

The Waterford Chronicle.

THIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR... &c.

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FRENCH REVOLUTION—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CORK.

MOST INTERESTING.

(From the Cork Southern Reporter.)

A most numerous and highly influential meeting of the Citizens of Cork took place on Wednesday at Mr. Donnelly's (Great Rooms, Patrick-street, for the purpose of addressing the People of France upon the late glorious Revolution in that Country.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jun. Esq., having taken the Chair, in accordance with the general call of the meeting, amidst general cheering, opened the proceedings in a speech of great eloquence. The History of Europe, he said, did not furnish so signal a proof that the intellectual wants and civil privileges of a nation were not to be circumscribed or violated as the copies of Kings or machinations of Statesmen, at that shown forth in the recent Revolution in France. A wily old Despot would crush thirty millions of Gods creatures in order that tyranny might reign undisturbed and an absolute monarch would prostrate at the feet of an absolute monarch. Yes! he would fain do all this; but he found, to his utter shame and eternal dishonour, that the time had long since passed when that people would submit to be dishonoured in their rights, or permit their public liberties to be interfered with. The old tyrant had been hurled from his throne by the young blood of France, and was now with his unfortunate family, as a exile and a wanderer. (Cheers.) The late Revolution was remarkable from an absence from all retribution; instead of demanding blood for blood, the deposed monarch was told to leave the Kingdom—that facilities would be given to him, and his expenses paid. (Cheers.) When the English Revolution of 1688 was completed, it was found that it was brought about by the aristocracy; the Revolution of 1830 was the work of the people—who, instead of robbing the lives of their brethren and their sons, would not allow one drop of unnecessary blood to be spilled. (Cheers.) He felt the highest gratification and honour at presiding over the present meeting; it was an assembly of loyal Irishmen, met to celebrate an event that would yet prove of vast good to the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) In this country we have a King—a good King, God bless him—once a distinguished member of the British Navy; liberty found in his heart a resting place; he was placed over a free people; as long as he maintained the great principles of the Constitution—and may he never cease to reverse them—the people would love him; but in a contrary event, he, too, would see that Kings only held power trust in for the people. (Cheers.) They were not met there to justify forcible insurrection, but to celebrate the victory of public feeling over despotic power; and evince a sympathetic feeling for the valour and achievements of the people of France. (Cheers.) They were not met to hail on the people of France to insurrection, or needless revolution, but to thank them for their ever-to-be-erased lesson which they had taught tyrants, that public liberty shall not be outraged upon, and that the members of all free institutions loved the privileges under which they lived. If ever revolution should be forced upon the people of this country, or any other free state, he should fearlessly recommend that the watchword to be remembered on all such occasions should be the glorious and merciful Revolution of 1830. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Doctor BALDWIN being loudly called upon, rose and spoke as follows—Sir, on former occasions I have addressed my fellow-citizens in defence of some limited right, some sectarian privilege, some portion of a community, some narrow state, or some comparatively petty people; but on the present occasion I am called upon to celebrate the mighty movements, and the glorious triumph of one of the largest, the most heroic, and the most enlightened nations in Europe. This French Revolution, Sir, establishes a new epoch in the history of freedom. It is characterised by uncommon valour, by unequalled moderation, and by the most heroic magnanimity. We have seen other Revolutions, and we have, thank Heaven, seen them successful. We have seen the people of North America, and the people of South America, rise up in opposition to their Governments. We have seen them endure with noble fortitude, great privations, and great sufferings. We have seen them rally after defeat, persevere when their situation appeared hopeless, and face again and again the enemy by whom they had been worsted, and who had indicated the most relentless cruelties. (Cheers.) We have seen them ultimately succeed in accomplishing their liberty, and consolidating their independence. But, Sir, let us ask why they had such unexpected success against tyrants, so much more powerful in numbers, so much better provided with all the materials of warfare, and so far superior in discipline and military science? The answer will be, that the forests, and the fastnesses, and the morasses of their country, their climate, and their distance—above all other causes, their distance from Europe—favoured their efforts, and effected their deliverance. Yes, Sir, this distance inspired the Americans, as it disconcerted their enemies. But, Sir, the citizens of Paris, in the very heart of Europe, surrounded by legions and arrayed military nations—by the very enemies who had, some years past, invaded their country and occupied their capital, with a standing army in their front, and foreign mercenaries in their rear—their squares glistening with bayonets, and their squares pre-occupied by cavalry and artillery—these citizens dared to arise at the call of liberty, to charge the veterans of Napoleon, the victors of many a hard-fought field, to drive them from their positions, to slaughter the Swiss Guards, to assail the tyrant in his citadel, and having defeated his troops, to banish him and his family from their territories. The citizens of Paris, the undisciplined and almost untrained artisans, shopkeepers, and schoolboys, achieved this victory, and proclaimed to the astonished despots of the Continent their determination to be free, or to perish in the contest for their freedom. All this was effected in three days. It was a triumph as brilliant as it was rapid. We can all remember how the allied Sovereigns of Europe, from the Gulf of Finland to the Bay of Cadiz, anxious to drive Napoleon

