

ould be endangered by admitting 2,300 of the most respectable inhabitants of that great town to a share in the representation? Looking at the bill in the most bigoted point of view, it would add no more than six or seven to the Catholic interest. But when it was said that throwing open the boroughs to the people would be injurious to the corporations, what other was their right, why should the same rights be denied to Ireland? Could such rights be long withheld without danger? (Hear.) He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. Lefroy rose for the purpose of moving an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—Whatever might have been the ground for passing the reform bill for England, there was not the same necessity for it in Ireland. Indeed, so far from it, that he had no hesitation in saying it would be a most dangerous thing for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman who had just spoken had not touched on one half of the dangers that the bill would produce for Ireland. There were 67 members for counties, there were ten members for populous towns, there was one for the University, which was also a numerous constituency. There were thus 75 members, who were returned from numerous constituencies, and of the remaining number there were no less than seven members who were returned from those boroughs as reformers. Eight of the boroughs had free and open constituencies; and the remaining 17 possessed a constituency varying from 12 to 94 electors. Indeed five of these 17 might be called open boroughs, and the remaining 12 were not degraded by corruption. He thought that these facts showed how unnecessary the present bill was for Ireland. If it was constitutional to give members to these places at the time of the Union, it was surely at least as constitutional to let them retain those members now that they were in a more prosperous condition, and with a larger population than at the moment when they received the right to elect members. He knew it had been said that we ought not to leave Ireland with its present mockery of a representation; but he denied that that representation was a mockery.—It had been admitted on the other side that the greatest objection to the present bill was the giving of an increased degree of political power to the Catholics. This was one of the objections, but not the greatest, to the present bill.—Still, however, he called the attention of the house to that objection. There was surely no one who supposed that the established church in Ireland could long survive the increase of members, and consequently of power and influence that this bill would give to the Catholics. And then supposing the established church of Ireland to fall, did any man imagine that it would fall alone? Would it not draw down with it the interests of other establishments in that country? and would it not besides be pregnant with danger to the union now existing between the two countries themselves? The great leader of the Catholics had told them again and again, that they must be reformers in order to become repeaters—(cheers from the opposition); that they must take reform as the great step that would lead to the repeal of the union. Yet, notwithstanding this language—notwithstanding this open avowal of an ulterior object—they were called on to put five boroughs into the hands of those who declared that their intention was to dissolve the union between the two countries. The change, too, would not only increase the power of the repeaters in Ireland, but it would do more; it would increase their power in that house; and increase it, too, to such an extent, that no government would have strength sufficient to withstand it. (Hear.) It was said that the Roman Catholic relief bill would put all classes of men in Ireland on an equality; but if that were the case, this bill would destroy that equality, for it gave a great preponderance to the Catholics. The Protestants would no longer be able to afford an efficient support to the government if this accession of political power was to be thrown into the hands of the Catholics, a degree of political power that would bring, as it always did bring, to those on whom it was conferred, increased confidence in themselves, and insolence towards their opponents. (Hear.)

Lord Castlereagh thought that the right honorable gentleman had not made out a sufficient case for the second reading of this bill; but still such a measure did not much surprise him, as coming from a government which had discountenanced the yeomanry of Ireland, and which, he strongly suspected, would be ready enough to discountenance the church of Ireland, so as at last to shake the foundations of all the institutions that were valuable in that country. Allusion had been made to the time of the Union—at that time twenty-five boroughs were allowed to remain; and he believed that they were preserved for the very reason which the right hon. gentleman thought proper to decide, viz., for the purpose of preserving the Protestant religion. It was curious to see what immense extent of power the Roman Catholics would gain on the passing of this bill. He did not profess to have all the arithmetical accuracy of Lieutenant Drummond; but, nevertheless, he would venture to read to the house a list of those counties which, he believed, under this bill, would return Catholic representatives. There were Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Limerick, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, which, with some others not quite so certain, would make up 26 counties in the Catholic interest. Out of the boroughs of Ireland, he supposed that about 12 would return Catholic members. Belfast was another place that was likely to fall into the hands of the Catholics, for he believed that that town contained 1,000 Catholic voters; however, he could not deny the importance of the place, and the justice of giving it another representative.

