

The Waterford Chronicle.

THIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR... FACILE.

No. 529.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830.

Price 6d.

SPANISH GUITAR.

SIGNOR D. DE VESCOVI (from Dublin). Professor of the SPANISH GUITAR, has the honor to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that he will remain in this City for a short time, and give instruction on that elegant and easy instrument, now become extremely fashionable for Ladies to accompany their voice. By Signor D. VESCOVI'S method, in Twelve Lessons, can instruct themselves according to a very simple Book which he will supply. For further particulars, inquire or direct to Mr. DUNN, Lombard-street, near the Mall. N.B.—Signor D. VESCOVI, at a short notice, could furnish any Lady or Gentleman with GUITARS, from Two to Six Guineas each. Waterford, Sept. 10, 1830.

EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT.

From one of the first Manufacturing and Importing Establishments in London, of upwards of £10,000 value, with Silver Plate; Plated Ware; Rich Cut Glass; Ancient and Modern Bronzes; Lamps; Chandeliers; elegant Musical Clocks; Time Pieces; India, Dresden, and French China; Fans; London made Jewellery; Pearl Cabinets; Beautiful Guitars; Fine Berlin Casts; Coral Negligees, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN FITZPATRICK

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that he has received, direct from London, one of the finest and most extensive Stocks ever offered for Unreserved Sale by Auction, in Ireland.—The Stock comprises Silver and best Sheffield Plated Goods; Venison Dishes and Covers; Steak and Corner Dishes; Turkeys; Epergnes; Tea Urns; Ice Pails; Tea Sets, richly Gilt; Bread and Cake Baskets; Liqueur and Cruet Frames, with rich Cast-Glass Egg Stands; Candelsticks, of every description; Bottle Stands; Tea and Stand; Snuffboxes and Trays; Church Plates; Mufflers; Paris Lamps; Waiters and Trays; Sets of Knives and Forks; Soap Frames; Snuff and Seal Boxes; Butter and Cheese Knives and Forks; Spoons; Mordant's Pencil Cases, &c. &c.

LONDON MANUFACTURED JEWELLERY—consists of Rings, Ear-rings, Suites, Brooches and Pins, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and other stones; solid Gold Watch and Neck Chains, Fruit Knives, Crosses, &c. &c. The Mosaic Gold and Gilt Work, comprises every Article of the present Fashion set with Cameos and Mosaics.

THE RICH CUT GLASS surpasses for brilliancy of cutting and richness of colour, any thing ever offered for Public Sale. They comprise Butter and Pint Decanters, Sets of Dishes, Wine Coolers, Quart Pails, Pickle Jars, Salad and Celery Bowls, Epergne Sets, Salts and Stands, Trifle Bowls, &c.

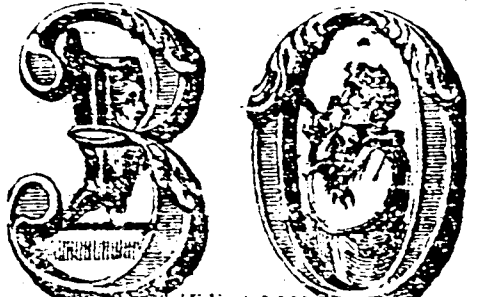
FRENCH and ENGLISH BRONZES consists of Paris and Somerville Lamps, Chandeliers, Lustres, Candelsticks, Candleabras, Figures, Inkstands, Crucifixes, Fontaines, Paper-stands, Warwick Vases, Scenic Burners, Watch Stands, Wax Tapers, French Musical Time Pieces, Clocks and Boxes in Bronze, Gilt and Marble Berlin Casts, &c. &c. Elegant China Vases, Tea-goblets, Scent Jars, Tea Sets, Match Stands, Medicine Scent Bottles, &c. &c. Fine Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Spanish Guitars; Tea Caddies; Paper Trays; Ivory Knives and Forks; Two Pieces of Ancient Tapestry; and other Curiosities, from Fonthill Abbey, the Esamels, Coral Negligees, and Strings of Coral; Carved India Needle Cases; Parasol Sticks; Boxes and Fans; Guard Chains; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Eye Glasses; Magic Lanterns; Alabaster Figures with a GRAND ASSORTMENT, at the LONG ROOMS, Town-hall, on MONDAY, Sept. 13th, and following Days, until all are disposed of.

The whole of this extensive property will be open for inspection, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and on each Morning of Sale.

The Goods will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers, and will be positively Sold without the least Reserve. Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE o'clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Sept. 8, 1830.



TRIUMPH OF MERIT.

When first from the Mart, Number 30, the Strand, the Jet emanated, to polish each hand, There arose up of impotent rivals a host; But where are they now? In obscurity lost! The Blushing of WARREN, while spreading its name, And gaining distinguished and permanent fame, Through intrinsic worth, for its splendour unfurl'd, Pervades now the whole of the civil'd world!

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY: R. Farrell, Bookseller, White & Co., Druggists, D. Condon, Ironmonger, R. & E. Kehoe, Grocers, Kearney, Do, T. Wilson, Do, W. C. Bunt & Co., Do, E. Lynch, Giftman, F. Heelan, Bookseller, M. Laffan, Do, C. M. Gibb, Do, T. Lawler, Do.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d.—12d.—and 18d. each.

Be particular to inquire for WARRÉN'S BLACKING, R. A. N. D. All others are Counterfeit.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

SILK MERCERY AND HOSIERY WAREHOUSE, MALL.
JOHN FRANKLIN respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity, that he is determined on disposing of his Stock considerably under First Cost Prices, consisting of Gros de Naples, printed Muslins, printed Calicoes, Crepe de Lyons; Fancy Caps, Bonnet, Waist, and plain Ribbons; Bombazines; Scotch Cambricks; Book Muslin; Book and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk, Gauze, and Crap Handkerchiefs; Gauze and Crap Scarfs; Quilling Net; Gimp Lace; Thibet and Rockspur Shawls; Satins; Persian; Hosiery; Flannels; Lining Muslins and Calicoes; together with a variety of other articles.

The goods which he now offers for sale he feels confident will meet public approbation, having carefully selected them at the most eminent houses in London and Dublin.

Waterford, September 3, 1830.

MONTHLY FAIRS IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the General Meeting of the Inhabitants, held on the First day of June last, unanimously agreed to hold the NEXT additional FAIR on the LAST THURSDAY in the following Months, viz.

- SEPTEMBER,
- NOVEMBER,
- DECEMBER,
- JANUARY,
- FEBRUARY,
- MARCH,
- APRIL,
- JUNE,
- JULY.

