

prevent this, use the ashes fresh, or before the acid is absorbed. The cure for the evil is quick. It has a great affinity for carbonic acid than potash, and if half a bushel unslaked lime be placed at the bottom of the hoghead of ashes, the ley will be free from acid.—The proper causticity will be shown by dipping a feather into the ley while boiling. If the more delicate parts are consumed, the ley is ready for the oil. The fat should be as clean as possible. The proportion should be about three pounds to one gallon of the alkali. The fat of course to be put in while boiling and the whole should be constantly stirred till the soap is finished.

Hard Soap is made by adding salt to soft soap while boiling. Tallow soap is perhaps the best but too expensive for common use. The Windsor soap is made of tallow and potash, scented with caraway seed. Butter, lard and the finer oils are used for making the fancy toilet soap.—Tennessee Agriculturist

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th October, received by the Britannia, Steamer.

Illustrated London News, October 14.

IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST REPEAL MEETINGS. Great excitement prevailed in Dublin the whole of Saturday last, owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, it being understood that measures were about to be adopted respecting the meeting which had been announced to take place at Clontarf on Sunday. On Saturday morning a privy council was held at the castle, which was attended by the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Eliot, F. Blackburne, (the master of the Rolls) Sir E. Blakeney, the attorney General, and the right hon. Frederick Shaw. At the council the following proclamation was agreed upon, and in the afternoon it was posted in conspicuous places throughout the city, policemen being appointed to prevent its being torn down:—

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. A Proclamation.

DE GREY.—Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday the 9th of October instant, for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland:

And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array:

And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and constitution of the country, as by law established:

And whereas at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf:

And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-posed apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's privy council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting: and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at the council chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843

- E. B. Sugden, Chancellor, Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Frederick Shaw, T. B. C. Smith. God save the Queen.

The agitators had been sitting in a committee room for some time previously, and it was repeatedly announced that no public meeting would take place, but soon after Mr. O'Connell had read the proclamation, he suddenly started up and told the committee to accompany him to the room in which the public meetings of the association are held. Mr. O'Connell placed

himself in the chair and was received with uproarious applause.

A voice—We'll get repeal in spite of them, (tremendous uproar).

Mr. O'Connell said the reason he came there to take the chair was in compliment to his Liverpool and Manchester friends who had kindly come to aid in the great demonstration of Sunday. He wished to explain to them the state of affairs as they actually stood, and the measure he intended taking in consequence. They were not, perhaps, aware that the government had issued a proclamation, and, although it was declared, illegal, he thought it better not to allow them to have a triumph over the people, but to put them in the wrong, and put off the meeting, rather than have it accompanied by any species of violence. The proclamation was delayed until three o'clock this day, the latest hour possible, and half the people that intended to be at the meeting could not, in the ordinary course, have heard of it; but he had resolved to issue a counter notice, calling on the people not to assemble there to-morrow, though he did not allow that government document to be at all legal. Let them not think that it would interfere with the progress of the repeal agitation; but if they held the meeting to-morrow disturbance might ensue, and his business was to keep the people safe. He had therefore thought it right to get a notice printed, cautioning the people in the country parts from coming into the town. He would send down the notice by that night's post to Tara, Kells, Navan, and all the other towns and villages whose multitudes would have poured in, and to every Catholic clergyman in that part of the country, cautioning them against holding the meeting. There would, therefore, be no meeting; and if any one were speculating on the blood of the people they would be disappointed. He thought the conduct of the Government very strange; this was to have been almost the last of their meetings. He had gone through Ireland, and it certainly did not look well that they did not send out their proclamation till three o'clock that day, when, but for his activity, the notices he thought right to issue might not reach the people. However, he looked on the proclamation as an accommodation, for there was not another meeting advertised. He might have held one or two on his way to Darrynane, but no day for any of them was fixed. He thought it his duty to give this intimation for the sake of his Manchester and Liverpool friends, and he could assure them that the repeal cause, so far from being tarnished by this salutary act, should receive an additional stimulus, and every one should be encouraged thereby to advocate the repeal of the union. The usual weekly meeting would take place on Monday, and the dinner would take place on Monday evening. He then left the chair.