Mr. Crampton said, that the noble lord had certainly drawn up an extraordinary list of the counties that were to become Catholic by the operation of this bill. Who would ever think of having Cavan placed among the Catholics counties? And still more, who would have supposed that Sligo would ever be accused of such backsliding? (a laugh). The present gallant member for Sligo might be described as the very quintessence of Protestantism; and it certainly seemed very little likely that that county would ever descend from its present high and palmy state. Could his hon. and learned friend, who talked about danger from passing the bill, suppose that no danger would ensue if the bill was not passed? Was there no danger to be apprehended from disappointing the excited expectations of the people of Ireland? He believed that the danger would be greater from refusing to pass the measure than from passing it. He could not enter further into the subject than to state one amendment which his right hon. friend meant to introduce. It would have for its object to diminish the expense of elections. By the law at present the poll could be kept open fifteen days. It was proposed by the machinery of the bill to diminish the length of time which the poll could be kept open, and it was to be limited to five days, striking off ten days from the present fifteen days. It was at the same time meant to preserve the present system of registration.

Mr. Shaw supported the amendment. If the bill were to pass, and were to take away the influence of property, and place it in the hands of the population, it would overthrow all the establishments of the country. The church establishment would go first, all the other establishments would follow, and the repeal of the Union would be the consequence. The government was aiding the cause of the enemies of those institutions, because it was subservient to them, and submitted to their dictation. To show what was the object of the Catholics, the hon. and learned member quoted a letter of Dr. M'Hale and a letter of Dr. Doyle. These gentlemen

blished Church, as in obtaining a separation.

Mr. O'Connell called attention to the fact that he denied that he ever sought to separate the two countries. Any such attempt would be an act of treason.

Mr. Conolly explained. Mr. O'Connell—Was it to be said that Protestantism would be destroyed because 13 rotten boroughs, the seats in which were sold as openly as beasts in the market, were not longer to be suffered to exist? Protestantism must indeed be fugacious if it depended on 13 rotten boroughs, each of which depended on pounds, shillings, and pence. He really thought such observations as had been made were unworthy of that assembly. (Cheers.) He had been called an enemy of the Established Church. Now, he might be the enemy of tythes—he might be the enemy of many abuses—but he denied that he was the enemy of the Established Church. He would defy them to point out one sentence of his which was inconsistent with a due respect for the opinions of others. He was always ready to render to others the same privileges which he demanded for himself—freedom of opinion; and to every man the liberty of worshipping God after the dictates of his own conscience. Would the Irish be satisfied with the details of this Bill? No, they would not, they ought not; and if he as an humble individual had any powers, they should not (Hear.) In the name of the people of Ireland he demanded a measure of Reform equally efficient with that of England (Cheers.) He demanded a measure which would amalgamate the people with the Government, which had never yet been done. The £10 freeholders were stated at 22,000, whereas, in point of fact, they did not amount to 5,000. Making due allowance for these deductions out of the 8,000,000 of inhabitants, not above 25,000 would be entitled to vote for the counties. He called upon English Reformers—he called upon those who had beaten down the oligarchy—he called upon the friends of rational liberty to say whether this was a Bill that did not require alteration in its details (Cheers.) He did not speak of the puff and wind of agitation, such as had been raised on the subject of the Government plan of Education (cheers)—which reminded him of the wind whistling round the corner of an old house (a laugh); but if they wished to see agitation, let them give Ireland a real cause for it by refusing her Reform Bill. He called on the Reformers of England to remember that the services of Ireland entitled her to some favourable consideration. When the majority of the representatives of England and Scotland were to have thrown out the English Reform Bill, it was the Irish Members who turned the scale (Cheers.) They had left their business—night after night they were at their stations in that House, making no terms for themselves, but giving the most unqualified, and, speaking from the results, he might say, most effectual support to the English Reform Bill (Cheers.) He hoped he should not be misunderstood as holding out the language of threat in that House; but he would prophesy—and some of his prophecies had already been fulfilled—that if they refused the Reform Bill, in six months they would have a parliament in Ireland (cheers); but if that House refused it, he would appeal to the people of England; he would appeal to their sense of fairness; he would appeal to their generosity; and he felt he would be sure of Reform. (Cheers.) He asserted that the proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stanley) gave the name of franchise, but withheld the reality; and that the qualification required in Ireland to entitle a man to vote was at least half as high again as it ought in justice to be, comparing the difference between the situation of England and Ireland. The Hon. Member then adverted to the subject of the registration of votes, contending that the twenty days' notice was a hardship; while the 2s 6d to be paid as the expense was the produce of 3 days' labour; in England the sum required was only one shilling, the produce of half a day's labour. England was free, Scotland was free, and he implored the house to let Ireland be free. (Much cheering.)