The first, therefore, will be held on THURSDAY, THE 30th INSTANT.

on which occasion the attendance of the Landowner and Farmer, the Merchant and Dealer, and ever man who wishes the welfare and prosperity of the country, and particularly the town and neighbourhood of Carrick, is most earnestly requested.

At 10 O'CLOCK, on CARRICK-ON-SUIR, September 1, 1830.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

WILLIAM-STREET, WATERFORD.

MISS MORRICE begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public that she has taken the spacious and commodious House at present occupied by Mrs. TURNER and Miss BROWN, and that it is her intention to open a SEMINARY, for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER next, on the following terms:—

For Boarders, Fifty Pounds per Annum—all charges for Instruction in the English and French Languages, Geography, History, Writing, and Arithmetic, Drawing, Dancing, and Music, included; or Twenty-six Guineas per Annum, subject to the following charges:—

Music, Two Guineas per Quarter—One Guinea entrance. Dancing, One Guinea ditto, ditto, ditto. Drawing, One Guinea ditto, 10s. 6d. ditto. French Language, One Guinea per Quarter—10s. 6d. entrance.

Writing and Arithmetic, 10s. 6d. per Quarter—10s. 6d. entrance.

Washing, Two Guineas per Annum.

A separate Bed for each Pupil.

Payments to be made Quarterly.

A Quarter commenced to be paid for in full. No allowance made for occasional absence.

Three months' notice, previous to the removal of a Pupil, to be given, or payment made for an extra Quarter.

Each Boarder to bring two pair of Sheets, and six Towels also, a silver Fork and Table-spoon—no entrance money being required, except as above stated.

DAY PUPILS.

English Tuition, Needle Work, &c. One Pound, Eleven Shillings and Six Pence per Quarter, and One Guinea entrance—subject to the foregoing charges in other branches of Education.

MISS MORRICE having been educated in a Seminary of great repute in the vicinity of London, in which she was for some time a principal assistant—and having been for many years past resident Governess in families of great respectability in this Country—consequently solicits a portion of public favour in her important undertaking, trusting that by unremitting attention on her part, and with the assistance of competent Teachers as the occasion may require, she will be enabled to give the fullest satisfaction to the Parents of those Pupils who may be entrusted to her charge.

Waterford, September 2, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Butter, per cwt.	25 10	26 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	26 10
Wheat, per bush.	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Oats, do.	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Barley, do.	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Flour, per bush.	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10
Meal, per bush.	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Indian Corn, do.	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10
Meat, do.	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10
Rice, per cwt.	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Bacon, per cwt.	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Scalded, do.	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Offal, do.	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Whiskey, per gal.	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Beef, per lb.	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Mutton, do.	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10
Pork, do.	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Veal, do.	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Butter, per lb.	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Coin, Newport, 38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Swansea, 38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Cardiff, 38	38	38	38	38	38	38

No material alteration has taken place in the price of Butter since our last. On Thursday 7s. to 7s. per cwt. appeared to be the general rate for good lots; and 7s. to 7s. may be quoted as yesterday's prices. The supply on Thursday was rather middling, but was tolerably large yesterday. Weighed on Thursday, 283; yesterday, 302 cwt.

The receipts of Corn at our markets yesterday were larger than usual. In the early part of the day Wheat sold at from 27s. to 29s. per barrel, but declined a little in the evening. Barley and Oats remain stationary at our last quotations. No change in the prices of Flour or oatmeal.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 6.

There is some inquiry for fine parcels of English Wheat at Monday's prices; and, for fine samples of foreign, sales have been effected, in small parcels, to country buyers, at the quotation of this day week. Inferior and bad English Wheat, of which the supply chiefly consists, is unsaleable. Barley remains as we quoted on this day week; and the same may be said of Oats, for which there is not much inquiry. Beans, Peas, and all other articles of grain are without any alteration.

Beans, 40s. to 44s. Small Beans, 40s. to 44s. Rye, 30s. to 34s. Ticks do, 35s. to 40s. Barley, 30s. to 35s. Oats, Potatoes, 26s. to 28s. Malt, 32s. to 35s. Poland, 21s. to 22s. White Peas, 36s. to 40s. Feed, 21s. to 24s. Boilers, 40s. to 44s. Flour, 60s. to 65s. Grey Peas, 36s. to 40s. Rape Seed, 00s. to 00s.

WHEAT EXPORTATIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK.

English—Wheat, 4800 qrs.; Barley, 106 qrs.; Malt, 2061 qrs.; Oats, 2528 qrs.; Beans, 191 qrs.; Peas, 327 qrs.; Rye, 1 qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat, 28,653 qrs.; Barley, 306 qrs.; Oats, 17,172 qrs.; Beans, 120 qrs.; Peas, 79 qrs.

LINEN—Wheat, 1 qrs.; Barley, 25 qrs.; Oats, 45 qrs.

Flour—English, 5100 cks; American, 125 barrels.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of this SOCIETY, for Cattle, Fencing Implements, Machinery, &c., will take place on MONDAY, the 4th of October next, on the Hill of RALLYBRICKEN, in the City of Waterford, on which day the Members and Friends of the Society will DINE together, at POWERS' HOTEL, at Half-past FIVE o'clock.

By a rule of the Society, any Gentleman, though not residing within the District, who Subscribes to the Society, will be entitled to all the benefits arising from it. Waterford, Sept. 11, 1830.

CORN AND PROVISION STORE.

TO BE LET, from the 20th day of next Month, the convenient CORN and PROVISION STORE in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by JOHN HARRIS.

Apply to JOSEPH STRANGLAN, Waterford, 8th Month (20th), 1830.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE SET,

THE FARM of COURTNAOUMIA, containing 266 Acres, English Statute Measure. This is a prime Dairy and Tillage Farm, well sheltered, and nearly all in Grass. There is an excellent Farm House and Dairy (shelved), a fine stone Quarry and Kiln, and a stream through the middle of the Lands.

ALSO,

A FARM, part of MALLARDSTOWN, containing 80 Acres, with a respectable Dwelling House of two stories and Offices thereon.

These Farms are situated within One Mile of the Town of Callan, and have been for the last 30 years in the Proprietor's hands.

Apply to R. B. BAYAN, Esq., 20, Eccles-street, Dublin; or to J. BAYAN, Esq., Mallardstown, September 9, 1830.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, 199 feet long, with Four Lifts and Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTS, situated in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may land out of the store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c. &c. A CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lifts and a capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs. FLETCHER and ROSS, 5, Foster-place, Dublin; or to Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTS, Carrick-on-Suir.