The following counter-proclamation, surmounted by the harp and crown, was afterwards issued: Proclamation of Mr. O'Connell. NOTICE

Whereas, there has appeared under the signature of E. B. Sugden, Chancellor; Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Frederick Shaw, T. B. C. Smith; a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation, drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 9th instant, to petition parliament for the repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the legislative union: And whereas such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of [this day] Saturday, the 7th instant, so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated through the usual channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence upon persons intending to proceed peacefully and legally to said intended meeting:

We, therefore, the committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill treatment whatsoever. And we do further inform such persons that without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and, above all things humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned, and not to be held.—Signed, by order, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Saturday, 7th October, three, p. m., 1843. Resolved, that the above cautionary notice be transmitted by express to the Very Reverend and Reverend gentlemen who signed the requisition for the Clontarf repeal meeting, and to all adjacent districts, so as to prevent the influx of strangers coming to the intended meeting. Tom Steele appeared at the Corn Exchange door, in a coach and four, supplied with a large bundle of printed copies of this document, which he was to distribute in all parts of the counties of Dublin and Meath that he could on Saturday evening and the next morning. Expresses were also sent off to all the parish priests in the country whose flocks were supposed likely to contribute attenders at the meeting. A person was sent from the Corn Exchange to see the platform removed, and in fact every means that could be thought of were adopted for making known the fact that the meeting was prohibited. To increase the excitement, about one thousand Irish Repealers, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., had chartered one of the City of Dublin steamers, and arrived in Dublin about ten o'clock, to attend the Clontarf meeting. They were exceedingly well dressed and comfortable looking body of men.

The Commander of the Forces issued orders to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal Barracks, Richmond Barracks, Island-bridge, and Beggars bush, all the guards were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice. At the Castle the guards were not only doubled, but two extra companies of foot and a squadron of Dragoons were quartered in some of the office buildings. In the course of the day the Pigeon House fort was placed in a state of siege. The guns already mounted were made ready for instant action, and others were run out so as to command the Clontarf shore!

In the morning the 34th Regiment arrived at Kingstown from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingstown harbour. They disembarked about 10 o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle-bridge, to proceed to the Royal Barracks, the assembled crowd gave them three cheers, which the officer in command mistaking for a hostile movement, ordered the regiment "to halt," which was followed by "fix bayonets;" upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers! The regiment then marched quietly to barracks.

In the evening the Rhadamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingstown harbour with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on board. They disembarked on Sunday morning. At an early hour on Sunday morning, a large body of troops, in full marching order, 60 rounds of ammunition having been saved out to each man, proceeded to the ground at Clontarf, where it was intended to hold the monster meeting. On Saturday night, by order of the committee of the Repeal Association, the platform which had been erected was taken down, and all the preparations for the meeting that had been made were entirely removed. The place of the intended meeting was "Conquer Hill," which is on the Howth side of Clontarf, very near the entrance into Dollymount. Numerous tents for the accommodation of parties attending the meeting had been erected in the vicinity, but they were all removed at an early hour. From nine in the morning, the city was all excitement. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards the ground, the first thing that attracted attention was a piquet of the 5th Dragoon Guards stationed on the Clontarf side of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, near Briery's Baths. Several staff officers with orderlies were observed patrolling up and down, among whom Lord Cardigan, Col. Firth, and some officers of the Horse Artillery, were distinguishable. At the approach to Clontarf, the 5th Dragoon Guards was stationed. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accounted for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for twenty four hours.

At Clontarf Green the 60th Rifles were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men standing at ease in divisions. They wore not the shako, but their service caps, and each man had sixty rounds of ammunition. Towards the Sheds of Clontarf there was one brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two six pounders limbered, and ready in all respects for instant action. Further on, the 11th [Prince Albert's] Hussars were stationed—the men were dismounted, and in the same position as the 5th Dragoon Guards. Passing through the Sheds of Clontarf, the 54th reg of foot were drawn up in line—standing at ease, with their arms piled before them. The men looked fatigued.

On ascending to "Conquer Hill," where the intended meeting was to have been held, it was found to be entirely deserted. There were no troops there, nor were there any people in its vicinity.

The people who were passing and re-passing in hundreds. There was no possibility of a crowd collecting at any one spot, as the people were confined to the road, which is bounded by the strand on one side, and the fields, the property of Mr. Vernon, on the other, into which access was denied, Mr. Vernon being on the spot to prevent trespass. There was no manifestation of public feeling whatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither "cheering" nor "groaning;" and indeed, it would have been impossible for the multitudes along the line to have conducted themselves in a more orderly and peaceable manner. The troops on the ground also behaved well, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and re-passing.

At four o'clock, Mr. Steele, who had been indefatigably occupied in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf, returned towards town, followed by a great number of cars and a considerable body of pedestrians. There was no cheering or noise of any kind. The voice of Mr. Steele [who bore a small green branch in his hand] was alone heard, calling out quietly but emphatically, "Home, home!" and the people in all directions, most readily obeyed the command. About six o'clock, the neighbourhood of Clontarf became free from the crowds which thronged that village during the day, and all appearing peaceable the troops were ordered to march back to their quarters which was done in their usual orderly manner.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal association was held at the Abbey street Theatre, as the Corn Exchange was found insufficient to accommodate the thousands who sought admission.

