





TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

LETTER II.

Dear Countrymen, September 20, 1830. Remember thee! Yes, while there's life in this heart, it shall never forget thee, all grown as thou art.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The beneficial results of the relief bill are beginning to be felt. That religious equality for which the Catholics struggled so painfully and so long, is beginning to produce its happy effects.

This reflection is suggested by the report of the proceedings at the meeting held in Dublin on the 15th of this month. Men who had been estranged from each other by almost mortal enmity, met on the same platform, and advocated together the same principles of civil liberty, just as if they had been friends and brothers all their lives.

Perhaps I feel a regret that something more of Ireland—of Irish grievances, and Irish remedies, was not to be found in the brilliant speeches of the leading speakers. It seems to me as if the part of Hamlet was omitted by the greatest of our orators and poets, as it were by particular desire—yet my motto, which I have taken from the beautiful poetry of one of them, is the true and living representation of his feelings.

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break down the iron barrier of the penal code, and to admit the Catholics to the protection of the laws. The second instance of the independent patriotism of the Irish parliament occurred in 1778.

Until that time the direct trade of Ireland was confined by prohibitory laws almost exclusively to England. In 1778, the Irish Parliament, aided by the incipient strength of the glorious volunteers—the then national guard—compelled England to concede a free trade, and thus that boon for which the Scotch sold their independence, was wrong from the unwilling English by the valor and virtue of the Irish people. In 1778, we forced a free trade from the most avaricious and money-loving nation on the face of the earth.

The third instance was the immortal declaration of independence in the year 1782. Where shall I find language to describe in adequate terms that event? It was a bloodless, tearless, stainless revolution. The annals of history furnish nothing to exceed, and little to equal that glorious revolution.

To back with me, my countrymen, to that period. Conjure round you in imagination the great and mighty men who effected that change. Let your bosoms dilate and your hearts throb with rapture at beholding your loved country tranquilly emerging from poverty to wealth—from slavery to freedom—from degradation to glory.

The next instance of independence in our legislature is that which occurred in 1785, on the subject of the commercial regulations called Orde's propositions. Pitt, in the plenitude of his power—a power which by his treachery and most disgraceful abandonment of his principles of reform, was consolidated in the affections, and mercenary interests of the English aristocracy—Pitt, in his pride of power, endeavored by Orde's propositions, to render the Irish legislative independence quite valueless to Ireland.

The fifth act of independent virtue of the Irish Parliament was found in the first discussion of the regency question. The mercenary oligarchy of England, which has swindled the people of their rights, has also trampled on the prerogatives of the Crown. The regency question afforded them another occasion for usurpation. In 1778, the King was so mad that his insanity could not be concealed. The throne was thus virtually vacant.

Thus, in the short space of little more than ten years, the Irish Parliament shook the dominion of the British minister no fewer than five times—and, on the five great trials of political principle, Irish integrity triumphed over English cunning and English corruption.

Yes, it was for these virtues—it was not for any crimes—that the Irish Parliament was suppressed. Let it be recollected also, that this Parliament was only that of a fraction of the people, not of the entire. Oh! had it really been a national Parliament, there is no fraud, however dexterous, that could have injured it—there is no force under Heaven that could put it down.

But, even as it was—provincial and partisan—it had too much of native Irish integrity not to excite the hatred, as well as the dread, of the English oligarchy.

This motive—hate and dread of Irish integrity—was avowed by Lord Castlereagh, and his minions, when they carried the Union. It was confessed, that the Irish parliament was, in courtly phrase, not sufficiently manageable.—It was sometimes untractable when, as they must often do, English classed with Irish interests. It was suppressed for precisely the reason it should have been preserved—because it showed occasionally, not only the seeds, but some of the fruits of genuine patriotism.

Having thus shown the first motive for suppressing our parliament—and drawing this inference—that we ought for the same reason to struggle with all our energies for its restoration—I proceed to prove the truth of my allegation, that the second motive was a wicked jealousy of the rising prosperity of Ireland.

I have in this and my former letter accomplished two of the objects of this series of addresses to the calm good sense and innate patriotism of the youth of Ireland. My first letter showed that the enactment of the Union was beyond the competency of the Irish Parliament—that it was in itself a nullity.