Captain Gordon admitted that he was an old-fashioned bigot, who still stood up for the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, as the basis of British connection, and of the integrity of the empire. (Cheering and laughter.) He contended that the ground on which the Catholic relief bill had been rested was that it would support the Protestant ascendancy, yet at this moment it was to be made the means of overthrowing that ascendancy, and of destroying the constitution. To resist the Irish reform bill was the only mode to secure and maintain the union between Great Britain and Ireland, while the passing of it would shock the confidence of the whole Protestant body in Ireland in British legislation, while it would not satisfy even the Roman Catholics. Mr. Sheil spoke of the manner in which he and other Irish members had supported the English reform bill, relying upon the justice and generosity of this country to give an equal measure of liberality to Ireland. There were 11 boroughs in Ireland represented by Englishmen, who had not the slightest connection with Ireland, and he appealed to the house whether such a state of things ought to continue? The surest mode of preventing the agitation of the question of the repeal of the union would be to do complete justice to Ireland, in granting her a reform as extensive as that which had been yielded to the wishes of England. He was sure that there existed among the people of England the wish to do this; that that house and the constituents who had returned them were desirous of granting to Ireland a liberal and ample measure of reform. (Hear.) He called on them to pass this reform bill; and, as the Irish people had shared in the peril with them, to allow Ireland also to share in the success. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel said, that as in the English bill they had acknowledged the principle of disfranchising the nomination boroughs, he did not see how they could avoid admitting the same principle with respect to the Irish bill. But the great question for their consideration was the peculiar state of Ireland with respect to property and the established religion of the state; and he was sorry to say that this bill did not appear to him to be in harmony with the interests of either of those two great quarters. If this bill passed, he saw no prospect that the property of Ireland would be adequately represented; to which he must also take the liberty of adding, that, in his opinion, the provisions of the bill would prove to be in direct hostility to the upholding of the established church in Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided—
For the motion, 246 | Against it, 130
Majority for the second reading of the bill—116
The house adjourned at half-past two, to Wednesday next.

LONDON.—MAY 26.
All the clauses of the reform bill, except the disfranchising clauses, have passed through the committee of the Lords.

In consequence of the loss of Monday and Tuesday (holidays), the reform bill will not have passed through the committee before Thursday.

The second reading of the Irish Reform Bill was decided last night in the House of Commons by a majority in favour of Ministers of 116.—The House then adjourned to Wednesday next.

On Thursday last the Princess Victoria entered her 14th year.

The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, attained his majority on Tuesday.—His Lordship is a member of the University of Oxford, where the Lords Charles and Thomas Pelham Clinton, twin sons of his Grace, and Cornets in the 1st Life Guards, are also pursuing

Captain George Burdett, R.N. many years resident in Dublin, died in great agony at Brighton on Sunday, where he had gone with his family for the benefit of health. A prescription was sent for him to an Apothecary's shop at Brighton on Saturday morning, and he swallowed the draft in a cup of tea. It proved unfortunately to be oil of tar a poisonous ingredient furnished in ignorance from the Apothecary's shop. The unhappy gentleman, despite of the first professional aid expired in a few hours. An inquest was held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against Mr. E. Heath, a respectable Apothecary.

DUBLIN.—MAY 29.
Report of Cholera in Dublin this day, 39 new cases, 3 deaths, 31 recoveries.

