

IRISH RAILROADS.

Sir W. BARRON wished to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of the government whether it was the intention of ministers to introduce any measure in the present session to facilitate the undertaking of railroads in Ireland?

Sir R. PEEL said that inquiries had been directed and were still in progress, the object of which, however, was rather to facilitate the communication between England and Ireland than to aid in the construction of railways in the latter country.

Sir W. BARRON—Am I to understand, then, sir, that there is not any measure under the consideration of the government the object of which is to facilitate the undertaking of railroads in Ireland—I mean any measure for that purpose founded on the reports on that subject made to the late government?

Sir R. PEEL—How far an improved communication with Ireland from this country may tend to facilitate the introduction of railroads in the former, I am not prepared to say. I have only to repeat, that the subject of communication between this country and Ireland with the view to its improvement is under the consideration of government. If the question of the hon. baronet refers to any advance of public money for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of railroads into Ireland, I am not prepared to give him any answer now.

THE WINE TRADE.

In reply to a question from Mr. TURNER as to the correctness of a representation made in a letter written to a firm engaged in the wine trade in Dublin, in which the writer stated that he had been present at an interview with Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn, and could inform his correspondents that the government intended to originate some measures for the convenience of that trade,

Sir R. PEEL said, of course he had no reason to assume otherwise than that the letter was genuine, but in that case he must say he did not think the parties were authorised to write it. He and the chancellor of the exchequer had certainly seen some gentlemen on the subject to which the letter referred, but in the conversation which took place no pledge or intimation of the intentions of the government had been given. Nothing could be more distinct than the intimation given by his right hon. friend and himself, that they wished to hear a statement of the views of the gentlemen who waited upon them, and then to have an opportunity of consultation with the officers of the excise and customs, and that hereafter a communication would be made. If, therefore, the letter was genuine, he must say that it was quite unauthorised, and it was very discouraging to the holding of such interviews that such statements should be made—(cheers.)

CORN LAWS—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the order of the day being read,

Mr. MILES resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Villiers. He denied that the corn law of 1815 was introduced, or had been since maintained, from interested motives on the part of the landlords, and contended at considerable length that the repeal of the corn laws would throw a great number of persons out of employment, besides producing many other mischievous consequences to the agricultural interest.

Mr. WARD argued that this country had in 1815 adopted a measure respecting corn, which forced the Germans, who were agriculturists, to become manufacturers in self defence. He denied the truth of the proposition laid down by Mr. Gladstone on the previous evening, that the corn law could be considered in the light of a contract, for when it passed, it was passed in opposition to the exertions of those who thought it did too little, as well as by those who thought it did too much. The hon. gentleman spoke of the distress in Sheffield; and said expressions of sympathy on the part of the landowners would never satisfy people who were so deeply suffering, and who were so grossly wronged by this law. He was as much opposed to a fixed duty as a sliding scale, although he might have accepted it as a compromise had it been given three years ago. The landowners, however, had neglected a good bargain when it was offered to them; and it was very unlikely they would ever again have the opportunity of concluding one so advantageous, for no one now thought of a fixed duty. He had no purpose to serve in declaring his opinion in order to win any constituency, for he should most probably retire altogether from Parliament at the close of the present session, and under these circumstances he was disinterested in declaring his belief that the landed proprietors were making a deplorable mistake in maintaining the monopoly of corn.

The debate on this question occupied the remainder of the evening, and was again adjourned.

House of Lords—Thursday, May 11.

THE IRISH POOR LAW.

The Earl of CLARE, in the absence of his noble friend Lord Dunraven, presented petitions against the Irish Poor Law Act, from Rathkeale, from the high sheriff and grand jury of the county of Limerick, from Croom, and from two other places.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented petitions of a similar nature from Loughrea and Kinsale.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Lord BROUGHAH wished to correct a misrepresentation which had occurred elsewhere, with respect to the sentiments attributed to a noble friend of his (Earl Spencer) on a most important question—the question of the legislative Union between England and Ireland—when his noble friend held a very high situation in the government. It was asserted that his noble friend had said "that if all the Irish members were to come over, and call for the repeal of the union, he would not object to it;" or, in other words, that he would join them; that he, too, would be for the repeal of the union; that was, to speak plainly, that he would support the dismemberment of the empire. Now, there never was a more gross misrepresentation than this, and he had the authority of his noble friend himself (who he was sorry was not present) to say so. He was at a loss to conceive how any person could fancy that his noble friend had ever made such a declaration; but in all these cases there was some light ground, some pretence, on which to build a positive assertion. Here, after his noble friend had made the declaration, that, much as he disliked war, and, above all, a civil war, still, if the alternative were placed before him, he would prefer it to the dismemberment of the empire, by the repeal of the union, some one asked—"But if all the Irish members came over and called for a repeal of the union, what would you say?" His noble friend gave the only rational answer that could be given to so absurd a question. He said, "Let the Irish members come over and make the demand. It will then be time enough for me to tell you what I shall do." His noble friend intimated that he would abide by the event—that he would cling more closely to the union than ever. Now, it was not to be supposed, that though the Irish members might all concur in opposing some particular domestic measure, they would ever unite in calling for a repeal of the union. Some ten years after the Scotch union, about the year 1716, it was supposed that every Scotch member would vote for a repeal of the union. They were unanimous; but it happened that their unanimity was manifested in the shape of an opposition to a tax on malt (laughter.) Some of them said that the best mode of getting rid of their grievances would be by repealing the Act of Union; but yet from that hour to the present the Act of Union remained unassailed. So, although the poor law, or any particular tax, might cause the Irish members to act together for its removal, he was convinced that with respect to the repeal of the union, no such unanimity would ever prevail.

Lord CAMPBELL wished to correct a statement made by his noble and learned friend, as it respected an historical fact. A motion for a repeal of the Scotch union had been made in that house, and defeated by a majority of one.

After a few words from the Earl of WICKLOW, who treated as mischievous and absurd the idea that the Irish members would join in calling for the repeal of the union, the conversation terminated.

THE CORN LAW.

Earl STANHOPE presented the petition of the farmers of Buckinghamshire, agreed to at the meeting at Wallingford, and contended that the present depression in prices was not to be attributed to an abundant harvest, for the harvest had been little more than the average, but it was entirely to be attributed to the enormous importation of foreign corn which had taken place under the act of last year—an importation which could not have taken place under the former scale of duties. In his opinion there was not one of the evils of the country which might not be removed by legislative measures; and such measures of protection should not be considered a monopoly, for there was scarcely any interest in the country which did not require protection. He moved that the petition should lie on the table.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM seconded the motion, and stated his conviction that the recent alteration of the corn laws was most prejudicial, and he hoped the principle would be carried on farther. He should like to see the government adopt the same tone upon the subject of the corn law that it had a few nights since adopted with respect to the repeal of the union. He hoped the government would give a distinct declaration as to whether it would assent to any alteration.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Lord CAMPBELL said he wished to correct an inaccuracy into which he had fallen, respecting the majority on the subject of the repeal of the union with Scotland in 1713. It appeared, that on the 1st of June, 1713, a motion was made in that house for a dissolution of the Scottish union, when on a division there were, of peers present, 54 on one side, and 54 on the other, of the proxies, there were 13 for the affirmative, and 17 for the negative; so the motion was lost by a majority of 5. Though there was a general feeling against the union in Scotland at the time when the measure was passed, that feeling was dissipated before long, and the country was for the last half century much more favourable to the measure.—He hoped that the feeling which at present existed in Ireland would pass away, and that the good sense and the cooler judgment of the people of that country would lead to similar opinions.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, May 11.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. P. M. STEWART moved the second reading of the Lough Foyle Drainage Bill.

Captain T. JONES moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After some conversation, in which Mr. B. WOOD, Sir R. FERGUSON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Dr. BOWRING, and another hon. member, whose name we could not learn, took part, the house divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the second reading	74
Against it	16
Majority	58

POOR LAWS.

Captain HATTON presented a petition from the board of guardians of the poor law union of Enniscorthy against the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that, on that day fortnight, he would bring forward, as a substantive motion, the resolutions which he intended to propose by way of amendment to the motion of which the hon. member for Beverley had given notice, but with some slight alterations, so as to enable those hon. members who supported the repeal of the union to record their opinions by their votes.

Sir V. BLAKE gave notice that on that day fortnight he would move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate and apportion the overwhelming labor of the business of parliament in such a manner as to allay discontent, and to preserve the inviolability of the united empire on a satisfactory and permanent basis (loud laughter.)

TRADE WITH ABYSSINIA

Dr. BOWRING said that some months ago a mission had left for Egypt for the Court of Shoa, for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the government there, the object of which was to facilitate the intercourse of British subjects with, and the introduction of British produce into that country. What he wished to know was, whether the object of the commission had been accomplished?

Sir R. PEEL said that the mission to which the hon. member referred had left Shoa and returned to Egypt. The accounts which the government had received from Captain Harris were to this effect:—that he had entered into a conditional engagement with the governor of Shoa, by which the goods of this country were to be allowed to enter the territories of Shoa. A treaty to that effect had been agreed upon, which Captain Harris had sent home for ratification by her Majesty. This treaty provided for a free intercourse between the subjects of her Majesty and those of Shoa. No objection appearing to such a treaty it was ratified and returned to Captain Harris, and by this time he (Sir R. Peel) had reason to hope that it had arrived out, and was now in operation.

Dr. BOWRING—The mission, then, had returned from Shoa?

Sir R. PEEL—Yes.

CATHOLIC OATHS (IRELAND.)

Mr. ROSS (adverting to a suggestion made by Sir R. Peel that hon. members who had notices of motion on the paper should give way, in order to allow the adjourned debate on the corn laws to be resumed) said that he would propose a course by which much time might be saved and his object gained. He would propose that the house should give him leave to lay his bill on the table, and let the discussion be taken on the second reading. The hon. member then proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill for a release of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland from obligation to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act 10 George IV., commonly called the "Catholic oath." He said the oath was found to be productive of much delay, annoyance, and injustice during the progress of elections in Ireland, opposing parties being in the habit of demanding that voters should produce a certificate that they had taken the oath, or that they would take it before a magistrate prior to their being polled. The hon member for Oxford seemed to think that the oath was one of the securities of the Protestant church in Ireland, but it was scarcely worthy of being regarded in so important a light; and no wise man who had witnessed the course of elections in that country, and the injuries, and unfriendly classification of the electors, of which it was the cause, would deny that it was a serious grievance and ought to be dispersed with.

Mr. T. B. C. SMITH (the Attorney General for Ireland) said that although the government could not be considered bound by the decison of a committee, there were two cases, the Cork and Carlow election petitions, in which it had been decided that by the provisions of the Reform Act the oath was unnecessary, and that fact of itself might be considered a sufficient justification of the hon. member in his attempt to introduce this bill. He should not oppose the motion, but reserve to himself the right of giving his opinion upon it hereafter, when he had taken its several clauses into his consideration.

Sir H. W. BARRON said he had witnessed the vexatious use to which the oath had been turned at elections in Ireland. He had known agents to make opposition to every man who had not or could not be proved at the moment to have taken the oath.

Mr SHEIL observed that there could be no doubt of the oath having been made the instrument of annoyance and delay to serve the purpose of the objectors, and might be used by Roman Catholic candidates as it had been used by Protestant candidates. Sometimes magistrates had been induced to keep out of the way for three or four hours, during which time not a single Roman Catholic elector was permitted to vote.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The adjourned debate on the corn laws was then resumed. After much uninteresting discussion, the debate was again adjourned.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, May 12.

The Earl of BANDON presented petitions against the national system of education in Ireland, from Buttevant, Dunmanway, Creagh, St. Faughnan's and Kinsale. Also a petition from the governors of the Bandon Dispensary against placing the medical charities of Ireland under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners; and a petition from the Custom house ward, in the city of Cork, against the present system of corporations in Ireland.

After some usual routine business the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATION.