This, my second letter, has traced the vile and wicked motives which induced the Government of Pitt and Castlereagh. Oh! may their names be ever by-words of scorn and contempt, to desire the extinction of the Irish Legislature.

The remaining topics of my ensuing letters shall be these— In the third place, I will trace the means by which the Union was carried. In the fourth place, I will show the disastrous, emancipating, and ruinous effects of the Union—and In the fifth place, I will point out the facility of terminating the Union, in strict conformity with the rules of law and the principles of the Constitution.

The moment all the people of Ireland become convinced that the Union is capable of being repealed, that very moment its repeal is certain. In plain truth, the Union exists at this moment, only because men foolishly and childishly imagine that it is incapable of being abolished. Yet we have already demonstrated by practical experience that a great majority of the Irish nation has only a demand, legally and constitutionally, but loudly and determinedly, civil rights—the rights of nature—and their demands will and must be complied with. Well would it be for England, and happy would it be for Ireland, if the demand were at once made, and instantly complied with.

I address myself principally to the youth of Ireland. It was the youth, or rather the boys, of Paris, who restored freedom to their native land. Youth of Ireland meditate on these things, and without encouraging superstitious imaginations, ask yourselves if these things be purely accidental.

First—That the incompetency of the Irish House of Commons to enact the Union—and the absolute nullity of that enactment—should be proved by the testimony of a man whose authority as a lawyer is placed beyond any doubt by the British Government itself, who have appointed him a Chief Justice.

Second—That the most base and diabolical motive for carrying the Union, is proved by the testimony of a man whose veracity is sanctified as it were by the British Government, who have appointed him Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

Third—That the great artificer of the Union—the man who alone of created beings was degenerate enough to do the work of the Union—actually indicted with his own felon hand the punishment of his crimes, and avenged the country by an ignominious and horrible death.

Men of Ireland, is all this chance? Be it so. But let us prepare to avail ourselves of this, and other chances. The period of peace, of salutary change, approaches. Let it be peaceable, tranquil, kindly; let there be no turbulence, violence, or crime; let all our proceedings be within the spirit, as well as the letter of the law. We can take the denomination of "Anti-Unionist." That word alone will be our rallying point; and, before many months, our unanimous voice will, I trust, give security to the throne and prosperity and freedom to the people.

I do not overmuch applaud that vagabonding love of liberty that has all its sympathies for the foreigner, and forgets or overlooks the want of self-government at home. My prejudices may be vulgar, but my patriotism chiefly centres in Ireland; and a compassionate feeling for the degradation and misery of my native land, renders me more tenderly dear to my heart than perhaps she will be on the day of her prosperity and glory.

I am fellow countrymen, Your ever devoted and faithful servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Thirty-seven Acres of the LANDS of MAYFIELD, opposite YOUGHAL, including ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN, fully cropped, FLOWER GARDEN, and HOT-HOUSE. The Land is of excellent quality, situated in a Green.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will take place at PLEASANTON, on TUESDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER. Those Members who mean to attend the DINNER are requested to send their names to Mr. ANTHONY, before FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET and CHANCERY-CROSS, LONDON: ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL £1,000,000. The Directors are: Messrs. W. G. & Co., Messrs. G. & Co., Messrs. H. & Co., Messrs. J. & Co., Messrs. K. & Co., Messrs. L. & Co., Messrs. M. & Co., Messrs. N. & Co., Messrs. O. & Co., Messrs. P. & Co., Messrs. Q. & Co., Messrs. R. & Co., Messrs. S. & Co., Messrs. T. & Co., Messrs. U. & Co., Messrs. V. & Co., Messrs. W. & Co., Messrs. X. & Co., Messrs. Y. & Co., Messrs. Z. & Co.

THE Sudden and awful calamities which are attended by the destructive element of Fire, whereby from a sudden destruction has been reduced to a few ruins, the principle of Assurance from Loss or Damage, a measure of great importance to the security of property, and to the happiness of Families. This protection should not be neglected by Merchants, Shopkeepers and Tradesmen, and is equally necessary to Gentlemen, Farmers, and Manufacturers of every kind.

MR. JOSEPH FANNING, Solicitor, WATERFORD, has taken the Office of the PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, and will give every facility to his friends and the public in the transferring of their Fire Insurances to the PHENIX.

