

SPAAERPIJL.

WORDT mit den kennis gegeven, dat de Directeur van de Binnen-Districten en niet de buiten-Districten niet meer de Buiten-Districten noemend.

Tender: 1000 vnd per Jahr Rls. 25,- per Quarter. Rls. 5,- vnd per Half-Year District. vnd de tweede nummer in derzelver gescreven Rls. 25 per year; per kwartaal Rls. 5,- vnd voor de tweede nummer tot al de wagen van de Directeur's Courant (in een volle) by myse van Supplement tot de Friday's Courant vnd rapport. Rls. 25 per year, of Rls. 5,- per kwartaal.

Kapstad, den 3 Januari 1844.

VERSCHE THEE.

D'E Ondergetekende ontvanger of A.F.R.E. DERICK HUTH, versche Knopjes Thee, in 10 or 10-ozt. kan's, welke hy vanner hand, verkoopen en teper legt. Thee. Hy biedt mede den Thee ter verkoop.

Voorhanden: Koffy, Suiker, kwaad en witte Peper, Indigo, Saffraan, Blauwe, Sappert, Agene, Gepistet Zwarte Zeeb, enz.

1, Kasteelstraat.

ALEXANDER CROLL.

Aan Metrelaas, Timmerlieden, enz.

COMMISSARIAAT.

TENDERS zullen aan dit Kantoor worden ontvangen, t/m MAANDAG, den 8 Januari vanstaande, tot 11 ure, voor:

METZEL TIMMER EN LEDEKKERSWERK,

(Metzel alleen).

Tot voltooiing van het NISSEVA MULITARE HOSTTAAL in de Kamer, ingenieurs specificaties en plannen t/aanschouw Kantoor van den Commandeur-Generaal Koninklijke Ingenieurs, Inhoff, een Copy der specificaties van het werk dat in elke afdeling van dezen worden gedrukt, en waarachijnlyk hoornheid al tyd voor het doen van het werk kan op aanvraag verkrijgen worden aan het Commandeerende Koninklijke Ingenieurs Kantoor, door degene, die wenschen te tenderen, en waar alrederdaar niet gelyceert zijn worden.

Elke Tender moet vermeldt syn van een Instrument in Duplikat, (waarvan Copie aan dit Kantoor kunnen worden verkregen), verbindende de partijen onder een boete ter stipte nakomung van de geen vermeldt in den Tender, indien aangenomen.

CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen. Commissariaat's Bureau, Kapstad, 25 Dec. 1843.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN
HANDELS VOORRAAD, enz.
In het dorp Stellenbosch.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JESSIE LOXTON.

OP WEDENS'DAAT,

Den 3den JANUARY jaanst, TEN 10 URE PRECIES,

ZUREN AL DE

HANDELS VOORRAAD, ENZ.,

tot den bovenigen Boedel behorende, per Publicke Venditie, haaf den hoge Biedr, tot Woonhuizen van den Heer J. F. V. WEGE, No. 2 Pleinstraat, Stellenbosch, wordt verkocht:

BESTAANDE IN:—

Z WARTÉ en zekleurd Marinos, Doeken, Hemden, Jut, Hemdplijnen, geglaasde Vleugelinjen, Jeays, Onde haajjegeel, Camir, Vlaechts, witte en gekleurde Ca-dias, Dufel, Hondon, Schoenen, Dekens, Spelden, Nagel, enz. enz. verschependen Garen, Band, Knoopen, Haarknopen, enz.

Thee, Suiker, Kandy, Saker, Speeryen, Indigo, Pyren, Ruit, Tabak, Lynodes, Snel, Sleten en Sletels, Vuurzagen, Zwartes, Porseken, enz. enz. enz. enz. enz.

met kast, kom, set.

9 Wer-doen-en:

1 Huisklokken,
1 Muizelklokken,
1 Schijf-slaessens,
1 Schal en Geigten,
Z. de en Tochten,
Vrouwen Zadijs, enz. enz. enz.

1. THOMPSON, Enige Curator.

WAARSCHUWING.

