

bation—(applause.) That was the only occasion vouchsafed to him as the metre by which he could estimate how far his exertions had been received by them with approbation, and how far the conduct which he pursued in Parliament had given to them satisfaction—(applause.) Since he had the honour of addressing them last, a Session of Parliament had passed over their heads—one of extraordinary severity and of long duration; one, too, in which they had toiled by day and night—they had sat in Committee by day from ten o'clock till the more arduous business of the evening commenced, and from that hour till between two and three o'clock in the morning, watching the proceedings of the Ministry, who were anxious to introduce the most mischievous measures at the latest hours—(applause), when they thought the Conservative Members would be tired out. Thus they had toiled month after month, and they had continued to sit in the House of Commons, and divided again and again. At times they might fall into a despondency; and they should have fallen if they had not been satisfied that there was another House—(applause), and that the measures proposed in the House of Commons had to go before another tribunal. If it had not been for that recollection they might have lapsed into despondency and deserted their posts; but they were cheered on by seeing so manly a stand made in the House of Peers, and they were animated to fresh exertions by the legislative, legitimate, and statesman-like view which they took of the measures brought before them. They were fully convinced that they would be opposed—not from factious motives—not for the sake of opposing the Ministers to power, but solely and intrinsically, and from common-sense views of what service they would be to the kingdom at large; and that they would not follow the example of the Ministers in the House of Commons, by trucking to the Radical, and dangerous and servile—he had almost said "tail"—for society nothing more like the subservience shown in the House of Commons to the "tail," which a certain Irish agitator was said to flourish at his will. But in the endeavours of the Conservative Members of the House of Commons they were satisfied with a further view—not merely what the House of Lords would do, but they reasoned with themselves, and asked what the country thought of the House of Lords? And when they looked at the conduct of the Conservatives of those counties who had the opportunity to show their feelings—at Essex, Northamptonshire, South Warwickshire, and Newcastle, the first opportunity they saw the opinions not only of the House of Lords but of those constituencies by whom they (the Members of the House of Commons) were upheld in their places—(applause). He feared he was trespassing on their time—(no, no), and he feared he was introducing politics on an occasion when, perhaps, they had better not be discussed. There were times and occasions when their best, their highest, and their most loyal and kindly feelings of their hearts expanded to an unbounded amount, and this was one of them—(applause)—when he was able to meet his constituents and his friends in that country. And he was proud that he could congratulate them that in Liverpool there had lately been a similar meeting of Conservatives to the number of one thousand—(applause)—in addition to the meeting at Newton and of the operatives of that county; and he did say that when they saw Conservatism marching so rapidly in the county, the cry throughout England would be, "If England be on our side, who can prevail against us?"

TATTON EGERTON, sen., Esq., acknowledged the compliment on behalf of his son, who was prevented being present by a domestic affliction.

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the health of a worthy Baronet, who sat many years in Parliament, and during which time he was a supporter of the Conservative cause. A better Church and King man there did not exist. He begged to propose "the health of Sir Robert Vaughan and the Conservatives of the principality"—(loud cheering).

Sir ROBERT VAUGHAN thanked the meeting most sincerely for the honour they had conferred on him, but before he sat down he would take the liberty of proposing "the health of their Noble Chairman."

The toast was received and drunk with immense cheering, and accompanied by the Wellington signal, which is done by touching the hand, the heart, and the pocket at the time the cheering is given.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the worthy Baronet for proposing his health, and the company for the flattering manner in which they had received it. It was an unpleasant task to speak of self, and as he was not much in the habit of public speaking, he found it a great difficulty, and it was more difficult when it became a personal concern. He assured the meeting that he felt highly honoured at being appointed their President. Two days ago he was in such a state that he feared he should be obliged to decline meeting them that day; but so good a cause, and the delight he took in meeting his Conservative friends carried him through and enabled

him to meet his friends that day. He hoped to meet them in a better and happier state next time, and that in the meantime the good cause would go on prosperously. He thought that by the next meeting the good sense of the country would return. A great change had taken place, and in less than twelve months a reaction would take place. He wished to impress upon the meeting the necessity of explaining to the landowners that it was necessary to open their eyes and to let them know who were their enemies and who were their friends.

The next toast proposed was "the Lord Lieutenant of the county."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," which was drunk with the customary honours, and one cheer more for the Bishop.

The Rev. JAMES MAINWARING responded to the toast. He assured the company that he should not have thrust himself into the situation he then occupied, were it not for the unwillingness of others more competent than himself to have acknowledged the toast. He did not come forward because justice was not done to the ministry generally, or because allusion might be made to so humble an individual as himself, but simply for the purpose of adverting to some of those things likely to affect their very existence as a body. He had heard the Clergy charged with being unpopular. With respect to that charge he had only to say, he did not believe it when he saw such a display of feeling on their behalf as that conveyed by the present meeting. He hoped the motto of the Clergy would ever be

"Laudari si laudato viro."