SHIP NEWS. PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 18. The Duke, 10 guns, Lieutenant Dawson, returned on Wednesday from a four months cruise, in company with the Leocadia, of 10 guns, Lieutenant Worthing, of the N.W. coast of Ireland. They had been searching incessantly during that period for the privateer, the Captain Vidal, R.N., a vessel which the Glasgow ships allege to have found there, and which it is now very clear has no existence whatever. These vessels have swept with 6000 tons of powder all the space of seven degrees of longitude, in a parallel of ten miles of latitude, in extremely bad weather the whole time. The benefit of their labours, however, has been the production of such a complete chart of countries, that the Glasgow trade, in the thickest weather, will in future know their position by attending to the instructions which Captain Vidal will make public.

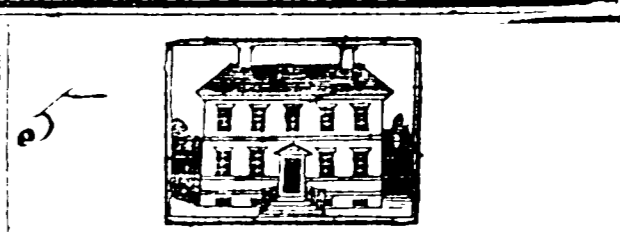
THE Eliza, Captain, from Liverpool, has arrived at Liverpool with much damage, and part of her cargo washed out.

THE Neger, Holness, from Barbadoes, was on shore on Monday, and was on Wednesday, and it was feared would go to pieces.

THE Sophie, Morrison, from Dundee to London, was totally wrecked near Dundee on Tuesday. The master and three of the crew drowned.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT. ENGLISH CLOTH HALL. NEXT DOOR TO MR. WATSON'S CHINA AND TOBACCO STORES, QUAY, WATERFORD. PATRICK TOBIN, Proprietor.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT is OPEN for the SALE of WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every description; HATS, COATINGS, VESTS, TWEEDS, BARRAGES, WORSTEDS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Table with columns for Market, Date, and various items like Butter, Flour, etc.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Tuesday, Sept. 21. The price of Butter on Saturday (general) at from 80s. to 84s. per cwt.; but a reduction took place yesterday—78s. to 79s. 6d. being the general price.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Sept. 21. Wheat, 30s. 6d. to 37s.; Beans 09s.; Barley, 15s. 6d. to 08s.; Oats 16s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per barrel. Oatmeal, 15s. 0d. per cwt. Best Flour, 09s. 6d. to 09s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 24s. to 34d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Veal, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Pork, 3d. per lb.

CORK MARKETS, Sept. 21. Butter, 80s. 0d. to 82s. per cwt.; Wheat, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per barrel; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 11s. 0d. per cwt.; Oats, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per cwt. Flour, per bag—1st, 35s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.; 2nd, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; 3rd, 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d. Best Flour, 09s. 6d. to 09s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 4d. 6d.; Veal, 4d. to 4d. 6d. per lb. Potatoes 3d. to 3d. 6d. per stone.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Sept. 21. Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per stone; Barley, 10d. to 10d.; Oats, 10d. to 10d. per stone; Flour, 10d. to 10d. per cwt. Potatoes, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 4d. 6d.; Veal, 4d. to 4d. 6d. per lb. Potatoes 3d. to 3d. 6d. per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 21. There was a fair supply of corn at market today, and prime wheat sold rather dearer than on Tuesday, but no improvement in secondary qualities. Oats, Beans, and Barley were 3d. per barrel dearer.

DUBLIN MARKET SPOFF, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 21. 1830. Wheat, per 20 stone, 25 00 35 00 30 24; Barley, per 20 stone, 16 00 11 00 11 00 11 00; Oats, per 20 stone, 11 00 10 00 10 00 10 00; Flour, per cwt., 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00; Potatoes, per 20 stone, 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, SEPTEMBER 21. ARRIVED. 21th—Sir John Newport, Nicholas, London, general cargo. 22th—None. 23th—City of Waterford, steam, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods, Ann, Elizabeth, Crown, Liverpool, goods, &c.; Antony, M. O'Call, Wick, merrims; Sarah and Elizabeth, Wexford, Quaker, sherry, staves, and potatoes. SAILED. 21th—Harmony, Newport, London, butter; John and Mary, Edwards, Antrim, oil. 22th—Suzanna, Liverpool, m. goods and passengers; William and Ann, London, Gloucester, wheat and Flour; Malcolm, Pond, Down, provisions. 23th—None.