EXCHEQUER.

JOHN JONES, Lessee of PUBLIC AUCTION, at SHANAHAN'S HOTEL, at New Ross, at the Hour of TWELVE o'clock at Noon, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September Instant, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE ANNAGHY, being part of the Manor and lands of Mount Pelic, otherwise Portlinton, situated in the Barony of Wick, and County of KILKENNY, as now held by Messrs. HENRY IVIE and GEORGE KOGAN.

These Lands contain about 335 Acres Irish Plantation Measure, and will be let to the highest Bidder, for a term of three Years, from the 29th of September instant, provided Miss FITZGERALD'S Interest shall so long subsist. Two solvent Persons will be required to join the Tenant in the Lease as Security for the Rent.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES TANDY and SOSS, Waterford, or No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin. Waterford, 2d September, 1830.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

Edward Hobson, Esq., Treasurer of the above institution, acknowledges to have received from Mr. Commins, John, 10s. 6d. sent him to dispose of in charity, per Quay Blake, Collector.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

We have heard a fact of the New Chief Secretary, which deserves to be mentioned. Shortly after his arrival in this country, he caused a letter to be written to the various Police Constables, enquiring to know the names of the Yeomanry Officers who attended Orange processions on the 12th of July. The names of seven persons were returned, and the seven were dismissed. One, we are told, was a Captain, who held his appointment for thirty years. He forwarded a strong remonstrance, setting forth his services, and alleging that he did certainly attend the procession in his neighbourhood, but did so for the purpose of preventing riot and preserving order. The "note and commentary" of Sir Henry Hardinge upon the remonstrance of this individual was written upon one of its corners turned down, and consisted of these words:—"The Lord Lieutenant declares this gentleman's dismissal to be final." One fact of this kind is worth one hundred commissions of inquiry, in the effects it must produce on the tranquillity of this country.—Morning Register.

THE KENSINGTON ELOPEMENT.

The following is in the Sunday Times:

"A certain Grey lover is said to mean honourably—It is very consoling to a wealthy father to see his daughter induced to throw herself away on a man thirty or forty years her senior, and then to be told that he who thus clandestinely attempts to accomplish his sacred object, means honourably. Report says, her fortune will be withheld, unless the fair one tries her hand at a new elopement."

All this is sheer nonsense. Colonel Grey was married on the morning of the elopement to Miss Rosa Sturt, the young lady alluded to, daughter of the Captain Sturt, R. N. who lately came in for the property of old Grindall, whose name he assumed. She is a fine young woman of about 20—Grey is 55. There is a sad difference of age to be sure, but there was nothing dishonourable in the business, at least in the sense intended.

The parties were immediately married, and twice married too, for the lady is a Catholic. As for the fortune, we do not know any thing about that.—Sturt has not sixpence beyond what old Grindall left him, and of course, the matter will depend upon the way Grindall's will may run. The amount we have reason to believe is much exaggerated, and perhaps, it is not yet quite settled. The Colonel is a bold man, at fifty-five, to take a young wife, and look on to a chancery suit all at once. He has much to get through, poor fellow.—Age.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Considerable interest has been excited in Paris in consequence of a combination of the journeymen printers and pressmen, for the purpose of compelling the proprietors of newspapers to destroy their printing machines and return to the old mode of printing by presses. As the use of machines in France was introduced several years ago, the injury sustained by the workmen, if any, indeed, was indistinct, must have remedied itself by this time; and, therefore, we regard the present combination altogether as an odious and illiberal conspiracy.—We find by our Paris letters, this morning, that the "Constitutionnel", a paper which sells upwards of 20,000 copies per day, and the "Carrier Français", another paper of large circulation, have yielded to the terms of the workmen; but their demands have been successfully resisted by the proprietors of the "Journal des Debats", and of the "Temps", both of which have a large circulation.—The "Temps", which does not appear to have completed its arrangements, with new workmen, was published, in a singular form, on Saturday. Instead of being composed of four closely printed pages, the whole of the contents was sixty lines. The "Journal des Debats", is not among the papers we have received.

The following was the state of things on Friday. Yesterday the journeymen printers assembled at the Barriere du Maine, and drew up a petition for the suppression of mechanical presses.—The greater number of them have to-day returned to the printing houses and resumed their daily avocations. The "Journal des Debats", which did not appear yesterday, appeared this morning.—The "Temps" appeared this morning in blank, except some few lines. "Le Constitutionnel" has not yet undergone any interruption, and has continued to print by its mechanical press; but it is said it will not appear to-morrow. All the other journals which have no mechanical presses have been pulled down by hand. As to the daily papers, it is impossible for them to go on without mechanical presses. To interdict them would be ruin.

SURRENDER OF MR. ST. JOHN LONG.

Some surprise having been expressed during the week, that this gentleman had not yet been taken into custody, and there being also rumours that the Coroner had neglected his duty in issuing the warrant for his apprehension, as a matter of course, at the conclusion of the inquest, the following letter was on Friday morning addressed to Thos. Stirling, Esq. from the foreman of the Jury:—

"Sir.—The jury not yet having been informed of the warrant for the apprehension of Mr. St. John Long having been issued, claim from the Coroner the immediate issue of that warrant, and beg respectfully to request from the Coroner the reasons of the delay which has taken place.

"I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,
BENJAMIN WALKER,
26, Mary-street, Regent's-Park."

"To Thomas Stirling, Esq."

"To this letter the Coroner immediately replied, that the warrant had been issued, and, we understand, on that evening an instruction was given to Capes, the beadle of St. Pinner's, that the warrant was lying for him at the Coroner's office, and that if he went to the Greyhound, at Hendon, he would find Mr. St. John Long, and be able to execute it without delay. The beadle, in compliance with this intimation, accordingly proceeded to Hendon and took Mr. Long into custody. Immediately afterwards Mr. Long with the beadle, and attended by several friends, waited upon Lord Tenterden, who at present occupies a villa near Hendon, and prayed to be admitted to bail. The usual notices of this proceeding, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been served on the opposite party, Dr. Thompson attended for the purpose of opposing it. Being called on by his Lordship to state the ground of his opposition, Dr. Thompson complained that Mr. Long had been several days at large pursuing his practice to the danger of the community; and he further complained, that Mr. Long had not been taken into custody until the day of his appearing at Hendon. His Lordship replied that was not material to the application.—

Dr. Long was entitled to bail. On Dr. Thompson being asked by his Lordship if he objected to the sufficiency of the parties proposed as sureties, that gentleman said, that he had made no inquiry on the subject, and Mr. Long was then admitted to bail on his own recognizance for the sum of £1000 with four sureties for £250 each, for his appearance at the next Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Otley, of Devonshire-street, Mary-la-bonne (whose lady and daughter gave evidence on the inquest); Mr. Braithwaite, of the New-road, engineer (also one of the witnesses on the inquest); Mr. Carlow, of Mary-la-bonne, High-street, solicitor; and Mr. Byers, of Mary-la-bonne, builder, presented themselves, and were accepted as the sureties required.

