

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 533.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

Price 6d.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

MOST IMPORTANT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Wednesday the Meeting to express the sympathy of the Irish people with the late transactions in France, was assembled, pursuant to requisition, in the National Mart belonging to Mr. Home, on Usher's Quay. The arrangements for this meeting reflect great credit on the gentlemen who exerted themselves on the occasion. Mr. Fitzsimon and Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, are particularly deserving of thanks for their exertions in getting up the meeting; they are eminently entitled to the public gratitude for their services, and if this expression of Irish feeling be honourable to either this country or to France, they deserve much praise for their efforts to obtain that exhibition of national sympathy presented by the meeting. It was most numerous and respectfully attended—agreat number of ladies were present. Previous to the business of the day being commenced, Lady Morgan entered, and proceeded towards the place prepared for the ladies. She was decorated with tricoloured ribbons and other appropriate insignia for the occasion. So soon as her ladyship was recognised there were repeated cheers given to her. Among the gentlemen on or near the platform whom we recognised were—Lords Westmeath and Brougham, Sir Charles Morgan and Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M. D. Bellew, Esq. (High Sheriff of the County Galway), Messrs. J. D. Latouche, Napper, Kelly, (High Sheriff of the Queen's County), Shell, K. C., F. W. Conway, R. Sheehan, General Cockburn, Thomas Moore, Esq., Colonel Blakey and Drought, Major Edgworth, Messrs. W. Williams, Roe, Wm. Murphy, &c. &c.

Shortly after one o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimon, the MARQUIS OF WESTMEATH took the Chair. Mr. LAWLESS then moved that Mr. Fitzsimon and Sir Charles Morgan should act as joint Secretaries to the meeting, which was carried amid loud cheers.

Mr. FITZSIMON read the requisition conveying the meeting—it was received with loud cheers. Mr. HOGG then appealed to the Chairman, saying that his property was being destroyed by persons climbing on the carriages and other vehicles which were at one end of the building.

Lord WESTMEATH replied—If there be any person here disposed to mischief, I am sure the sense of the meeting will be to turn him out. (Hear.)

The MARQUIS OF WESTMEATH said, the kind partiality of the Meeting having selected him to take the chair on this important and interesting occasion, it became his duty to open the business of the day, and to make a few observations. He was not—

to use an old expression—accustomed to public speaking; he had not much practice in that way; but, nevertheless, he hoped they would bear with him. The present meeting, as well as the rest of the public of these Islands, had heard of the stupendous events by which the last two months had been distinguished in France, and distinguished through the medium of the public Press. (Hear.) It was not necessary that he should, nor would he feel himself capable of entering into a description of these events; it would be impossible for any man, be his situation what it might, to have contemplated those events, even in retirement, if he had a heart in his breast without emotion, to have witnessed the spontaneous exhibition of public feeling which took place in France, and to give an adequate description of it would be impossible. No public writer had been able to define where the subjects of resistance ought to begin, but there had been a familiar example in the history of our own country. Public feeling arising and carrying to the glorious results of which the meeting was aware the first intentions of the patriotic and brave men, who were resolved not to be trodden on by the unfortunate monarch, who had forgotten his oaths, and the unprincipled ministers who plunged him into misfortune. (Hear, hear.) We had met here this day to sympathise with the brave and magnanimous People of France; but the manner in which it was to be done, so that the case of, and situation of every state, and every citizen of every state, and how affected by the recent events, was the question to be considered. In that manner it occurred to him (Lord Westmeath) to say, that before these events broke out we had a change in the succession to the British throne. Our present monarch before he had any information, as to what took place in France, started well from the post; he perceived what his duties were, and he manfully determined to perform them. He set out with a desire to economise, with respect to the state of the public finances. Having said so much upon that subject, he would merely add, that if on any future occasion, from the specimen we have had of his Majesty's determination to think firstly of the welfare of his subjects, he should be led to diverge in any degree from that course, would be in consequence of this information. (Hear, hear.) Having said thus much, he would proceed to the subject, which was peculiarly French. The disposition of the newly elected Monarch of France, was in perfect unison with the principles defended by the People over whom he was appointed to govern; he decided that there should be a cheap government—a reduction of taxation, and that the remotest part of his kingdom should know the state of feeling in the capital. It, therefore, came to be considered what affected the English and the Irish, in the present state of affairs—as arising out of these events, and primarily it was the pressure of taxation. (Hear, hear.) It was the purpose for which a great portion of taxes was levied, that pressed upon the People of these countries—they were levied for the sake of keeping up licentious individuals in the enjoyment of money, which, in almost all instances was taken from the poor and impoverished People of this country, under the pretence of carrying on the public service; but did they carry on the public service? It was meant for the public service. He (Lord W.) thought a better system of doing business would be adopted immediately. (Cheers.) He (Lord W.) thought that a better feeling would arise out of those events; society in general would benefit by them—men would have to support themselves out of their own means, without presuming to quarter their families upon the public. He thought that men in high

