

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

### LETTER I.

Derrynane Abbey, 6th Sept., 1830.

Will not weep any more for Ireland—I will not tremble any more for her future destiny. The excitement has been made, and the result is eminently triumphant. The late elections tried the metal of which the soul of the people of Ireland is composed; and it has been found to be brighter and, though sheathed, keener than the burnished steel—purer than the virgin gold.

In the history of mankind, there seldom has been exhibited such a pure, fearless, disinterested, and animated spirit of patriotism, as has shone forth in Ireland of late years, and particularly during the late elections. I may be told that the French electors behaved equally well; but let it be recollected that the French had the protection of the ballot—a mode of voting which enables each voter to give his suffrage according to his judgment, and with perfect impunity. Considering, therefore, the great advantage the French electors had in the ballot, I do affirm that the conduct of the Irish electors exceeds in patriotism that of the French, or of any other European nation.

In this respect, as in morality and sense of religion, the superiority of the Irish over the English people is most marked and decisive. As to Scotland, patriotism is fled from that thrifty people, almost as if it were a plague; and writers, readers, and statesmen, in Scotland, have, with few and most honourable exceptions, ranged themselves at the side and in support of the prevailing despotism of the base oligarchy of England.

The contrast which Ireland offers is truly gratifying. Let any man reflect on that moral combination which was produced in this country by the instructions and exhortations of the Catholic Association. The people were docile to those instructions. They were deeply convinced that there had at length risen up a body of men whose only desire, and whose sole object, was the freedom and happiness of Ireland. The people, therefore, listened to our advice with affection, and obeyed it with alacrity. The greatest physical force that ever was combined by moral agency, without exhibiting any species of violence or disorder, was brought by the Catholic Association into peaceable, legal, and constitutional action. The result was inevitable success.

Let us not attribute to ourselves more merit than consists in suggesting that active but orderly—that irresistible, but tranquil—concourse of the Irish people. It is they—it is the Irish people alone to whom the merit is due—to whom alone the praise should be given. But let that praise be mingled with hope. Let confidence animate every friend of Ireland. What the people did once, they certainly can again do. The second experiment is more easy of execution than the first, and its happy results are more certain. This truth is demonstrated, that we have a population capable of being conducted to perfect freedom, without the hazard of injury to property, or the risk of destruction to human life.

This fact is still more gratifying, because of the multiplicity of proofs the people of Ireland have given of their authenticity and certitude. The victory over the foul domination of Protestant ascendancy was not the first gained without blood, and edged without intemperance, by the people of Ireland. The Irish nation, and more especially the Catholics of Ireland, have shown more lenity and mercy when in power, and have been more free from the gratification of the bad passions of resentment or revenge, than any other people in ancient or modern times.

I delight to dwell on the bright spots in the unhappy story of my native land. There is brightness only where the Irish had dominion. All his dark and dismal where, as was most usual, the English domination was triumphant. Writing as I am a series of addresses to the Irish nation, which will terminate only by my death, or by the repeal of the Union, I will put on record, in this my first letter, the former bloodless, stainless, pure, and (I hope I may call them, without being profane) holy achievements of the Irish people.

The first great historical proof of the moral superiority of the Irish is exclusively Catholic. We justly claim it all. It is to be found in the conduct of the Catholic people of Ireland during the reign of Queen Mary. The facts are but few but most transcendent, in amount of suffering in the first instance, and of charity and Christian forbearance in the next. They are these—in the latter years of the reign of that beastly monster, Henry the Eighth, who introduced the reformation, and during the entire of the reign of his successor, Edward the Sixth, the Catholic people of Ireland suffered a most cruel and unrelenting persecution. Protestant historians tell us of the active zeal with which the clergy were hunted by a ruffian soldiery, under the command of some of the meanest and most mercenary of mankind. Their blood was shed like ditch water, and in plundering the monasteries—for your glorious reformation rejoiced in plunder—it was a favourite amusement of the soldiers to take a monk or friar, and placing his head between the knees of one of their number, to put him to death by hammering in the skull with stones to the extent of the space enclosed in the course, or circular line of hair which went round the other's bare head. In short, there was no cruelty which human iniquity could devise, which was not practiced on the Irish Catholics, lay and clerical, during the ten or twelve years preceding the accession of Queen Mary.

That accession restored the national worship, as well as the Catholics to power. The successors of the clergy were reinstated in all their authority, and they possessed both influence and power. It was a great revolution—greater than any that can be effected, by any possibility, in our days.