It is said that Mr. Long has engaged several eminent counsel for his defence, and it seems he can well afford to do so, for the profits of his practice average £12,000 a-year.—London Sunday Observer.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It was stated some time since in the Times, that an illustrious personage had refused to drink the health of the Duke of Wellington, when it was proposed by his Majesty at his own table. The statement was correct. The following are additional particulars:—His Royal Highness having for some time expressed an intention of behaving in this way if the opportunity should offer, an illustrious female, whose kind disposition prompts her invariably to interpose good offices, suggested to his Majesty that in order to avoid offence to either party, it would be as well not to propose as a toast, on any occasion, the health of the Noble Duke. For some time this suggestion was acted upon; but at length the Noble Duke being present at an entertainment on the anniversary of one of his victories, the King said, "As this is the anniversary of a great day, I think we cannot do less than drink the health of the gallant General who led our troops to victory," but without naming the Duke. The illustrious personage in question, whilst the rest of the company were drinking the toast with enthusiasm, turned down his glass with such violence as to attract the notice of those who sat near him, including his Majesty.—London Saturday Observer.

THE REV. JOHN BURNETT.

(Abridged from the Cork Southern Reporter.)

A highly respectable meeting of Citizens took place on Monday, at the Council Chamber, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of voting an address to this estimable Gentleman, expressive of their feeling at his departure from this City, and his conduct as a Divine and public character whilst in it. The assembly was composed of members of the different religious persuasions throughout the City, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to the mind of the distinguished character, to compliment whom the meeting was convened, that the most perfect and cordial unanimity pervaded the proceedings.

The Mayor of Cork having been called to the Chair, stated the object of the meeting in very brief but warm terms, and concluded by inviting gentlemen to enter upon the business of the day, and requesting that to that alone should those who intended to speak confine themselves.

THOMAS DEAR, Esq., moved a resolution—

which called upon the meeting to prepare a suitable Address to the Rev. Gentleman.

JAMES LAM, Esq. seconded the resolution.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted—

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jun., Esq. presented himself and said he was extremely sorry that it had fallen to his lot to move the Address of such a Meeting as that now assembled, and to such a man as the Rev. John Burnett. That regret did not arise from the most distant feeling of objection on his part, but entirely from a consciousness of his own inadequacy to do justice to the sentiments of the distinguished assembly by whom he saw himself surrounded, as well as to give expression to the high estimation in which he held the gentleman to address whom they had met. It was an old observation, that when an eloquent man was to be publicly approached, it should be done by eloquent men. Scarcely had he joined his fellow-citizens at a public assembly with more pleasurable feelings than he now experienced. They had often met to pay homage to rank and power; they were now assembled to appreciate talent and virtue.—(Hear.)

The schoolmaster was, indeed abroad, nor could he address a stronger illustration of the fact than the delightful scene around him afforded.—(Applause.) How, he would ask, could a retiring, unassuming Minister of a small congregation, unmarked by any characteristics but those common and peculiar to such bodies, ever expect to arrive at the high and honourable distinction which Mr. Burnett now held in society, if he were unblest by those virtues that uniformly marked the good man and those splendid talents that at once enabled the Christian philanthropist and meek pastor? (loud applause.) Here Mr. Crawford read the address, which was remarkable for warmth of expression and purity of style.

Dr. BALDWIN rose to second it, and said—Mr. Mayor, I have been called upon to second this address to Mr. Burnett; and I feel great satisfaction, as a Roman Catholic and an Irishman, at the opportunity thus afforded me of testifying my high esteem and regard for a person of a different creed and country—for an independent Dissenter, and a liberal Scotchman. I feel, Sir, most forcibly, and I do not hesitate to declare openly, that nothing can heal the wounds of this country, unless Catholics and Protestants, and sectarians of all denominations, come forward, with one accord, and offer up on the altar of their country all odious prejudices and inveterate antipathies, and solemnly vow to agree in patriotic zeal and social attachment, however they may differ in matters of opinion and doctrines of religious belief. In private society, it has been my good fortune to have had, at the house of my highly-respected friend, Mr. J. Commins, frequent opportunities of enjoying the conversation of the Rev. Gentleman. I found him enlightened, liberal, communicative, candid, and courteous. I have often regretted that an intercourse so instructive and so delightful has for some years been less frequent; and it is matter of still deeper regret, that it may now perhaps cease for ever. I have, however, the consolation of thus offering him the parting tribute of my sincere admiration and esteem.

The Address being adopted, it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, THOMAS DEAR, Esq., as a High Church Protestant—Wm. Crawford, Esq., of the Presbyterians—Ruben Harvey, Esq., of the Society of Friends—and Herbert, Baldwin, Esq. M.D., from the Roman Catholics, should wait on the Rev. Gentleman at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, to present it in a suitable manner.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

My Lord Duke—Not having the honour of personal acquaintance with you, and having no motive to seek that honour, the only adequate mode in which I can address you, is through the public papers.

It is this:—Every man of common sense feels that nothing can be more preposterous than the hours which are given to public business by the British House of Commons.

Accordingly, some of the most honest men that House contained have declined a re-election, in consequence of inability to endure this perversion of time and season.

Your Grace having commenced, it is said, though rather tardily, your political education, may, in the course of your reading, have met with a book called the "Mirror of Magistrates"; if so, you will find it there laid down as a maxim for the unpaid wisdom of the nation.

It is true that the great party questions are debated and reported; but the matters of detail, the business which relates to internal regulation, affecting the public much more than the "great questions," are stirred over with the most shameful negligence, and at length abandoned to that worst of all possible guides, the discretion of the Treasury Bench.

There is no other public assembly in the world which holds its sittings at night—all the business of the world is transacted in the day, with the single exception of the workings of this system, must feel inexpressible disgust at its abominations.

I have therefore pledged myself to the men of Waterford, who have, by unanimous assent, chosen me for their Representative—I have pledged myself to them to move an adjournment at nine o'clock every night.