office would not hereafter plume themselves on their equipages and establishments, squeezed from the pockets of the people. (Hear.) The present Ministers who govern the country under our present King—should he say Ministers or Minister—should he say that they who are under him are merely adjuncts—must himself become responsible for choosing to govern alone. It was in the recollection of the Meeting that the great event which took place a session or two ago. That very Minister who spoke against the measure all his life, then conceded it avowedly and necessarily. In that manner he considered that the question of popular rights was involved. What was this very Minister's disposition about the East Retford question? It seemed to him (Lord W.) to be a species of madness that caused him to refuse to disfranchise that Borough, when without the least effort, two Members might have been given to one of the large towns in England. During last Session of Parliament what did he do on this subject? He did that which no one had ever dreamed of but himself—he created a rotten Borough in the Galway case—and now, at this moment, that man in all probability was in Manchester, without intimating to that city that they must have representatives. Blowing hot and cold at the same moment, what became of principle? (Hear, hear.) What would the People of this great city think of a Minister who would treat them in that way, if we brought home this French question to our own case. To give the Noble Duke his due, he (Lord W.) had made these observations, and he would make a few more. Some persons in that great assembly had no doubt read the last *Edinburgh Review*, a publication which treats of the Ministers. An article in that *Review* stated that there was a system of female espionage, and through which the springs of his government were regulated to the People; the *Review* did not state who they were, but the Meeting might depend on it they were known by the *Review*. The Duke, *par excellence*, was the man who had tried to hunt down the Press in England and to tax it in Ireland, at the same time that similar proceedings had been adopted in France and in the Netherlands. It did not appear from any evidence at present before us, that there was concert in the affair, but it seemed to him that it was a concurrent disposition in congenial minds to work out the same ends. (Hear, hear.) But, thank God, we escaped it for the present; and whether it was his Highness's will that we should so remain, was yet to be seen. (Cheers.) He (Lord Westmeath) had experience enough during a long residence in England, to know well that what was advanced in the *Edinburgh Review* was perfectly true. If any man said the Duke ought to be turned out, his parasites said who could replace him?—who would have the public confidence? He (Lord Westmeath) would observe, that if his Highness like any other horrid debauchee, preserving vicious propensities after the powers of indulging them had passed away, were to fall into the tomb, would not five hundred persons of vigorous common sense be found in the country—aye, even in this assembly, to take his place? It would not be unsupplied for a day. (Cries of hear.) With what good taste such a doctrine could be broached or maintained was beyond his (Lord Westmeath's) comprehension, when, out of that room 50 or 100 individuals, competent to fill that office, could be collected. This was a time when a man should speak his mind, in order to give a lesson to those who govern, as well as to the governed.—It did occur to him that a hope might here be expressed, that when Parliament assembled there may be that kind of reform which would have a tendency to please all parties, and that the public expenses might be brought down to the measure that would meet every man's approbation. Reform would be sufficient, and although many martyrs shed their blood in France, we might have the benefit of the sacrifice.—(Cheers.)—and all who hope for a reform, as well as those who may be appointed to administer public affairs, will consider that the popular voice was not to be disregarded. (Hear.) He (Lord Westmeath) should conclude by hoping that he had not infringed on the indulgence which they had been kind enough to extend to him. He protested that if he had not thought that the circumstances under discussion that day, were not calculated to advance the happiness of mankind, he would not be present at that meeting. The observations which he had made, he had made from a public motive—that motive was the public good; and although he did not like "the man" he had delineated, he would have held his tongue; but he felt himself called on to come forward and endeavour, as far as in him lay, to assist in a great and paramount public principle, and as all parties of Irishmen were assembled, he hoped the speakers who were to come after him would not make any observation likely to elicit bad feeling, and that the discussion would be carried on with that good spirit which should characterise a meeting of this description upon subjects peculiarly Irish. The first resolution should now be read and submitted to the meeting for its consideration.

Mr. FITZSIMON then said—Gentlemen, fully agreeing in the sentiments of your Noble Chairman, it is unnecessary for me to explain my opinions on this occasion. You have done me great honour by your selection of me to act with Sir Charles Morgan, as your Secretary. But it is not so much because you have associated me with Sir Charles Morgan, but because a great public principle is to be asserted, not that the meeting is to be rendered illustrious by the eloquence it will call forth, that I thank you, but because there is one man present whose name will live as long as the literature of his country shall survive.—(applause)—a man whom other nations envy us for possessing—who is admired by all, but adored by Irishmen. (Cheers.) I rejoice also that I shall experience the pleasure of being your Secretary on this occasion, because we no longer meet as sectarians, or as partisans.—(Cheers.)—for since the settlement of that great question which separated us, we can meet without feelings of party to disturb us, or rather we form but one party devoted to the interest of our country. Let us, therefore, now unite that same independence for our own country which we approve of in France, and make our motto—the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible

number. (Loud cheers.) The Learned Gentleman concluded by saying that he had received letters from Sir John Newport, Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Dominick Browne, Mr. More O'Farrell, Mr. William Brown, Mr. James Grattan, Mr. Wrixon Beecher, Sir R. Musgrave, Mr. George Evans, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Killeen, also one from Mr. O'Connell, which he proceeded to read, and which appeared in Saturday's *Chronicle*.

M. D. BELLEW, Esq. moved the second resolution. SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B., felt it a high and gratifying distinction to be called upon by so respectable a body of his countrymen to second the first resolution, which had met the sanction and approbation of that meeting. He felt, however, that he had some claim to their kind consideration, when it was recollected that few had received the indignity, the cruel and degrading treatment that he had done, from the arbitrary despot and the usurper of the throne of ill-fated and ill-treated Portugal. On mere suspicion of being a well-wisher of the legitimate government of Donna Maria II.—the government which was, and is alone acknowledged by all the powers of Europe, as the only legitimate one, and which the perjured Miguel, at the sacred altar of his God, swore to support and defend, as well as the constitution of the country that gave him birth. On this suspicion alone, and without any overt act against the legitimate government of the monarch Miguel, he was immured in a solitary dungeon for a considerable period, and suffered the most brutal treatment. What a debt of gratitude do we all owe to the glorious and ever-to-be-respected French nation, that has given such a lesson to such reptiles as the contemptible Miguel—a wretch who has deformed human nature in every shape, and who has, from his earliest infancy, committed every sin in the catalogue of crime.

The resolution was then put and carried. J. D. LATOUCHE, Esq. proposed the second resolution. He said, I would feel it to be extraordinary, indeed, should Ireland be the only portion of the empire to withhold its approbation of what had occurred so lately in France. (Cheers.) I would have regretted the circumstance, as the descendant of a Frenchman, but I would have regretted it more deeply as an Irishman. I consider that Ireland is more particularly called on to express sympathy with the French people, for it is acknowledged by all, that Ireland has long suffered under misrule, and every man within her shores must rejoice in a triumph of freedom like its own. (Cheers.) How was that measure which made all Irishmen free and equal obtained? It was by the united energy of the people, guided, at this side, by the most able men, and (for I like to speak out all my sentiments)—(cries of hear)—by an individual who had discernment enough to read truly the signs of the times, and who is now, as he was then, at the head of public affairs. This man had the nerve to carry what his predecessors wished for; he had the nerve to put down an odious monopoly which was aversive to the concession and as an Irishman, a member of this great empire, I feel gratitude to him for this great service. (Hear, hear.) What now would be the state of Ireland if he had not exercised this courage? (Hear, hear.) It has been asked, what good will this meeting do? I cannot describe all the good it may accomplish, but I will tell you one benefit to be derived from it. I think it well that governments should have good understandings with each other, but far more do I desire to see nations united in friendly feeling. (Loud cheering.)—Trust me, the proceedings of this meeting will be well received in France, and the kindly feeling of great countries to each other is of benefit to mankind. The resolution in my hand mentions a characteristic of the achievement of the French—their courage, and their mercy. What can be more deserving of praise than heroic bravery in the hour of conflict, tempered by moderation in the hour of success? (Cheers.)