Mr. F. FRENCH rose to put the question of which he had given notice last night:—"Whether the government was aware of the dangerous excitement which now existed in various parts of the country on the subject of the repeal of the corn laws; of the large assemblages collected together and addressed by demagogues in dangerous and inflammatory language on that subject; and whether it was the intention of government to take any measures to suppress such dangerous meetings?" [This notice being in precisely the same words as Lord Jocelyn's question regarding the repeal of the union, the hon. member's perusal of it from the notice paper was attended with loud laughter and ironical cheering from the opposition]

Sir R. PEEL—With reference to the assemblages of the people which may be dangerous to the public tranquillity, I think the course taken by my right hon. friend the Home Secretary, with reference to the disturbances in the midland counties last winter, will sufficiently prove that where a necessity exists there is no disinclination on the part of the government to call to its aid the interference of the law. With respect to all our future acts, therefore, until I am informed of the precise circumstances under which a disturbance may take place, and until I know a great variety of other particulars respecting it, I must decline to give any answer to the hon. member's question.

INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND.

Sir H. BARRON asked Sir R. PEEL the following question:—"Is a survey ordered by government respecting a more expeditious mode of conveying the mails through Wales to Ireland, and when will it be completed; or, if not, have the government sufficient evidence already before them on the subject?"

Sir R. PEEL replied that no new survey had been ordered. The evidence already given appeared to him to be quite conclusive as to the superior advantages of the Holyhead line. Of course, however, there were a great variety of points to be considered, and if there was still any chance of opposition to that line, he would rather have a fresh consideration of the question than expend money in a useless and protracted contest.

Sir. H. BARRON said he would continue to press the subject on the attention of government, and would repeat his question in eight or nine days (order.) The right hon. baronet had not stated whether he considered a survey necessary.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said he thought it was not.—The only survey which could be necessary was a naval survey.

Sir H. BARRON said that was what he meant.

Sir R. PEEL said that government would lend its assistance to solve any doubts which might exist as to the port to be selected, but he would not commit himself to the expenditure of any on the public money.

Mr. SHAW said he had for a long time taken a particular interest in that measure—he could not therefore avoid expressing the satisfaction he felt in the circumstance of a proposal for the purpose of carrying it into effect, being under the serious consideration of the government; and he hoped that no impatience on the part of the honorable baronet (Sir W. Barron) to press the government for an answer before they had full opportunity to make their decision, would be allowed to prejudice the great national object of aiding a project for the more direct and speedy communication between London and Dublin.

Sir R. PEEL wished to know whether the honorable baronet was prepared, on behalf of Waterford, to give up the southern communication, and concede the station in favor of Dublin.

Sir H. BARRON could only say on that point that certainly as at present ordered the arrangement for the vessels on the Waterford station were so exceedingly bad that they might as well be sunk at the bottom of the sea. What was required in the south of Ireland was, that these packets should run to some port in the Bristol channel which would make the communication with the south of Ireland really useful to the population.

LORD ALTHORP—THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Captain BERNAL said he took the earliest opportunity to set himself right with respect to some remarks that had fallen from him a few evenings ago. It was probably in the recollection of the house that he had asked the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) whether he was prepared to abide by the declaration of Lord Althorp, that if all the members for Ireland were to join in asking for repeal, he would not be prepared to resist it. A contradiction to this statement had since been given in another place, on the authority of the noble lord himself, by a noble individual distinguished for a spirit of chivalry that seemed to make him extremely careful of the characters of others, whatever he might be of his own. When a noble individual like Lord Spencer denied the statement imputed to him, he (Capt. Bernal) at once thought it his duty to express his earnest regret for any misrepresentation of which he might have been guilty. At the same time he had to state that he made his statement on the authority of several honourable members present at the debate, all of whom laboured under the same misapprehension.

CORN LAWS.

The adjourned debate on the corn laws was renewed by

Mr. BROTHERTON, who said that, however the rights of property might be respected by the house, the rights of industry were also entitled to consideration.

After a debate of most wearisome length, in which little of novelty was advanced on the subject, the debate, after several divisions, was adjourned, and the house rose at 10 minutes to 4 on Saturday morning.

TWENTY TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The royal mail steamer Britannia, Captain Hewit, which sailed from Boston on the 1st and Halifax on the 3d inst., arrived in the Mersey at an early hour this morning, having completed her voyage from the latter port in ten and a half days.

By the Britannia we have papers from New York to the 1st, Boston to the 2d, Halifax to the 3d inst., and Quebec and Montreal to the 26th ult.

The New York *Morning Chronicle* publishes a statement which it states will produce some trouble—even as much as the M'Leod affair—between England and America. The statement is, that Colonel Fitzgerald, the British Consul at Mobile, was brought before the mayor of that city on the 13th, charged with using abusive language to a justice of the peace. He was fined twenty dollars, which several citizens very properly insisted on paying out of their own pockets. He was arrested on the warrant from the justice, and thrust into prison, protesting at the same time that his official character ought to protect him. The *Mobile Herald* says that he was put into a cell with common felons, and otherwise abused. Bail was offered, but he declined it.

From Canada there is no news of special importance.—Sir C. Bagot was daily expected at New York to embark for England, in the Warspite, which had been ordered to that place for his reception.

The new copyright law was producing great excitement in Canada, and much unpleasant feeling is said to prevail there. Petitions had been got up and presented to the governor, requesting him to institute some action in the matter. It appears that about £14,000 have been subscribed in Canada, in advance, for a number of reprints in course of publication in New York, and for which no value will be received if the new law be enforced.

The commercial advices by the Britannia are of a far more favorable character than any that have been received from the western Continent for some months. Confidence was gradually returning, and in most business circles great activity prevailed. For the week preceding the sailing of the Britannia, a very extensive business was done in the New York stock market, and prices inclined upwards.

BRITISH FUNDS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock ..	180½ 81½	New 3½ per Cent.	102⅝ ⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	96	India Stock ..	265½ 6½
Ditto for Acct ..	96⅛ ⅜	India Bonds ..	73 75
3 per Cent. Red	95⅛	Exchequer Bills, ..	62 4
3½ per Ct. Red	101⅛ ⅞	premium.	

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	95⅛⅛⅝
3½ per Cent Stock	101⅛
3½ Debentures	93⅛

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1843.

We endeavoured to show, in our last, the position in which the Repealers are placed by the declarations of her Majesty's government on the subject of their agitation—namely, that of urging on a claim of national independence *à l'outrance*—to the extremity of a civil war; and we hoped that this true view of the subject would have had its influence in deterring both leaders and followers from the criminal pursuit. But so far as the leaders and their press are concerned, we have been mistaken. Mr. O'Connell received the declaration of the Queen with a shout of open defiance—the declaration of the Government with open contempt—the declaration of both Houses of Parliament with ridicule, and the declaration of half the people of Ireland, and all the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, with a counter-declaration that, come what may, he will have repeal peaceably if he can—if not, by whatever means he can. His lieutenant-general, Sir Thomas Steele, Head Pacificator of Ireland, fulfils his *peaceful* mission by daring the Queen, and Wellington, and Peel, and both Houses of Parliament, all England, Scotland, and Wales, and one-half of Ireland to boot, to a civil war; and the tone of the Press, provincial as well as metropolitan, is not a jot less belligerent. The Repealers regard the declaration that the other contracting parties will not consent to dissolve the Union, only as a stimulant to their design—only as a signal for the exercise of that self-willed power by which they are determined to break the bond which they find it impossible to loosen. They will enrol and organise themselves—they will hold their meetings and subscribe their money, although they know the hopelessness of a peaceful submission to their demand—and, therefore, the undeniable interpretation of their conduct is, that they are bent on the dreadful alternative of a civil war. They are shewn that the sister country will not consent to a divorce—they will still have the union broken.—They are shewn that the Government is augmenting the military establishment of Ireland—that five additional regiments are already in the field, and others daily expected to land, in order to maintain the legislative union—*coute qui coute*, say the Repealers, the union must be dissolved. They are warned that to pay their money into the Corn Exchange, is laying up the sinews of war for an intestine contest, and they continue to subscribe their money. Fools! Do they imagine the union will be dissolved without the consent of England? Do they imagine themselves equal to England on the tented field, and the broad ocean? Will they give their money for a *peaceful* bubble, which has already burst? Will they give their money to sustain a civil war in which they cannot succeed?

Or will they listen to the voice of reason?

Suppose we were to ask Darby Hoolagan a question or two, as thus:—

——Darby, dear, what are you giving your money for?

DARBY would say—For *getting back the union*, to be sure.

——But, Darby, dear, how are you to get it back?

DARBY—By *peaceful* and *legal* agitation.

——Nothing else? No war? no pikes? no bloodshed?

DARBY—Nothing in the world else. We had too much of that already, and always had the worst of it.

——Now, supposing the English won't consent to give back the union quietly, and that all the money that Ireland's worth would not buy their good will—

DARBY—In that case there's no use of paying my money, and they are *deludhering* rogues that would ax it.

——Aye, Darby, dear, or something worse.

DARBY—True for you. If the money's not for war, it's for nothing but to put in the pockets of them rogues at the Corn Exchange. I'll never give a stiver more.

Thus would every honest Irishman, who has been deceived into the belief that the union may be repealed with the consent of England, would talk and act—and will, we trust, talk and act.

If there be others who, seeing the object cannot be peaceably attained, are willing to risk the guilt and danger of a civil war, with every human probability of being well beaten in the conflict, they will continue to meet, to pay their money, to agitate, to organise—will they revolt?

The answer to that question depends on the personal courage of their leader, and it is "RATHER NO THAN YES."

A most wanton and malicious outrage was perpetrated on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, at Ballinamona, the residence of Thomas Carew, Esq., the entrance gates of the demesne, together with the cut stone and iron work, being levelled to the ground. What could have instigated the perpetrators to commit this destruction of property we are at a loss to guess, as Mr. Carew is esteemed alike by persons of every class and party. A reward, it will be seen, is offered for the apprehension of the actors in this most disgraceful outrage. We trust they may be speedily brought to justice.

THE BRITISH LION.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the two first numbers of an excellent three day journal which has just issued from the London press, and from the ability with which it is conducted, and the sound constitutional principles it maintains, is calculated to be of the most essential service to the cause it advocates. Its columns are chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests, and it exposes the schemes of the Corn Law League in a manner calculated to convince the judgments of all who are open to conviction, of the nefarious designs of a set of unprincipled popularity mongers, and self-aggrandizers. We wish the *British Lion* that success his high merits deserve. We shall, from time to time, draw largely from the columns of our able contemporary.

We would direct attention to the advertisement which appears in another column from Mr. P. Kiely, Newgate Street. The liqueres, &c., supplied by this establishment, are pronounced by competent judges to be of the most superior quality.

Strangman Davis, treasurer to the Protestant Orphan Association, thankfully acknowledges to have received from Richard Wall Morris, Esq., one pound, in aid of the funds of that institution.

The Dungarvan great monthly fair was held on Wednesday, the 11th instant. Stock of every kind were in good request at advanced prices. Pigs in demand, at fair prices. Sheep were much sought after, and bought at a very encouraging rate. The next great monthly fair will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of June.

Mr. M'Kenzie, contractor for the works in the Upper Shannon, has got a considerable rail road to complete in France. His head quarters are at Paris.

Banagher bridge will be opened in July. It is a beautiful edifice.

John Maxwell, Esq., has reduced his tenants' rents on the Killyfaddy estate twenty per cent. He will also give them liberty to keep cottiers; but the tenant must give the cottier a house, a pig yard, keep him in constant employment, and give him a rood of ground at the same rent as he has it from the landlord. The tenants dined with their generous landlord on Tuesday last. Mr. Maxwell will also pay them for draining 3d per perch.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Charles Walker, Esq., of Woodfield, county Clare, has given out this spring 40 acres of potato land, to the poor of his locality. Any person wanting seed for his land, Mr. Walker advances it to him, and waits for payment until Jan. next, giving the poor man employment, *ad interim*, to pay for all. This is a practical method of relieving the distress of the Irish cottier.