There never was a more tranquil and regular transition from the Irish Catholics, than there never was a transition in a posthumous reign which resulted in a

more readily executed, if not polluted. But the question is, did they retaliate? Blessed be the Great God they did not. Protestant historians celebrate with astonishment their forbearance and lenity. They did not even seek out the men who, during the persecution, committed unauthorised murder, lest prosecution should augment into persecution on their parts. They, therefore, granted a free and universal amnesty. They went further, and actually opened an asylum and refuge for families of English Protestants, who were suffering persecution in England on account of their religion, and gave them safety and protection.

This account, extracted from some of the most bigoted Protestant historians, shows that the people of Ireland are capable of the highest degree of human virtue, and they would be degenerate indeed if they could not now be intrusted with a charge of much minor importance, and of much less hazard. I could dwell on this glorious instance of Irish charity and forbearance, till I had filled a volume with expressions of admiration and delight—but what expression can convey higher notions of the moral superiority of the Irish mind, than the simple statement of the facts?

The second great revolution in Ireland was much more transient than the first, but it was equally glorious in its principal characteristics. It was the change effected by the temporary separation of the crowns of Ireland and England—the one adhering to James the Second, the other to William the Third. During that change the Catholics were in almost unrestrained power. Yet they passed no law to injure or to persecute the Protestants. They recognised the principle of liberty of conscience—and again, charitably but firmly, secured any intimation of the persecuting spirit of their Protestant, or rather English opponents. This is another strong proof of how safe it is to intrust the people of Ireland with power.

The third great instance of the safety to life and property, during a great political change in Ireland, was that which occurred amongst us in the year 1782. This instance, I repeat to say, belongs to all the people of Ireland, but especially to the Protestants. The Protestants deserve great credit on this occasion for every thing, but the not making the resolution of 1782 more comprehensive. It was a great and a glorious revolution. It raised Ireland to legislative independence. It gave her, for the first time, a constitution. Oh! glorious patriots of 1782, who are dead from your immediate descendants, that pure and holy love of Ireland that animated you? Yes, the patriots of 1782, loved Ireland as the first, the chiefest, almost the only object of their political liberty. They were Irish—as for their descendants! The Duke of Leinster on that day had no plebeian admiration for the stranger's land—no philosophical cant as to the value of English coinage. He knew well that the connexion with England, to be valuable to both, ought to be just and equal to each. Alas! too, for the grandson of the great Brownlow of that day. His grand-grandson had no notion of loving any country like his native land, or of thinking of the good of any other country, until he had secured the independence of his own.

Never was there revolution so salutary as that of 1782. It increased the security of every man's life and liberty. It enhanced the value of every man's property. Ireland, within the ten years next ensuing that revolution, increased more rapidly in trade, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture—in domestic comfort—in natural respectability, than ever did any other country in so short a period.

Let it be recollected that this glorious revolution was brought about without injury to property to the extent of one shilling, and without the shedding of one single drop of blood. No law was violated—no violence was committed. Such, oh! such, are the political changes which I desire; and there are not any people on the face of the earth more fitted for political changes of this description than the people of Ireland.

The fourth and last great political revolution in Ireland was that which we all witness—the establishment of freedom of conscience—in one word Emancipation. How was this great revolution brought about? Why, by active exertion, by unrelenting perseverance, even when hope seemed extinct; by counteracting every disposition to turbulence—by preventing crime—by recommending morality and religious observance—by procuring the countenance and the aid of the Catholic clergy—by the superintendance of the wise, the virtuous, and the good, over every popular movement, and by convincing the people that the violation of the law would strengthen their enemies, and weaken themselves and their friends—by suppressing secret societies, illegal conspiracies and unlawful oaths—and by demonstrating to the Irish nation that an unqualified combination, a brotherhood in the open day, could be formed within the letter and spirit of the law, which must become too powerful for any opposition.

This it was that we became too strong for any resistance to control us. It became impossible to resist us. Wellington and Peel, both of whom refused to serve with a man in the ministry, merely because he was favourable to Emancipation, found themselves under the necessity of deserting their own principles, of abandoning their own politics, and of yielding with a bad grace, and in bad temper, that relief to the Catholics which they were more than sworn to refuse for ever.

Let it be recollected that this, our revolution, was brought about without injury to property or danger to life without any violence, injustice, or loss of blood.