MR. SHELL said—If, my Lord, it was rightly said—if the celebrated sentiment was justly hailed, by the instinctive and simultaneous acclamation of the multitude before whom the Roman actor exclaimed—*"Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."* If, my Lord, that aphorism of humanity deserved its high applause, may we not reasonably widen and enlarge the principle of sympathy, and if it shall be asked by men of narrow understandings, and still more contracted feelings—by men whose minds are frozen, and whose feelings are congealed, wherefore is it that we take so profound an interest in the events which we have assembled to commemorate, to such an interrogatory may we not reply, that the interest which we take in the maintenance of our own rights, has generated an exalted concern in the rights of others—that our own appreciation of our franchise teaches us to value liberty, and to participate in its struggles, and to exert in its successes, wherever its battles may be fought or its victories may be won—that we are compatriots to a certain extent with all the free, and to adopt the form of expression employed by the writer from whom I have made a citation, not the less noble because it is proverbially familiar, may not any of us exclaim, if we are questioned as to our business here, "I am free, and from whatever relates to freedom I cannot be estranged." What has happened? Untouched and untaught by calamity, with the views of reality so deeply rooted in his nature, that adversity with all her efforts could not exalt and pluck them out; instructed by the lessons which he had seen in the scaffold, and which were writ in a brother's blood—and arrayed by the phantom which his fraternal recollections ought to have evoked, to warn him from his guilty enterprise—a monarch, with a head as heavy as his heart is black, enters into a league with the enemies of his nation's will, whom a congeniality of feeling had united into a community of purpose, and conspires against the laws of his country, the liberties of his people, and the sanctity of that charter which he had sworn upon the Gospel of God, and lived an oath in heaven to maintain. He fills the chief city of his kingdom with thousands of his mercenaries and when he imagined himself to be encompassed with impunity his sacrilegious ordinances appear. At once, with a simultaneous boldness, and firmness with no other weapons than those which in the possession of that emergency, the resources of heroism could supply, a

nation is arrayed and starts up; the arsenals of the tyrant are invaded—his armories are burst open—by, with beardless cheeks, but with the breasts of veterans, rush to the assault with the heedlessness with which they would engage in their ordinary sports—women throw off the feebleness of their sex, and inhuman with as fierce a valor, march themselves with their husbands, their brothers, and their children—every fragment becomes a missile, every roof is a rampart, every street is the field of combat, and every portion the theatre of an achievement—the battle, in which torrents of blood are shed, and heaps of massacre are accumulated, is waged with a relentless fury, until at last the cause of the people, the cause of freedom, and of the God that intended us to be free, is triumphant, and the standard of the republic is planted on the domicile of the tyrant, and waves over the targets of that palace, which shall be consecrated to the recollection of the most glorious incident which is recorded in the annals of mankind. (Cheers.) "Where is the man (exclaims a statesman of our own age, in speaking of the wonders which were achieved by the genius of democracy in the ancient world, where is the boy who reads the history of Roman war, and of the great deeds which were performed by the spirit of democracy at Marathon and Plataea, who does not start up and exclaim—"O! that I had lived in such a time, and in such a country!" This was a natural and noble ejaculation upon the part of one, whose mind was deeply imbued with the spirit of antiquity, and who sought in it for the models most worthy to be held out to the admiration of mankind. But if that celebrated patriot were now alive—if the heart that numbers in the cemeteries of Westminster, were quick and beating—if it had witnessed the many incidents which are taking place around us, and in which the noblest visions of liberty are embodied in so magnificent a realization, the immortal Fox (for such cannot altogether die) would be no longer carried back by his early predilections to Athens or Lacedaemon, but in lieu of that splendid retrospect to those famous commonwealths, he would throw his mind into futurity, anticipating the period, when centuries shall have passed away, he would exclaim that in the perusal of the events of our own amazing times, the youth of after ages would turn back with astonishment to the contemplation of the events which are passing before our eyes, and break into the expression of the enthusiastic desire that it had been their destiny to live in this renowned and glorious era, and to have been, if not participators, at least spectators of those incidents which have exalted human nature, and in which so marvellous a heroism has been succeeded by a clemency so miraculous that they furnish equal materials to value for its worship, and to humanity for its adoration. (Loud cheers.) For be it remembered (but how can it ever be forgotten?) that not only freedom has won a victory to which no parallel can be found, but that mercy has appeared in a form more angelic than any in which her moral beauty ever was disclosed. Glorious and majestic spectacle! in which liberty appears in so holy a companionship, and so God-like a society, between her and her forbearance, has been accomplished. For three successive days, at noon, at noon, when the sun was setting, and in the depth of twilight, the metropolis of France heard the peal of the tocsin, the thunder of artillery, the charge of embattled squadrons, the shots of embattled thousands. In that time, how many fathers were left childless, at the cost of how much widowhood, and of how much orphanage was liberty achieved, and when the combat had ceased, when the cannon had ceased to roar, and the bellows of revolution were silent, what a scene the homes of that great city must have presented! and met, even at that moment, so full and pregnant with terrible emotion, and hot and reeking from that terrific combat, when their dearest kindred lay dying or dead before them—when the faces of the fallen in their eyes, and the groans of the wounded in their ears—when, if ever blood rose up and cried for vengeance, with means of retaliation proportioned to the wrongs they had sustained, he said, to the everlasting honour of the inhabitants of Paris, that they forbore from a revenge as easy as it would have been just, that they closed their hearts against the imprecations of a natural vengeance, and that, as mercy is the noblest attribute of Kings, and is said to be enthroned in their bosoms, the People afforded a proof that it was one of the properties of the still more sacred sovereignty which they had asserted, and as attribute to the majestic supremacy of the popular will; and if this be, as it is beyond all doubt, a true and unargued statement of what has taken place in such a vicinage to our shores, shall it be said, that in any nation, and in any country, such wonders should be contemplated with unconcern; and alive all, will it be suggested by a man of the coldest nature, that in these our fortunate Islands, the natural abode of lofty principles, such magnificent events should be regarded with indifference and disdain? It is the duty of every British citizen to join, if I may so call it, in the ovation with which this unparalleled revolution ought to be celebrated by every friend of liberty in the world. Even if it were not to be of necessity followed by great results, the mighty fact, independently of all consequences, is so honourable to human nature, that we should exult in it. But, my Lord, these achievements are "not of an age, but for all time." They open long and splendid vistas of almost interminable usefulness, and are the avenues through which we may behold, as a glorious likelihood, the probable accomplishment of the general freedom of the world. An event like this lifts the mind to an elevation from which an immense horizon is discovered. It is an observatory from which our prospect becomes almost boundless.—Let us look at Europe from the summit of this great incident, and what do we behold? Freedom bursts the gates of the Escorial. Ferdinand, thou Bourbon in principle as in kindred, were not exile itself too poor a retribution, and when there is so much blood to be placed to thy credit, how shall justice balance the account? Miguel—thy own impurities do not contain a dungeon deep, and damp, and dark enough for thy immurement. Italy, cradle of freedom, thou shalt no longer be its grave. From the steps of the Vatican itself,