from their dominions, and to resume the sceptres which he had wrested from their hands, promised to their subjects free institutions, wise and benignant laws, light taxation, and mild patriarchal sway—promised, I say, solemnly promised, all these rewards to their subjects, provided they would march against the conqueror, and expel him from their dominions. We can all remember these promises—but can we forget—can those deluded subjects ever forget, or ever forgive the royal party, which availed of the awakened energy, bravery, and patriotism of the people, which triumphed by their exertions, their sacrifices, and their blood—and then, oh! flagrant ingratitude, audacious villany, consummate treachery, besotted insolvency, inveterate and malignant love of power—tyrannous power—and then, bluish royalty—tyrannous power—and then, they forfeited fame, they irredeemably lost faith; and then, flagitiously violated every pledge, and disappointed every fond and ardent expectation. (Loud cheers.) The learned Doctor continued in a strain of masterly eloquence to assert the great principles of liberty. One of the benefits that he expected from the French revolution was a more decided recognition of that principle of international law, that no nation has a right to interfere in the internal concerns of another.—That principle was established and acknowledged by England. It was acted upon by Elizabeth three hundred years ago, and when the colonies of Philip II. revolted from him, she not only did not assist him, but she aided the United Provinces with men and money, and their freedom was accomplished. The same principle was observed with respect to Switzerland and Austria. The United States rebelled against England, and why? Not because she was going to murder them, but because of her infraction on this principle, because she endeavoured to tax them in order to pay part of that debt which she had contracted in her own defence. And why did they refuse? Not because they were unable to pay it, but because it was attempted to be levied without their own consent. (Cheers.) They refused to pay it at the dictation of the greatest and the freest nation in the world, and threatened to rise against her, and how did the other nations act? Why they cheered on America to the contest, and aided her with their fleets and armies. Even Spain, despotic herself, not only did not resist the Americans, but actually assisted them. Then came the French revolution. Mr. Burke, the pride and the honour of Ireland, so far as genius and talent went, but the shame and the disgrace of Ireland, inasmuch as, in this instance, he favoured the cause of tyranny and cheered on the blood-hounds of royalty, had denied this principle, and alleged that one nation had a right to interfere with another, when it stood in danger from the example? (Cheers.) Mr. Burke pressed his principle, and they knew the result.—The monarchs of the Continent adopted it—an armed interference took place, and placed the thrones of Europe at the foot of France. (Loud cheers.) There was no purpose connected with that meeting which he deemed of more importance than the dissemination of the principle to which he had alluded—the non-interference of nations in the affairs of others; and that principle he called upon those who heard him, in every company and in every society, to instil into their children's minds. (Cheers.)