Seeing, therefore, these two things—first, that the Irish people have frequently effected great political changes without violating existing law, and without either injustice in point of property, or guilt in point of blood; and secondly, that another great and national change is necessary to rescue the inhabitants of Ireland from the inevitable misgovernment of strangers, and its consequent poverty and wretchedness. Seeing these two things, I call on all the people of Ireland to join with me in procuring one great political change more, and in bringing that change about without violence, turbulence or crime.

The change that is now necessary, and which we are now prepared for, is the repeal of the Union.

The landed proprietors of Ireland are related to this dilemma—they must have either a repeal of the Union, or poor laws. If one of either of these, they must have—poor laws, or the repeal of the Union. Beyond this alternative there is nothing—the repeal of the Union, or poor laws.

With respect to the latter, it is my duty to press my firm conviction, that the owners of estates in Ireland must, if poor laws are introduced, abandon their property altogether to the poor. I declare solemnly, it is my conscientious conviction, that if poor laws were once permanently settled in Ireland, no estate in this country would be worth three years' purchase.

I may be asked whether I am of opinion that no provision should be made by the state for the poor. My reply is certainly no forced or compulsory provision—but I go no further. On the contrary, I insist that there should be in the hands of ecclesiastical persons, permitted to accumulate, such charitable funds as would be sufficient to meet the wants of the desolate and destitute.

But this is not the place to discuss all the mischiefs of the English system of poor laws—a system which the English have been endeavouring to amend for the last three hundred years—but which they bitterly complain of as daily growing more intolerable, notwithstanding all the efforts made to amend those laws. However, if the Union be not repealed, we must have poor laws, and to prevent the actual starving of tens of thousands of the people, I must myself become the supporter of poor laws in Ireland.

Nothing, I repeat, can keep Ireland from ruin save the repeal of the Union.

In my next letter I will discuss the expediency of the Union, and the probability of its speedy repeal. I will close this letter with a few quotations from celebrated Irishmen, some of whom are still alive. These quotations will serve to remind the present generation of the high notions of national dignity entertained by the Irishmen who are now no more.

The first citation I shall make is taken from a speech made by Curran—

"If any body," said Curran, "desires to know what would be the consequences of an union with Great Britain, I will tell him. It would be—the EMIGRATION OF EVERY MAN OF POSSESSION FROM IRELAND; it would be—the PARTICIPATION OF BRITISH TAXES WITHOUT A BRITISH TRADE; it would be—the EXTENSION OF THE IRISH NAME AS A PEOPLE; we should become a wretched colony, perhaps lost out to a company of Jews, as was formerly in contemplation, and governed by a few tax gatherers and excisemen; unless possibly you may wish fifteen or twenty copies of Irish members who might be found every session sleeping in their collars under the manager of the British minister."

Never, surely, was prophetic soul so clearly inspired with a view of the future! It is not now, alas, mere phrophecy—it is history and accurate description.

I have taken up the speeches of Grattan to select passages for citation—but the beauties of an eloquence more than human, having for its inspiration the love of liberty and of Ireland, are too multitudinous for quotation. I should copy an entire book rather than mutilate it by giving a single passage.

But there is one phrase which may be taken by itself as the epitome of patriotism and wisdom—

"LET NO COUNTRY EVER SUFFER TO BE A PROVINCE THAT HAS STRENGTH ENOUGH TO BE A NATION."

There is one passage from a speech of Saurin which derives much force from a recollection of the life of the man by whom it was uttered. "You may make the Union binding as a law," said he, "but you cannot make it obligate on your conscience. It will be obeyed as long as England is strong; but resistable to it will be the abstract duty; and the exhibition of her arms will be a mere question of prudence."

Such was the deliberate language of a man who was for twenty years the cherished Attorney-General of the Orange party in Ireland. The congeniality of sentiment which subsisted between him and that party ought not to be limited to mere bigotry, but should now at least extend to embrace the interests of the entire Irish nation.

Attend I pray to this quotation—"I see nothing in it—the Union—but one question—Will you give up your country? I forget for a moment the unprincipled means by which the Union has been promoted; I look on it simply as ENGLAND REPLACING IN A MOMENT OF OUR WEAKNESS THAT DOMINION WHICH WE EXERCISED FROM HER IN A MOMENT OF OUR VIGILANCE. A DOMINION WHICH SHE UNIFORMLY ABUSED, WHICH INvariably OPPRESSED AND IMPROVED US; and from the assertion of WHICH WE DATE ALL OUR PROSPERITY."