we behold the Pontiff of that church, which has been falsely deemed the court of oppression, spreading his venerable hands to annoint the newborn monarchy of France. (Cheers.) Who can imagine that the yoke of Austria can be long endured? So far from being able to continue the enslavement of that noble country, let the German despot tremble in his own capital, for the great concession which shook the tyranny of the Tuilleries to the earth, will reach in its influence to the palaces of Vienna, and even Petersburg itself will shake under the shock of that mighty earthquake. The Autocrat may exclude the tricolour from his ports, but there is no quarantine by which that plague of the heart, the passion for liberty, can be shut out. The time will most assuredly arrive when not only the ancient glories of Venice, of Florence, and of Genoa, shall be restored, and the inhabitants of those celebrated metropolises of modern liberty, will walk forth in all the dignity of renovated citizenship; but the vilest serf that breaks the frozen soil of Siberia for his feudal master, will feel his bosom warmed beneath the vesture borrowed from the bear and the wolf, with an enthusiasm as noble as that which throbbeth in the hearts of Freemen, when they first behold the flag of the Republic waving over the battlements of the Tuilleries, and in the plaudits of their hearts, and with tears rolling down their faces, they exclaim—"Long life to freedom!"—May it never perish—may it be amongst the nation which has so nobly won it, and which now, indeed, deserves the name of great, eternal, and in those our fine Islands, whose revolution was the progenitor of that of France, and which has imprinted on its illustrious descendant the character of its parentage, let it endure for ever. I have spoken of the effects of this great event, for whose celebration we are assembled, through continental Europe. Its consequences in these countries cannot fail to be important. We have, thank God, no tyranny to overthrow. There is little risk of a mandate against liberty being issued from Windsor Castle, and however great the abuses may be deemed of which we have to complain, they are not such as require the application of a violent and forcible instrumentality; but national habits become contagious; the gigantic spirit which has appeared in France, will cross the Pas de Calais. I abstain from any large explanation upon the influences of these great incidents in their details of consequences amongst ourselves. Our celebrated countryman, and whom I cannot designate by any more appropriate title than the friend of the Nestor of the Revolution, the great and good Lafayette, has pointed them out with admirable sagacity in her recent work. I will not, because the occasion is not an appropriate one, and a difference of opinion might be created, make any citation from that delightful essay, to show the effects of the great eclipse of royalty, by which Monarchs may be well perplexed. I will not myself suggest how far a tendency to imitation may lead the People of England to enquire, whether the diadem has not too many jewels, whether a gem or too may not be safely plucked out of the mitre, and whether the pastoral quality of the episcopal crozier would be impaired by rubbing some of its superfluous gilding away! I stop not to ask how far the example of France may hereafter affect the constituency of the House of Commons, or the influence of the Established Church. But, whatever discrepancy of sentiment may prevail upon these speculations, there is one great and necessary result of the French Revolution, in which we must all enthusiastically coincide—one thing, at all events, is sure. (Hear.) If France be free, England never shall be enslaved. If Frenchmen have poured out their life blood, with a profusion so heedless in the cause of that liberty which they have so recently acquired, how should the natives of these countries, if ever an invasion of their birth-right franchises were attempted, how should we comfort ourselves? Rivals of France in arts and in arms, should we not more than emulate her in that still more generous competition of which freedom throws open the field, and will not the example of Frenchmen give us vigour and energy to the laborious determination of every British heart, whenever slavery and death shall be placed in the same balance, not to permit the scales to waver for an instant, or hesitate in the choice of an alternative. It is thus, my Lord, in my judgment that we are chiefly and immediately affected by the great transactions in that domain of which we sit the spectators in the great theatre of political speculation, and on which the curtain is not likely soon to fall. I see, in the first place, that it is only requisite to possess a value for the dignity of human nature, to make them the theme of my admiration. I behold in the auspices of freedom, the auguries of happiness to mankind. But as a British citizen, as a member of a great and free community, I derive from the contemplation of these great incidents a still loftier pleasure. I hail the free constitution of France as another bulwark to that under which we live, and in the foundations of which have been laid the rights and liberties of other nations, I behold new props, and another range of lofty pillars raised up for the sustenance of our own. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON next addressed the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS MOORE was here loudly called for from all parts of the meeting. He rose, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were continued for several minutes. As soon as silence could be procured, he said that he felt considerable embarrassment in addressing them. The very favour with which they received him, was, in itself, an embarrassment, as making him feel how much more responsibility was imposed upon him by such kindness, and while it inspired him with a wish to prove himself worthy of such a reception and such an audience, at the same time deprived him of the power. So rarely, too, had it fallen to his lot to address such a numerous assembly, that hardly could he recognise the sound of his own voice in the effort he now made to be heard by them—unlike those gentlemen around him, who had been taught oratory in its most inspiring school—unlike his friend, Mr. Shell, whose voice had become familiar with its own echoes in the noblest of oratory's themes—the own

(For continuation see last page.)

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Table with columns for 'PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS' and rows for various stocks like Bank Stock, 10 p. Co., Do. do. Red, etc.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of 'A SHOPKEEPER' was too late for this day's paper, but shall appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1830.

From the London Mail of Wednesday, received last night, we extract the following:—

We have just received the Hague Extraordinary Courant, of the 13th containing the speech of the King of the Netherlands to the States-General. It appears to us, upon a hasty reading, to be a calm, temperate, and sensible address, but decidedly bearing against the desired separation.

EXTRAORDINARY SITTING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

(From the Extraordinary Hague Courant, Sept. 13.) According to the programme, this extraordinary sitting was opened in the hall where the Second Chamber usually meets, by his Majesty the King, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, at half-past one o'clock, by the following speech:—

"High and Mighty Lords—The Extraordinary Session of your high mightinesses, which I open to-day, has been rendered absolutely necessary by the pressure of lamentable events."