Lord and Lady Carew and suite, have arrived in Dublin from the Continent,

J. W. Goff, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Wexford, Mrs. Goff and Miss Alcock, have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, from Horestown.

Government has ordered that Mr. Smith, sub inspector of police, accused by the Repeal Association with stabbing the unfortunate M'Caffrey, should be admitted to bail. We have heard that Maxwell Hamilton, Esq., crown solicitor for this district, has been in Clones for the last few days taking measures for this purpose, and, having completed his arrangements we are happy to say that Mr. Smith is now at large.—*Northern Standard.*

The murderer of Mr. Gatchell has been fully committed to Tullamore jail, on what is understood to be the clearest evidence.

It is understood that the murderer of Mr. Gatchell, of the King's County, watched him for days, and cut an aperture in the tree, on which the blunderbuss was placed, so as to lose no chance of sending home to its victim the fatal shot.

TOWN COUNCIL—Yesterday.

Present—The Mayor in the Chair; Aldermen Sir Benj. Morris, Aylward, Delahunty, Condon, O. Carroll, O'Reilly and Forristal. Town Councillors O'Brien, Sweetman, Aylward, Hart, Kirwan, Burke, Keane Galwey, Clarke, Edmond Walsh, Fennelly, Silvester Phelan, Nicholson, Curtis, Tobin, P. A. Power, E. T. Power, Cummins, Dalton, Dobbyn and Sheehan.

The Town Clerk read the proceedings of the last Council. He also read a proposal from Mr. E. Walsh, for some premises in Barronstrand Street; referred to the Central Committee. Also a petition from John Pepper, the late dismissed constable, which, on the motion of Sir B. Morris, was referred to the Central Committee.

The first business is to appoint two constables in the room of those dismissed—they should be persons of intelligence, steadiness, and activity.

Mr. Curtis—I have a list of four persons, and I really could not say which I would prefer.

Alderman Delahunty proposed that they should select six persons from the twenty eight candidates, and from the six select four, and from the four select two, who would be the successful candidates.

Town Councillor Aylward moved, as an amendment, that the council should select the two constables from the entire of the candidates.

On a shew of hands the amendment was declared to be lost, when the original resolution was carried.

Mr. Curtis wished to know from the Mayor would it be necessary to make any observations on the proposal of each candidate.

The Mayor—No.

The Mayor read a letter, signed John O'Brien, stating that the election for law agent was illegal under the 58th sec., and claiming to be the law agent, being the only eligible candidate.

The result of the election of Market Constables was, that Martin Walsh and Edward Troy were declared the successful candidates.

Alderman Delahunty would propose that the letter of Mr. O'Brien be referred to the Central Committee.

The Mayor would object to leave the matter to the Central Committee, as after spending so much time, their labors were treated with disrespect.

A long discussion ensued as to who it was that treated the services of the committee with disrespect, when it was acknowledged on all hands, except by Mr. Curtis, that it was the worthy Town Councillor himself.

Sir Benjamin Morris moved that Thomas Meagher, Esq., be appointed to the situation of Master of the Leper Hospital, which was seconded by Mr. J. J. Aylward, and passed with acclamation.

Mr. Nicholson read the report of the Street Committee, but which was withdrawn by Alderman O'Reilly.

Resolved—That it be referred to the Central Committee to select five persons as Trustees to the Leper Hospital, for the approval of the Lord Chancellor.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—MR. LANE FOX AND MR. O'CONNELL.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Sir—In consequence of your declining to come and take part in the discussion which I proposed to bring forward in the House of Commons, relative to the agitation which you are now carrying on for the purpose, as you say, of effecting a Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, I take the liberty of writing to inform you that, as you and your followers so completely set at nought the Catholic Emancipation Act, by virtue of which you are entitled to sit in the British parliament, and so lightly esteem the privileges granted to you by that act, I now feel justified in making a motion that the act be repealed; and as I am going to question the wisdom of that measure, I shall be glad if you will favour me with a line to say if you will come and do your part in defending a measure which you were so instrumental in causing to be carried. I am determined that the people of England and Ireland shall no longer labour under the delusion that the passing of that measure was, as they supposed, the settlement of a great question; but they shall know that it was exactly the reverse—that it was the unsettling of a great question which had been in progress of settlement from the first century of the Christian era till the Revolution of 1688. You are now justifying your agitation by saying that England has done nothing for Ireland. If the three estates of the realm, forfeiting all claim to freedom, by refusing to contend for that truth by contending for which they were alone entitled to the liberty they enjoyed—if you say that making such tremendous sacrifices to you and Ireland's clamour is doing nothing for Ireland, you must be a cormorant with a vengeance. It is truth that is ultimately to make men and nations free. Truth is in England, not in Rome. You are, by your restless proceedings, bringing on a religious war between England and Rome, and you appear to be perfectly sensible how much money and funds are the sinews of war; but you have hitherto had the ingenuity to accumulate a great deal of sinew, without coming to any actual war. Your peaceable agitation is a sort of hermaphrodite war—a half and half state of things, which is half peace and half war; but if you will come and hear what I have to say I think that I can show you why you ought to do one thing or the other. You cannot hide from me that religion is the main spring of all that you are doing. My chief object in writing to you is to say that I must make personal allusions to you and the head of your church, and although you might say that I was perfectly at liberty to say what I pleased about you in your absence, I had rather not do so; but surely the regenerator of bold and chivalrous Ireland will not shrink from coming to defend his absent friend. Come, therefore, and be present in that house where your former valour entitles you a seat—As it is my opinion, from the signs of the times in which we live, that we are on the eve of a new era in the history of England and Ireland, I shall take the liberty of making this letter public, that the Protestants of both countries may be prepared to stand by the assured truth that Protestant ascendancy and no surrender is the law of Christ, and that England is the Power which God has called into existence to maintain a religious principle, and she will now do her duty. Then will the earth be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea, and the Papist will be a *rara avis in terris*.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. L. FOX.

3, St. James's Square, London, May 10.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ANSWER.

Mr. O'Connell published the following characteristic reply in the *Pilot* of Friday night:—

A CARD.

Mr. O'Connell has read in the *Times* a letter addressed to him by Mr. Lane Fox, a copy of which that unhappy gentleman has taken the trouble of sending to Mr. O'Connell in manuscript, after he had printed the original in the newspapers. Of course it will not be expected that Mr. O'Connell should say one word in reply to that strange and maniacal epistle; but he feels that, as a gentleman and a Christian, he is bound earnestly to implore the friends of Mr. Lane Fox to obtain for him that protection which the court in matters of lunacy is enabled to give to persons who, like Mr. Lane Fox, are manifestly incompetent to the management of affairs, either public or private.

Merrion Square, 12th May, 1843.

DEATH OF LORD FITZGERALD.

The demise of this distinguished nobleman, which took place on Thursday, has been received with deep and unaffected regret. With reference to the cause of Irish Protestantism, at this time so much in need of support, the loss of Lord Fitzgerald must be looked upon as a national calamity. As the only Irishman in the Cabinet—for so far as personal knowledge of the present condition of the country, goes by reason of his long absence from, and the cessation of all connexion with it, the Duke of Wellington can scarcely be taken into account—as the only Irishman in the Cabinet, the late noble President of the Board of Control formed the single link which closely bound the Irish Conservative party to the Ministry. Acquainted thoroughly with the state and wants of his country, he served at least as a drag upon that fatal career of surrender of her best interests, upon which the Government have unfortunately entered, and, as such, we must again repeat, the death of Lord Fitzgerald will, at the present conjuncture, be felt as a national loss.—*D. E. Mail.*

THE CABINET.

We have been informed on good authority that Lord Ripon will probably supply the place of the late Lord Fitzgerald at the Board of Control; and that Mr. W. Gladstone will become President, instead of Vice President of the Board of Trade. This change will not cause a new election. Mr. Gladstone will, of course have a seat in the Cabinet.—*Times.*

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Amongst the English nobility who will visit this country during her Majesty's sojourn, we have heard that Lord Brougham has accepted an invitation from Sir Philip Crampton Bart.—*Freeman's Journal.*

More Custom House Frauds.—We understand that within the last few days further frauds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the Custom house. Several official persons have been suspended from their functions in consequence.—*Morning Post.*

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AS A FREEMASON.

Berlin claims the honour of being the masonic Alma Mater of this illustrious freemason. He first saw "the light" at the Royal York Lodge in that city, in the year 1798. The precepts of the order, in the case of the Royal Duke, fell not by the "way side," but, on the contrary, took deep root, and brought forth in due season abundant fruit. During the whole of his after life, upwards of 45 years, he as assiduously as successfully cultivated the Royal Art, until arriving at the East, he became supreme head of the English craft, and diffused, in humble imitation of the great luminary of Nature, light and lustre to all within the circle of his influence. His influence was not, however, confined (although his masonic rule was) to the English fraternity. The freemasons of the universe felt and acknowledged with gratitude the advantages derived from his protection of the order; and the mighty power of the British nation was not more conspicuously observable than was the mental supremacy of the Duke of Sussex as a mansion felt and respected by the foreign lodges. His knowledge of the mystic art was not confined to its ceremonials—he was practically acquainted with all its beauties; and his request to be buried at Kensal-green is, next to his disregard of regal pomp, and his touching leave taking of his servants, the most conclusive proof that his latest breath was past in the purest thoughts of masonry. The mason only can thoroughly comprehend this enigma—its solution, as a problem, belongs to the "perfect master."

His Royal Highness went through the subordinate offices of apprentice, warden, and master, in Berlin; on his return to England he was complimented by the Grand Lodge with a seal and a vote. He sat under the Marquis of Hastings, and afterwards under his elder brother, when Prince of Wales, as Deputy Grand Master, and succeded to the masonic throne on the retirement of the Prince Regent in 1813, continuing to rule the craft until summoned by death to the Grand Lodge above, where the world's great Architect lives and reigns for ever. The Earl of Zetland, as pro Grand Master of the Order, now rules in his stead.

POST OFFICE ORDER CANCELLED.

The Recent Post office order, having reference to the transit of letters through the territories of East India to New Zealand, Australia, the Mauritius, and other places beyond the boundary of the possessions of the East India Company, has been cancelled by the authority of the noble lord at the head of the Post office department. Such letters and newspapers, therefore, need not now to be addressed "To the care of Correspondents in India," but may be sent in the usual way. The order was withdrawn on Saturday week.

THE ARMS BILL—THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. O'Connell stated to several persons at the Curragh Meeting, that government felt so embarrassed at this moment, *they dare not pass the arms bill into law*. He said, "My opinion is, it will not pass this session; and I am further of opinion that they will permit an amendment to have it read that day six months to be carried." We do not believe this; but it is right the Conservatives should know Mr. O'Connell's opinions, and to see how far he may prove a true or a false prophet. The fact of his having announced *this intelligence on Sunday last* is beyond dispute—indeed, he bid the government defiance, and stated the bill should not pass. We do not believe the cabinet could stultify itself by abandoning its own measures, deliberately resolved upon. Again, we say, we shall see.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

COUNT DE SALIS AND THE REPEALERS

Yesterday we received a letter from Count De Salis enclosing the following statement, an early insertion of which was requested. We comply with the wish of our noble correspondent, simply observing that we were not prepared for so decided a manifestation against repeal on the part of the count:—

"We are authorised to state that William Adams, Esq., seneschal of the manor of Clare, and poor law guardian of the Banbridge Union, has been dismissed by the Count De Salis from his office of seneschal, and will next year cease to be a poor law guardian, for having, on the 23d of April last, president at a meeting at Mullavilla Chapel, near Tandragee, for the purpose of propagating that impracticable scheme called the repeal of the Union.

"The Count de Salis's solicitor is also instucted to examine the lease by which Mullavilla Chapel is held, with a view to have it cancelled, and a new one substituted, containing a clause which will in future restore that sacred edifice to its original destination—viz., a House of Prayer; and prevent its being made a political arena for the purpose of disseminating revolutionary doctrines which will sooner or later plunge the country in civil war."—*Newry Telegraph.*

An equestrian statue of the Marquis of Anglesey has just been modelled by Mr. Cotterell, and will forthwith be executed in silver. The noble Marquis intends to present this statue to the officers of his late regiment, the 7th Hussars, which he commanded upwards of 30 years, as a testimony of his regard on quitting it to assume the coloneley of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue. His Lordship is represented in the full costume of Colonel of the 7th Hussars, seated gracefully on a charger, of most elegant form and fine action.