D'E Ondergetekende, PIETER JACOBUS en

DAIK DE VOS, als besitzers der Plaatsen Stinkantien en Zoutvliet, en GABRIEL FRANS HUBO, als besitzer van de Plaatsen Arbenaatje Kraai en de Street, geven by deze aan het Pd. dijk, vooral van de rondvrydende Handelaren te kennen, dat er in twischen huure opgedelde Phasen gen Trek-weg bestaat; weshalven by deze aan het Publiek waarschuwen om in het vervolg niet met een over huure gem. plasteer, te trekken, aullende by verder oversteeding, het vee op te nemen en naar de naaste Schut worden getransportiert. Wyders dijnt tot publike narigt, dat de algemeene Publiek Weg ook de algemeene Trek-weg is.

P. J. DE VOS.

D. DE VOS.

G. F. HUGO.

Worcester, 1 Dec. 1843.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

D'E Ondergetekende van Woonplaats wen-

schenke te veranderen, is voornamelyk op VRYDAG, den 12 Januari 1844, op de Plaats zeer publiceert, dat deen verkoop, zyngt voor de Nekterhuis Knoof, sijne Worfeste, sijne landen en tot alle Neringen gesicht, en in hijs byzonder tot den Kooplanden, behint met allerlei Vlech boomen en eenen Wingard die goed opeert, en rooien van overvloedig Water. Voorts afferl. Huijraden en w'raer sal worden aangebragt.

PIETER COENRAAD HOFMEESTER

Worcester, 13 Decembar 1843.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

D'E Ondergetekende biedt te koop, zyn

liggendom, so hetwelk gebouwd, staat en kostbare Watermolen, gelegen aan het boveneinde van het Dorp Worcester; die Molen kan niet goed overgaen, en bestier veel wind aanbrengen—ook nog zos aan elkeandere gronden. Erven, met een hooptijdende gebouwen, gelegen aan den gezagheide Watermolen.—Voor aanvraag, adresere met sich aan den Ondergetekende.

PIETER J. DE VOS.

Hixvlier, 1 Decembar 1843.

Oproeping van Crediteuren en Debiteuren.

In den gezam. Boedel v'n CORNELIA JOHANNA LOUV.

Wetwue wylen STEGMANN, en gelagelen Echgenoot F. A. HENDRIK RATIER, van de Paal.

ALLEEN dij enige vorderingen hebben tegen bovenigen. Boedel, en welken aard ook, werden van socht delveren in te zet, by den Ondergetekende, binnense wielen na deel, en die aan denzelven, verschuldigd, syn, hebyt by Scheppen enz. Obligatie, of andersz, daer van opeft is doen, en lancje schulden binan deelvrees tyd te kome betalen.

J. G. STEGMANN, Executore Test.

Kapstad, 21 Dec. 1843.

BEKENDMAKING.

D'E Ondergetekende maakt aan zyne Vrienden, en Begunslingers go wel in dat Buitca District al in de Kaptiad bekend, dat ik voor hemens is in den loop v'n dese maand te vergangen naar zyn huis, staande op de Buitengracht, No. 7, v'orformals behoerd behende, aan wijs den Heer MARSHAL, en neemt dese gelegenheit te baat, zyne Vrienden en Begunslingers te bedanken voor de ondersteuning en hulp die toegevoegd worden, door actieheit en lag poyen van goedezaad, en verdere ondersteuning van het publiek te genieten.

K. DR. KOCK.

Kapstad, 1 Dec. 1843.

Oproeping te Nr. 10, Walstraat, Knoof, Hat, allen Directeur en Friday District, en niet de Buiten-Districten noemend.

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Kapstad, den 3 Januari 1844.

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DERICK HUTH, versche Knopjes Thee,

in 10 or 10-ozt. kan's, welke hy vanner hand, verkoopen en teper legt. Thee. Hy biedt mede den Thee ter verkoop.

Voorhanden: Koffy, Suiker, kwaad en witte Peper, Indigo, Saffraan, Blauwe, Sappert, Agene, Gepistet Zwarte Zeeb, enz.

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CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen.

Commissariaat's Bureau, Kapstad, 25 Dec. 1843.

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In het dorp Stellenbosch.