With regard to the feeling existing amongst the higher classes of the people, as to the religion and morality of the Clergy, he would appeal to the support which they had ever given to the establishment, and for the character of her Clergy, to the ecclesian of the metropolis of the county, and to what had been done in the metropolis of Lancaster. There had recently been shown how readily the people were to come forward and support a plan of National education upon the principles of the Church of England—(cheers). He could also multiply these instances by quoting from the Press, the daily announcement of livings being presented to clergymen, to testify the respect and approbation in which they were held by their different congregations. It was from such associations as the present that he expected much good would result. They had by means of them opportunities of showing their loyalty. Was it from the House of Lords that evil was to be suspected? Could the Monarch be suspected of treachery? The House of Lords had more than once interposed with zeal on behalf of the Church, and the King was known to be its defender. He could name another House from which opposition might be expected; but he hoped that before long they would return to their right feelings. The Clergy were not in the hands of man, but in the hands of the Lord, who could control the tempest and direct the storm. The trial might be severe, but if the members of the establishment came forward and entered boldly into the business, all would yet be well. He had only further to say, that for himself, and on behalf of his brethren the clergy, he had to return sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon them—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "the health of the Duke of Wellington" was one of his best and most intimate friends, and he should be happy if some one had mentioned the name to the meeting, with greater force than he could. He had known the Duke enter Wellington from the time he was in the army, and he had been with him from a very early period. The Noble Duke was ever ready to step forward in defence of his country, either at home or abroad, and he hoped the country would be enabled to have his aid in time of need. The country might require his assistance if it should be again plunged into war; and there was no one to whom the country could look to on such an occasion but the Noble Duke—(hear, hear).

He had been opposed by the enemies of his country, and had been vilified by them in all Radical Societies, and held up to the populace as an object of their hatred and horror. Could such persons be called true Englishmen? could they possess a sense of gratitude when they spoke of the Noble Duke in that way?—(hear, hear). The Noble Duke, however, was above all that the faction could do to lower him in public estimation; and let him go from one end of the kingdom to the other at that moment, he would be most enthusiastically received.—The Duke of Wellington's health was then drunk amid loud and long continued cheering, accompanied by the Wellington signal.

"The healths of the Vice-Presidents," was next proposed and drunk.

Lord COLA said he came from a country where party feeling was much warmer than in England; but he begged to propose a toast which every Englishman ought to drink—"Protestant ascendancy in Church and State"—(cheers).

The next toast proposed by the Chairman was "Prosperity to Agriculture and extension of Commerce."

Sir RICHARD BROOKE then rose and said, he begged to propose the health of a friend of mine, a friend of yours, and a friend of his country—"Lord Delamere"—loud cheering.

Lord DELAMERE was received with great applause. He said he thanked his friend Sir Richard Brooke, for the kind manner in which he had proposed his health; and, to the company he could only say that it was not a trifling honour they had conferred upon him. They had done more than bestow a mere compliment on him; and it was extremely gratifying to him, as it had led him to think that he had given the meeting satisfaction in the little he had done towards the preservation of those principles on which the Constitution was founded, and on which it must be maintained—(cheers). The events which had occurred in Parliament since they met, had formed a conviction in his mind of the necessity of meetings such as that which they had assembled to celebrate. He was glad to find that such associations were becoming general throughout the kingdom. He was confident they would be the means of stimulating the people to active exertion, and he could assure them that there never was a moment of time when exertions were more called for to check the monster that was going about, under the guise of Reform, to effect a change in all things, and cause the destruction of the settled institutions of the country; and in their vocation they had not been forsaken, for they had been kept in active play by the assistance and exertions of the present Government—(hear, hear). The House of Peers, whom the meeting had honoured by proposing the toast that evening, had done its duty and nobly too; and yet, without the assistance and exertions of the people of England the cause would fail. It was not a trifling question that was under consideration. It was not whether Whigs or Tories should have the ascendancy, or the reins of Government—the question was of far greater importance. He cared not whether Whigs or Tories had the head, provided the Constitution of the country was not assailed. Their stake was—all they possessed in this country; their religion, their laws, and their property, was that which they were contending for, and if they were apathetic they would lose all—(hear, hear). He was aware that he was trespassing on their time and patience, but his mind was so convinced on this subject, and he felt so anxious in the cause itself, that he could not refrain from impressing upon them the necessity of using energetic measures, which alone could bring them out of the difficulties into which they were plunged—(hear, hear). He was extremely gratified at the assemblage which took place that day, and he wished them great joy on the occasion. He was delighted to see the numbers and the respectability whom he was then addressing. Let them all unite and struggle to the utmost, and endeavour to relieve themselves from the difficulties into which they had been forced by a diabolical faction, which was formed for no other purpose than to destroy and annihilate the Constitution, and introduce a Republic—(hear, hear). He had no doubt they (the Conservative Associations) would be successful. That event, however, might not take place in his time, but it would be a source of heartfelt comfort to him, and to others, that they left behind them for their enjoyment the full benefits of a Constitution that was founded on the principles of religion, which had caused this country to rise to its present state of grandeur, and for glory and power, to be surpassed by no other kingdom in the world—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Sir Harry Mainwaring and the Cheshire friends," which was drunk with three times three accompanied by the Wellington signal.