Desperate Attempt at Murder.—On the morning of the 1st of May, at Oxford, within one mile of Kiltemaugh, a diabolical fellow, named Canavan, attempted to murder the servant girl of Martin M'Donagh, who, with his wife and family, happened to be at the fair of Balla. The fellow entered M'Donagh's house with the view of committing robbery, but finding the servant unexpectedly present, he set about murdering her in the most brutal manner. On her neck he inflicted, with a sharp knife, no less than eighteen wounds, and cut off one of her fingers. He then jumped on her body repeatedly, having first struck her head three or four blows with a heavy iron spade. Conceiving that he had deprived his victim of life, Canavan walked up to M'Donagh's bed room, intending to plunder everything he could lay his hands on. The girl crawled out on the road, gave the alarm, and through the exertions of that active magistrate, Mr. Deane, and Constable M'Guinness, succeeded, after a short time, in having her ruffian assailant arrested. He is now in jail.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

We understand that the magistrates assembled at Blarney petty sessions have called upon the high sheriff to convene a meeting of the magistrates of this county, to take into consideration the expediency of addressing a memorial to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying for instructions how to act in case of any emergency that may arise out of Repeal meetings to be held in this county during the present and ensuing month, also for rules as to their conduct in respect to such meetings in general.—*Cork Constitution.*

A respectable correspondent, writing from Gilford, states that a disgraceful outrage has been perpetrated on the Bleary school house, in that neighbourhood, on which occasion the doors, windows, furniture, &c., were totally demolished or carried away. A difference of opinion existed as to placing the school under the National Board, and, for some time past, the house had been used as a temporary church by the Rev. S. Foote, with the exception of which no cause can be assigned for its demolition.—*Newry Telegraph.*

On Thursday, the *Pestongee Bomangee*, transport No. 26, arrived in Cork harbour with the first division of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusileers, consisting of Nos, 1, 4, 6 companies, under the command of Lieut. Colonel W. Sutherland, after a passage of 19 days, from Gibraltar. The last division of this distinguished corps will arrive in the *Boyne*, from the same station. The 5th Regiment will relieve the 36th in Limerick, at present under orders to embark for Liverpool.

The Priests' Tariff.—The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, parish Priest of Kilkeedy, had a very small offering from his parishioners on Easter Sunday. With two or three exceptions we understand the parishioners offered 1s 6d, which Mr. O'Brien refused. Neither parties would come into any amicable arrangements, one refusing to take the sum offered and the others steadily refusing to make any advance. Thus the matter rests in Kilkeedy for the present.—*Clare Journal.*

Henry Street Office, Dublin.—Gentlemanly Amusement!—A well dressed person, accompanied by a boy apparently about fifteen or sixteen years of age, presented himself before Dr. Kelly and said the boy present had been sent out of a message the previous evening, and on passing through Upper Gloucester Street he saw a crowd of boys, and he observed two gentlemen in the drawing room window of No. 11, in the same street, they were throwing halfpence amongst the boys. After some time spent in this manner, the *gentlemen* commenced throwing out *red hot coppers* which burned the boys in a terrible manner, amongst the rest the lad with him was dreadfully injured in the hand, and would not be able to work for a long time in consequence. Summonses were granted against the copper rogues, who are known, and will, we hope, be punished.—*Evening Packet.*

Curious Coincidence.—In the year 1742 the county of Fermanagh, was represented in the Irish Parliament by Henry Brooke, Esq., and Nicholas Archdall, Esq. The present representatives of that county in the Imperial Parliament are Mervyn Archdall, Esq., and Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.

This day a repeal meeting will be held by the demon of discord at Charleville, and in Mallow on the 11th prox. These gatherings of the ignorant, intolerant, and excitable rabble of that quarter of the country, is looked forward to with terror by the peaceable inhabitants, comprising all the Protestant population, and the largest portion of the respectable Roman Catholics of those districts. It is matter of surprise and regret that the very fine and healthy barracks at Buttevant, which are midway between Mallow and Charleville, as also between Cork and Limerick, should be left with only one company of the 45th regiment. It would be very desirable, if at all available, that there should be an immediate increase to the troops quartered there, as it would inspire the friends of British connection with hope and confidence.

Lord Cardigan in Dublin.—The officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, stationed in this city, with a view, as we learn from a correspondent, to take Lord Cardigan (recently arrived in command of the 11th Hussars) out of the awkward position in which he is placed in general military society, invited him to a dinner, it being arranged that several other guests were to dine at the mess on the same evening. At the appointed hour—seven o'clock—a splendid banquet was prepared; and, as his lordship has the reputation of extreme punctuality, the company were in waiting at sharp seven. But Lord Cardigan was not there, and accordingly the dinner was delayed in momentary expectation of his coming. However time wore on. The clock struck 8, and the company, surprised at first, became impatient. Nine o'clock arrived; and ten was approaching, when, according to our informent, much indignation was excited by the arrival of an orderly dragoon with a verbal message from the noble earl, apologising for his inability to dine at the mess, in consequence of the awkwardness of the stable regulations!—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

Government have announced their intention of putting a modified excise survey upon wines, with a view of enabling bottling houses to lay in stock, upon which the difference will be allowed in the event of any further reduction of duty.

The British Legion.—It is satisfactory to find that the poor fellows who composed this ill requited, though brave body of men, are at length about to have justice done them. The Spanish government have been for the last month actively negociating with the banking house of O'Shea, of Madrid, with reference to the arrears of pay and the safest method of satisfying the claims of the disbanded army. All the arrangements are nearly completed and the claims are not only to be paid up in full, but the government, to mark their high opinion of the bravery of the men, are to add to each man's share a liberal gratuity.—*Standard.*

Reduction of Rents.—Charles Riall, Esq., Heywood with his usual kindness to his numerous tenantry, through his upright agent (Mr. John Keefe), has agreed to allow an abatement of fifteen per cent. on the year's rent due last March, on his property.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Very Rev Dean Cotton has, in the most generous manner, given the tenants on his property at Newchapel, & Mullononey, in this neighbourhood, a reduction of 10 per cent.; and what makes the act still more kind is that the lands are set for the value. There cannot be a more indulgent or better landlord.—*Ibid.*

The 35th Depot under the command of Major Deeds, was inspected on Wednesday last, in the Barrack square, by Major General Lord Downes and Colonel Maunsell. The men went through several evolutions, in which they displayed much skill and precision; and their high state of discipline met the marked approbation of the gallant General and Colonel Maunsell. In the evening, his Lordship and Colonel Maunsell were entertained by the Officers of the 35th.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

At the Clonmel Petty Sessions on Monday, a labourer's case having been called on, in which Mr. John Pendergast, attorney, was counsel, Mr. Ronayne, in his capacity as a public officer of the court, gave a suggestion to his Worship on the law of the case, when he was assailed by Mr. Pendergast with language of a very disrespectful nature. Mr. Ronayne having lodged informations against Mr. Pendergrast, the case will be investigated on Wednesday next; to day Messrs Smith and Vowell are specially retained at each side.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Repeal Intimidation.—We are informed that a number of carpenters in this town have formed themselves into a *Repeal association*, and have threatened some of the trade if they do not *pay their subscriptions* and join the body. We have invariably supported the interests of the operatives of Carlow; but if we find them enrolling themselves in the Repeal lists, we have a short way of meeting their *intimidation*, by calling on the Conservatives to a man, not to give the members of an illegal body employment. The repeal carpenters clearly understand us, and we hope the hint will not be lost on them.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The 89th.—The Company quartered in this town have got the route, yesterday, for Kilkenny. The 89th will be replaced by the same compliment of the 11th, which has arrived from England.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

East India Trade with Dublin.—We have to announce the arrival of a fine East Indiaman, the Malabar laden with sugar, from Calcutta. She is consigned to Messrs James Foxall and Co. The Malabar is only the seccond Indiaman that has arrived direct in Dublin since the opening of the India trade. There have been two or three direct arrivals from China, with teas consigued to Dublin.—*D. E. Packet.*

On Tuesday last Mr. Richard Parks, the poor rate collector for the union of Lismore, went to Modeligo to demand rates and serve notices, and while in a house a brass barrelled pistol was taken out of his gig, it is supposed, by two men who were standing on the road when he left the gig and quite close to the Police station.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Disease in Cattle.—We are sorry to learn that a disease of an unknown kind, attended with fatal consequences, has broken out among cattle this season; and that losses to a considerable amount have taken place in consequence. Nicholas Price, Esq., Saintfield House, has lost thirteen fat and dairy cows within the last few weeks, which were valued at from £16 to £20 each.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On the 4th instant, at the residence of her Father, in this city, by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, C.C., Thomas Alfred Gorman, Esq., of Dublin, to Arabella eldest daughter of Edmond Hanly, Esq. Manager of the National Bank.

At Monageer, Laurence Doyle, Esq., of Enniscorthy, to Kate Mary, daughter of the late Bryan Roche, Esq., of Conogue, county Wexford.

Edw. Connolly, Esq., of Dublin, to Miss Armstrong, of the county Tipperary.

At Rathaspeck Church, by the Rev. R. W. Elgee, Rector of Wexford, Thos. R. Shaw, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth M'Neale, sister of Alexander M'Neale, of Strandfield House, county Wexford, Esq.

DIED,

On Wednesday, after a brief illness, and in the prime of life, Frances Mathew, Esq. of Rockview, county Tipperary brother of the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

In the Main street, Wexford, at the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Bennett.

In the Main street, Wexford, in the prime of life, Miss Anne Lander.

At Farley, Staffordshire, Anne, the third wife of Wm. Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, at the advanced age of 82 years.

1

WHEREAS, on the Night of Sunday, the 14th of May Instant, or early on the Morning of Monday, the 15th, some evil disposed Persons did most wantonly and maliciously throw down and destroy the Entrance Gates of my Demesne, which, together with the Appendages of Cut Stone and Iron Work lately erected at the cost of One Hundred Pounds, were prostrated and considerably damaged and broken:

Now, I do hereby offer a Reward of TEN POUNDS to any Person or Persons who will discover and prosecute to conviction the Perpetrators of the above atrocious and singular outrage.

Given under my hand at Ballinamona this 16th day of May, 1843.

THOMAS CAREW.

A list for Subscribers lies at the Waterford Club House.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

2

MR. JOHN PRICE

HAVING been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, received Letters Testimonial qualifying him to practise surgery, and to be elected a Member of the College.

By order of the Court of Examiners,
C. O'KEEFE, Registrar.

5th May, 1843.

[It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that this gentleman (son of the late Rev. William Price) had, on former occasions, obtained certificates for superior answering in Botany and Anatomy.]

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS BETWEEN

3

WATERFORD & LONDON.

THE WATERFORD SHIPPING ASSOCIATION inform their Friends and the Trade generally, that they intend, on the 19th instant, to reduce the Freight by their Vessels from Waterford to London, as follows:—

BACON, at 8s per Ton,
BUTTER and LARD, 10s per Ton.

Agents in Waterford—Benjamin Moore and Sons.
— London—Wm. Law, Ogilby, and Moore.

4

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., and another, Petitioners; William-Henry Barron, Respondent. And the Acts of the 5th & 6th Wm. IV., chap. 55, and 3d and 4th Victoria, chap. 105.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this Matter, bearing date the 27th day of APRIL, 1843, I will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock, in the afternoon, at my Chambers, Inns' Quay, City of Dublin, Set up and Let to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven Years, pending this matter, from the 1st MAY inst., ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the County of Waterford, and in the proceedings in this matter mentioned, containing about 9A. 2R. 24P. statute measure, be the same more or less, and consisting of the Lawn and Small Field called Parknow, at the north thereof, now in the possession of the Respondent, subject to the right of the present tenant in occupation of the House of Hermitage, while her tenancy continues to graze a Cow on said Lawn.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1843.