FRANCIS BRANLEY, Esq., rose to second the resolution. Ireland was peculiarly called upon to sympathise in the great event; not two years had elapsed since this country emerged from a state of political vassalage to a free and perfect participation in the civil advantages of the constitution; at least it was made legally entitled to these distinctions. JAMES LEWIS STANWELL, Esq., then presented himself, and said that the resolution which he held in his hand had been only a few moments in his possession. After reading the resolution, the gallant Captain said it required no comment, being of itself sufficiently expressive. (Cheers.) He, however, should say a few words. (Cheers.) The people of France—God bless them for it!—had exhibited to Wellington, and Peel, and Goulburn, a feeling of disgust at the ordinances recommending the extinction of their press, that the people of Ireland would not soon forget. If the Government of England should think proper to resume their trial or attack upon the press of this country, with a view of so taxing it that its liberty should be destroyed, and the people despoiled of their bright blessing, he would tell that Government that he would walk the streets of Cork, and without even a switch in his hand—for he did not mean to preach up the doctrine of forcible resistance—invite the opposers of his country's welfare to come and kill him—(loud cheering)—for he protested that sooner than see the great palladium of the people's own—the press—crushed by the arm of a relentless, cruel Minister, he would suffer his blood to be shed, and himself to be sacrificed. (Repeated cheers.) Captain S. then entered upon a review of the present Government of this country, and took occasion to remark that as Sir Henry Harcourt, the Chief Secretary, had evinced a high-minded character whilst in the field, so he would not close his eyes to the honest representations of the people of Ireland as to its real condition, and what was most required, to amend and ameliorate its state. The gallant gentleman then entered upon the subject of the church in this country, and gave it as his opinion, that there was a superfluity of Bishops by one half, and that the tithes system needed much to be looked after. (Cheers.) After discussing the subject of poor laws for Ireland, and announcing himself a friend to a legal provision for the distressed poor of Ireland in some shape or other, he resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

REV. DEAN DEANE, Esq., of Clonkilly, felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably introduced by the learned Doctor. Mr. O'LEARY followed in support of it, and delivered an eloquent and animating address upon the Liberty of the Press. WEAVER, Esq., in submitting the third resolution, expressed his hearty concurrence in the propriety of congratulating that great nation—France, upon its late imperial, honourable and successful struggle for liberty. Mr. JAMES DOLY seconded the resolution.

Mr. REYNOLDS, in supporting the resolution, advocated, with considerable ability and force, the principle of the people resisting Governments and local authorities—the one, when they would dare to tread under foot with despotic violence those from whom they derived their strength and power—the other, when, from a spirit of individual capacity, they would monopolize those privileges which their own charters plainly pointed out as belonging to the Citizens at large.

Mr. WILLIAM FAGAN, in proposing the next resolution, delivered an extremely eloquent speech, during which he took a rapid but interesting view of the history of Europe for the last century, and demonstrated, from the experience of that period, that freedom alone constituted a people great and distinguished amongst the nations of the earth, whilst slavery, either of a mental or corporeal character, sunk its subjects, and the Government that fostered it, into deserved degradation and contempt.

Mr. MURPHY, a French Gentleman, followed in a loudly-cheered address, during which he thanked the distinguished assembly around him, on the part of his Countrymen, for the high honour done them.