Table with 4 columns: Price of Irish Stocks, Day, Month, Year, and Price. Includes entries for Bank Stock, L. & C. Co., and others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. MARTIN DOYLE, of Boley, in our next. We earnestly request that our Correspondents will not be so diffuse in their epistolary communications as our space is, in consequence, frequently too much occupied to the exclusion of valuable political intelligence.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1830.

BELGIUM.

We have received the proclamation of Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, dated Antwerp, September 21, to the inhabitants of Brussels. It is very confusingly introduced, but we give it as we have received it, and presume that it may be depended upon. It commences by stating that the King his august father is occupied, in concert with the representatives of the nation, being the only means compatible with their oaths, to examine attentively their demands. Notwithstanding which, order was incessantly disturbed within their walls, at the same time that their zeal and activity in defence of public property, merited the greatest praise. A small number of disturbers of the peace excited pillage and revolt.

PROCLAMATION.

FREDERICK, PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS, TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRUSSELS.

BRUXELLES. The King, your august father, engaged, in concert with the representatives of the nation, and in the only way which is compatible with their oaths, in examining attentively the wishes which have proceeded from among you.

Public order is, however, continually disturbed within your walls, and whilst, with a zeal and an activity worthy of the greatest praise, you watch over the defence of public and private property, a small number of factious persons, concealed among you, excite the populace to pillage, the people to revolt, and the army to dishonour. The royal intentions are misrepresented, the authorities are deprived of power, and liberty is oppressed.

Conformably with the orders of the King, we come to apply the true and efficacious remedy to this state of things, which ruins your City, and renders more and more distant the possibility of the residence of the Monarch and the Hereditary Prince among you—the re-establishment of legal order.

The National Legions are about to enter within your walls in the name of the laws, and, at the request of your best citizens, to relieve them of a painful service, and afford them aid and protection.

The Officers and soldiers united under the standard of honour, and of the country, are your fellow citizens, your friends, your brothers. They bring no reactions—no vengeance—but order and repose. A generous oblivion will cover the faults and irregular proceedings which circumstances have produced.

The principal authors of acts too criminal to hope for escape from the severity of the laws—Fugitives who, abusing hospitality, have organised disorder among you—will be alone and justly punished. Their cause has nothing in common with yours.

We have, in consequence, ordained, and ordain as follows, in virtue of powers confided to us.

Article 1. The National troops shall re-enter Brussels.

Article 2. Every obstacle to their march is to be removed by the municipal authority, the city guard, the commission of safety, and all the good inhabitants.

Article 3. The posts of the city guard shall be given up to the National troops. We will arrange subsequently as to the mode of service to the Guard.

Article 4. All armed individuals, strangers to the City, shall retire without arms to their homes. Every armed body belonging to other Communes is invited to retire, and if necessary will be dispersed by force.

Article 5. The colours adopted by a portion of the City Guard, as marks of distinction, are put down. We reserve to ourselves to fix the rallying sign, which they will be authorized to bear.

Article 6. The Municipal Administration, the Committee of Safety, and the Council and Chiefs of the City Guard, will see to the execution of the preceding articles, as far as they are concerned, as well as to the maintenance of order, until the troops shall have effected their entry.

Article 7. The members of these bodies are declared personally responsible for all resistance to the public force, as well as for the illegal employment of public or municipal money, or arms and ammunition.

Article 8. The garrison shall be, with all possible expedition, barracked and encamped, so as not to be at the charge of the inhabitants; and it will observe the strictest discipline. All resistance shall be repelled by force; and the individuals guilty of this resistance, who shall be taken, will be handed over to the proper judge to be prosecuted criminally.

From our head-quarters at Antwerp, September 21, 1830.

FREDERICK, Prince of the Netherlands.

Hague, Sept. 21.—The Second Chamber of the States-General assembled yesterday in a general committee, to deliberate on the address in answer to the Royal Speech. It having been proposed that the debate on this subject should take place in a public sitting, it was resolved, on the observation of the President, that he had a right to change the assembly into a general committee, that the debate should take place with closed doors.