EDWARD LITTON.

For Further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Power, the Receiver, Abbeyside, Dungarvan.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PLAIN AND RECTIFIED SPIRIT, AND GENERAL LICQUERE ESTABLISHMENT,

5

NEWGATE-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. KEILY, Proprietor,

BEGS leave to direct attention to the following, as comprising the particulars of his Stock:—

Prime Old Whiskey, bonded in 1838.
Ditto, ditto, 1841.
Full strength ditto, fresh.
Reduced ditto.
Raspberry ditto.
Currant ditto.
Honied ditto.
Cognac Brandy.
Patent ditto.
Plain British ditto.
Jamaica Rum.
British ditto.
Holland Gin.
Ginger Licquere.
Raspberry ditto.
Currant ditto.
Orange ditto.
Ginger Cordial, from 3s to 10s per gallon.
Raspberry Vinegar, from 3s to 12s per gallon.
Saccharine extract of Citron and Ginger.
Do. do. of Melon & Ginger.
Do. do. of Grape and Ginger.
Beor Lochleneh or Danes' Ale, Aromatic Extract of Heath.
Preserved Raspberry Juice, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality.
Foreign and Native Honey.
Fine Antigua Molasses.
Extra Superior ditto, or Golden Syrup.
Jamaica Ginger.
Essence of Spruce in Wood and Bottle.
Finding of every description.
Various Colouring for liquids, perfectly innoxious and preserved in liquefaction.
Dunford and Condon's Superior Strong Beer.
Cherry's XX Ale.
Davis and Strangman's Bottled Porter.
Spruce Beer in Wood and Bottle.
Ginger Ale.

Ten Puncheons of Wise's Old Whiskey in Bond; all sorts of Ærated drinks.

The following solemn declaration was presented to Thos. Meagher, Esq., Mayor of Waterford, but his worship very properly declined to allow it to be taken before him. Such a thing is quite unprecedented, but as it goes to establish *truth* it is inserted here:—

Borough of Waterford, To Wit. } I, Patrick Cantwell, of Newgate Street, in said Borough, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in the employment of Mr. Philip Keily, of Newgate Street aforesaid; that I attend to the retail department of his Business, and hold my situation on the condition expressed and enjoined by Mr. Keily, in presence of two witnesses, (whom he introduced for that purpose), that *I should never, under any circumstances*, give drink to any person having the sign of liquor; there is no sitting allowed, 9 o'clock is the hour for closing, and the house is not open on the Sabbath. I further declare, that I have known my employer to refuse giving Whiskey to a party who had *no appearance of liquor*, merely because that party had drank Whiskey immediately previous in his presence, and that I have refused giving drink for a similar reason.

PATRICK CANTWELL.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

13th—The Norwegian (ship) sloop of war, "Ornen" (Eagle), 20 guns, Captain Meyer, from Fredericksvarn, in Norway. This vessel is cruising for the purpose of training young officers for the Norwegian navy, a great number of whom are on board—Betsey, Richards, Swansea, culm—Osprey, (steamer) Burgess, Bristol, m. goods—Druid, Williams, (arrived the 11th inst) has gone to Ross to discharge—Brothers, Pope, do., has gone to Duncannon to dischage—Hero, Lovering, (arrived the 13th instant) has gone to Ross to discharge—H.M.P. Adder, at noon.

14th—Mary Jane, Wilson, Cardiff, coals—H.M.P. Pigmy at 10 a.m—Rover, Jones, Youghal, ballast—Hope, Dark, Newport, coals—Hunter, Phillips, Liverpool, do—Eliza, Langharne, from do.

15th—Friends, Richards, Llanelly, culm—Liverpool, Whelan, do., do—H.M.P. Jasper, at 10 a.m—Malcolm, Edmond, Neath, coals—George tee Fourth, Rees, Swansea, culm—Jim, Kehoe, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED.

13th—Jim Crow, Roche, Cardiff, flour and porter—Emmeline, Trick, ditto, ballast—Sir Alex. Mc'Kenzie, Davies, ditto, ditto—Sarah Jane, Meyler, Neath, ditto—Ann, Tregarthen, Newport, ditto—Elizabeth, Toplin, Cardiff, ditto—William and Mary, Tomelty, Liverpool, bones.

14th—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.

15th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 7, a.m.

16th—Science, Rowland, Liverpool, sugar—Citizen, Smith, ditto, ditto—Clonmel, Elliot, Southampton, provisions, &c.—Fame, Borough, London, ditto—Billow, Fishwick, Portsmouth, oats—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, ballast—Rover, Johns, ditto, ditto—H.M.P. Jasper, at 7, a.m.

Wind—S.W. to S. and N.

Suicide.—On Friday about 12 o'clock, one of the patients of the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, named William Glennon, put a period to his existence by hanging himself in the water closet. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned accordingly.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 16.

Wheat, millers	23s 6d to 25s 0d
Ditto, inferior	21s 0d to 22s 6d
Ditto, shipping	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Barley, malting	10s 6d to 12s 0d
Ditto, shipping	9s 0d to 9s 6d
Oats, black	8s 3d to 8s 6d
Ditto, white	8s 0d to 8s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Flour (superfine)	36s 0d to 37s 0d
Fines	33s 6d to 34s 0d
Seconds	29s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Fourths	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	26s 0d to 27s 6d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Offal, ditto	13s 9d to 14s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	46s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	10s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	45s 0d to 52s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	7s 5d to 7s 8d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 1½d to 0s 3d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 5d
Beef, per lb.	4d to 0s 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 00s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3d to 0s 4d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.		s. d.
Saturday	91	73 0	to	75 0
Monday	15	73 0	to	75 0
Yesterday	46	73 0	to	75 0

Cork Butter, May 13.—To the Merchants—86s—84s—72s—61s—50s—42s. To the Country—76s—74s—62s—51s—42s—32s.

Saturday's corn sales at Cork market were—00 barrels white wheat, at 00s 0d to 00s 0d; 00 brls. red wheat, at 00s 0d to 00s 0d; 55 brls. barley, at 10s 6d to 11s 0d; average, 00s 0d; 83 brls oats, at 8s 3d to 9s 9d, average as 3d per brl.

Limerick Butter, May 13.—82s—72s—64s—54s—00s, and 2s paid over for prime.

Wheat, 14d to 16d per stone. Oats, 7d to 7½d per stone. Barley, 7d to 8d per stone. Bacon Pigs 23s to 26s; Scalded ditto, 18s to 20s per cwt. and 1s brokerage.

Clonmel, May 12.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	75 0	—	80 0	Barley	8 0	—	10 0
Oatmeal	9 6	—	10 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2	—	0 0
Bacon Pigs'	25 0	—	26 0	Oats, per do.	0 6½	—	0 7½

Wexford, May 12.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	78 0	—	82 0	Beans	12 0	—	13 6
Wheat	24 0	—	27 9	Oatmeal	11 6	—	00 0
Barley	10 0	—	13 9	Pork, per cwt.	20 0	—	22 0
Oats	7 6	—	9 6				

Carlow, May 11.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	65 0	—	84 0	Oats	0 0	—	8 0
Wheat	28 0	—	00 0	Oatmeal	9 0	—	10 0
Barley	00 0	—	14 0	Flour	28 0	—	00 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—May 12.

The few samples of Irish wheat which appeared at market brought an advance of about 6d per barrel; prime oats were sold at a further advance of about 3d per barrel, but in ordinary descriptions there was not any alteration.

White wheat	27s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats	8s 3d to 10s 6d
Miller's red	25s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal	9s 0d to 11s 0d
Inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Barley	10s 0d to 14s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	0s 0d to 00s 0d		

London Corn Exchange—May 12.

The supplies are tolerably good of all grain, particularly of oats, of which several vessels have arrived since last day. The supply of foreign wheat is larger this week than for some time past, amounting to near 7,000 quarters.—The trade for wheat and barley is without alteration. Fine oats are still held firmly, but without much trade. In beans and peas there has been no arrival sufficient to alter the market. All other articles command a slow, steady sale, at the quotations.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN (Which Governs Importation,)

For the week ending May 6, 1843, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.

Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	46 4	Oats ..	17 2	Beans ..	26 4
Barley ..	28 2	Rye ..	27 7	Peas ..	28 1

Imperial Aggregate Average of Six Weeks preceding. (Which governs duty.)

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	46 3	Oats ..	17 3	Beans ..	26 1
Barley ..	28 6	Rye ..	28 10	Peas ..	27 10

Duties on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	20 0	Oats ..	8 0	Beans ..	11 6
Barley ..	9 0	Rye ..	11 6	Peas ..	11 6

London Provision Market—May 12.

Butter, second Cork, pickled, and iron hooped, 74s to 76s; Grease Butter in bond, 32s to 34s; Hams, finest York or Cumberland, 70s to 76s; Do. fine Irish, 50s to 56s; Do. Westphalia in bond, 48s to 50s; Ox Tongues, in firkins and kegs, 2s to 3s; Pigs' do, in barrels, firkins, and kegs, 28s to 30s each per cwt.

Irish Beef—Landed.—Prime India, 125s to 130s; Prime Mess, 100s 0d to 102s 6d.

Irish Pork.—Prime India 100s to 0s; Bacon Mess, Irish, 50s 00s; Mess, prime, 54s to 00s 0d. Scotch Pork 32s to 34s.

Foreign Beef and Pork in Bond.—Prime India Beef, 125s to 0s; Prime India Pork, 90s; do. Mess do., 90s 0d; ditto Mess do., 50s to 52s; Canadian Pork (duty paid), 36s to 40s; United States do., 44s to 00s; Dantzic (in bond), 48s to 50s.

Butter—Landed.—Carlow, 66s 70s to 88s; Cork (assorted), 72s to 76s; Limerick, 65s to 70s; Waterford, 56s 63s 00s; Sligo, 00s to 00s; Scotch, 78s to 80s; Dorset, 100s to 104s; Friesland, (fine) 90s to 94s; Kiel and Holstein, 90s to 94s; Emden and Leer (new milk) 78s to 86s; Belfast, 60s to 70.

Bacon (Singed).—Waterford, 32s to 35s; Limerick ditto, 31s to 33s; Scalded Middles, 32s to 33s; Tierce, 30s to 33s.

Lard.—Waterford and Limerick Bladder, 48s to 50s; landed, 0s to 0s; Belfast, 40s to 48s; landed 0s; American, in firkins 36s to 39s.

Arrivals for the Past Week.—Irish butter, 37 firkins, Irish bacon, 380 bales; Foreign do., 3587 casks.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Tuesday.

Grain.—With the exception of a few parcels of oats and oatmeal from Ireland, we have scarcely any fresh supplies to notice, either thence or coastwise, since Tuesday; and the only foreign import is 551 quarters wheat from Valparaiso, accounted for in some degree by the prevalence of easterly winds. Very few local or country millers appearing at our Corn Exchange to day, the operations in wheat were inconsiderable; but the holders remaining firm, and anticipating an improved demand to meet the decreasing stocks in the granaries of this port, all descriptions of this grain maintained the full rates of Tuesday, and, in particular cases, a small advance was required, but not decidedly realised.—Prime marks of English and Irish flour were in request at an amendment of 1s per sack; and States as well as Canadian were the turn dearer. Barley, of which several parcels were taken for grinding, is now held on rather higher terms. Oats, upon a very limited supply fresh in, and few left over from previous arrivals, maintained our last currency.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Butter per cwt.—Belfast, 00s to 00s; Derry, 00s to 00s; Banbridge, 00s to 00s; Sligo, 00s; Waterford, (new) 80s to 82s; Carlow, 00s to 00; Ballymoney, 00s 00s; Cork, pickled 2nds, 00s to 00s; ditto, 3ds, 72s; beef per tierce 34s to 35s; pork per brl 34s to 44s; bacon per cwt 32s to 33s; hams, 44s to 45s; firkin lard 36s to 00s; bladdered 44s to 00s.