Again, what shall be said of this passage—"It is the Union—a measure which ever to degrade the country, by saying it is unworthy to govern itself. It is the revival of the old union, and a new title of conquest. It is a renewal of the ancient distinction between mother country and colony which lost America." It is the denial of the rights of nature to a GREAT NATION, FROM AN INTOLERANCE OF ITS PROSPERITY!!!!!!

Who is it that has boldly spoken? Who is it that proclaimed the Union a conquest degrading, odious, abhorred and abominable—worse than the tyranny which lost America to Great Britain? Who was it that denounced it as a foul denial of the rights of nature to the great Irish nation—and who traced this unspicable crime to its genuine but base source—"an intolerance of Irish prosperity?" Who was it that thus spoke boldly, manfully, wisely? Stand forth Charles Keating, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland!—Thou has the glory to be proud!

Let me cite one Chief Justice more. Let me add the sentiments of another Chief Justice—the only man living who could be said to be superior to Burke. The man who, in point of intellect, never met an equal, and was never supposed to have a superior in genius among a created man—Lord Brougham. The greatest of our modern lawyers

has let an imperishable record his sentiments as to the legal effect of the act of Union. Here is his solemn legal judgment on the competency of Parliament to pass the measure of Union—

"I in the most express terms deny the competency of Parliament to do this act. I never go—do not dare to lay my hand on the constitution—I call not that which is CHANGING AS YOU SEE YOU PASS THIS ACT, IT WILL BE A NULLITY, AND THAT SO MANY IN IRELAND WILL BE HONOUR TO SAY IT. I think this assertion self-evident. I repeat, AND CALL ON ANY MAN WHO DARES ME TO TAKE DOWN MY WORDS. You have not been elected for this purpose—you have been appointed to make laws not laws—laws—you are appointed to act under the constitution, not to alter it—you are appointed to execute the functions of legislation, and not to transfer them—and if you do so your act is a violation of the government—you render the law its original elements, and so MAX IN THE HAND IS BOUND TO OBEY YOU."

After some pointed illustrations of the practical truth of this constitutional doctrine, this eminent lawyer goes on to address the Irish House of Commons thus—"You shall not say, 'I have done my duty'—I have done my duty—IT IS ABOVE YOUR POWER."

How wise, how patriotic was it of this great man to leave thus on record his deliberate decision on the great principle of constitutional law involved in the Union. He has well decided that it must be a nullity. According to him, his sacred Majesty the King of Ireland, King William the Fourth, whom God bless and prosper, is entitled tomorrow to issue writs of summons to the Irish Parliament, and to convene that Parliament to meet for the good of the Irish nation. The usurpation, according to Lord Plunkett, would then at once cease, and the immortal Irish Parliament, embodied in corporate form, would take its place again amongst the independent legislatures of the world.

This is consolatory. We need not pass the cold car of English dullness and apathy for the restoration of our national rights. We are not bound to await the formal discussions of the British House of Commons, or the propitious fiat of the British House of Lords. Such is the law laid down by Lord Plunkett. The moment the King is convinced that it is the universal desire of the great Irish nation to have the Irish Parliament revived, and that he is also satisfied it would be for the great benefit of his faithful Irish subjects to have a domestic legislature—which, indeed, is a self-evident proposition—that very moment the King not only has the right by virtue of his prerogative, but it is his duty to convocate the Irish Parliament, and to put an end to the present anomalous injustice.

Such, at least, is the law, as deliberately and repeatedly expressed by the first lawyer in the British dominions. Shall the British Government deny his authority as a lawyer? Why, they made him a Lord—they made him a Judge in England—they made him a Chief Justice in Ireland. To-day, after all this, that he is a lawyer, would be to stultify the entire British Government. To-day that he is a lawyer of the most transcendent talents would be to bespeak one self-did as the fat weed that rots on Lethe's bank.

Well! blessed be God! the repeal of the Union is neither so distant or so difficult as some friends of Ireland may have apprehended.

I close this, my first letter, by an earnest appeal to the people of Ireland of all classes, sects, and persuasions, to unite at this most important and soul-stirring period in simultaneous efforts to restore their native land to her station amongst the nations. Let these efforts be peaceable, legal, constitutional, open, and undivided—but let them be active and unceasing, until Ireland is righted and the Parliament restored.

Within the limits of the law and the constitution the question is again asked—

Can we not have a more peaceful and a more successful result than we have had?