Sir HARRY MAINWARING, in returning thanks, congratulated the meeting on the increase in their numbers this year, and said if they increased in the same proportion next year, the room would not be large enough to hold them. It was not by merely sitting together and drinking success to each other that good was to be effected. The time when they would be required to exert themselves was at the registration of votes. They should recollect that the opposite party were working very hard and they should work hard too—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Lord Eldon," which was received as the name of that distinguished Nobleman always is received, with great enthusiasm.

Sir HARRY MAINWARING then proposed "the healths of the Chairman and District Committees," to whom the Society were much indebted for their exertions—(cheers).

Major CORBET, in returning thanks on behalf of the Chairman and District Committees, said they had done all in their power to forward the registration, and they should continue their exertions—(cheers). He was sorry to find that their adversaries had made the most frivolous objections in various parts of the country, but the gentlemen forming the Conservative body had not raised one objection to a voter that they really did not believe would be substantiated—(hear, hear, and cheers).

"The health of the Conservative ladies,"

was then proposed by Mr Harris, and drunk with due honor.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Lord de Tabley, the President Elect," which was received with great cheering.

Lord DE TABLEY said he was gratified at the honor which had been done him by the meeting. That was the first time he had dined with the Cheshire Conservative Association. Till then he was not aware of the object that society had in view; but the moment he knew it, he did not hesitate to enroll himself one of the gallant band, and become one of its members—(loud cheers.)—His Lordship concluded by respectfully thanking the meeting for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The principal part of the company then rose, and the festivities of the evening concluded.

DEATH OF LORD DE SAUMAREZ.—On Sunday last, at his Country Seat, in Guernsey, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord De Saumarez. His high professional character, as an officer and seaman, his long brilliant career of services, and the purity of his personal character, rendered him one of the most distinguished Officers and greatest ornaments of the Naval Service of his country. Lord De Saumarez was one of Norman descent, his ancestry having followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror from Normandy, and finally settled in Guernsey, where his Lordship was born March 11, 1757 and commenced his career as a Midshipman in 1777, on board the Montreal, commanded by the late Commodore Alms; consequently he was sixty-six years in the service of his country. He was the first engaged with his country's enemy in 1776, at the attack of Fort Sullivan, in the Bristol, under the late Admiral Sir Peter Parker; in which he had a narrow escape, as a large shot from the Fort entered the port-hole as he was pointing a lower-deck gun, and killed and wounded seven men stationed at it. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. So well known are the interesting events of his life, that a slight enumeration of them only will be necessary. He served under Sir Hyde Parker in the action off the Dogger Bank; for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Tisiphone. When he was introduced to the King (Geo. 3d.), by Sir Hyde Parker, His Majesty asked Sir Hyde, "Is he a relative of the Saumarez who went round the world with Lord Anson?" "Yes, please your Majesty (said the Admiral), he is their nephew, and as brave and as good an Officer as either of his Uncles." When not 25 years of age, he commanded the Russell, 74, in which ship he took a distinguished share in the memorable action between Lord Rodney and Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782. He commanded the Ambuscade in the Spanish Armament, and in 1793, the Crescent, 36, in which ship he captured the La Reunion, 36, and 320 men, 120 of whom were either killed or wounded, whilst the Crescent had not a single man hurt.—In Lord Bridport's action, in the battle of St Vincent, and at the battle of the Nile, he commanded the Orion, in the latter of which brilliant actions he was wounded. Subsequently to his advancement to the rank of a Flag Officer, he commanded the Ocean in the gallant action which he fought in Algeiras Bay, when the Hannibal was taken, and his squadron had 121 killed and 240 wounded; and afterwards in the destruction of two Spanish line-of-battle ships, having also crippled the whole Squadron. Lord Nelson said of this action in the House of Lords "A greater action was never fought than that of Sir James Saumarez, none but the most gallant officer and the bravest seaman could have attempted it." In order to confer on him a signal mark of favor for this exploit, the Star and Ribband of the Bath were transmitted by George the Third, and Sir James was invested with them by Lieut-Governor O'Hara, in the presence of all the Officers of Gibraltar. He also received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament; together with a pension of £1200 per annum for life, and the freedom of the City of London, accompanied by a handsome sword. At a later period, after serving for a short period at the Nile, Sir James was appointed to the command at Guernsey, which he retained until his promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral, when he was nominated second in command of the Channel Fleet; when, upon the appointment of Lord Gardner to the chief command of the Channel Fleet, he resumed his former station. In the month of March, 1803, Sir James was appointed to the command of a strong Squadron sent to the Baltic for the protection of the Swedish dominions, on which station he continued upwards of four years. Previous to his departure for England, Sir James was presented with a most superb sword by the Crown Prince (Bernadotte), accompanied with a flattering letter from His Royal Highness expressive of the sense which the Swedish Government entertained of his services; and in 1813, at the request of the late King of Sweden, His late Majesty (then Prince Regent) was pleased to invest him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword. Sir