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geven by deze aan het Pd. dijk, vooral van de rondvrydende

Handelaren te kennen, dat er in twischen huure opgedelde

Phasen gen Trek-weg bestaat; weshalven by deze aan

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PIETER COENRAAD HOFMEESTER

Worcester, 13 Decembar 1843.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

D'E Ondergetekende biedt te koop

het is waarop beting staa
het altyd te smekken wan
yn tusschen beiden kont
na myn beide edele vrou
gehoord. Zy hebben nie
die stem welke yz geniet
dachtig zyn, dat het niet
te godgen eenkels
de doen dan syne eigne
lende dat door gebrui
ad te doen. De Zuid
se zelv, ecch, de petite, dat
heuer diende te heb
alle andere middelen
mislaiken, wanneer man
herstelt in de handen
de toevlucht neemt tot
gouerneur se Gouvernement
daer deelklyk meening verla
het ik niet dat de Wet
Ordonantie te her
lyk ik te voren gege
en zyn een soort van
ordonaunce moet worden
Volgens dat Charter
voort belang dan een
Reglementen des Hof
gemaakte, hebben de
beweert niemand dat
de Reglementen
roepen; en sene regule
publiekes —waarne
best beweert worden, te
Ordonantie No. 9 —
de Huishoudens op het
lyk gien dat
verloopen alvors do
in zoet houw die
onderingen zullen in het
oever betselve gepa
regeling, sullen de publieke
geselschappelyk word
slechte woerdens aangehou
men —Indien hetgeen
het Uitvoerend Gezag
moet hlyven, sed vele
voort voorzigt wane
ding overlaten. Dat
het onderzoek van
moeite moet ondergaen,
moete wyt speels
mississen, over alle
zyn, aanmerkingen

end Gozaan destelf
aas den anderan,
voort voorkomen dat er
mag ontgaen R-ge
alhaar is, dan de megt
overwerpen, dan I re
gen —let kan nimmer
anderis als goed

nemen enne asser
uitvoerend geeng dat
iet te gaan mogen
het was myne meening
dat naer de Municipa
dat iet moet maan
eenige bysonders
gekeurde geworden
et zyn soude ans de
verholpen word." Ik
soodanige suggestie

dat de Municipa
— Wat moet dat
voor den Wetgever

y hier de nederlaag

neiering krygt, en
toule ik seggen, dat

dat niet betrekking
Lichamen rustende,
riend beschreven,
over varken en
held strekken —ik
at hoe spieder het
rekt regt tuschen
wasom, met enige
de ledien van de
en gepaard grante,
de wille beryd zyn,
de buitens districts
wel in de Kapstad
deel, de middelen
en beschouwd, over
ig mochtelykheid
met betrekking tot
het herstel hiervoor
regt en behoorlyk
klasse an onder

in woord betrekkes.
wensel te worden
cypelisatie te leggen.
den is, even blyk
de personen denken
constituenten. Mag
zende zvn geemone
suptanten gaan,
edelheid vriend,
ting te bekomen, —
et; —echter niet
at myn vorder
peukering, welke
gan. Het kan zyn
men gelyk heft
gevalleen kunnen.
overheven vraagt
an de behoorlyke
te ontmoeten, te
is doen.

te gaan, beschouw
reis als ik met de
niet dat geloof er
te en haer tegens
tussen geen regt,
andern dat niet ver
det verdenisse. Ik
den betrek kelyk
het hoofd van
en edele vriend het
gelooft, dat alle
Bestuur, door

achynt te verga
onbehoorklyk
n, hy niets anders
ad te leggen on

gewesen Proku
intercede dat de
gezeven om de
VY moesten dat
dig waren gehel

es hard, dat na
ernal te hebben
woordvoerder wilt
intrekken, ten

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JANUARY 2, 1844.

The Government of Friday last publishes another Draft of Ordinance for amending the General Municipal Ordinance No. 9, 1836, in which the obnoxious proposition of giving the Governor and the Executive the power to annual Municipal Regulations without the concurrence of the Municipality, and by mere Proclamation, is altogether omitted.

We rejoice at this, because we do honestly think that if the proposition had been adopted, it would have unnecessarily interfered with, if not thwarted, the proper administration of the affairs of the Municipality. It is a constitutional question upon which the people should be properly informed, and we yield to the desire which several of our readers have expressed, in copying at full length the discussion in the Legislative Council on the presentation of the petition of the Cape Town Municipality.

The public will thus have the full benefit of understanding the reasons which led to the proposition, and the grounds upon which it is defended or opposed, and, we have no doubt, will come to the same conclusion as we adopted, and which we considered it our bounden duty earnestly to submit to them.