DAN. MURPHY, Esq., fully concurred in the propriety of the present proceedings, and was happy, in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Moran, at the opportunity which was afforded him of joining hand and heart in the great cause of liberty. Mr. DOWNEY rose and said—Mr. Chairman, I have been entrusted with a resolution of no common order, declaring the approval of the meeting on a circumstance of the greatest importance to France, to Europe, and to the whole world. This resolution, Sir, which has emanated from a Committee of all sects and persuasions, declares that the severing of the ancient union between Church and State is most advantageous to Christianity, and fraught with the highest promises of a happy result to the revolution just achieved. I certainly would have been glad if some well-estimated Divine had taken this resolution, because as it would be known that he was, or might be, an advocate for the spread of pure religion, it would be manifest that the severing of political power from religious influence, was one of the best means to effect that purpose. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, I need not tell you or any thinking and reading man, that from the fatal day when Constantine reached his sceptre forward to elevate Christianity, and made a regal guardianship the cover for legal interference, the simple glory of our common faith was obscured, and the beams of gospel light darkened.—What! Sir, shall man take under his imbecile and obstructing patronage the Christian Religion? That grant to all mankind which God sent us through a divine teacher, the poor man's gift, which Kings should not dare meddle with. (Cheers.) We would all delight to see Kings Christians really, in heart and conduct; we would rejoice to see them honoring and espousing our Saviour's law by obeying it; but with reverence and dismay may Christian men see Princes lordling it over God's heritage, and making the Gospel a tool of power, instead of submitting to its power.—The French have freed their King and Government from interference with the consciences of men—they have now no State Church; and sure I am, that many who would but lately have been startled at a proposition for disestablishing Christianity of state policy, will now candidly ask history, themselves, and their bibles, whether this mischievous combination was ordained by God, and taught by the holy founder of Christianity? Or whether it be not rather an artful invention of men to enslave consciences to the civil powers of states by religious articles? Am I not justified in these charges against state religions? Am I not bound to call on you to declare against making religion a slave of the state, and having Princes not the upholders, but the enshavers and degraders of Christianity? It is not long since the most sacred ordinance which Christians in general observe was polluted to political purposes—since the Lord's Supper was made a stepping-stone to office—a public functionary might be, his capacity or ambition was to be gratified at the expense of decency and devout consideration, he should receive the Lord's Supper at his entering office, thus degrading religious observances into a common way to power and profit. To make religion a part and parcel of our constitution is my most ardent desire, but to make men religious by law is out of the power of Parliaments and Princes, and a happy day for the world is it, that France has followed America in leading religion to men's own consciences; and to the Lord of Conscience. (Cheers.) This revolution by law, this Church revolution in France is an example to the world; we were obliged, in these countries, more than once, to tear our liberties from between the crozier and the sceptre. (Cheers.) Charles the First and his clerical strap Lard—James the Second and his episcopal strap had endangered our civil and religious liberties; but thanks to the father of liberty, no combination of Crown and Mitre can now enslave us. (Cheers.) France then has abolished that state scheme called Established Religion. I would ask the advocates of such an engine to look to the history of the Christian religion. Did our Saviour ask for the cooperation of Nero or his patronage? Did the Apostles ask the pro-consular authorities to proclaim the religion of the gospel in the provinces? I think not; they preached the religion they were commissioned to teach too highly by so to debate it. What then do we want of Believers of the Faith, or of severe laws, to make men pious, or of churches made great and opulent by religious laws and masters among us? These things I am sure are not required for our hands by the wants of religion, though they are by religious laws and masters among us. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, in speaking thus, I was not speaking the opinions of an individual, and I am proud in saying so. It is not the argument of a Unitarian Dissenter. I seek the assent of this most numerous and respectable meeting in my proposition. No, I am not aware that the thinking men of every persuasion agree that the alliances of churches and states are big with mischief to both, and may, after being hovering over the people for a long break in thunders of mischief on their heads, on prove