Cattle imported into Liverpool.—From the 1st to the 8th of May.—Cows, 1551—Calves 8—Sheep, 2557—Lambs, 451—Pigs, 5459—Horses, 32.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Llanelly, 6th, Liverpool, Phelan. At Newport, 9th, Pilgrim, Holford. At Swansea Agenoria, Rogers.

LINES

On visiting the Picturesque Scenery at Stradbally Cove, County Waterford, May 1st, 1843.

This is the home that's meet for me,
A mountain glen, beside the sea,
Where nature's beauties smile around,
And make it seem enchanted ground;
The peaceful shore—the reckless wave
That oft has toss'd the fair and brave;
The shining stream, beneath the dell,
All make one feel what one can't tell.

Bewitching scene—oh, blissful home,
Amongst your paths I'd love to roam,
And ponder o'er those faded days,
Where memory casts her brightest rays,
And nought but the Atlantic's roar,
I'd hear upon your pebbly shore,
Save the wild pigeon's cooing note,
Or bleating of the mountain goat.

How like the scene where Hafed died,*
And Hinda his betrothed bride,
The deep ravine, the ocean cave,
There sleeps the fair—there died the brave;
Methinks I see the mortal strife,
The Gheber parting with his life—
The Maiden sinking in the deep,
(For her young maidens long shall weep.)

The scudding sail I see pass by,
The little barge at anchor lie,
The rainbow's mighty arch sublime:
Indicative of future time;
But now comes pensive twilight grey,
The parting of the night and day,
This is the hour that's dear to me,
To maze along the ocean free.

This is the shade for lovely maids,
Just as dear twilight dimly fades,
This is the balmy precious hour,
For maids possess'd of Cupid's power,
To hear their lovers' sacred plight,
Nor b'lieve him false, but b'lieve him right;
Ah! yes, this scene would be complete,
Yon shady grove and calm retreat.

To muse on days that now appear,
In mem'ry's waste, but bright career.
If nature graced those magic scenes,
With some sweet maiden past her teens;
For reason now must justly own,
What time and truth have clearly shown,
This earth would be a painful life,
Without the homage of a WIFE.

S. J. M., STRADBALLY.

*The first eight lines of this verse allude to the mournful fate of the Gheber Chief and his lady fair, in the story of the Fireworshippers in Lalla Rookh.

[According to promise we give insertion to the foregoing lines. We would, however, recommend the writer to try some other path in literature; poetry is evidently not his *forte*.]

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

(Abridged from the Freeman's Journal of Friday.)

A meeting of the Repeal Association was held in the Great Rooms, Corn Exchange, yesterday, pursuant to adjournment from Wednesday last. The attendance was numerous. At two o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the room, and was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell the chair was taken by

W. FITZPATRICK, Esq., T.C.

Mr. O'Connell said it afforded him much pleasure to move the admission as a member of Dr. Clarke, of South Anne-street, a respectable medical gentleman, whose subscription of £1 he begged to hand in.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in putting the question. Dr. Clarke was a friend of his, and had been induced to come forward and join the repeal movement by the discussion which had recently taken place in the Houses of Lords and Commons upon the subject of repeal (hear, hear.) He (the chairman) had also read that debate, and was particularly struck by the unanimity that existed between the old fox in the House of Lords and the young fox in the House of Commons. It was really marvellous to think how admirably well they understood each other (loud laughter.)

Motion carried.

Mr. O'Connell said he was gratified in being authorised to hand in the subscription of Mr. James W. Langtree, of Rathmines, a young gentleman whose admission as a member of the association he had great pleasure in moving.

The motion was put from the chair, and carried amid loud applause.

Mr. Langtree addressed the meeting in a clever speech, which was repeatedly applauded. He was born in the north of Ireland, and his mind had been tinctured at an early age with all the prejudices, sectarian and political, which, he grieved to say, prevailed to so lamentable an extent in that part of the country. What induced him—nay, he would say, coerced him—to come forward to solicit admission that day into the association was a perusal of the declarations made by Peel and Wellington in the imperial parliament upon the subject of repeal (hear, hear, and cheers.) All they wanted was to crush the popular voice; and Peel had declared, in reply to a question put to him by Capt. Bernal, that he would not grant the repeal, even although the majority of the Irish people were unanimous for it!

Mr. O'Connell—The audacious miscreant!—(immense cheering.)