At the same time, we do not take the credit to us for having first mooted the objection; we became merely the echo of the observations made, before we had even read the section alluded to. Our attention was called to it, after it had been under consideration by the Commissioners, whilst we were absent, and a communication was made to them by their Secretary.

This explanation we considered it necessary to give, for the purpose of shewing that nothing can be more misconceived than the idea, as if our observations have given rise to the objection raised against the principle alluded to. Although we feel a satisfaction at whatever share we had in opposing strenuously what we conceive to be a dangerous principle, in which we are the more confirmed now that we have been enabled, from the speech of the Attorney-General to understand the misconceived principle upon which the proposition is based.

The principle, says the Attorney-General, is "to vest the Executive with the power, to undo what it has itself done." But the premises are false, and therefore the whole conclusion must fall to the ground. It is not the Municipality that made the regulations; but the Municipality and the Executive approve them. Upon these false premises our readers will find, in reading the speeches delivered on the occasion, the whole argument in favor of the proposition is based; and in keeping this in view, they will at once perceive, that nothing sound has been adduced to justify the intended measure, or to upset the serious opposition against it.

As however in the new Draft the proposition is omitted, we would unnecessarily occupy the little space we have left in to-day's paper, in entering into any further discussion on the subject beyond the above remarks.

Our attention has been called by a Correspondent to two impositions on the purse of the people in the country, which we are glad to find will not occur in future. The first relates to a charge of 12 shillings for stamps, in some districts, for a Game Licence, whilst by law the charge of a stamp of only 7s. 6d. should have been made. A spirited individual to whom the public ought to feel grateful for it, brought the subject under the consideration of Government, requesting to be informed on what grounds the Distributor of Stamps at Stellenbosch, issued Game-Licences on Stamps of 12s. instead of 7s. 6d., to which he received the following reply:

Memorialist is informed, that as there appears to be no legal authority for the former charge, the practice of using a Stamp of 12s. instead of 7s. 6d. as established by the Government Proclamation of the 31st March, 1832, has been directed to be discontinued?

Civil Office, Cape Town, Dec. 9, 1843.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

The other subject has reference to a charge made by the Clerks of the Peace, by way of fees, for writing letters to the persons in the Country Districts, calling for the payment of arrears of land-rent, for which it is said a demand of 2s. 6d. has been made. Whether the Clerks of the Peace are entitled to make such a demand it is not necessary now to discuss. But that it should not be allowed, all will agree. This the Government seems to have felt, and the following Government Notice directs that in future no demand for any costs or fees of any kind shall be made, except of actual disbursement.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Civil Office, Cape of Good Hope,

28th Dec 1843.

His Excellency the Governor, being desirous that all legal proceedings instituted by the Government, should be conducted with as little expense as possible to defendants; and also that every imputation of partiality or personal interest in such proceedings should be completely removed from the Prosecuting Officers, hereby notifies that, in future, the Clerks of the Peace are not authorized to make any demands for costs or fees of any kind, when prosecuting for or on account of the Government, or when making any demand for payment before the commencement of such proceedings, excepting for such stamp as are required by Law, and the disbursements actually and necessarily incurred by them on account of the Government in the conduct of a case.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU,

Secretary to Government.

We have no doubt that those two decisions of Government will give general satisfaction.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1843.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL.

M. Edens said.—In rising to present a petition which has been entrusted to me, by the Municipality of Cape Town, I would premise that I can touch for its being properly worded; and, if not out of order, I may venture to say a word or two in reference to the subject to which it relates. It is probably, not unknown to Your Excellency that a starting proposition contained in this Bill has excited considerable sensation out doors; and it seems to me that it is neither more nor less than an attempt to clothe the Executive Government with the power of amending, by Proclamation, that which is tantamount to a law of the land. If I shall come to this conclusion, on hearing the explanations which will probably be afforded, I shall feel bound to give

the prayer of this petition my decided support. With these few remarks I leave that the petition be read.

The following petition was accordingly read:

"We, 'Zuid-Afrikanen' of 1836 Dec."