Mr. O'Connell entered by the stage door, and was received with shouts of applause. Mr. J. O'Connell, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, was appointed to the chair. He shortly addressed the meeting, and said that the guides of the people would stand by them for repeal. Mr. Handley, from Manchester, presented an address from the Repealers of that town to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell replied, and urged necessity of caution on the part of the people at the present crisis. He wished the people to be in the right, and the responsibility of all violence to rest on their enemies. Mr. Bernard Troyer presented an address to Mr. O'Connell from the Repealers of Staleybridge. Mr. O'Connell replied. Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last meeting.

Several sums of money were then handed in. The Rev. Mr. Tyrell proposed the following resolutions, which he said were to have been moved at the Clontarf meeting, had it taken place.—

1. That this meeting, highly approving of, and fully coinciding in, the principles and spirit of the Leinster declaration for Repeal, as pronounced at Mullaghmart, do now adopt the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That this meeting hereby declares its devoted loyalty to the person and throne of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Ireland, and its determination to uphold and maintain inviolate all the prerogatives of the Crown as guaranteed by the constitution.

Resolved,—That we, the clergy, gentry, freeholders, and other inhabitants of Fingal, in public meeting assembled, declare and pronounce, in the presence of our country, before Europe and America, and in the sight of Heaven, that no power on earth ought of right to make laws to bind this kingdom, save the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; and here standing on an ever memorable battlefield of Clontarf, the Marathon of Ireland, we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional exertion to free this, our native land, from the tyranny of being legislated for by others than her own inhabitants.

Resolved,—That 44 years of devoted and successful labour in the cause of his country, have justly earned for O'Connell—the Liberator of Ireland—the unbounded confidence of the Irish people; and that we, relying upon his supreme wisdom, discretion, patriotism, and undaunted firmness, hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to follow his guidance, under any and every circumstance that may arise; and come weal, come woe, never to desert the constitutional standard of repeal which he has raised.

That petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons now read, be adopted, praying for their recognition of the inalienable right of an Irish nation to a domestic legislature, and in order thereto, for a repeal of the legislative union.

The resolutions were carried. Mr. O'Connell now came forward to address the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He made a long but tame speech. Captain Server (of the militia) seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £1,103 2s 2d.; of which he said £600 had been subscribed that day. Adjourned.

In the evening a Repeal banquet took place at the Rotunda, of which upwards of 1,400 persons partook, although many of them could not find seats. Mr. O'Connell presided. At 10 minutes to 7 o'clock the cloth was removed, and Mr. O'Connell came forward; he was dressed as a Tara, with his aldermanic gown of crimson velvet, gold chain, and national cap. He said the first toast was one which he felt sure would be received with enthusiasm in this assembly. "The Queen." He proceeded to laud her Majesty at some length, and condemned the conduct of the Tory party. That party, he said, assailed her with coarse and vile insinuations the moment she came to the throne. Their most gracious Queen was known to be a Liberal, and that was enough. What a contrast did the Tories present to the Liberal party—the latter would have voted the husband of her Majesty 50,000l. a-year, but they gave struck 20,000l. off that sum, which they gave with pleasure to that beastly bigoted monster the King of Hanover. [Groans and hisses.] With the trick of yesterday the Queen had nothing to no; but it was a mere accident that the blood of her subjects did not stain the streets of Dublin. The toast was drunk with loud applause.

A great number of speeches were delivered during the evening by the Chairman and others, Mr. O'Connell, whether unaffected or not, strongly inculcated a ready obedience to the law.

London Shipping Gazette, October 18. STATE PROSECUTIONS. Dublin, October 16.—The following gentlemen, included with Mr. O'Connell and Mr. John O'Connell, in the charge of "conspiracy and other misdemeanours," gave in bail this day, at three o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton, in Saint Stephen's Green. The recognisances were £500 for each of the parties accused, and two sureties in £250 each.—For Mr. Barrett, the sureties were, Timothy O'Brien, Esq., Lord Mayor elect, and Alderman M'Keena, Esq. For the Rev. Mr. Tierney, Alderman M'Keena, Esq. and William Macgenis, Esq.

For Mr. Duffy, Alderman Rooney and Town-O'Brien, Esq. For Mr. Steele, Alderman Rooney and Town-O'Brien, Esq. For Mr. Ray, John Keleb, Esq. and Patrick O'Brien, Esq. For Rev. Mr. Tyrell, John Carrol, Esq. and S. Fraser, Esq. For Dr. Gray, Robert McClelland, Esq., T. C., and William Bryan, Esq., of Raheny Lodge.

As far as can be seen no other person was present at the meeting; and the guides of the people would stand by them for repeal. Mr. Handley, from Manchester, presented an address from the Repealers of that town to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell replied, and urged necessity of caution on the part of the people at the present crisis. He wished the people to be in the right, and the responsibility of all violence to rest on their enemies. Mr. Bernard Troyer presented an address to Mr. O'Connell from the Repealers of Staleybridge. Mr. O'Connell replied. Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last meeting.

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