I have the honour to be,

Your devoted and ever faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNOR.

THE PRESS.

The Brighton Guardian, against which a disgraceful combination was, as we lately stated, formed by some persons who take a very wrong measure of the good sense and manly character of the King, has published an article on this subject, written with considerable spirit and ability. The writer occasionally loses his temper; but this, under the circumstances, is perfectly natural. We insert very readily the concluding sentences of his comment:—"For ourselves, we again declare that we are loyal from no sordid motive; that we respect and honour the King, as the first magistrate of a free people, as the key-stone of the mighty fabric of political society. That is the extent of our loyalty, and it is uncut and uncut by any base or any sordid motive. The King exists but for the people, and we love the people more than the King. In their behalf, suffering under manifold privations—in behalf even of the King himself, for Charles X. had no worse enemies than his flatterers, who have driven him with grief and shame from the throne of his fathers—we did, while there was yet an opportunity, and while time was pregnant with a great example, warn our townsmen against that idolatry which first invites oppression, and then begs resistance; which leads in the first instance, to taxing the people, but in the end to subverting the throne. That for this we should have been condemned by priests and court sycophants, is the proof that we have done our duty to God and our country. Their rearsure gives us a thorough and a proved conviction that we have entered on the right path; and that in saying we hope nothing, and certainly mean nothing personally of or to either the King or the meanest of his subjects; in that, with the blessing of God, we mean to persevere, being fully satisfied that the independent and liberal-minded people of this town and of the whole country, will not suffer the Government to be put down by combination."

## THE GENERAL ELECTION—THE UNION.

The General Election for Members to serve in Parliament has ended, and the M.P.s are enrolled. An election of any description like interest into the stagnant petrifying state of Ireland, where, since she lost her Parliament, political activity and enterprise have sunk into a slumber, is to Ireland, as goose standing days pertaining to the night, and about for the same thing. It is some relief to those holed in the periodical press, whom Mr. Gouldburn would print skin, as the Union had emboldened the entire printing trade of Ireland.

The general character of the election differs little from its immediate predecessors. Derry is fresh from its siege, and it rivals the university of Oxford, as Protestantism does orthodoxy. Fermanagh and Tyrone are ostensibly Orange, after all that has passed. What was bigotry is now idiotism. But there is nothing like the surviving Brunswick petulance in story or song, except the doggerel heroism of "Wilmington, in doleful dumps, who when his legs were smitten off, he brought upon his stumps." Down was not affected with such insolence, but a coalition crushed the freedom of the County. This coalition is the least creditable to the parties, for one of whom I have considerable respect for his zeal in defending the voters from different impostors, but I must say that the coalition is not from ancient family friendship—it has not continued from similar political views—it has no ostensible object but to make this great County a Borough—a Marquisate, as a certain phœnix in England, which has been added by the Ministry to rotten Bedford, is called the Dukery; and as error in conduct is commonly a possible pursuit, one of the nominees, in his address of thanks to the County of Down, after lamenting that he was subjected to an arduous struggle, declares that a Club attempted to suppress the really independent voice of the County, and to wrest from the electors the right of exercising the Elective Franchise, according to the dictates of their own judgment and feelings." This is something worse than unwise. Did the two Marquises coalition? Have they conspired to secure the independence of the Electors? How is that possible?—no, nor for the independence of any one elector. The Club was formed to meet the coalition, not the coalition to meet the Club. It was the combination of Lords which induced the ancient Kings of England to grant charters of incorporation to minor individuals, to enable them to oppose such overwhelming potentates. The Down Club is an incorporation for the same purpose, but it is far better than any of royal formation, which often survives the reason of its establishment, or adds to the evil it was intended to counteract. This coalition, besides its other defects, wanted the boldness of a full confession, as that in Austria, where, through an economy of arrangement, the same Committee acted for two Candidates. Yet the Down coalition was better defined than that mystified partiality in Monaghan. It is melancholy that an Irishman of public spirit, who has never swerved, who defended the 40s. freeholders when all bowlers and others had abandoned them, should have been postponed to a disfranchiser, an absentee, and an Englishman.