The Attorney-General said.—I quite agree with my hon. friend who presented this petition; that the tone the temper, and the wording of it, are altogether unexceptionable; and I feel assured that there is no member of this Council or of the Executive Government of the colony, who will object to have any measure affecting, or supposed to affect, the interests of Municipal Institutions, canvassed in such a proper spirit as that which has been evinced by the Municipality of Cape Town. With regard to the feeling which is said by my hon. friend, to be generally prevalent out of doors, I am myself unable to speak;—not having been into Cape Town for some days past;—but I am surprised to hear of it. For my part, I was, I confess, under the impression that the opposition to the clause in question was wholly attributable to a learned friend of mine, who has, and who deserves to have, great weight and influence with the municipal body. Of that learned friend I speak with respect. I consider him an excellent lawyer, and I always hear his treatment of professional topics with pleasure and instruction; but upon the correctness of his reasoning upon moral and political subjects, I regret that I am unable to bestow the same large measure of commendation. I believe that but for his observations in the *Zuid-Afrikaner* newspaper, the principle of this clause would not have been so much misconceived as appears to me to be the case. I speak of the principle,—which I think good,—for the details, I admit, are faulty, and calculated to lead to inconveniences which I have, this morning, been engaged in devising machinery to avert. To that machinery I shall return again; but, at present, I confine myself to the principle, which I take to be this,—that it is safe, convenient, and in perfect keeping with the existing system of Municipal Regulations, to vest the Executive with the power, as often as it finds, from oversight, ignorance of local circumstances, want of experience, or any other reason, some particular regulation has been approved of and published, which has not its nature and operation been previously known, would not have been approved and published,—to undo what is its effect; and that it is not necessary or convenient, in every instance in which a particular regulation—no matter what its comparative unimportance—may require modification,—to resort to the solemn form of an Ordinance of this Council. This, I conceive, is the principle of the clause. The details with which, upon reflection, I think it should be accompanied, I shall explain just now. Is there anything in Ordinance No. 9, 1836, hostile to the principle which I just stated? I think not. What is the principle of that Ordinance? To bestow certain large and important powers of a constitutional nature, which, as proceeding directly from the legislature,—Municipal Regulation should be able to alter or infringe, and to delegate to the householders, and the Executive, the duty of providing, by Municipal Regulations, for matters of detail. Landmarks were fixed, by this Council, not to be removed; but it was considered that with regard to other matters of an inferior nature,—the treatment, for instance, of pigeons, pigeons, and other fowls,—to adopt a favorite arrangement; (matters on which our municipal friends are fond of discovering their ripeness for legislation,) although not at all times in a manner which would excite the admiration of the Secretary of State)—it was not necessary that this Council should actively interfere; and that each Municipality might be left, under the inspection of the Executive,—to legislate for its own pigeons, pigeons, and other fowls; in whatever way it deemed best. It might have been argued in 1836 that this Council could not delegate to the householders and the Executive Government, the duty of legislating even upon those matters of a local nature and of more detail. I presume, however, that the Council did could have been well defended. But that question I am not called upon to argue. No one objects to that delegation. The petitioners recognize it fully; and the only matter for discussion is, whether anything comes to the Executive Government by this clause which would not do well done. I admit, as it stands, that there are some objections to it. It was done in haste. And allow me to state that it was done entirely by myself. Neither Your Excellency nor any other Member of the Executive know anything at all about it. I am exclusively responsible, and am willing to take the responsibility.

Being already engaged in framing some amendments of Ordinance No 9, 1836, required for the settlement of some questions which had arisen, and which threatened litigation, I received from the colonial office certain papers regarding Municipal Regulations in Utenshae, of which complaints were made; and struck me that if this regulation were as represented, an authority to the Governor to recall the Proclamation containing it, would be a simple and obvious mode of having matters settled on a more satisfactory basis. It so happened, that I had no time to communicate with your Excellency upon the subject;—and as the matter seemed to me of no great moment, I drew the section now before the Attorney-General, to the notice of the Executive Authority above any fair Municipal Privileges. God knows, the Executive Authority gets nothing but trouble by meddling with Municipal Regulations at all; and they would be very well pleased to get rid of all responsibility connected with such things. Your Excellency and the other Members of Government could have no design to trench upon civic rights, and I believe you have just as little desire—*and* for my part, I may say that I am neither in principle nor in practice hostile to the careful maintenance of every privilege to which representative municipalities can reasonably pretend. I did not, however, advert to some considerations to which I ought to have adverted. I did not allow myself to think that this power ought not to be withheld. I therefore conclude that this general resolution is not well done. I admit, as it stands, that there are some objections to it. It was done in haste. And allow me to state that it was done entirely by myself. Neither Your Excellency nor any other Member of the Executive know anything at all about it. I am exclusively responsible, and am willing to take the responsibility.