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Having been the first person to propose to the British Legislature the mode of voting by ballot—the only rational and honest mode of voting, where undue influence, intimidation, or corruption, may prevail; having had this honour, I feel it my duty to make another effort in favour of common sense.

Mr. Thompson—Having taken a prominent part in the proceedings at the August, I should wish to know whether the Magistrates would recommend an application to be made to the Judges on the subject of the delay complained of.

Perhaps your minions in the House of Commons may tell you of the little support I received in the last session. Perhaps they may tell you how I was deserted by "the Whigs"—assailed by the "Tories"—assailed by the Ministerial band—and galled in and out of the House by some of those who were described as "ignorant and unprincipled adventurers."

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, Your obedient, humble servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Devyne Abbey, August 28.

THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Although the question of whether the church ought to possess particular domains, or whether its members ought to be supported solely by the state, does not appear to me so clearly decided as they imagine it in France; and although there can be no doubt that before the revolution in that country the revenues of clerical lands were greatly applied to the relief of the poor, the healing of the sick, and the support of the infirm; yet there is equally no doubt that the possession of such inordinate wealth by men who had never laboured to acquire it, gave room to much luxury and dissoluteness of morals; and also by the unequal distribution of riches, tended greatly to increase the poverty which a part of it was intended to relieve, at the same time debasing by dependence the minds of those aided, when the very possessions divided amongst the many might have prompted invention and encouraged industry.

In his sphere, the late Archbishop of Paris (as well as many others) gave an example of the dignified liberality of a Christian prelate; and his conduct during the debate upon the law respecting sacrilege did him the highest honour. In the private life, also, of the higher orders of the French clergy, we meet with many instances of those amiable virtues which make religion dear to us in the persons of its teachers.

Enoch, Bishop of Rennes, was one of the greatest of human beings; he added to that bright cheerfulness, always the characteristic of a pure heart, the most unbounded charity: he gave all that he had, and his worn surplice often told the tale that his modesty concealed: his charity was the true charity of heart—it was benevolence—he loved to see every thing happy.

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MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of the meetings of Parliament. It is the wish of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman that the business of the day should be done in open day, and not during the "darkling hour of night."

We confess Mr. O'Connell is right. It is a most extraordinary mode of transacting business for men of intellect and good sense to be employed in talking for hours upon matters of great moment when other persons are refreshing themselves after the labours of the day.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, Your obedient, humble servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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TREATMENT OF TRANSPORTED FELONS.

The following letter was received last Saturday, by a gentleman who frequently visited the unhappy writer when a convict in Newgate. It has been seen by several judicial authorities, who think its publication might tend to the prevention of crime.

We confess Mr. O'Connell is right. It is a most extraordinary mode of transacting business for men of intellect and good sense to be employed in talking for hours upon matters of great moment when other persons are refreshing themselves after the labours of the day.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, Your obedient, humble servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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AN ELECTION REVEL.

WELLS, Aug. 31.—Yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Baron Bolland returned to this city for the purpose of disposing of the remaining business of the Assizes. A long time of no public interest has occupied the time of the Court up to the present moment.

Long and numerous were the speeches made within; and no doubt were the shouts raised without. While the feasting assemblage hailed with incessant cheers every speaker who expressed his determination to support Mr. Blakenore in his petition to the House of Commons, their unfranchised opponents in the streets "pierced the dull ear of night" with wild responses.

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Advertisements and notices on the right margin, including "SIGNED," "RESP," "LONDON," and "WATERFORD."

FORTUGAL.

The Journal of Commerce of Thursday contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal...

GERMANY.

COETHEN, Aug. 23.—It has pleased the Almighty Arbiter of life and death to call from this world his serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt Coethen...

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KNIGHT.

Accounts were received in Dublin on Monday, of the death of Captain Knight, of the National Guard at Paris...

INQUESTS.

Saturday an inquest was held at Mark's Hospital, before Sir George Whiteford, one of the city Coroners, on view of the body of Anne Taylor...

The unfortunate girl, who was but eighteen years of age, was from near the town of Clones, in the County Monaghan...

The Coroner and Jury commented in the strongest terms on the base and heartless conduct of the seducer, expressing their deep regret at not being able to visit him, through the law, with that punishment which he so well deserved...

SUICIDE.

A considerable degree of excitement was produced among the inhabitants of Lower Stephenstreet, yesterday morning, upon hearing that a man, named George Roles, the proprietor of provision-stores in that street, had cut his throat...

Roles was an old man, and in very comfortable circumstances. For the last five or six years he has occasionally been slightly affected with insanity, and entertained the notion that his family were combined against him...

In the course of the day an inquest was held on the body by the city coroner, Sir George Whiteford, when the wife, the son, and servant-maid of Roles were examined and deposed to the facts above stated...

DECEASED.—A young lad, in his teens, clad with his character, a dandy of thirteen, from the neighbourhood of this City (Limerick), on Saturday last...



BRIGHTON, SEPT. 2.—His Majesty did not go to London yesterday, as was expected. In the course of the day he walked in the delightful grounds of the Pavilion for a considerable time...

Amongst the latest we notice Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lady Walsingham, and Lady Alborough. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George walked this morning on the Chain Pier...

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address, and for the affectionate terms in which you welcomed my arrival amongst you. I have long felt very partial to Brighton...

"I receive, with great satisfaction, the expression of your kind feeling and your affectionate wishes upon the occasion of my arrival at Brighton...

"I assure you of my earnest desire to promote whatever may be conducive to the welfare and interest of this town and its worthy inhabitants...

"We have it from an authentic source, that on learning the events which had occurred at Paris, the Emperor of Austria expressed himself thus...

"The following and regularly authenticated anecdote ought not to remain buried in oblivion. A gentleman who held the commission of First Lieutenant when His Majesty sailed in the British navy as midshipman, and Sir Richard Keats held the same rank, became some years after by untoward events embarrassed in his circumstances...

"The recent events in France appear to have had a material effect upon the book trade. The number of works on scientific and general subjects published in Paris during the last month is stated not to have been half what it was in the corresponding month of last year...

"The deceased Roles has left a considerable property.—Morning Register.

RESPECT FOR THE ARTS.—Several instances of respect for the arts among the lower orders of Paris, during the late troubles have been related...

DIFFERENT TASTES.—A French journal, in noticing the method of making English ginger-beer, says:—As French palates are more delicate than those of their neighbours on the other side of the water, perhaps it will be better to leave out the ginger...

THE LADIES OF BOGATA.—The ladies of Bogata adorned with emeralds of a peculiarly fine green, and without flaws, which is rare in these stones, and makes them very valuable...