The Courts were opened on Saturday, with the usual formalities, being the first day of Trinity Term. In the Court of Chancery the following Gentlemen were called to the Bar:—R. Pennefather Lloyd, Samuel Adamson Austin, Arthur Annesley Yeo, C. J. Fox Andrews, M. W. Savage, W. Green, and J. V. Lonergan. The last named is a Roman Catholic.

Mr O'Connell's application to Government for reducing the £10 qualification in the Irish Reform Bill to £5 was a failure.

We may now fairly state that the whole country is up in arms; and that resistance, even unto death, is resolved upon against the collection of Tithes. All this comes of the supineness of Government.—*Evening Mail.*

About nine o'clock on Friday night, as Mr. Fleming, of Monasterevan, was walking near that town he was met by four fellows, who asked him, "was he not Mr. Fleming?" and on his answering in the affirmative, one of them levelled a pistol at his head, which fortunately missed.

On the morning of Saturday last a man named Campbell, a Protestant, who was bog ranger to Lord Langford, was found in a gravel pit close to Summer-hill, stoned to all but death; though his head was mangled in the most shocking and cruel manner, life was not then extinct, but the unfortunate victim was speechless, or more properly speaking insensible. He died on the evening of the day he was found.

A party of ruffians attacked the glebe-house of the Rev. Mr. Matthews, of Churchtown, Westmeath, on Sunday last, while he was celebrating divine service, and demolished the windows.

On Saturday the neighbourhood of Clontarf and Ballybough was thrown into great consternation by the homicide of a man, named Ward, in the employ of Lord Charlemont. The fatal occurrence took place in a scuffle between the deceased and two young men of the names of Hamilton and Greene, who were sporting on Lord Charlemont's lands. An endeavour was made by the deceased, assisted by Lord Charlemont's woodranger, to arrest them as trespassers, when Greene discharged his fowling-piece, the contents of which lodged in Ward's head, and killed him on the spot.—Both gentlemen are in custody. They are very young, the eldest not more than 19 years of age.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

That deadly pestilence, Cholera, has become matter of universal concern since our last, and the increase of cases so very early this week, one of them on Monday, whose termination was fatal after a brief struggle of six hours, furnishes reasonable grounds for alarm to all classes of people. There had been, our readers will recollect, up to Saturday last, only three cases of decided Cholera, and those unfortunately fatal. The official returns laid before the Board of Health yesterday from St. John's Hospital present a total of 19 cases, and 11 deaths, remaining 8 cases—an awful accumulation of mortality in so short a period for our City. The victims were Honora Gully, a child six years old, in Whitewine-street, niece of Patrick Ryan, the painter, who died of the disorder last Thursday; she expired in 12 hours. Mrs. Guning, Thomond-gate, who died in ten hours after the attack. Report said this woman was poisoned by a near relative, but the medical gentlemen who attended her disproved the insinuation. Mary Sirkett, Benson's-lane, after 38 hours; Anne Keogh, Vokes'-garden, 18 hours; Mary Connors, Crotty's-lane, 21 hours; Ellen Hickie, Thomond-gate, 16 hours; Ellen Hammond, Roche's-street, 10 hours, and the most desperate case of all, Patrick Hogan, Francis-street, who died after a struggle of six hours. This man's attack was awfully sudden. He was removed in the Cholera cart with the most malignant symptoms. Thomas Hickey, husband of the female of the above name, went to the country on Sunday, was seized with spasmodic cholera, and died yesterday. Hickey, his wife and daughter, remained up at the wake of Mrs. Guning, the first cholera victim in Thomond-gate.

Yesterday the wife of a soldier of the 27th Regiment, in the Castle-barracks, was seized with Cholera symptoms, which abated under the judicious treatment of the medical Gentlemen, and is now recovering. We have again to rebuke the very weak and unjust prejudices of the great mass of the population against professional advice. They express the most boundless abhorrence for the Hospital, and will listen to no entreaties from the officers of Health to remove their friends to a place where alone they can receive those attentions suited to the nature and emergency of the case.—Under this impression they have in many instances concealed the illness of their friends and relatives, until the worst stage of the disorder set in and the transmission to Hospital is then only effected by the aid of Police, who were assaulted on Sunday and Monday in this humane duty.