"In peace and friendship with all the nations of our quarter of the globe, the Netherlands lately saw the war in its colonial possessions happily ended. The kingdom flourished through order, commerce, and industry. I was studying the means of alleviating the burdens of the people, and gradually to introduce such ameliorations in the internal administration as experience recommended."

"In expectation of the co-operation of your high mightinesses, whose concourse was my first care, all my measures have been promptly taken which depended upon me in order to check the progress of the evil, to protect the well-disposed against the evil-minded, and avert from the Netherlands the horrors of civil war."

"To search into the nature and origin of the events and to fashion with your high mightinesses the object and the consequences of them, is at this moment less necessary for the interest of the country, than to inquire into the means by which tranquillity and order, the government and the law, may be not only re-established for the moment, but rather permanently consolidated."

"In many quarters it is thought that the welfare of the State would be promoted by the repeal of the fundamental law, and even by a separation between countries, which are united by treaties and by the fundamental law; but such a question can only be discussed in the manner which is prescribed by the same fundamental law, to the observance of which we all are bound by a solemn oath."

"I require on this subject the opinions of your assembly, given with that frankness and candour which its great importance so especially requires; while I, on my side, wishing above all things the happiness of the Netherlands, whose interests are conjoined to me by Divine Providence, am perfectly ready to co-operate with your assembly in the measures which may tend to promote it."

"This extraordinary meeting is also intended to inform your high mightinesses that the interest of the kingdom, in the midst of all that has taken place, absolutely requires that the Militia shall remain embodied beyond the time fixed by the fundamental law."

"The provisions for the public expenditure which will arise from this, and from many other consequences of the insurrection, may be made for the present from the credit already opened, but further regulations must be a subject for your deliberations in the approaching ordinary session."

"Your high mightinesses, I depend on your fidelity and patriotism. Mindful of the storms of revolutions which have passed over my head, I shall as little forget the courage, the affection, and the fidelity which shook off the yoke, consolidated the existence of the nation, and placed the sceptre in my hands, as the valor which, in the field of battle, supported the throne, and secured the independence of our country. Fully prepared to meet reasonable wishes, I shall never yield to party spirit, nor consent to measures which would sacrifice the prosperity of the nation to passion or violence."

"To reconcile, as much as possible, all interests, is the wish of my heart. Never, on such an occasion, did the King and Prince of Orange receive more marks of attention and respect by the insubmersible multitude, and on their way from the Palace to the States-General, as well as on their return."

"In the hall were a great number of members, and the people, when the King on the conclusion of his speech descended from the throne, also manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The King and the Prince left the hall amidst uninterrupted cries of 'Long live the King and the Prince of Orange.'"

"The Second Chamber being then assembled, the papers of Messrs. Reniers and Cats, newly elected for the province of Friesland, were examined and found in order. After this a Royal Message was read, in which his Majesty submits two questions to the consideration of the Chamber—namely,

"Whether experience had shown the necessity of revising the fundamental law, the relations established by treaties, and by the fundamental law between the two great divisions of the kingdom for the promotion of their common interests, require to be altered in their form or their nature?"

"The Chamber then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow."

(From the Rotterdam Courant of Tuesday, Sept. 13.)

11th Sept. 13.—Prince Frederick was not present at the opening of the States-General. In the galleries we saw his Majesty's grandsons, the Crown Prince and Princes of Prussia, Princes Charles and Albert of Prussia, and the Foreign Ministers.

All the members, as well those of the southern as those of the northern provinces, wore orange colours. Among the southern members we saw Messrs. de Stassart, de Galles, de Brouckere, Bartelémy, Barlet, Dumet, d'Onalies, de Garlaiche, &c. &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK IN ENGLAND.

Down, Sept. 14.—His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick arrived here to-day from Calais in the packet, and went to Wright's hotel, where he took refreshment, and started for London this evening. Salutes were fired from the battery on his arrival and departure. He has a carriage and three servants; the remainder of his suite may be expected in a few days. Insurrection is spreading in the Prussian dominions; the people are clamorous for a more liberal government, and strenuous for enforcing their demands à la Paris.

The arrival of the Duke of Brunswick in England—that England whose advice he had only to attend to, to have been respectable and respected—is one of those curious incidents which strongly exhibit the fluctuating nature of the times.—Should affairs go on as at present, the adventure of Candide at Venice may be realized in this country, and we may find ourselves sitting down to dinner with half a dozen exiled rulers, without deeming the affair at all extraordinary. The arrival of this hot-headed young man, at such a juncture, is curious. Has he come to request British influence to restore him? Had George IV. survived, the emperor would have been still more amusing. His royal reception will be a subject of much curiosity.—Globe.

ENGLISH & FOREIGN FUNDS ON WEDNESDAY. City, Two o'clock.—The account of a fall of 24 per cent. in the French Funds on Monday last attracted a numerous assemblage of jobbers and brokers at the Stock Exchange this morning; the general opinion was that there would be a considerable decline in Consols. Contrary to that opinion, however, the price, which was last night 82½, opened at 83½, and immediately rose to last night's closing price; the quotation is now rather higher, 83½. Money Stock is rather scarce to-day. Exchange Bills are 67s. and 68s. premium. India Bonds 61s. In the foreign market, French 5 per cent. have been sold at 94½, 50c., and the 3 per cent. at 90½, 50c.; with exchange 25½, 50c. Russian Stock is 100½ to 101½. Spanish 21½. Greek 32½.

EAST WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This useful and valuable Association is to hold its annual meeting on the hill of Ballybricken, on Monday, the 4th of October next, as will be seen by referring to an advertisement in the Chronicle. When the objects are taken into account which this respected body proposes to accomplish, we cannot but feel the utmost solicitude for its prosperity. The very best proof which any Irish gentleman can give of his unaffected devotion to the interests of his native land is that which may be deduced from his attention to agricultural pursuits, and we therefore calculate that as a county so celebrated for patriotism as the County of Waterford, the landed proprietors will feel it to be their duty to give all possible support and countenance to the Agricultural Society.

MR. NORTH AND THE IRISH PRESS.