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THE THREE SOVEREIGNS.—A PASTORAL. Three Sovereigns once in the same age were born. Who did France, Spain, and Portugal adore?

ON A BUTTERFLY. Bewild'ring gaily, brightly fly, Whirling her bright wings through the sky...

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE. From a Gentleman to a Lady. Most worthy of estimation, After long consideration, And some meditation...

THE BRITANNIA.—The Britannia, of Shields, from Youghal, on 17th inst. was spoken in at 17, by the Henry P, arrived off the Mizen Head.

DEATHS. Sophia Spalla, wife of the Rev. William Baber, and daughter of John S. Baber, Esq., died on the 21st inst. at her residence in Dublin...

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EXCHEQUER. JOHN JONES, LOSS OF. PUBLIC AUCTION. MISS SARAH FITZGERALD, AT SIX O'CLOCK, AT THE CASUAL EXCHEQUER.

MR. GALLAGHER, THE CELEBRATED DRAMATIC TENOR. WILL appear on next FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th September, in DUNGARVAN, in his popular performance, when he will deliver an entirely new, Comic, Characteristic, Vocal, Musical, Multifarious Entertainment.

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EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT. From one of the first Manufacturing and Importing Establishments in London, upwards of £10,000 value, with Silver Plate, Plated Wares, Rich Cut Glass, Ancient and Modern Brasses, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Musical Clocks; Time Pieces; India, Dresden, and French China; Pipes; London, Dublin, and French Cut Glass; and a quantity of Jewellery; Pearl Cabinets; and a quantity of Castles; Coral, Negligees, &c. &c.

JOHN FITZPATRICK. RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he has received, direct from London, one of the finest and most extensive Stocks ever offered for Unreserved Sale by Auction, in Ireland...

LONDON MANUFACTURED JEWELLERY.—Consists of Rings, Ear-rings, Suits, Brooches and Pins, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and other stones; Gold and Silver Watches, with rich Jewellery, Crosses, &c. &c. The Mosaic Gold and Gilt Work, comprises every Article of the present Fashion set with Cut-glass and Mosaic.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BRONZES consist of Paris and Southampton Loops, Chandeliers, Lustres, Candlesticks, Candleholders, Figures, Inkstands, Cruets, Boxes, Fountains, Paper-stands, Warwick Vases, Scent Burners, Wash Stands, Wax Tapers, French Musical Time Pieces, Clocks and Boxes in Bronze, Gilt and Marble, &c. &c. Elegant China Vases, Teapots, Scent Jars, Tea Sets, French Stands, Medicine Scent Bottles, &c. &c. Fine Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Tables; Spanish Guitars; Tea Caddies; Paper Maché Trays; Ivory Knives and Forks; Two Pieces of Ancient Tapestry, and other Curiosities, from Fonthill Abbey; Fine Enameled, Coral Necklaces, and Strings of Coral; Fine India Need Cases; Parrot Sticks; Boxes and Pans; Grand Chaises; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Eye Glasses; Magic Lanterns; Alabaster Figures with a great variety of other Effects, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the LONG ROOMS, Town-hall, on MONDAY, Sept. 15th, and following Days, until all are disposed of.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. Butter, per cwt. 25 00 24 00 23 00 22 00 21 00 20 00 19 00 18 00 17 00 16 00 15 00 14 00 13 00 12 00 11 00 10 00 9 00 8 00 7 00 6 00 5 00 4 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 0 00

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Editors of "A CATHOLIC REFORMER" and of "THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE" were to late for this post, but shall appear in our next.

The London Mail of Monday has been received, extracts from which will be found in another column.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO IRELAND—REPORTERS EXCLUDED BY COUNSELLOR BLACKER AT THE MUFF INVESTIGATION.

The Consols which were selling for £92 at the time that we recommended the people to get gold for bank notes, are now selling at £86 for one hundred pounds worth of paper.

Now, if from the month of June last to the month of September in the same year, there has been a fall of six pounds on every hundred pounds worth of Consol paper, what is to prevent their falling twenty shillings a Consol, within twelve months, supposing revolutions of all sorts to be still going on in Europe?

A Correspondent of a London Paper says, "that the whole rifle brigade has been ordered to Ireland, and we are very much gratified to hear that our military force is to be increased, as they will spend a good deal of money, and do no injury whatever to the people."

The Dublin Evening Post says, that Mr. BLACKER, the King's Counsel, who investigated, at Muff, the affair of the Orange homicides, took great pains to come at the truth, and sat until six o'clock each evening, and that he prohibited notes of the proceedings being taken.

We are told by the Post, "that the public will not be in possession of the actual facts of the case until Mr. BLACKER'S report is called for by Parliament" and we shall venture to predict, that, like every other inquiry conducted in a similar way, its result will be any thing but satisfactory to the people, or expiatory of the crimes committed by the Orangemen.

Ma. Editor—This is a crisis important to Ireland—a crisis when every Irishman should be strenuous in calling for his just and lawful rights, and a crisis when Irishmen may do eternal honour to their country.

How long shall you sit under sorrow and weep? How long shall you gaze your country to sigh, and send forth breaths of fire, placed up by the foe?

Have the honour to be, Mr. Editor, Your obliged Servant, MARTIN DOYLE, Dublin, Paris of Trinity, September 2, 1830.

[If Mr. DOYLE would write in a vein less poetical, it would save us some trouble; verdant plains, and warbling strains, and radiant beams, and purring streams, and brens dreams, are fitter for poetry than prose composition.—Ed.]

PUBLIC DINNER IN CARLOW TO HORACE ROCHFORD, ESQ. We give, in this day's Chronicle, a report of the proceedings at this dinner, and there is scarcely one man who reads it that reports the speeches of H. ROCHFORD, Esq. that will not participate in the feelings of regret and indignation which have been felt by the independent freeholders of that County, that this highly gifted young gentleman should have been ousted by two of the merest Parliamentary dolts that ever sucked their thumbs or dreamed a dream in the Imperial House of Commons.

I must be told that the cause of independence in that County was basely deserted by some of those recreant Catholics who possess great wealth, but who have no other inheritance on this globe to recommend them to the esteem or consideration of mankind. We shall, perhaps, be accused of harshness, when we say, that the people ought to set a mark on these fellows, because it may be argued that they voted according to the dictates of their consciences.

The influence of conscientious feelings is not more respected by any one living than by us, but we know that it was not conscience influenced them. They calculated on what they might lose by encountering popular odium, in the attainment of mercenary advantages. They have, therefore, made their election, and the people should make theirs.