The last election exhibits one novelty—the introduction of Catholics to be competitors for the representation in the English Parliament. In the days of debating the Catholic Question it was said by the exhortations of the Catholics, that if they were permitted to enter Parliament, the Priests would hand the electors, and many Catholics would be corrupted. Other high terms were given a still more alarming estimate. How different is the result? Some Catholics did, indeed, feel a strange desire to be parliament men, and there were not wanting instances of what Butler in his shipboard verse might call *voluntatis* to be representatives, but the consequence has fallen all the dreadful speculations of Papal meddling an intrusion into the Protestant Parliament. The Catholics being partially relieved, their old aversion of course loosened—the common passions, as men, not controlled by a common discipline, broke forth, especially at Fermanagh and Waterford, so contrary to all preparatory expectation, or subsequent guessing at the course of such extraordinary conduct. The Catholics returned, instead of money, were only time. Some of them were born about by the sword of the subsidising waters. One, because a Protestant Candidate was sulky, and would not take his seat—another, because a Member of the former Parliament wrote a supercilious letter to some of his constituents. As to other places and candidates, perhaps there was less bigotry than usual, as there is less money, and the call for re-tractment readers Parliament less tempting to the greedy and prostitute. I cannot, however, pass over the City of Armagh, which is to be contracted by the County, which retained two independent members—the City of Armagh, the Priests' Borough, consisting effectually of Dishes, returned Gouldburn. It was said there was a difference between the Duke and the Priests respecting a Dragoon. It would be edifying to know, at all events, the correspondence between Waterford and Sanctity on this occasion—no doubt it would show the beauty of our admirable constitution, in Church and State, stronger than Plato's vision, the chains of fate. Certainly the return of Gouldburn (one more landed in Ireland than Reynolds, or Castles, or *Nona mi Hicoria*), by the Arch-bishopal Borough of Aragh, has quite the Church, from its pinnacle to its foundation—a Church which, from the treatment of Lord Mountcashel's motion in the Lords, avowedly cannot bear inquiry or defence. How his Majesty's Ministers ride his Majesty's Priests of all Ireland—how again this Priests ride his Clergy—all they are the drudge of the drudge episcopal. While that Gouldburn was, according to his own calculation, about to relieve England virtually of five millions of taxes, he proposed to surcharge poor Ireland with some hundred thousand pounds—and this would have been effected if his late Majesty's embarrassment of breathing, which his physicians imputed to water, but found to be fat, had not ended England's King, and with his death ended Ireland's taxation—I should rather say had suspended the taxes on Ireland—for the Duke, by imposing Gouldburn on Armagh, induces a belief that Ireland and her Priests

The sea-... as near... present week... a very... that he came... and then... a fair view... feet of his... anchor, saw... of the wa... person, the... took the... near as to be... if they had... in length... accounts as... We... no has just... passed... anchor... stem of... they de... a smooth... of them... York Ad... received by... the loss of... the Louisa... the gales... Theresia... two having... founded... of Dor... have... former two... the 20th of... the brig... are still an... appearance... Paris... had re... and had re... dear... sweet tear... no more... and rant... and cant... and beer... or the cheer... for Peel... makes him... trade... made... I he quot... ed and by... and the snor... no more... will pay... cry judge... salt in this... to quote... the base, who... was in these... by a hings... represents a... punts in the... of the crown... the greatest... my—"but is... to be mis... was said re... from an altered... recognised... in of heavy... rups, more... as of his... rains bold... anders, and... any good... take a ce... rance, ge... be thrown... the Office... advance... Saturday... very distinct... of West... Cork... Ireland... Office of ca... rrs, Sub... 52 Fleet... 1, Edin... the shore... Cham... ublin—and... and the... Adv...



THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.



FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BRIGHTON, Friday.—Their Majesties and other persons of the household yesterday visited the Palace generally...

The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, the youthful Premier Marquis of Ireland, is expected on Wednesday...

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and suite, accompanied by a large party of the nobility and gentry...

Kilmarney Church was crowded to excess on Sunday last, by Gallician strangers...

Mr. Maurice O'Rourke is preparing a petition against Mr. Scott's claim for Deeds...

The Duke of Devonshire's elephant was kept at his Grace's villa at Chiswick. At the voice of the keeper...

SCOTTISH ATTAINED PEERAGES.—We learn from Scotland next summer...

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At Strassburg, the lady of George Knox, Esq. and daughter, Anne Knox...

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The following Proclamation was signed by the King of the Netherlands, at the Hague, on the 5th—

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c., to all whom these presents may come, greeting.

Divine Providence, which has deigned to accord to this Kingdom fifteen years of peace with the whole of Europe, internal tranquillity and increasing prosperity...