Mr. J. H. NORTH appears to be in a most dreadful quandary, in consequence of the torture which himself and his friend Mr. O'Donogherty have been obliged to endure from the Irish Press. On a late trial held in Dublin for libel, "Blundell v. Potts," the Honourable Member for Drogheda said, that SKERRINGTON GIBSON "had recourse to that instrument of torture, the public Press, to effect his purpose." It is very evident from this inadvertent touch of pathos, that the Honourable Gentleman has been cut to the heart's core by the public press. Little did he think when himself and Mr. O'Donogherty were exhibiting in the House of Commons like a pair of opera house bullies, and tearing "passions to tatters," in their attempt to pull Mr. O'CONNELL'S fair fame to pieces, that the Irish press would have laid them on its prostrated bed to writhe and wriggle until they had been brought to their sober senses.—They will both rue that attack to the last hour of their existence, for they have lost more by it in personal beauty, in personal carriage, in public character, and in public esteem, than they will be able to reclaim if they live for half a century; and if we are to judge of their longevity by the fearful persecutions which occasionally flash from their gas-emitting optics, we should say that they are not fated to endure the "stings and arrows of outrageous fortune" for half that period.

A JUST COMPARISON.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—The annexed sketch of the character of Prince Maurice, of Nassau, in a lately published history of the Netherlands, is so strikingly applicable, in nearly all its leading features, to that of an illustrious commander of our own country, in his attempt to become triumphant in the civil, as he had before done in the military department, that I could not refrain from presenting it to the consideration of your readers:— "The death of Henry IV. of France was a brilliant calamity to the United Provinces in consequence of the rapid fall from the true point of glory, so partially exhibited in the conduct of their own domestic campaign. It had been well for Prince Maurice, of Nassau, that the last shot fired by the defeated Spaniards, in the battle of Nieuport, had struck him dead in the moment of his greatest victory, and on the summit of his fame. From that celebrated day he had performed a deed of war that could raise his reputation as a soldier, and all his acts as Stadtholder were calculated to sink him below the level of civil virtue and just government. His whole conduct too plainly betrayed the unworthy nature of his station, founded on despotic principles. It was his most grievous to have been completely thrown out of the career of war which he had been designed by nature and education to pursue. By his genius he improved it as a science; by his valor he was one of those who raised it to the degradation of a trade in the dignity of a passion. But when removed from the camp to the council room, he became all at once a common man. His frankness degenerated into roteness; his decision into despotism. He gave a new proof of the melancholy fact that circumstances may transform the most apparent qualities of virtue into those opposite vices between a high human wisdom will often when it attempts to draw a double and inevitable line."

For Spaniards substitute French—for Nieuport Waterford, and the portrait is as nearly as may be a complete and striking likeness.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD AT NEW ROSS.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

A meeting of the friends of the Independence of the County Wexford was held on the 16th inst., in the Town Hall of New Ross.

EDWARD KOUGH, Esq. V.S. in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, on taking his seat, addressed the meeting in most appropriate terms, explaining the object for which they had assembled, and requesting that each gentleman who might address the meeting would be respectfully listened to. He concluded by strongly recommending an immediate and general registry of the independent freeholders of the County of Wexford.

Mr. LAMBERT, late Councillor for the representation of the County, being called on, rose and spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—There is not a man who hears me, but must be convinced that the wishes of the great majority of the people of this County were not consulted in the late election. Of Lord Valentia, who, as the Candidate immediately above me, must be considered as more particularly my opponent, it is but justice to say, that as far as he was personally concerned, his conduct was fair, manly, and honourable; but, when I consider the politics he professed when joined with Lord Stophord in 1815, and also the political interest on which he chiefly depended during the late election, together with the unanimous support his Lordship received from the Clergy of the Established Church, I never can consider Lord Valentia as the representative of popular feeling and popular interest in the House of Commons. Colonel Cluett certainly voted for Catholic Emancipation, and it is to be hoped that his future parliamentary career may correspond to that liberal commencement. But, it is your duty, gentlemen, to take care that the representation of this County shall be in future not at the disposal of half a dozen landed proprietors, or of a few clerics, or of the Clergy of the Established Church. (Hear, hear, hear.) The difficulties thrown in the way of registering your freeholds are numerous, and evidently contrived for a purpose which they have avowed but too well—to diminish as much as possible the body of independent freeholders. It is the duty of every man to make himself acquainted with the formalities required by law—and, having registered his freehold, to give his vote conscientiously and fearlessly. Know your constitutional rights, and maintain them by every constitutional means. (Loud cheer.) I have carefully studied the question of parliamentary reform—and I have come to the conviction that there must be a reform in the House of Commons, and that there can be no true representation of the people, except the election is decided by ballot. (Loud and continued cheering.) Is the House of Commons intended to represent a few lords and gentlemen of large landed property?—ought it not rather to represent the wants and wishes of the people, and to act as a check on the other two branches of the constitution—the executive power and the aristocracy? The election by ballot can alone secure freedom of choice and purity of representation. Ballot puts an end to intimidation and to corruption—the two mortal enemies of freedom of election. Lose no time, therefore, in sending to Parliament a petition for reform, and for election by ballot. There is another point on which it would be right to petition the Legislature.—The Protestant Clergy vote out of their parishes—the Catholic Clergy are not permitted to do so. Either the Clergy of both persuasions should be allowed to vote, or no Clergyman whatever should be qualified to vote for a member of Parliament. Gentlemen, if you will not exert those rights which the Constitution has furnished you, how can you complain of oppression, of over-taxation, of being virtually unrepresented in that portion of the Legislature which the law says, shall be composed of your representatives? This is the age of rational reform and reasonable revolution. Compare the French Revolution of 1791 with that of 1830. In 1791, the people felt the pressure of intolerable tyranny, and they resolved to get rid of it; but they had no idea of what they ought to have had in its place, and anarchy, massacre, and crime marked the popular eruption. In the truly glorious revolution of the present year, not one act of violence or one drop of blood was shed but what was absolutely necessary to establish the most sacred rights of a great nation determined to be free. (Loud and continued cheering.) This then is not an age to restrain, or rather to annihilate the representative principle. The safety of the State and the welfare of the People equally demand the preservation of this principle in all its form and purity. I came forward at the late election, because it was fitting that some struggle should be made to prevent this great County from sinking to the lowest state of political degradation. The result has proved that an independent spirit does exist among us, but it has also proved that it must be vigorously exerted to secure success on a future occasion. It had been said that raising the freehold qualification to ten pounds would produce a class of voters more independent in every respect than the 40s. freeholders. I regret to say that our late election afforded no proof whatever of this improved condition. On the contrary, I have been assured, and I fear it is too true, that there were some many votes sold, in proportion to the number of freeholders, on any former contested election. I was even informed that a drove of Kerry cows, on the third day of the election, were purchased in Wexford at an average of twenty-five shillings a head, and sold immediately after, by the registered freeholders, at from ten to fifteen pounds each. I must have some idea that they had come from such a distance to divide our election. It appears, however, that they pulled against me to a cow. I loud laughter and cheers.) With respect to myself, allow me to say a few words. I have nothing to conceal, either of my principles or my views. If you think I can justly represent you in Parliament, I shall accept your appointment with pride and with gratitude; but if you please to select another, I shall without hesitation withdraw, and support that candidate that the voice of the people calls to fill the honourable and important station of their representative. Choose whom you please in preference to me, and I will support him, frankly, cordially, and efficiently, according to my means, provided only that he be not an Orangeman, a rearguard, or the mere