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Mr. Ross.—I wish to say that the power which gives

you the right to do this is given by the Queen in

Commission.

Mr. Ross.—That is impossible.

Mr. Ross.—Impossible? Why?

Mr. Ross.—Because the Governor cannot make changes without the concurrence of the Municipality.

Mr. Ross.—Then it appears to me that you are raising difficulties about nothing, and which must lead to a great deal of inconvenience hereafter.

Mr. Edens.—In presenting this petition, I premised that,

in the absence of such explanations as I might deem satisfactory, I would suppose the prayer of these petitioners.

I have now to thank my hon. and learned friend for the explanations which he has afforded, though I must say they are not altogether carried conviction to my mind. At the same time, I am not going to tax my hon. and learned friend with anything approaching hostility to municipal institutions. On the contrary, he has shown himself ready to promote their extension throughout the colony. I think the great error has arisen in creating a concurrent legislation.

If the inhabitants of this colony are ripe or fit for any degree of local self-government, surely the making of such Regulations might well be left to them.

If not, they ought not to be entrusted with the thing at all. Either let the matter rest with the householders, or with the Government. This I do not do, but that any attempt to carry the bill in its present shape, will give rise to a constant conflict between the Executive Government and the Municipalities. Therefore I hold it of importance that this fatal error, committed in the first instance, should now be rectified. If my hon. friend persists in publishing the Ordinance in a different shape, it may be found that the objection is insuperable; but at present I conceive that unless you strike out the provisions giving to the Executive and the Municipality a right of concurrent legislation it will be impossible to prevent continual clashing of interests.

Mr. Ross.—Before breaking up, I think it proper to state,

that as far as I have communicated with the members of the Municipality, I do not believe that any impression prevails

that Your Excellency and the present Executive Government will not do what is just and right; but the great fear is, that others may come into power who may not be equally deserving of confidence. I, for one, do not entertain the slightest apprehension on this head at all. Your Excellency is at the head of the Government, or as long as my hon. friend holds the office of Attorney-General. I believe there is every confidence in the present Executive Government, throughout the colony.

Attorney-General.—My hon. friend seems to forget that the moment any regulation is improperly withdrawn by the Executive, he has nothing to do but to introduce a bill into this Council to establish it again.

Mr. Ross.—It was my friend, the late Attorney-General,

Anthony Oliphant, who insisted on the power being given

to the Executive Government to approve of the Municipal Regulations.

We had either to do that or give up the whole,

so we were obliged to give in, entirely.

Attorney-General.—It is rather hard, then, that having

given up so much to the late Attorney-General, you will give up so little to the present.

I shall now call your attention to the Bill in order to make the necessary change.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

said that amended or rejected any regulation that is, and that all which is now sought to be given to them such a power over their own act, as is evidently essential to the due exercise of the function of amendment or rejection.—I am not in favour of abrogating nothing in taken out of the hands of the householders—they must still concur in amending their regulations;—the only effect will be to restore everything to its original state. But I must acknowledge that the principle of concurrent legislation requires some such provision as that which we are now considering. Why? Because, otherwise, the reciprocity is lost, and the principle of change is all or the one side. The householders may go to the government with various changes, it is not necessary to offer many observations upon the one side, nor to have the Municipality acknowledge them, from whence they fall from me as to the nation of those changes. I desire that the Executive Government will have more trouble than they calculate upon, when they propose to change, at yearly intervals; but without some ultimate power, the Executive Government can never operate.

To-day a regulation is approved and published. To morrow, —or a month hence,—for the period makes no difference, will be introduced upon the Municipality a change.

If it concurred in by the order of the day, should you not put the Executive

in a position to suggest changes?

Under these circumstances, I can see no danger in giving to the Municipality a power over their own act, which is evidently essential to the due exercise of the function of amendment or rejection.

And memorialists, as in daily bound, will ever pray.