Mr. Langtree continued by observing that for his own part he never would have joined the present movement, if he thought that the repeal question was one susceptible of a sectarian complexion. He was not a Catholic—(hear, hear.) He was a Protestant, and would not yield to any member of the established church in his devotion to the religion which he professed—(loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell then rose and was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. When silence was at length restored he proceeded to address the meeting. Never in his life had he risen to address the association with more delight than on the present occasion (cheers.) This was indeed a great day for Ireland. The London newspapers which had just reached Dublin, reported a number of speeches relating to Ireland, which they represented as having been delivered by various members of parliament in the houses of legislature. It was impossible for him to know what was uttered in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords; he emphatically disclaimed all personal knowledge of what took place there; all he knew was, that in the *Morning Chronicle* he found a number of speeches, having attached to them the names of Lord Roden, Lord Jocelyn, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and little Spring *Lice*, as he was called in Limerick, or Lord Monteagle, as he was now magnificently styled—(hear, and laughter.) He did not mean to attribute those speeches to the persons whose names were affixed to them—far from it; that would be highly improper—(laughter.) But he addressed himself to that newspaper, and to the names which he found in what was represented as a parliamentary report, and of the tidings which were contained in those speeches he would speak boldly and confidently, leaving the Lords and Commons to say whether they liked their respective countries—(hear, and laughter.) He was delighted that these newspaper senators were reduced to the deplorable necessity of having recourse to Billingsgate language in assailing the Irish people. The repeal movement could no longer be concealed under a bushel; it was palpable as the sun to every eye, and the people were not to be terrified from the object on which their hearts were set, the attainment of their natural rights by means legal, peaceable, and constitutional—(cheers.) They might be abused—they might be accused, but they never could be subdued (thunders of applause.) He thanked the Duke of Wellington—the newspaper Duke of Wellington—for the importance he had given them. He thanked Lord Roden—the newspaper Lord Roden—for the importance he had given them; and he thanked that paltry Whig, Lord Lansdowne—the newspaper Lord Lansdowne—for the speech he had delivered against Ireland. But, immeasurably beyond all others, was his gratitude deep, heartfelt, and sincere gratitude, due to the most unprincipled and most contemptible of all politicians, ancient or modern—Henry Brougham, for the words which he uttered in reference to the Irish people. He spoke of the Brougham whose sentiments were recorded in the *Chronicle*, and of no other—(loud groans.) Oh, let them not groan him—he was not worth groaning. Treacherous to his friends—cringing and flattering to his enemies—so pitiable, so miserable a toad eater, never disgraced the profession of the law, nor brought odium and ridicule on the noble associations of a legislator—(loud cheering, which continued for several minutes.)—The hon. and learned gentleman continued—He had a great character for talent, and a high order of intellect he undoubtedly possessed; but there never was a man who tarnished by actions so ignoble the lustre of his mind, or who bartered principle so infamously for the gratification of his paltry selfishness. So selfish a mortal never appeared in the world (hear.) There was no road to notoriety too filthy, too abominable, for him to walk in. I am delighted to find that he is the enemy of Ireland, for certain I am that a more despicable enemy the Irish people could not have—(cheers.) I will return to the topic of this newspaper discussion again; but there are several matters of interest claiming my attention, to which I will now take occasion to refer. The first of these is the state of Ulster. It has been repeatedly alleged that although we were supported in the repeal movement cordially and energetically by the other provinces, we have received but slight countenance and co-operation from Ulster. Belfast was the very nucleus of the rebellion, and the province of Ulster is celebrated for ever in historic page for the prominent part it took in the occurrence of '98. A battle was fought at Antrim where O'Neill was killed, and another in the county Down, where the United Irishmen were defeated, and, in fact, Ulster was the first in the struggle and the last out of it. Is it possible that Lord Roden can be ignorant of these facts, which are notorious to men of the most bounded reading, or, if he can be cognisant, what under heaven can he mean by saying that the people of Ulster would take the same part now as they took in the year 1798? Can it be that he wants them all to turn out and become repealers as they turned out in '98 and became United Irishmen? The ignorance of Lord Roden is really beyond the power of human language to describe or human thought to conceive. He knows nothing of the past—nothing of the present, and is just as blind as a beetle as to the future—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Yes, I expect great things from Ulster (hear.)—It is a mistake to suppose that Ulster is adverse or apathetic to repeal. Protestant and Presbyterians are flocking round our standard daily—week after week witnesses a fresh accession of such political converts to our constitutional ranks. Lord Roden has alluded to 1798, forsooth, and declares that the people of Ulster are ready to take the same part now as they took at that eventful period; Was ever heard such a declaration from such a man? Can it be possible that Lord Roden can be in a state of such gross ignorance as to be unaware of this great historical fact, that the rebellion commenced in Ulster—(hear, hear)—and that the United Irishmen first originated in the town of Belfast? But as I am on the subject of repeal in the north allow me to allude to a strange manifesto which has recently been issued by a number of magistrates in the county of Fermanagh. It appears they have addressed the Lord Lieutenant, and certainly I am bound to say that they have a peculiar mode of composition. They wrote very badly, and their political opinions are not one whit better in their way, than their science in English style. They commence their address in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned justices of the peace for the county Fermanagh, beg leave to express to your Excellency our unanimous and deliberate conviction that the most serious consequences to the tranquillity of this part, and to the prosperity of the whole of the united kingdom, are likely to ensue, if the alarming aggregate meetings of disorganised multitudes, convened under the direction of Roman Catholic priests and other demagogues, are longer allowed to assemble in such large masses under the assumed purposes of repealing the legislative union." I think these gentleman might have condescended to speak us civilly. What right have they to stigmatise the revered Catholic priesthood in language thus opprobrious? Demagogues, indeed! How do they presume to apply such an epithet to the clergy of the people? The address then goes on to say, that they pledge themselves to use every endeavor legally open to them to prevent repeal meetings. Now let me call your attention to this fact, that anxious though these magistrates were to put down repeal meetings, and ready though they were to stimulate the government to desperate measures, they have not ventured to accuse the repealers of having violated any law, or offered the most trivial injury to life or property. There is not the least accusation that these men can make of the most insignificant offence having been committed against the laws, and yet they have the presumption to talk of dispersing meetings convened for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons for the repeal of an act of parliament! Gracious heaven, what ignorance these men betray of the spirit of the British constitution, and of the history of the British nation; otherwise they would have known this fact notorious to every schoolboy, that the Stuarts were driven from the throne for having dared to interfere with the right of the subject to petition (hear, hear, and cheers.) But when we read the answer of Mr. Lucas, we are no longer surprised that the magistrates should show such ignorance. Heaven knows the ignorance of the magistrates is already well known to everybody. They are judges to be sure, but they are exceedingly ignorant at the same time; but I take it for granted that they are totally ignorant of the constitution, and that they did not mean to violate it. They have often drank the glorious and immortal memory of King William III., but they have forgotten the ground on which he was elected—(hear, hear)—but ought not Mr. Lucas have said to them, "you are mistaken. You have no right to put down such meetings, they are not against the spirit of the constitution." If such a document emanated from any body of magistrates in England, every one of them would be dismissed from the commission of the peace. But, as it is, not a single repealer in the north of Ireland has been intimidated—(loud cries of hear, hear.) The hopes of the north are every day brightening. I have much confidence in the sturdy independence of the Presbyterians of the north, when they read the speeches that are published in the newspapers of this day—(hear, hear.)—Recollect that nobody can say that we violated the law.—Why do they not prosecute us? It is because we keep within the letter and spirit of the law—because we preach nothing but constitutional doctrine—(hear, hear, and cheers.) We assemble peaceably in thousands and hundreds of thousands, but we create no alarm. I defy any person to say that we do any person a harm, or that any one has been hurt, injured, or frightened by it—(hear, hear.) Lord Roden made a long newspaper speech in the House of Lords, and Lord Jocelyn asked the same question of the ministry in the Commons that his father put to them in the Lords. I am exceedingly glad that Jocelyn should be the name of the individual to put such a question, for it is an historical name, and I rejoice it should be protruded distinctly in enmity to Ireland—(hear, hear.) I pass by them with the hearty delight that they are the persons to bring forward a question against Ireland. The father and son, and the son and the father—*par nobile*—(laughter.) The Duke of Wellington replied to Lord Roden in the House of Lords, and declared that the repeal of the legislative union of the two countries would lead to a dismemberment of the empire. But he is old enough to remember the Irish parliament, and I have a letter of his canvassing the borough of Trim, and promising that grapes should be sent from his brother's garden, and that the fattest buck in his brother's park should be killed to fatten the Trim corporation, on the day of the election—(hear, and laughter.)—And why, I ask him, when we have an Irish parliament again, should there be a dismemberment of the empire when no dismemberment took place then?—(hear, hear.) At a time when England did not leave a single regiment or a single troop of horse in Ireland, the gentry and yeomen of the country met together. They took up arms, and so organised themselves that they might set the world at defiance should enemies attempt to land upon their shores. That was before the union; but I ask the Duke of Wellington would he think it safe to send every soldier out of Ireland now, and think it quite prudent to leave the country to ourselves, saying, "There it is, boys; share it between you as you like"—(loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) He calls the repeal dismemberment; whereas, in fact, the real dismemberment of the empire exists at present—the dismemberment of hearts and affections—the dismemberment of force and power—(hear, hear, hear.) No—it is they who are producing dismemberment. I speak in no spirit of pride or self flattery; but I say, that though, while I live and possess the influence which I now have over the minds of the Irish people, there never shall be revolution in this country—still, the grave shall hardly have closed over me when it will become advisable for England to redouble her troops here; for I tell her she will not be six months safe in this country—(loud cheers, which lasted for several minutes.) The Duke of Wellington, then, read the resolution of the House of Lords and Commons in the year 1834.—He read these words;—"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons, in parliament assembled, feel it our duty humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to record in the most solemn manner our fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace, security, and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects. We feel this, our determination, to be as much justified by our views of the general interests of the state, as by our conviction that to no other portion of your Majesty's subjects is the maintenance of the legislative union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves." He read two more paragraphs, the sentiments contained in which he said had been adopted by the monarch on his throne, and the two houses of parliament. That is what the Duke read, and I will now tell you what he did not read—(hear, hear.) He did *not* read the concluding paragraph of the address, which runs as follows:—"In expressing to your Majesty our resolution to maintain the legislative union inviolate, we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty that we shall persevere in applying our best attention to the removal of all just causes of complaint, and to the promotion of all well considered measures of improvement." He left that out—(loud cries of hear, hear.) Wellington left it out in the Lords—Peel left it out in the Commons. Significant—(hear.) Yet, see how important this passage was. The House of Commons declared that they would not entertain the repeal question, upon the grounds laid down in the first paragraph; but they added this concluding paragraph with a view to show that the repeal was not necessary. They declared that they were willing to do justice to Ireland, and waited upon the King to convey to his Majesty their determination to that effect. The King upon his throne expressed his concurrence in that determination, and his approbation of the sentiment, for in the last sentence of his reply to the address he declared—"I shall at all times be anxious to afford my best assistance in removing all just causes of complaint, and in sanctioning all well considered measures of improvement." So you see we had the King, Lords, and Commons, joined together in this legislative declaration, not only to preserve the union inviolate, bet to make it available for the benefit of Ireland. But Peel and Wellington totally omitted the latter proposition, which was, in point of fact, the pith and substance of the preceding paragraphs, and gave sanction and signification of the entire. See the consequence of this declaration. I declared in my place in the House of Commons at the time that it had the effect of an act of parliament, and was similar to it in every respect but in form. I came over to Ireland and advised my countrymen to suspend the agitation for repeal—to put it in abeyance for a period, that the government might have time to carry out the benevolent intentions that they affected to entertain towards this country. For four years we desisted from our agitation, in reliance upon the promise held out in this declaration. The times were changed since then, for the ministry that are now in office will not attempt to get rid of us by holding out hopes—they will promise us nothing, and they are just the boys to keep their word—(hear, hear, and laughter.) But to return. This declaration, ratified as it was by King, Lords, and Commons, was so important, that I admonished the Irish people to put repeal in abeyance for a time. I told them that if they did not desist they would be placing a weapon in the hands of their enemies, to be used against themselves at the end of time; for that, when the Irish complained of being treated unjustly by the English, the argument would be used against them evermore, "they were anxious and ready to do you justice, but you would not give them the time nor the opportunity" (hear, hear.) The people were swayed by my counsel. We gave up what is a vast period in a country's history—four years—four years of the public time—four years of the nation's blood—and we got nothing, absolutely nothing, for our forbearance. And Wellington and Peel knew this well; and therefore it was that deliberately, for it could not have been inadvertently, they left out the concluding sentence in the address of 1834. In 1838 I formed the Precursor Association—its very name indicating its intention. Precursor to justice or repeal—so that in point of fact, no less than six years were expended upon an experiment which we were tempted to make by that specious declaration. Ah, never again will we be lured by such a declaration (loud cheers.) Peel will not make such a one now, and even though he did, we would treat it as chaff in the wind (hear, hear, and cheers.) I, for one, have to complain of the declaration of 1834, for the deference that I paid it made people suspicious of my sincerity. When I resumed the repeal agitation many kept aloof from me, telling me that I could not be sincere—that I would give it up again, as I had given it up before. I was told so by pretended friends—I was told so by open foes—nay, I was occasionally told so by men who were really well affected towards the cause; and it took me two years before I could succeed in convincing all Ireland that I would not abandon repeal anywhere but in the parliament house in College green (hear, hear, and loud cheers). But we are told that some desperate measures are to be taken for the suppression of public opinion upon the question of repeal, and that they have it in contemplation to bring in a coercion bill. They may annihilate the constitution, but to this I pledge myself, they shall have some trouble in doing so (vehement applause). I will go to the House of Commons for the purpose of opposing their bill; I will divide on every motion during the progress of the bill.—They may trample me under foot, but I will come back to Ireland, knowing that I have done my duty, and with the full conviction that Ireland will do hers (loud cheers). I will resist the bill to the utmost of my power, as long as it is not law. When it becomes a statute, I will obey it—I will obey every law, unless I can manage to drive a coach and six through it; but I will discover some plan whereby the Irish people shall have the means of expressing their sentiments upon this vital question (immense applause.)—Unless they gag me, I will find the means of speaking to Ireland (cheers.) I set them at defiance—unless they set their heel upon the constitution, and degrade themselves in the eyes of Europe and the civilised world, by the exercise of downright tyranny, to crush me (continued applause) I have no fear of them. Let them begin. See what is occurring—see what multitudes have joined our ranks, when the first faint whisper went abroad that coercion was contemplated—and oh! if such numbers flock around our standard when coercion was but rumoured, what would our position be if coercion were attempted—if coercion were commenced (hear, hear, and loud cheering.) What a respond to the repeal cry would there then be from one end of the country to the other? I will tell Sir Robert Peel where he may find a suggestion for his bill. In the American congress of the district of Columbia they have passed a law, that the house shall not receive any petitions from slaves, nor any petitions on behalf of slaves, even though the petitioners be freemen. I will send for a copy of that act of the Columbian legislature, and I will send it to Peel that he may take it for his model when he is framing his bill of coercion for the Irish people (hear, hear.) He shall go the full length of the Columbian bill, if he stirs at all. That law or nothing shall we have. Let him take his choice, and extinguish, in the blood of the Irish people, the last remnant of their liberties (applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes.) Friends may desert me—foes may threaten, but I will never forsake the path that I have proposed to myself. I will violate no law—I will outrage no ordinance of man nor of Heaven—but as long as there remains to me one inch of the constitution on which I can plant my footstep, I will find some Archimedean point, whereon to plant the lever with which I will still uphold the fainting liberties of my country. (It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which this eloquent passage evoked from the meeting. (Cheering for several minutes without intermission.) Sir R. Peel tells us—the newspaper Sir Robert Peel—that he has been authorised by the Queen to express her Majesty's concurrence in the sentiments which he uttered. I don't believe a word of it. There is a ministerial art of lying—that is, not lying *per se*, but a *quasi* lying—a sub-modum sort of lying, and it is of this sort that the newspaper Sir Robert Peel has availed himself. Everybody knows that the Sovereign says nothing, and that the words put into her mouth are those of her minister. They are so, in the present instance, and consequently, are not the words of her Majesty. The Queen is coming over here, and she is welcome—God bless her! She is in the hands of her enemies, the Tories of England who have attained their present position by intimidation and bribery. Never were there so many bribes congregated together under one roof, as in the House of Commons—(laughter.) Since the days of the Jewish Sanhedrim, when the Jews bribed the miscreant murderer, never were there so many bribes brought together as in the English Commons House. They have taken possession of the Queen, and she, yielding to a constitutional coercion, has been obliged to give them power. But I am delighted that she is coming here. She will be enabled to judge from ocular demonstration of the feeling of the Irish people on the subject of repeal. Petition after petition will every day be presented to her, praying for the restoration of our plundered parliament, and soliciting her assistance; and if she graciously accords assistance, twenty four hours will not elapse before the repeal will be carried. I hope to present her with an address myself, signed by a million of signatures. Let her see "repeal" upon every wall, and let flags fly from every house top and every eminence, praying "Blessed Queen, aid us for the repeal of the union, and make us thy best defence!"—(loud cheers.) I am glad she is coming, for she will be able to form a just estimate of the Irish character, and to convict and expose the lies of her ministers in our regard. I am lost in indignation and disgust when I read the insolent, presumptuous, and audacious declaration which the newspapers have thought fit to put into the mouth of Sir Robert Peel, that repeal should not be granted, even though the majority of the Irish people demanded it. I am not to suppose that Sir Robert Peel uttered such a declaration, and when I used the words "audacious miscreant," I applied them, of course, to the man who put it into the newspaper (laughter.) Lord Althorp stated distinctly that if all the Irish people declared for the repeal, he would not object to it. It was, I think, on the 2d or 3d of February, 1834; but it was certainly within the first ten days of February, in that year, said Capt. Bernal, by referring to the files, could at once have found it—he said that he was willing to risk even a civil war, if necessary, rather than consent to have the union forcibly or improperly repealed; but that if the great majority of the Irish people demanded the repeal, they would have a right to it, and he would not oppose their wishes—(hear, (hear). I assert that Sir R. Peel was in the House of Commons when that was said. It might have gone out of his mind, but I have almost a perfect recollection that he was sitting within three or four seats of me, just below me on the opposition side of the house, behind which I then always took my seat—(hear, hear.) But it is an audacious declaration attributed to Sir Robert Peel, that Ireland shall have no will on the subject, that if all Ireland were to become convinced that every article of the union had been violated, and used for purposes of tyranny and despotism—that if, as we can show by financial returns, the crime of robbery was never committed so audaciously and extensively, as by the financial injustice done to Ireland since the union—that if, as we can prove, there is no union between the two countries, unless it be, as Lord Byron said, the union of the shark with its prey—that, notwithstanding all this, Ireland is to have no voice in getting that union repealed.—But I am not to be mocked. I belong to a nation of eight millions, and let me also tell you that there is, besides, a million of Irishmen in England—(renewed cheers.) If Sir Robert Peel has the audacity to cause a contest to take place between the two countries, we will first put him in the wrong, for we will begin no rebellion, but I tell him from this spot that he dare not commence that strife against Ireland—(enthusiastic peals of applause for several minutes.) We have just as good right to be heard on the subject of the repeal, as the English would have or as the Scotch would have, and I can tell Sir Robert Peel that he will hear more on this subject from Scotland before he be three months older—(hear.) But let it be remembered that I am now speaking of the newspaper speeches; I am not speaking of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, where nobody except the members could hear what he said; but I am speaking of the villainy, the audacity, the violation of the rights of a great nation contained in the speech attributed to him in the newspapers. I am speaking of the atrocity of daring to say in the published speech that Ireland has not the same rights and privileges as England, even though they may be stifled and suppressed and kept away from her for a time—(cheers.)—I have now done—my object is to have the letter of the Fermanagh magistrates inserted on the minutes as a specimen of magisterial absurdity. Europe has been listening to it. There is not a word of it that has not been heard in France and in America; and though in the latter country they may hate me as being an anti-slavery advocate, they shall never know me as anything else—(cheers.) They know their own interest, and that is, that England shall be weak—France knows, Russia knows, Europe knows that the interests of England ought not to be secure as long as she is unjust, and they cannot be secure as long as she treats us with injustice—(great cheers.) I now ask Irishmen of every creed and class, do they love their native land, and if they do, shall they consent to see her remain the slave of any other country? Are Irishmen so degraded and so despicable?—but no, I am proud of being an Irishman—(loud applause.) Is there so little of virtue and talent and of the moral feeling that constitutes bravery in the Irish character, that any of our countrymen shall be ashamed to own their country, but shall go cringing to Englishmen, saying, "manage our affairs for us; we are dolts and drivellers, and know not how to manage them ourselves"—(hear.) I care not who may say this, I will let them join us afterwards, but I will let them alone as long as they think themselves degraded, for those who think themselves degraded become so in reality—(hear, hear.) I will not insult them, for a single insulting sentiment towards them is not in my heart—(cheers.) I want nothing that could keep any Irishman from me. So help me heaven, I would not consent or accept for my church any power or favour, or anything except what her merits and divine institutions would themselves obtain for her. No, I am here equally the advocate of the Protestant, of the Dissenter, of the Presbyterian, and of the Roman Catholic—(hear, hear.) I am for Irishmen, to whatever creed they may belong—I want perfect equality for all, and superiority for none. I want to have the Irish for Ireland, and Ireland for the Irish—(enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Steele rose and said—Sir Robert Peel talks of civil war—let him try it if he dare—(here the meeting rose and cheered for several minutes.)