nominee of a few great proprietors. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Great pains have been taken, for what end I cannot discover, to misrepresent me to the people of this county. I have heard often of the principles attributed to me, principles which I abhor, and which have been ingeniously and perseveringly fastened on me, because it suited the views of those who for their own purposes, were resolved that I should be supposed to entertain them. I let these aspersions make their way, partly because I could scarcely credit the fact of any person being without any provocation whatever, so obstinately bent on doing me an injury, and partly because I felt that in the end the people are seldom deceived. I might have obtained greater fame by attending public meetings far and near, and making formal declamations on the theory of public rights, at a small expense of practical utility. But I have felt more satisfaction in remaining home from the wearisome duties of an obscure petty sessions, where I had been the instrument of disgracing some village tyrant, than I could have derived from the applause of the most splendid assembly in the kingdom. (Loud and continued cheering.) I attach very little value to the faculty of making long speeches. What is the only legitimate end of eloquence?—that it may stimulate to noble action; and unless the speaker set the example, he practically illustrates the principles he recommends. His power of language however great, is but a mere empty sound. I must repeat it, gentlemen, I have no hidden design, no mysterious and unfathomable projects. If you wish that I should be your representative, I am ready to undertake the burthen, and I fearfully admit it is; but provided the county be honestly and efficiently represented, I care not who the individuals may be. As to myself, I have only to request that you will judge me by my own actions, and by my own words, not by those that others are pleased to impute to me. I have not concealed my opinions. I have given them every publicity in my power; for I am wishing my professions to be forgotten. I entreat you to remember them well, for the express purpose of bringing them in my face, and covering me with lasting infamy, if I ever should desert my principles, or violate the pledges I have solemnly and publicly given. (Loud cheering, which lasted for several minutes.)

Mr. MARTIN DOYLE, of Ross, rose, and spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have long been in the habit of addressing you on political subjects, always having a tendency to advance the interests and establish the liberties of my native land; but on this day you will permit me to allude to topics which immediately concern myself. (Hear Mr. Doyle draw forth the Waterford Chronicle, and pointed out a letter contained therein, in which he was assailed for having alluded to a publication signed "Martin Doyle, of Boley, Tintern Parish," which appeared in a former number of the Chronicle, in a communication of his to that Paper.) Gentlemen, permit me now to let in a ray of light that will dispel the mystic cloud raised by the political necessaries of this County, for the purpose of darkening the political atmosphere, so as to deprive the people of the power of discerning the mystical inequality contained in the letter to which I allude. This production proposes to be from the pen of a hairless country boy, scarce sixteen years of age; but you will clearly perceive the origin of these political epistles, and you will say with me that they could not be possibly have been the work of a mere stripling. What can be the motive of placing the name of this child before the public, but because they could not delude a person of riper years to become the instrument in their hands by which they could assail and draw off the public attention from the haughty and rank treachery practised at the late election. There are several Martin Doyles in this County; there was one found, or pretended to be found, on the Banks of Banow, whose name was placed to the "Hints to Small Farmers," although it is well known a person bearing that name was never the author. But to come to close quarters—two or three days after the late election, a meeting took place not a hundred miles from the fair green of Rathgorry. It was on this occasion, I believe, that the plan was devised of placing at the feet of those epistles the name of the boy I have already named. This was done in class open, hence I must decline, as I said before, giving names until a future day. The Paper which I hold in my hand containing the letter bearing the name of "Martin Doyle," contains a falsehood, an infamously lie. It states that I said in my address to the people at Ballybricken, that I would scourge individuals that would vote against the Candidate of my choice. I never gave utterance to such language, but what I did say on the occasion bearing my similarity to the words in question, I shall here fearlessly and honestly state to this very numerous and highly respectable assembly.—The election commenced at Waterford on Saturday, the 14th of August; and after the business of the day had ended, I started for Tintern parish, and slept at a friend's house that night—early next day, and addressed the people, after first Mass, at the chapel of Rathgorry, and then proceeded to the chapel of Ballybricken. On my arrival there, I learned that things did not wear so propitious an aspect as I could desire. This was visible from the downcast countenances and sullen spirit of the people, when compared with the bursting glow of joy which flashed the merry faces of the people whom I had just left. I asked the cause of their depression of spirits, when I was immediately informed that Mr. Colclough, their landlord, had written a letter, directing the freeholders on his estate to meet him in Wexford next morning, and vote with him, or for his friend. I read the letter, and when about to address the people, I called forward his driver, and desired him to stand by and mark my words, in order that I might not be misrepresented. When noticing Mr. Colclough's letter, I said to the freeholders—"You have no occasion to be downcast, appalled, or dismayed." Mr. Colclough, in writing this letter, has done nothing which should discourage or prevent you from voting for Mr. Lambert. If you believe him in your consciences to be the most fit and proper person to represent your wants and wishes in the senate of the nation, Mr. Colclough, by writing this letter, has preserved his honour and redeemed his pledge to the gentlemen to whom he has promised his support; but he has also given me liberty to canvass the freeholders on his estate in favour of Mr. Lambert, and distinctly pledged himself to me and my young and patriotic friend, Mr. Tobias D. Moran, never to injure or persecute one of you for voting for Mr. Lambert, if I could convince you that he was the best qualified, and pos-