Several members then spoke on the project of the address, in which some changes were made, in consequence of the observations in the sections.

The debate upon the address has been continued to-day, and after a most important debate it was adopted by a very great majority. It is affirmed that the tendency of it coincides with the expectations of the well-disposed Netherlanders.

According to private letters, there was a sharp engagement on Sunday evening at Mous, between the troops and part of the inhabitants, which is said to have lasted three hours. An attack made by the populace on the house of the Governor is said to have been the first cause of the conflict.

The Governor was obliged to fire with grape shot upon the people, and in the end remained master. According to the last accounts the insurrection was put down. One of the superior officers is said to be severely wounded.—Hague Courier, Sept. 22.

From the Globe of Friday Evening.

No French Papers have been received to-day, owing, as we are told, to the adverse state of the wind. To fill up the interval, however, a report has been got up in the city, intimating an intention on the part of the Emperor Nicholas to put down the spread of revolt by force of arms. It may last until to-morrow.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS—THE LATE REVOLUTION—THE FRENCH CLERGY.

The Waterford Chronicle published an article some time back, partially descriptive of those scenes in Paris which occurred during the memorable days in July last, which also contained a statement of certain facts, copied from the Parisian journals, as having taken place in the Palace of the Archbishop. We lay before our readers this day, agreeable to promise, a translation of the particulars, as they appear detailed in L'Ami de la Religion, Journal Ecclésiastique, Politique et Littéraire, No. 1472. This article has been furnished by an Irish Ecclesiastic of great respectability, who brought the French paper to the Chronicle office, for the purpose of enabling us, were we so disposed, to compare the original with the translation; but we would not insult a respectable clergyman by entertaining for one moment a doubt of his truth and candour, in supplying such interesting matter for the vindication of a venerable and virtuous ecclesiastic. It is very much to be deplored that some of the French and English journalists seem to think that rational liberty cannot triumph in France except by the prostration of the ecclesiastical character, not considering that without that rational veneration which is due by mankind to spiritual authority, religion itself cannot exist. The world does not contain a more decided enemy to ecclesiastical tyranny or usurpation than the Editor of the Chronicle—but he never will be a willing or conscious instrument in heaping unjust odium upon an order which, like the French Clergy, has produced those lights of science and literature, and those examples of perfect virtue which have never been excelled in any age, or in any country. We do not regret having published the article which has called forth the explanation relative to the Archbishop, as it will be owing to that article that we shall have an ample vindication of the French secular clergy, from the Rev. Gentleman who has favoured us with the present paper. As a proof of the interest which the Archbishop of Paris has felt in what concerns the Irish Catholics, we have to inform our readers that, in conjunction with his particular friend, the Bishop of Theroopolis, he has caused all Doctor DOYLE'S writings to be translated into the French language.

THE UNCHANGING BEREFSFORDS—THE SUBLATTING AGE.

On the 27th of last month thirty families were dispossessed of their tenements, which they held under Lord WILLIAM BEREFSFORD, in the parish of Holywood, in the County of Wicklow. Our correspondent in that neighbourhood, who appears to be one of the sufferers, has stated facts which are not safe to publish; but, as he has enclosed a petition to the Lord Chancellor, in which those facts are detailed, we have forwarded the petition to his Lordship, certain that any relief which it is in the power of the law to afford those sufferers by the Sublating Act, will be dispensed with humanity and justice by Sir ARTHUR HART.—Dublin Weekly Register.

Some of the poor men who have been ejected from the estates of Lord Wm. Berefsford in the County Wicklow and who, as we stated in a former number, petitioned the Lord Chancellor, yesterday had the honor of an interview with his Lordship, who received them with his characteristic kindness and humanity, and promised to the utmost of his power to redress the grievances under which they labor. Instead of having recourse to violence to avenge their injuries, these poor men have followed the advice of the best friends of the country, by appealing to the laws for redress, and they have found in the Lord Chancellor one who will administer those laws with humanity and justice.—Morning Register.