Last night the cries of the people were most distressing in various parts of the English and Irish towns, on the report of a friend or relative being seized with the disorder. They are almost panic struck at the name of Cholera, and the appearance of the Hospital cart in the streets spreads the wildest confusion. Several persons were attacked during the night; there were two cases from Market Alley, and two from Mary-street, conveyed to St. John's Hospital. This morning announces seventeen new cases, and six deaths.

Nothing can equal the exertions of the Officers of Health of St. John's Parish, and we may also add of St. Michael. They are in constant attendance conveying the patients to the Hospital, and seeing the dead interred. Messrs. Jephson, McGrath and Golding, have been very active. The Roman Catholic Clergy have evinced the utmost zeal and attention to the many poor people whose critical state has called for their spiritual services. The Curates of St. Mary's Parish have been up the whole of last night, administering conso-

ster grow, and it frequently baffles the skill of the most experienced. We must not suppress the alarming intelligence that Cholera is now extending its ravages with a rapidity equal to that of Dublin or Cork, and every half hour witnesses the admission of a patient to the Hospital. Some have dropped suddenly in the street under the attack, and it is painful to find that in nearly every instance the sufferers have come from houses which are obscured with filth, and to which the whitewash-brush is a stranger. St. John's Hospital is full, and the Board of Health must look out for an establishment in St. Mary's Parish, where the cases are numerous. The necessity is urgent, and we are sure it will be met with promptitude. As evidence that this desolating plague is not confined to the lower classes exclusively, we have the painful duty of announcing that a highly respectable shopkeeper died this morning of the disease after 12 hours illness. He was at business yesterday. The Police have been engaged with the Officers of Health since Saturday, and have rendered very efficient support. Their duty has been laborious, and it was discharged with firmness and temperance under very trying circumstances.

Since seven o'clock this morning the Parish Priest of St. Mary's prepared 15 persons in cholera for death. Mr. Lynch, an assistant at Mr. Hogan's Medical Establishment in George-street, was eminently successful yesterday in treating a very bad case of cholera, on Arthur's-quay. The patient is now rapidly convalescent.

The Board of Health assembled this day—Archdeacon Maunsell in the Chair—when the following Report was presented:—
Cholera Daily Report of Cases for the City of Limerick, to 11 o'clock, a. m. May 30, 1832.

St. John's Parish—Remaining at last Report, 5; new cases, 17; deaths, 7; recovered, 0; remaining this day, 15; from commencement of disease, cases 31, deaths 16.

St. Michael's—Remaining at last Report, 3; new cases, 3; deaths, 0; recovered, 0; remaining this day, 6; from commencement of disease, cases, 8; deaths, 2.

St. Mary's and St. Munchin's included in St. John's. Total, remaining 8; new cases 20; deaths 7; recovered 0; remaining this day 21; from commencement of disease, cases 39, deaths 18.

Since the above report there are 10 new cases, and 6 deaths. The Board have taken the School House attached to the St. Clare Convent, Peter's Cell, where orders are given to fit up 40 beds forthwith. The Board have applied to Government for an advance of £700, which is expected before Saturday. The several Officers of Health have this day pledged themselves to use every exertion in their respective parishes, under the awful dilemma in which we are now involved.

The Right Rev. Doctor Ryan held a meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergy this day, when the following distribution of the Clergy was adopted, in order that the Cholera cases (now becoming so numerous) might be promptly and effectually attended:—

St. Michael's Hospital to be attended in succession by Rev. Messrs. Maurice Fitzgibbon, Nagle, O'Connor, Faulkner, Cronin, Hannan, and Lynch.

St. John's Hospital, by Rev. Messrs. O'Grady, Fitzgibbon, Bourke, Clarke, Malone, W. Macdonnell, Harrigan, and T. Macdonnell.

St. Mary's Hospital by Rev. Messrs. Euraght, Brahan, Walsh, Meehan, Holohan, Bourke, Fitzgerald, and Conway.