At the same time our two beloved sons, the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, were charged by us to proceed to those provinces, as well to protect, by the forces placed at their disposal, persons and property, as to assure themselves of the real state of things...

With this view we calculate upon the assistance of the States-General. We invite them to examine whether the evils of which the country so loudly complains, arise from any defect in the national institutions...

We desire that these important questions should be examined with care and perfect freedom, and we shall think no sacrifice too great, when we have in view the fulfilment of the desires, and to ensure the happiness of the people...

Belgium! Inhabitants of the different divisions of this beautiful country—more than once rescued by Divine favour and the union of the citizens from the calamities to which it was delivered up—sustain with calmness and confidence for the solution of the important questions...

The present shall be generally published and posted up in the usual way, and inserted in the official journal.

Done at the Hague, the 5th of September, of the year 1830, and of the 17th of our reign. (By the King) "WILLIAM." (By J. G. DE MEY DE STREEPERKER."

FRANCE. An Express arrived from France this morning, with Paris Papers of Monday. The Monitor announces the appointment of Prince Talleyrand as Ambassador Extraordinary to our Court.

explains the formation of a small army de la foi, which, however, has been completely put down by the loyal military and National Guard.

We do not anticipate very serious consequences from these commotions in the South. The disturbances in almost all our manufacturing districts are certainly of a bad nature...

The Belgium Insurrection takes a favourable turn, rather favourable to the peace of Europe. Complete independence from Holland, but allegiance to the House of Nassau, is the sole aim of the leaders of this last revolution.

Another question that has much more divided the opinions of the Parisian Liberals, is the appointment of Prince Talleyrand as our Ambassador at your Court. This nomination has occasioned a great deal of angry discussion.

There is a remark in one of the Beech letters received by the German Mail to-day, that although France is not likely to be disturbed from without, there is much probability that it contains elements of confusion and discord within.

It is, in fact, a matter of course, that neither the Ministers nor the Chamber of Deputies are very popular. Admiration of the latter, as soon as the state of things will reasonably admit of it, is indeed absolutely essential to legitimate in the heart of Frenchmen the great changes of which it has been the object.

There were no arrivals from Flanders this morning when we went to press. They are now looked for with much anxiety, the latest accounts having left affairs in a very critical position.

At Strassburg, the lady of George Knox, Esq. and daughter, Anne Knox, Esq. and daughter, Anne Knox, Esq. and daughter, Anne Knox...

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FAMILY LIBRARY.

This is published, with large maps, by the No. XV. of the FAMILY LIBRARY, being the HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA, Vol. 1.

Also, newly ready, NO. XVI. being LETTERS ON DEMONOLOGY, by W. H. BURTON, Esq.

THE FAMILY DRAMATISTS, No. 11, being Vol. 1. of the WORKS OF PHILIP MASSINGER, &c.

EXCHEQUER. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

HERITAGE AUCTION. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

SILVER AND FANCY GOODS. RICHARD GIBBS, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

LINEN DRAPERY. STEPHEN LIGHT, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

INTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

JOHN FITZPATRICK. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

REPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that he has received, direct from London, one of the most and most extensive Spoken over offered for Ireland...

LONDON MANUFACTURED JEWELLERY. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BRONZES. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

DEATHS. JOHN SMITH, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

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NOTICE.

It was unanimously resolved, at a numerous and respectable MEETING of the INHABITANTS of WATERFORD, held at the City Hall, on the 11th inst.

FASHIONABLE DANCING. D. O'BRIEN, of No. 12, Great Street, Dublin, is authorized to receive the MONEY due to the EXCHEQUER...

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, Tuesday, Sept. 11. Butter, per cwt. 75s. 6d. Cheese, per cwt. 75s. 6d.

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Table with columns: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Rows include Bank Stock, L.J.P. Co., Do. do. Red., G. Du. 34, P. St. 68, Do. New, G. Canal, Do. do. 6, R. Can. St., Mining Co., Gov. Deb.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1830.

The London Journals to Saturday (inclusive) have been received—extracts from which will be found elsewhere.

REGISTRY OF FREEHOLDS IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD BY ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.

Without exercising any "impudent interference" which might provoke those angry expletives that are so indicative of apostolical humility, we beg leave to recommend the Catholic Clergymen of this County and the Counties circumjacent, to possess themselves of freeholds and register them without delay.

TERMINATION OF THE INQUIRY AT MUFF.

This inquiry has terminated, and five of the Orangemen who stood charged with being concerned in the murderous affray, have been committed to prison for trial.