To think of men, perfectly independent in fortune, relinquishing their settled and conscientious conviction of what was right, for the purpose of retaining the commercial patronage of the Candidates or their friends—or for the uncertain advantage promised by the renewals of existing leases, which, perhaps, neither landlords or tenants would ever live to see the end of—is so shocking, that we fancy, if all that we know on the subject were published, these wretched slaves to avarice could not pass on any of the high roads in the County of Carlow without being greeted by the hootings and execrations of the people.

BOROUGH OF CARLOW. In consequence of a letter received from our Carlow Correspondent, we request that the gentlemen of Mr. FRANCIS BRYAN'S Committee will forward to the Chronicle Office a copy of the petition which they have prepared against the return of Lord TULLAMORE. Also, a copy of the recognition which Mr. FRANCIS and the Carlow are to give for the two thousand pounds which must be secured to cover the costs that may be incurred in ejecting his Lordship; or if it be more agreeable to them to lodge the money in bank, a copy of the bank receipt will answer equally well.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, PROSODY, AND METAPHORS, OF THE CARLOW POST. EXTRACTED FROM THE LAST NUMBER OF THAT PAPER.

"Another awful lesson has been read by the people of Brussels to the rulers of the earth." "To come to any conclusion would be premature." "WILLIAM will have the good sense to throw overboard VON MAYERNE, and the other members, to save himself." "Quere—When did I not go to sea? Every school-boy knows the character for bravery assigned to the Belgians, and we rejoice to say they have not forfeited that character."

"That is the character which the school-boy knows." "WILLIAM'S crusade against the Press, and the banishment of POTTER, were a political exhibition of vengeance!" "Great skill is required to steer the bark of the state." "This is the bark, we suppose, in which the King and his Ministers have gone to sea." "Religion has nothing to do with politics, though politics must be based on its spirit." "From time immemorial there has been no cordiality between the fens of Batavia and the delightful plains of Belgium." "Mercy on us!—will firm and pliant never amalgamate?" "It is the opinion of PATEY that a King should be of the same religion as the majority of his subjects." Ergo—King WILLIAM ought to turn Catholic.

"Independently, however, the Belgians have other causes of discontent—in other words, they are resolved to be free." Their resolution to be free is the other cause of their discontent. The Editor is a professor of humanity, and we entreat Mr. FITZGERALD, for humanity sake, to cut out some work for him which will save the readers of the Carlow paper the inexpressible agony of mind and body which they must feel when perusing such abominable trash as the sample before us. We have just heard that Mr. Baskisson, Mr. C. Grant, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Melbourne, are about to enter the Cabinet, the Duke of Wellington remaining Premier. We give it only as an accredited rumour.—Globe.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION. To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—Having seen in your paper of this date a letter signed "FRANCIS WISE," wherein that Gentleman has thought proper to introduce my name as having called upon Lord George Beresford, and stated in his Committee Room, that my object in coming forward as a Candidate for this County was intended as an act of grace towards his Lordship, or words to that effect.

Now, Sir, in the most positive, distinct, and unqualified manner do I contradict that statement; and even to this moment I am entirely ignorant of where Lord George Beresford's committee room was situated. I doubt very much whether any gentleman is called upon publicly to deny every absurd and idle report of this nature, nor should I do so on the present occasion, did not Mr. Francis Wise so infinitely state time, place and persons.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY. "In this dull, piping time of peace," a little fun may be as palatable to some of our readers as political or metaphysical disquisitions; and with a hope that the following epistle may produce the same merriment in other circles which it has produced in our own, we lay it before our readers: To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Mr. Editor—Permit me, through that paper which has, at intervals, been read and sternly re-read for the cause of Ireland, to convey a few consoling remarks to my barbarously-treated fellow-countrymen. Fellow-Countrymen—It is manifest that you are of concern to the Deity, for otherwise you would long ere now have sunk, inevitably sunk, exhausted under the weight of that bloody yoke to which, for centuries, you have been an obedient prey.

When your children, ramified through all parts of the globe, shall entwine around their parental stem, and flourish in all the vigour of undiminished happiness—when your hills shall be blasted beneath the rod of oppression, shall be clothed with living flocks, and re-echo the piping of happy shepherds—when your valleys, of age destined (according to the present carriage of things) to yield one-tenth of their produce to be confiscated, shall pour forth the superabundance of their fertility into granaries, for the purpose of giving an energetic assistance to the suffering limbs of the poor—when your manufactures shall, by the hand of industry, bring forth another age of gold, instead of that now, over the pressure of which we have sorely felt, and to which we will look back, through succeeding generations, with mingled horror and indignation, and I trust of pride—happy at that such an age is gone by—Omnipotent omnipotent!

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY. To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—That unity which influences every person to look with an eye of pity on his own misfortunes, induces me to believe that the following lines may be deemed worthy a place in one of the columns of your Paper. I know that you cordially regard in the sentiments they express, and perhaps you will feel disposed to overlook the faults of the composition, when you learn that it is the first attempt of your most obedient, humble servant.

ACROSTIC. The first of oppression have cause to rejoice, In the triumph of WISE over the MISERABLE STATE, Pardon virtue, and speak, and her voice Plead the rights of our injured and degraded, B unaccompanied by victory to noble, to say, B not as in the battle you patriot band, A will not the Dictator's despotic sway, B restorer of our rights, and our land, Y our country's distressed, her people's care, A faithful you've sanctioned the fatal decree, N o longer shall the tyrant's empire endure, D epend on yourself, and not on the aid of France, W e shall be free, and shall be free, Y our liberty shall be free, Y our rights shall be free, D epend on yourself, and not on the aid of France, [To oblige the author of the foregoing we insert it, at the same time advising him to write his future essays in prose, until his muse shall be more highly cultivated. We think, with Sir THOMAS MORE, that "bad prose may be endured, but, in bad poetry, there is neither plume nor reason."—Ed.]