At a Meeting held at Doonass Petty Sessions' House on Monday, the following were appointed a Board of Health for that Parish:—Rev. Thomas Westropp, Rev. Michael Mahon, P. P. Rev. William O'Brien, R. C. C. Elliott O'Donnell, M. D. Hugh Dillon Massy, J. P. Samuel Biddoe, J. P. George Lloyd, J. P. Andrew Welsh, jun. James O'Grady, Eugene C. Carey, Philip White Taylor, Francis John Fitz-Gerald, and Terence O'Brien, Esqrs.—It was agreed to apply to Government for an advance of £50 for the purposes of the Act.

Monday evening the Cholera counted a total of nineteen deaths in Tralee, and 46 cases.

Doctor Kennedy has arrived in Galway from Dublin to assist the Medical Board in that town. Galway has a desolate appearance, many houses are uninhabited, and most of the respectable families have fled. The Clergy of both Churches are most active in their duties at the bed of sickness—the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, of the Established Church, is particularly noticed for his zeal and attention. Mr. John O'Hara has requested the Clergy to draw on him for any quantity of blankets and flannels necessary for the poor.—Sunday evening the total number of cases was 228, deaths, 104. Saturday morning, there were 21 new cases. Five Physicians have since left Dublin for Galway by order of Government. Mr. John Hanly, an opulent inhabitant of Galway, died there on Thursday of Cholera.

The Cholera has abated its virulence at Newry, and the cases are few at present.

The Cholera exhibited on Saturday in Cork 28 new cases nine deaths, and 38 recoveries. Sunday there were 20 new cases, 7 deaths, 17 recoveries, and on Monday 5 deaths. Yesterday 24 new cases and 9 deaths.

The total of deaths by Cholera at Kinsale to Monday is 41, cases 177. There has been one fatal case at Clonakilty.

The total mortality in Drogheda by Cholera to Monday evening was, 305 deaths out of 621 cases. The Consolidated Fund advanced £500 yesterday.

The Irish Reform Bill was carried thro' a second reading in the House of Commons last Friday evening, by a majority of 246 to 130. Mr. Secretary Stanley introduced the question, and Mr. Lefroy, sen. moved an amendment, that the Bill be read that day six months, upon this a division took place, and the House then adjourned to Wednesday (this day). The alterations made in the bill since first reading are two only, viz. giving the franchise to £50 leaseholders for a term of years not under 60, and limiting the duration of elections to five days, which now run to 15.

The Bill for transferring the Assizes for the King's County from Philipstown to Tullamore, has been read a second time on the motion of Lord Tullamore, supported by Colonel Bernard and Lord Oxmantown—Mr. Ponsoby opposed the Bill.

Sunday last a sudden route was received for the Reserve Companies of the 58th Regiment in this garrison, who marched accordingly next morning for Fermoy, under command of Major Ricketts. The removal of this excellent Regiment was in consequence of the prevailing Cholera.—Part of the 27th Regiment now occupy their quarters in the Castle barracks.

Captain Pole's troop of the 12th, or Royal Lancers, left this garrison for Ballincollig, Cork, on Monday, under Lieutenant Glegg.

His Majesty's birth-day was observed with the customary respect in this City last Monday. At 12 o'clock a troop of the Royal Lancers, six pieces of Artillery, and the whole of the 27th Regiment, assembled on the Military walk and fired a *feu de joie*, followed by a grand salute and three hearty cheers for King William. The entire line subsequently marched in slow time before Colonel Worsley, R.A. and gave the salute.

There was a grand display of fire-works in Cork. The 9th Regiment and 12th Lancers fired a *feu-de-joie*.

The Yachts of the Club at Cove fired a Royal Salute on the King's Birth Day; also, the batteries on that station.

Cornet Eyre Evans, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, son of Eyre Evans, of Ash-hill, Esq. has purchased the Lieutenancy in that Regiment, vacant by the retirement of Lieut. Kelson.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hamilton Dalrymple, who took an active part in the great Edinburgh Reform Meeting last week, is Colonel-in-Chief of the 92d Highlanders. In the House of Commons, Mr. C. Dundas stated there was not a soldier in that excellent regiment, who, if present, would