The foregoing articles will afford a tolerable specimen of the benign character of Lord WILLIAM, in his capacity of an Irish landlord; and we have to inform our readers, that in addition to the claims upon public gratitude which such benevolence has founded for his Lordship, are those claims derived from his recent conduct towards his County of Carlow tenantry during the late election. He sent down his agent, a Mr. DOYNE (who was formerly a Dublin woollen draper), to interfere with the tenantry, and to desire that they should vote for BRACKEN and KAVANAGH.

MR. GALLAHER, THE VENTRILOQUIST.

Ventriloquism, when attempted unsuccessfully, is not only the most tiresome but the most disgusting of all theatrical exhibitions; but, with such powers as MR. GALLAHER possesses, it becomes irresistibly comical and entertaining. We are not at all accustomed to mislead public taste, by publishing unmeaning puff in the columns of the Chronicle, and it is only to what we conceive to be undoubted talent that we shall ever give the meed of our humble approbation.

Mr. GALLAHER is, beyond all question, in our judgment, the most correct actor, as well as the best ventriloquist, we have ever seen or heard; and, in the exhibition of last night, he adapted the different changes of his voice to the characters he assumed with more powerful and ludicrous effect than any person we have hitherto seen on any stage in Ireland.

There is not one public performer, of any description, in this country, who has done so much for the cause of charity, and consequently not one that is so eminently deserving of public patronage.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—Will you, with that independence peculiar to the high character of your Journal, give a small place for a few observations on the ball and supper on Thursday night last.

Your readers were informed, by public advertisement, of the grand ball which this splendid society, as it was stated that the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford had arranged at the seat of his ancestors through Carrick. Why, that through Waterford? All these preparations must have led the inhabitants of Waterford to the conclusion, that the Marquis's ball would be distinguished by a superior brilliancy, and a most respectable company, the most respectable of any that had assembled in Waterford for the last century; but what are the facts? Why, that on my entering the ball-room, I thought there seemed to be a heavy down upon the assembly, and I could only recognize a few familiar persons who adhered to the Berefsfords in the memorable contested election with Mr. Barron in February last, with a great many others of ourarrison. The Noble Marquis demanded himself with all the affability and modesty peculiar to his high rank, and, as well as I am capable of judging, he said nothing of the example of his noble father. Several of the respectable citizens, with their female friends, went to the Town Hall, to witness this grand exhibition, and though they pressed forward and respectfully demanded a place in order to do in a sight of the assembly, they were by the Constable refused admittance. This refusal was followed up in every quarter where any of the citizens endeavored to obtain a view of the assembly. In a word, the doors were closed, and the company left to themselves to pass the time from supper hour to their departure in the morning unmolested and without interruption. Here I cannot but express my regret that, in this country, distinguished as it has been for hospitality to strangers, there should have been so ungenerous a regulation made, to say the least of it, as that which excluded respectable citizens on this occasion. In other parts of Ireland, a stranger is received and welcomed with as much hospitality as the guest, and a place allotted for him with as much attention as may be in the power of the respective parties to bestow. The room was very spacious, sufficiently to extend the usual courtesy, as the company was but small, and the seats which were placed around the rooms would have accommodated hundreds, and yet the stewards ordered every individual to be turned out indiscriminately, and that in a manner hostile to the feelings of every person excluded. Thus has passed the brilliant fête which should have commended as the harbinger of social harmony and happiness, of which this unfortunate country stands so much in need, after so many years of private and public misery. We were informed that the watchword of faction was to be had inside in Waterford when the young Marquis would come amongst us, and that a new and happy era would commence, but I have my fears that this promise will never be realised. May I be disappointed?

I remain, your obedient servant,

Waterford, Sept. 21, 1830.

A SPECTATOR.

On Friday, the Marquis of Lansdowne and family arrived at the Earl of Dunraven's, Adare House, County Limerick, and on Saturday reached Limerick.

The Earl of Cork visited his estates in the neighbourhood of Charleville last week, accompanied by his Lordship's agent, Mr. Leahy, and left the Rev. Mr. Dunn £20, to be distributed amongst the poor of the town.

A hired transport, with the wives of the 32d, founded at sea; only two lives on board were saved.

PILLAGE OF THE ARCHBISHOPAL PALACE AT PARIS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

From L'Ami de la Religion, Journal Ecclésiastique et Littéraire.

TRANSLATED FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

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