After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(From the Standard of Wednesday.)

The Duke of Wellington last night in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, declared emphatically the determination of the Queen's government, and Sir Robert Peel the determination of *the Queen herself*, to resist to the last and by all means the Repeal of the Union with Ireland. Sir R. Peel's declaration is as distinct, significant, and solemn, as the occasion requires, and it cannot be more so:—

"I here subscribe to, and repeat the declaration made "in this place on a former occasion by Lord Althorp, "that '*deprecating all war, and especially deprecating* "'*civil war, there is nevertheless* NO ALTERNATIVE "'*which I should not consider preferable to the dis-* "'*memberment of this great empire*;' but I hope, Sir, "that our forbearance will not be misconstrued; I "trust that we shall only obtain additional strength by "deferring our call for new powers until more urgent "necessity shall arise, and meanwhile I hope I have "given proof that WE SHALL NOT FAIL TO ASK FOR "THESE POWERS if it shall be found necessary to de-"mand them, in order to fulfil the desire expressed by "parliament in the year 1834"—(the desire to suppress the Repeal sedition.)

The only observation called forth by the declaration, was a question by Capt. Bernal, founded upon the mistake that Lord Althorp had admitted the necessity of conceding the repeal, should all the Irish members agree to demand it. To this question Sir Robert Peel replied—"I do not remember that the noble lord (Al-"thorp) made any such admission; but, if he did, I "am bound to say that I AM NOT PREPARED TO CON-"CUR IN IT."

To the deep disgrace, as we must think it, Lord J. Russell, and the other members of the Cabinet of 1834, present in the House of Commons, as much almost to the disgrace of the *pro-Romanist* Whigs generally, not a voice was raised in support of not Sir Robert Peel's declaration only, but *the Queen's personal declaration*, to maintain the integrity of her empire. They will vote with the ministers upon the question of repeal—they will even vote for whatever measures may be found necessary to repress the repeal sedition, because the people will compel them to it—but they have been too lately enthralled to the footstool of Mr. O'Connell to dare offending him until driven to the last extremity. Such are the patriotism and loyalty of the Whig Radicals, who, but the other day, pretended to a monopoly of attachment to the person and station of our Sovereign.

In the House of Lords, it is just to own, that some members of the Whig Radical government, and they the noblemen the most distinguished by talent and by character, acted a more becoming part. Lord Brougham expressed his manly feeling upon the momentous question, in words which will find an echo in every English breast. We will extract a sentence or two:—"No man could doubt that to prevent such a catas-"trophe (as a repeal of the union) the uttermost exer-"tion of the power of this country—its *moral force*, "*its legislative force*, and ITS PHYSICAL FORCE, "would be put forward *cheerfully* and *anxiously* and "*heartily* at the first intimation on the part of her Ma-"jesty's government that any such exertion was by "them deemed necessary." . . . . . "He "(Lord Brougham) entertained no fear whatever of "the result of these agitations; but if he entertained "no such fear it was because he knew his noble friends "opposite too well to believe that they were capable, "for the sake of courting any *fleeting, trumpery, base* "popularity, of taking a course of what was called "*concession* and *conciliation* towards those who wished "to destroy the empire—a course which had the mi-"form and inevitable effect of *making enemies of your* "*friends and making your enemies despise you*." The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke to the same effect, and with scarcely less spirit.

The Repealers have now the future fairly disclosed to them. They see that to proceed a single step farther, is to draw upon them the whole power of the British empire. What means have they to resist that mighty power? Not 20 years ago, Sir Walter Scott, a man whose vast genius, a genius of which sagacious judgment was the distinguishing attribute, had for his life been directed to studying and illustrating the theory of civil war—a man too naturally inclined towards the *ultra*-Romanist or repeal party—not 20 years ago Sir Walter Scott confessed his deliberate conviction that the *two* Protestant counties of Down and Antrim were fully adequate to the conquest of the rest of Ireland in a fair field. If England, therefore, were to fold her hands and to give the *laissez faire*, Down and Antrim alone are able, as undoubtedly they are ready at the call of duty, to maintain inviolate the British connection. But Down and Antrim would not be alone. The other 8 counties of Ulster, more than 2,000,000 intelligent and strong men, and of the bravest men who ever drew the sword—British men, seasoned in Irish persecution—would rally round the red cross of England. Even a *laissez faire* from the Queen would terminate the contest in a month. But another party to the war appears—Britain, unconquered and unconquerable Britain, takes her place. The 500,000 of Ulster are but an advanced guard of millions of Britons to follow. The invincible fleets of Britain surround the Irish shores—her ever triumphant armies occupy the soil—and thus ends the maniac farce of a repeal rebellion. Mr. O'Connell, we see, chooses for his celebrations the scenes and the anniversaries of treason and massacre in 1798, with an obvious view to teach his miserable dupes, that England has now no better means of repressing a rebellion in Ireland than those she possessed 45 years ago. The rebellion of 1798 was, however, *suppressed*—a fact which the incendiary tries to keep out of sight, and suppressed under circumstances which, by their extreme contrast demonstrate the ease with which a rebellion would be suppressed now. In 1798, the British Protestant party were divided; they are united as one man—in 1798 the Roman Catholic party were, with a few honourable exceptions, united in rebellion—one half of them are now, we trust, as loyal as their Protestant fellow subjects. In 1798, again, Great Britain had been engaged in five years of exhausting and disastrous war—Great Britain has now reposed 27 years in peace, after the termination of a war of unequalled glory to her arms. In 1798, the whole naval force of Great Britain was required to guard her own coasts. Her ships now ride triumphant in every sea; and in three weeks enough of them could be collected to blockade every harbour of Ireland. In 1798 the means of communication between the islands were so imperfect, that we find it stated in a newspaper of the day, that the transports conveying the Dumfries Light Dragoons were *twenty two days* in the passage from Liverpool to Dublin. In the same number of hours half a dozen steamers could now convey an army sufficient for the conquest of Ireland. In 1798, the important maritime town of Wexford was suffered to remain occupied by rebels for a month. Now, the Geyser or the Cyclops or any other stout steamer would dislodge the traitors in half a day. In 1798 our armies were commanded by fops or pedants, we have now leaders trained in the greatest wars that Europe has ever seen. Is more necessary to complete the contrast? We have now tried conciliation to the uttermost; and we have no ulterior object to carry by conciliating rebels and repressing the spirit of loyalty. In 1798 the case was notoriously different. The rebels were conciliated in order to carry that union, which their successors in treason seek to dissolve. So much for the incendiary's reminiscences of 1798. We are thankful for them, because they prove the utter falsehood of all the pretences that the rebellion of that year was provoked by the good and gallant men, so many of whom were its victims. The spirit of treason in a Romanist party which now so plainly works, is the very same spirit which covered Ireland with the blood of her sons 45 years ago; and it is another of the advantages of our time that the spirit in question is so plainly declared. As we have before remarked, Mr. O'Connell is as fully impressed with the utter hopelessness of a repeal rebellion as any of us; but he makes a lucrative trade of *promises of treason and massacre*; it is his living; and as long as he lives by it he will pursue it.—We have shortly stated the grounds upon which the hopelessness of a repeal rebellion rests, in order to apprise men of the falsehood of the pretence upon which Mr. O'Connell cheats them of their money.—After Sir Robert Peel's declaration of last night, every such subscriber to *repeal* must avow himself ready to take arms against Queen Victoria. After the clear expression of the sense of parliament, every such subscriber must profess himself prepared to go the length of treason and civil war. This is quite certain; and we think, that after the sketch we have given of the certain issue of a resort to arms, every such subscriber must write himself down an ass, the stupid dupe of Mr. O'Connell's swindling promises.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—The *Worcester Herald* of last Saturday, says:—"The modifications on the original plan offered by Government to meet the views of the Dissenters, will be found in our Parliamentary analysis. They seem made in an earnest spirit, and would be met in the same did it accord with human nature that two of a trade should ever mutually support each other. The moving parties in the opposition to the educational clauses fear that their own educational occupation will be gone and therefore they enlist sectarian prejudices against them It is with them as with the Ephesians of old—"The craft is in danger,"—The *Liverpool Mail*, of the same date, observes:—"The bill of the right honourable secretary as he first announced it was a fair, reasonable, rational, practicable, and salutary measure. God knows it was liberal enough. It was more so than many able churchmen thought was just. Still, with all its imperfections, we were willing to accept it, and allow its chari table intention to make atonement for its sins. But how was it received by the dissenting interest? With a shout of scorn and in a tone of defiance. The mills rose in fire and smoke—petitions were manufactured with the rapidity of common twist—the conventicle swelled into the importance of a cathedral—and the local preacher, with his two deacons, both being tailors, and aided by their better halves who constitue no subordinate portion of their militant forces, signed sheets of foolscap with their names, in which they remonstrated according to preconcerted terms against the *atrocious* enactment. The House of Commons never was so invaded by a swarm of wasps since it was founded." We hope and trust that the Government will not be frightened and bullied from its strict line of duty by the agitation of interested parties; for the sake of the rising generation, and for the safety of the country let the Bill be speedily and, if necessary, with a high hand be passed.

Sir R. Peel was born in 1788, Lord John Russell 1792, Lord Stanley 1800, the Duke of Wellington 1769, and Lord Brougham 1779.

ANTI DUELLING ASSOCIATION.—An association has been just formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 26 members of parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains, R. N., 25 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 17 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants, R. N., and 24 barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonors God. Captain Hope, R.N., and Mr. W Dingmore have become honorary secretaries of the association.

A Mr. Tongue has invented an additional rein for horses, connected with a spring strap, which by a single action of the hand, is drawn so close over the nostrils and mouth as to stop breathing, thereby bringing the most restive animal to his senses. It is approved of, and in use among some of our most celebrated jockeys.

THE WICKED WON'T PROSPER.—Samuel Ross, of Geneva Wisconsin, who "didn't pay for his paper" when he left the east, is now in the Kingston Penitentiary.

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