Mr. Ross.—It appears to me, sir, that as the Attorney-General has stated his

of both countries should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality in law and in fact, without any unfavorable distinction towards the one or undue preference towards the other. Such was proclaimed by the British Government to be the intent and meaning of the Act of Union, and such, in point of common sense and of honesty, the union, if fairly worked out, ought to be.

" But the exact reverse is the case. The promises held out by the English Government were shamelessly and unmercifully violated. Every pre-existing evil was by means of the union continued and aggravated, and no opportunity has been omitted to inflict new and severe grievances upon this unhappy country.

" The manufactures, which before the union flourished in many of our cities and towns, have been annihilated in most, and continued only in a few, with diminished productiveness.

" The productive commerce of Ireland has been put down, and in its room there has been substituted the export of the prime necessities of life, the produce of our fertile soil; exported however, not so, to bring any return to Ireland, but to be disposed of for the payment of the rents of absentee landlords—rents to be expended in foreign lands, and for the exclusive benefit of strangers.

" Another destructive branch of our remaining foreign commerce consists in the conveyance from our shores of our hardy population, who, having no employment at home in their own naturally fertile and seemingly fruitful soil, are compelled to seek a livelihood in foreign countries, and to enrich, by their productive labor, any country but their own.

" The consequences are obvious; widely-spread pauperism has covered the land, and the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry have authenticated

the awful fact, that more than 2,385,000 of the people are, some for the entire, and others for at least a portion of the year, in a state of absolute destitution.

" Under the protection of the Irish Parliament, Ireland was the least taxed country in Europe;

whilst under the iron rule of the British Legislature, it is a universally admitted fact, that Ireland is, in proportion to her means, the most heavily taxed country on the face of the globe.

" The agricultural interests of Ireland also bear comparatively greater burdens than the agriculture of any other nation—burdens exclusively confined to the land; they are these:—the tithe rent-charge exceed 500,000 sterling per annum; the grand jury assessments, in a great part compulsory, amount to near 1,500,000 sterling per annum;

and the poor-rate on lands will very soon amount to more than another million sterling per annum;

all payable out of the land alone.

" The emigration of the Irish people, lately published by government, affords facts that show the most fearful destitution of the people of Ireland.

It is shown that more than one-half of the rural population, and one-third of the town population,

now living in the lowest state—namely, in a cabin of a single room.

It is also shown that there is a second class, very nearly, in the same propositions,

but little removed in comfort from the first, or

more destitute, leaving for a class that may be said to enjoy anything like comfortable circumstances only 16 per cent. in the rural, and 30 per cent. in the town districts. Thus there are 84 per cent. of the rural population in woful want,

and 70 per cent. of the civic population in equal distress.

Attend to these facts, fellow-subjects; weigh them well, and see whether there be on the face of the earth woe equal to ours.

" These terrific truths, indicative of great suffering, are authenticated by the Government Commissioners, upon whose unquestionable authority we state them.

" Another fact of a still more awful nature is derived from the same authority,—it is that the population of Ireland has, for the last ten years, diminished more than 700,000 souls. The hideous importance of this statement will be felt when it is reflected that one great proof of increasing prosperity is found in the due augmentation of the people, whilst the most decisive evidence of human misery is found in the fact of a retrograding population. In Ireland that misery is evinced to the extent of an annual retrocession of the population of more than 70,000.

" Such, fellow-subjects, is the general outline of the impoverishment of the Irish people, and their sufferings, originating in and continued by the fatal measure of the legislative union. Such is the condition of the people of Ireland more than 40 years after the union. Such is the authentic picture of the wretchedness of the Irish after the union has subsisted near half a century, the facts derived from the highest and the most reluctant authority, that of Government itself—a reluctance naturally arising from the obvious truth, that the Government doth confess its own crimes, for the misery of the people in a fruitful land must be the crime of the Government.

" In addition to the physical evils produced by the union, the misery of Ireland is aggravated by political injury and religious insult.

" These are the aggravations of the wretchedness arising from our physical destination:—

" 1: The great bulk of the Irish people being Catholics, do even in their impoverished state cheerfully support a complete hierarchy of their own clergy. They are impelled by religious motives to support that clergy, and they do support that clergy out of means that are little better than actual destitution. In the meantime the ecclesiastical temporalities of Ireland emanating from the bounty of our Catholic ancestors are dedicated to the sustentation of the clergy of a comparatively small minority. This grievance would not be endured in England. This grievance would not be borne in Scotland. It is borne in Ireland—but it is not thereby the less keenly felt by the sensitive and religious Irish people.