sessed greater capabilities for representing this County in Parliament than any of the other candidates. Now, you are perfectly satisfied on this head, and you have all expressed a wish, a conscientious desire, to support Mr. Lambert. What then are your terrors? Why are you down-hearted? Do you believe Mr. Colclough to be capable of violating his word, and that he will persecute you for voting honestly, and thus fulfilling a solemn obligation which you all owe to yourselves, your children, and your country? But, if Mr. Colclough should violate his word, or break his pledged faith, why then—and here I pause. No, he never will—he has redeemed his pledge with one party, and he will not violate his word with me. But if he should ever persecute one of you for voting conscientiously—if such a misfortune should occur—and, mark me now, I tell you, and I say it emphatically, that I would use the occasional scourge on him, until I would make the raw ozone from his bones." These were my words, and not the language so foully imputed to me in the production to which I have so often alluded; and for the basest purposes, they make the boy say in this letter that I want to trample upon him, and that I would not allow any man to have deep penetration as myself. No, Gentlemen, I never pretended to be possessed of such mighty powers of intellect—all I have ever claimed is a liberty of intention and purity of motive, as a private soldier in the constitutional ranks of those who were heretofore and are still fighting for the rights and liberties of my native land. Now, with regard to Mr. Colclough—When the freeholders from his estate arrived in Wexford—and I accompanied them on the road, still hoping I was leading them on to support the candidate of freedom—alas! I was miserably deceived—for, immediately on my arrival, we were met by the agent of Mr. Colclough, and others, who hurried them away from me, shouting for Mr. Rowe and Colonel Cluett, until they entered Mr. Cluett's tally-room, into which they were followed by the bold, intrepid, and persevering Mr. Hay of Ross, a gentleman of veracity and of long-tried political integrity, who met Mr. C. there and asked him if he was about to force his tenantry to vote against Mr. Lambert and the conviction of their own consciences, to which he sternly replied, that if they voted against his wishes, that he would never live another week in the Castle of Tintern. This threat, this menace, was conclusive and the unfortunate could bow to the mandate, and for this declaration made in Mr. Cluett's tally-room, by Mr. C. which I considered as a gross violation of his promise to me, and a breach of the known principles of himself and his family, I did lecture, I did scourge him from the step of the Court-house of Wexford that same evening, and thus I kept the word pledged by me to the people at the Chapel of Ballybricken. Are there no other grievances to attract their attention in the parish from which they send forth their learned and pithy leucubrations? No persons menaced in that classic quarter by the agent of a lay-impropriator of tithes, for signing a petition against them? No miserable individuals noticed to quit their cabins, and to be thus deprived of their only consolation, shelter from the cold winter blast, and the pelting of the pitiless storm? Could they not, if inclined, make use of the waste of their young stalling horses in order to hold up to public censure the persons acting so uncharitably and so unfeeling a part towards these wretched cottiers, and denouncing over the men who were seeking by legitimate petition a redress of so dreadful an evil as the tithes system is so generally acknowledged to be? But, Mr. Chairman, mark the hollow and despicable artifice made use of in order to identify the writer of the article in question with the respectable and talented Waterford Chronicle; but this too will fail, the moment the delusion is discovered and the incantations of the magician appear in their true and proper colours. I have done with them for the present, and will now turn with much satisfaction from the disgusting subject which I have so far dissected, and shall occupy your time for a few moments, by just referring to the able, transcendent, and luminous discourse which you have just heard from Mr. Lambert, that display I do not even so much admire for the boundless talent and judicious arrangement which the speaker exhibited during its delivery, as for the soundness of the maxims, the clearness of the reasoning, and the honest and unvarnished political truths with which it abounded. He has told you, and he has told you honestly, that you need not expect to enjoy real freedom until you have the protection of election by ballot, and has entreated you by all you hold dear to immediately get up a petition for a Reform in Parliament, and the vote by ballot would be really a radical cure. This would at once cure all the ills of the tithes system under which we groan, and suffer—therefore, let us rally round the standard of freedom. Irishmen of every sort and part, of every creed and denomination, let us struggle together like men who know the blessings of Liberty, and by knowing, and shewing a constitutional determination to obtain these blessings, let us prove ourselves worthy of their enjoyment. I have heretofore, the political foe of Mr. Lambert, been open and unequivocal political enemy; I never was not ardently fixed in my heart; but now I am the avowed friend and public advocate of the principles which he inculcates—and no power shall ever sever me from him, until he openly abandons these principles. I am happy now to allude to the line of conduct so honourably pursued by the respected proprietor of this town; it has been said Mr. Tottenham with a wreath of laurels that can never fade, but must for ever adorn his virtuous and manly brow. The Catholics of Ross, particularly, owe him a never-dying debt of gratitude, for the part he took at the late election, and the support which he has given to Mr. Lambert—not like the hollow and pretended friends who would work heaven and earth in appearance, in order to achieve Catholic Emancipation; but as soon as that grand object was obtained—when the bolts and bars of the constitution were burst asunder to permit them to take shelter beneath its paternal roof—they turned round in hostile array on the first Catholic who had offered himself for the representation of this County.— Shame on these pretended friends who refused their support to him, one of the long oppressed Catholics, to whom they owed a debt as one of that body so long bound in political fetters and ignominious chains, for a crime committed on their part, but for firmly adhering to the religion of their forefathers and to the faith of the forefathers of the Protestants themselves! For surely, if Protestants had

a right to had not we here to w Mr. Chair recollection oblation, by one spite gle impus love coun be— During Doyle was Mr. C. Mr. Ch. tional obse eloquently if it were hant strain quiescence mitted to o Objections Divine Tru be underd and riot v elections, I man of tru with such p to protest a advanced n and unans prosperity of these princ approval sires the ad. Tottenham! ing myself of our coun the pleasure ment of Ross effort to nec to that well havant alie und remain on which a objection wi of the princ so, incur th appear stran conted aga and at noth Church. One colours; he argues agai says a secu though he p trines, he u ference, but the error w fact that my on one ques pifer with m didious of ca account? Y less my frien publicly cont ters in which or I trip him find that su our union of cause for wh rupt that go ply prevail times. I ar tent and sim ment, at the which I re 1824:— "I now co I conceive tru can me to try friends." I sh I should be c With sincerity tible Clergy team and fri found them u deeply lament feel that if the was exertion supporting te such character benefactors, that such men lous and susp debarred for o the United K Some could nain Catholic privileges, he could not b doctrines, he privileges; u understande once the sco more. The struggle for the progress of sound opinion Inhabitants of County were tlemen? Did of his religio against Mr. I tant gentlemen their purpose ference of Mr. joyed the desi for a few days, preemtorily by the Rom Amongst many wend which M said to the att honestly pleth liament, that loudly called nation," that and drunker that the presie gentlemen sh Mr. Lambert, the change, such as these danger and in tiousness; an dored an att and restrain tial confutari Paris. One feeling after t gaining house there will be clubs, whose dependence of the the neg