MEETING IN DUBLIN ON MONDAY EVENING TO PURIFY JOHN LAWLESS'S CHARACTER.

There was a great assemblage held at MORRISON'S, to assist in purifying the character of a man who certainly stood in no need of purification in the opinions of those who have known him almost from his infancy.

LATE RIOT AT OXFORD, AND RESCUE OF PRISONERS—STATE OF THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

The military and yeomanry have been beaten: "their hearts content" at Oxford, by the townspeople and countrymen of the neighbourhood. In ordinary cases, and where no adequate provocation might be given, an occurrence of this kind would be regarded by us as seriously menacing the public tranquillity.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM'S PROPOSED VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE.

In a former number of the Waterford Chronicle, we published the prospectus of this gentleman's intended voyage, with a list of the persons who had subscribed to the undertaking.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.

During the present week a field containing somewhat more than three acres of Tartary Oats was cut at Johnstown, the demesne of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq.

ENGLISH GENEROSITY.

A most disgraceful scene took place in the village of Burton Pilsen, on Monday, the 23d ult. A number of individuals, to the amount of sixty or upwards, armed with clubs, scythes, and stones, paraded up and down the village, visiting every farm house where the Irish-labourers were supposed to be.

MR. ST. JOHN LONG, THE INSPIRED QUACK.

It has not appeared in any report of the Corner's impost held on Miss CASHIN, that this prince of quacks had set himself up as an inspired curer of all diseases, but, nevertheless, this is a truth, as we learn from very respectable authority.

DINNER BY THE CORPORATION OF MANCHESTER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The corrupt and besotted Corporation of Manchester were to have entertained the Dictator yesterday, at a public dinner, and it is reported that eight hundred and sixty tickets were issued for this mock eastern banquet, where slaves would crouch, and the great Bashaw would smile upon their obsequiousness.

THE WEXFORD HERALD—CHARLES ROOPER, ESQ.—MR. HUGHES.

There is a paragraph in the Wexford Herald of Saturday last disclaiming a note which was appended to the letter of Mr. ROOPER in reply to that of the Mayor of Wexford.

CONSECRATION OF A GRAVEYARD AT THE CHAPEL OF EASE IN THE PARISH OF SLIEVE-KUADH.

On Wednesday next, the Right Rev. Doctor KINSSELLA will consecrate the graveyard belonging to the Chapel which has been lately erected in this parish, and will also preach a sermon suited to the occasion.

THE LATE MR. BARNBY COYLE'S DEFINITION OF AN ORANGEMAN.

Mr. COYLE, being once asked the difference between a Protestant and an Orangeman, gave the following definition—"A Protestant is a Christian, but an Orangeman is a bloody Manneater."

EDWARD ROMANVS, ESQ., STAMP DISTRIBUTOR, AGAINST JOHN QUINNAN, FARMER.

Mr. R. GREEN appeared as agent for the prosecution. Counselor ROYANNE, with Mr. RICHARD MACCARTHY, appeared for the defendant.

TOLLS AT WHITECHURCH.

We publish the following Bill for the information of such farmers as attend the fair of Whitechurch:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Cow and calf, Yearling, Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, etc.

ROBERT POWERS.

March 11, 1820. I certify that the above is a true copy of the schedule of tolls and customs, payable at the Fair of Whitechurch, and lodged in the Peace Office of the County of Waterford, dated this 24th day of August, 1820.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BELGIUM.

Our selections of this morning include the proclamation of the King of the Netherlands. It is well tempered but cautious document—not indeed absolutely decisive of positive intention, but expressed in a tone which anticipates that practical yielding to circumstances which is his obvious policy.

THE GAZETTE OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Gazette of the King of the Netherlands, dated the Hague, Sept. 5, then proceeds:—The above proclamation acquaints us with the kind and generous intentions of the King.

DUNGARVAN PETTY SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Richard Butler, H. Lowe, John M. Galwey, and Robert Longan, Esqrs., presided.

The first case called on was that of Dominick P. Ronayne, Esq. against Richard Condon and Denis Kieley, for taking serpenoise worth of bread from Margaret Morrissey, in lieu of toll or custom, at the fair held at Whitechurch on the 5th of August last.

Counselor ROYANNE stated the case, and called the attention of the Bench to the scandalous conduct of the collectors in depriving a wretched poor woman of her bread, after bringing it a distance of fourteen miles on her back.

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