" 2: The representation of Ireland is most unjustly and unfairly disproportioned to the population and resources of Ireland. At the union Ireland was compelled to give up two-thirds of her representatives. Great Britain did not give up a single one. It was an iniquity without a single ingredient of reciprocity. Ireland gave up 200 members—England not one. If the union were a bargain, it would be in the nature of a partnership. The man would be only fit for Bedlam who should become a partner on the terms of annihilating two-thirds of his capital and receiving nothing in return from his partners. Two-thirds of the Irish representation was confiscated for the profit of England—that is, to enable England to have Ire-

land at her feet, without any adequate power for her protection. The Reform Bill afforded an opportunity to remedy this grievance. There were 200 members who had belonged to the extinguished boroughs to be distributed between these three countries—Scotland, with a population of little more than 2,500,000, got 8 in addition to her 46; England (then with a population of 13,000,000, took to her own share 207 out of the 220 members, and distributed some amongst her great towns, and the far greater part amongst her counties, according to the ratio of their respective populations. Ireland, at that time, containing more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, got an increase of only five members.

" Let us dwell a little upon the complicated enormity of this injustice. Ireland lost, by the union two-thirds of her representation. She ought to have got by the Reform Bill at least from 70 to 100 additional members. Ireland did get—fully 6! Ay, fully 6!

" And there are people absurd enough to complain that the Irish are discontented. Ay, that they are!

" Let me recapitulate. England, on 13,000,000, got 207 members; Scotland, on 2,500,000, got 8 members; Ireland, on 7,000,000, got 6 members.

" 3: Our Parliamentary franchise are wholly inadequate to secure anything like a true reflection of the opinions of the mass of the nation. Two facts will establish this grievance:

" One of these facts is, that one riding of Yorkshire has more voters than all the eight agricultural counties of Ireland.

" The other fact is that Wales, with a population of 800,000, has more than 80,000 voters, while the county of Cork, with an agricultural population of 720,000, has only 2,000 voters.

" Add to these that in Ireland, from the legal nature of the franchise and the technicalities with which it is surrounded, and the power that it gives to the aristocracy to prevent the right to register, the consequences are, that restricted as is the franchise at present, it must, day by day, become more limited, until it is totally, for all popular purposes, extinct. It is actually in the rapid progress of extinction. If the present system is to prevail there will shortly be in Ireland no popular franchise at all.

" The Municipal Reform Bill for Ireland is almost an entire mockery; and even the few rights that have been left to the reformed corporations, are confined to the wealthier classes. The pecuniary value of the franchise is so high as to exclude the great bulk of the population of our towns and cities, and the poor-rate on lands will very soon amount to more than another million sterling per annum; all payable out of the land alone.

" The emigration of the Irish people, lately published by government, affords facts that show the most fearful destitution of the people of Ireland. It is shown that more than one-half of the rural population, and one-third of the town population,

now living in the lowest state—namely, in a cabin of a single room.

It is also shown that there is a second class, very nearly, in the same propositions, but little removed in comfort from the first, or

more destitute, leaving for a class that may be said to enjoy anything like comfortable circumstances only 16 per cent. in the rural, and 30 per cent. in the town districts. Thus there are 84 per cent. of the rural population in woful want,

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" These terrific truths, indicative of great suffering, are authenticated by the Government Commissioners, upon whose unquestionable authority we state them.

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limited, until it is totally, for all popular purposes,

extinct. It is actually in the rapid progress of ex-

tinction. If the present system is to prevail there

will shortly be in Ireland no popular franchise at all.

" But, Irishmen, we suffice for ourselves. Stand togeth-

er, brothers, together—in general conduct, in loyal ac-

tion to the throne, in constitutional exertion, and in some

other. Stand together, and persevere, and we shall have

our Parliament again.

" But, Irishmen, we suffice for ourselves.

" Let us now adjourn to Monday next, when we will

have the pleasure of addressing you all in our

own language.

" Yours ever truly,

" DANIEL O'CONNELL,

" Chairman of the Committee.

" Mr. STEEL, seconded the motion.

" Mr. STEEL, seconded the motion.