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION. BRUSSELS. It appears by the latest accounts from Brussels that the differences between the King and the inhabitants of that city are of more importance than they were thought to be in the first instance. It is no longer, exclusively, a contest between the mob and the persons in authority, but a dispute between the citizens and the King, as to the extent of their privileges, and the constitutional rights which they consider to have been withheld since the restoration of the Netherlands to the present dynasty.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 2.—Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first he had treated very honourably, desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions, but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this threatened and of this threat produced the greatest agitation among the Gardes Bourgeoises and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last seven days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpeel the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were everywhere taken to remain united and in arms till the Prince came to terms. Waggon wheels were overturned across the streets—barrels were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army had been effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. Yet this was not of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued from half-past twelve at night, when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness, agreed on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday forenoon with some members of his staff only, and without any other troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming on Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain in their position. The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at ten o'clock yesterday morning in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful whether his Royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him waive even this point, which to him at first was a point of honour, and he was obliged to entrust himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8,000 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of his family, and assumed those of their ancient province, 2,000 stand of arms had arrived the day before from Liege; and it probably is no exaggeration to say, that not less than 10,000 burghers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and with glittering arms. They not only displayed the tricolour on their standards, but each citizen wore a tricoloured cockade at his button-hole, and most of them had tricoloured scarfs round their waists.

The march began towards the Palace of Luken, to meet the Prince about half-past eleven o'clock, and the last of the sections had not left the square till half-past twelve. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp, came in about half-past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past two o'clock. He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all, but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest (during which the populace repeatedly seized the bridle of his horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities,) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry party of the Civic Guard; and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of the posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops. All the guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his palace. He appeared pale and alarmed in the midst of the Gardes Bourgeoises. The Commission meets this morning at nine o'clock, as you will see by the enclosed proclamation.—

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE, IN THE KING'S NAME. "Inhabitants of Brussels—I come with confidence among you; my security is complete, guaranteed as it is by your loyalty. It is your prudence that the re-establishment of order should be your first object, and I thank you for the King's name. Join with me in securing tranquillity, and no troops will then enter the town; and, in concert with your authorities, I will take the necessary measures for restoring calmness and confidence. A Commission, composed of the Duke d'Ursel, President; Vander Fosse, Governor of the Province; d'Wellens, Burgomaster of Brussels; Embo, Van der Linden d'Hooverst, Commander of the Civic Guard; General d'Aubremet; Knoeckert, Member of the Regency; the Duke d'Arrenberg, who has agreed, at my wish, to cooperate in this commission, is charged to propose these measures to me. It will meet to-morrow, the 2d of September, at nine o'clock in the morning, at my palace. Brussels, September 1.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE. We learn that General Mins left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontier; and it seems that it is his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of gallant men whose his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favourable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is probable that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action.—Journal du Commerce of Wednesday. We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution in Spain was commenced in the first week of this month of September, and be general through the provinces adjoining France, and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mins is at present in Paris, but he is not now considered an active Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking.—Morning Chronicle.

From the Globe of Monday Evening, RECEIVED LAST NIGHT. BRUSSELS, SEPT. 3, 1830.—After nine days' alternate hopes and fears, we at length experienced a settled calm. Yesterday, "Each burgher held his breath to hear The fore-runners of havoc near; Of rapine and of flame,"—SCOTT. To-day there is a smile on every countenance, congratulation on every lip; the Prince of Orange has consented to withdraw all the troops he has on Brussels, and to repair to the Hague to age in exile for the demands of the Belgian people. The morning was not indeed ushered in very quietly, as news reached of a second insurrection at Louvain, in which, after the loss of several lives, the Gardes Bourgeoises succeeded in dispersing the garrison of that town. It was reported, too, that the Liege Town-guard having heard of the critical situation we were in on Tuesday night, had sent a large detachment to our assistance, which entered Brussels this morning; the force in the lower part of the city was, in consequence, very considerable, but on further inquiry we were assured it was only a deputation offering assistance to the amount of five thousand armed men. There will doubtless be a report issued this afternoon of the proceedings of the commission held yesterday and this morning, at the Prince of Orange's Palace. I am, however, enabled to anticipate in some degree by communicating to you, authentically, the result of my labours. Owing to the great distance between this city and the Hague, and the consequent difficulty of communication, it soon became evident that questions of such grave importance as those held before the commission could not be discussed and matured so speedily as was generally imagined. The restlessness of the people out of doors becoming more and more excited by a day which was not anticipated, and the proceedings of the commission becoming, of course, embarrassed, it was deemed prudent by the Prince of Orange to propose the withdrawal of himself and all the troops from the two palaces, and to leave the whole city to the protection of the Civic Guard. His Royal Highness proposed to support the demands of the citizens with his influence on his arrival at the Hague. He was so more induced to this promise from the strong assurances made by the members of the commission, as well as by many deputies of the southern provinces, that they, in common with all who represented the rank and property of Belgium, had no hostile feeling to the reigning family; nor any wish beyond the accordance of those points represented to his Majesty by the deputation from Brussels. I hear from the best authority that the questions originally proposed are not all that the Prince will lay before his Royal Father, and support by his high influence. A viceregal government, held by the Prince of Orange, and a separate Legislature, will, in all probability, be granted in this portion of the Netherlands. Thus you perceive that the events of the last few days in Brussels are invested with a more important character than that which at first developed itself. It is not merely an insurrection, but a grand revolution that we are now witnessing, the base and disgraceful origin of which will be passed over by the future historian, while he will contemplate with admiration the noble attitudes which the Prince and the people have assumed towards each other. The praise of the latter is, that by a grand coalition of rank and property and public spirit, they wrested their country from anarchy and plunder, and asserted common rights with boldness and moderation; of the former, that sacrificing all ideas of power, he listened to the dictates of prudence and humanity, and even preferred on one day, alone in the midst of ten thousand bayonets, to humiliate his own feelings that his fellow citizens might be spared. The old flag of Brabant never waved over heads more honestly devoted to the cause of rational liberty. The Orange ensign, ennobled at Waterloo, will become more so by recent display in the cause of humanity and justice. May they henceforth be blended, and live in peace over the flourishing provinces of a happy and industrious people. It was a somewhat painful, though a grand sight to view the Prince of Orange retire from the capital this afternoon, followed by 3000 soldiers who had hitherto formed its garrison. We shall feel dull without them, and, confident as people are of the force and integrity of the Gardes Bourgeoises, they will feel glad at the return of the military. Many families who were on the point of setting out for England have already signified their satisfaction at the present aspect of things, and will remain here. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange is expected back hither in three days. FRANCE. At a late hour this morning we received, by Express, the Paris Papers of Thursday, but they contain not of importance. The Ministry contains an announcement by the King, that all Peers who do not take the required oath of adhesion within one month, will forfeit their right to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and that all Deputies who do not take it within sixteen days, will be deprived of their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.—Courier. SPAIN. We learn that General Mins left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontier; and it seems that it is his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of gallant men whose his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favourable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is probable that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action.—Journal du Commerce of Wednesday. We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution in Spain was commenced in the first week of this month of September, and be general through the provinces adjoining France, and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. 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