ctions slihter than can be anticipated. (Cheers.) I am satisfied that I am giving expression to the opinions of that honest, single-minded, and learned Peer, Lord Mountcashell—a man who amidst much approbation, has had the courage to attack the views of his own church, fearless of the united advocates for never improving. That sort of the Church of England called the Low Church party, are strongly inclined for reform. Many of our fellow-townsmen who are Churchmen, cannot find pomp, or luxury, or idleness among the first Bishops who are mentioned in their Bible. I call in the name of this meeting upon men of honesty and candour, calmly to consider Political Theological Alliances. Let them consider for what they have so dear a state religion in the land, if they find it to be a mere State engine; if they find Bishops to be a set of Ecclesiastical Lords, under the complete control of ministers and generally set against popular rights, for what should the people maintain this expense and expense unavailingly? (Cheers.) France has cut the Gordian knot, has solved the problem. (Cheers.) Perhaps we want no State Church; if so, every man, from the poor to the peasant, is concerned to be relieved from it, even the peasant who pays church rates to a church he derives no instruction from, or the humblest cottager whose rights he best for a minister who makes him so return. Politically speaking, as a freeman, I ask you, do all the Church and State work among us more good to freedom? I think not, and our lawgivers should not, or they would not support it. Why, a standing church is a better machine for tyranny than a standing army. Standing armies we see cannot be trusted, but standing churches can; and every revolution against the people, and infringement on the people's rights, has had some established church aiding and abetting it. Believe it that a command of men's consciences is more potent than even a command of their purses, as long as it can be kept; but mind breaks free and carries matter after it. (Cheers.) Wellington may have his standing Bench of Bishops, but they have not all their old vaunted power, and surrounding changes would daily lessen it. No doubt a clerical Field-Marshal is a fine machine for oppression, and an Archbishop is better than a Major-General; but we need not fear much the canon nor canon laws of either of them, if we bring them under proper control, and free our civil institutions from their power. Mr. Chairman, I am proud that the City of Cork has said something to the French which has some meaning. We have been rather late in addressing them, and I am delighted that it is not a mere pulling off of cocked hats and saluting we have gone on with; indeed, I am a little selfish besides, and wish that what we have done here should first do good in our own little islands, and then go abroad on an excursion to France; and though I much and sincerely honour the French for the matter and manner of their late proceedings, yet I wish the English and Irish people had a fair and free representation to legislate for them; and I think they could make it manifest that sound morals, free politics, and free religion are as purely natives of the British empire as of France, or any other nation, whose glories Europe at least has to be proud of. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN, an Independent Minister of Yongahill, in seconding the resolution, said—I rejoice, Sir, to mingle my humble voice with the general expression of congratulation to the people of France. (Cheers.) They have gained the glorious victory; never was there an achievement more illustrious for liberty. The French have proved themselves the darling sons of freedom; they have carried her torch into the high and dark places of tyranny, and placed the foot of emancipated Paris upon the neck of the Bourbon and the despot. Charles misjudged the people over whom he would despoilize—they told him they would not endure it. Each Frenchman seemed to feel as if the cause were all his own, as if the safety of his country rested alone upon the prowess of his heart and the deed of his arm; they rushed to the onset; they could not but be victorious—their only tall-man the sword—their only spell-word Liberty! Charles misjudged also the time when he should put into execution his despotic plans; it was no time to make war against liberty in France, while her swards were gleaming in the islands of the Ionian, and her flag floating with undisturbed glory on the golden mountains of Peru. It was not the time to erect the standard of tyranny in Paris, when in Greece the blood-stained crescent was stooping to the cross, and the free flag of the newest States of the western world was exalting above the dark and degraded banner of Spain. There are many reasons why we should congratulate the French on the late glorious events. We should do so because they have read a lecture to the Holy Alliance which we trust shall not soon be forgotten. (Cheers.) We should congratulate them because they have proved what men can do when their hearts are inspired by the love of liberty, and their hands are uplifted in the sacred cause of country; they will then do what tyrants will not dare to do, and what tyrants dare not resist. We should congratulate them, because their triumph has created a moral influence in the rest of Europe powerful to be impeded. (Cheers.) Belgium has felt it, Germany has felt it—Spain is preparing for the onset, and Portugal, the sanctuary of despotism (if despotism can have a sanctuary), is shaking to its centre. But, Sir, there is one feature of the French victory, which my resolution particularly recognises as a subject of congratulation—the separation of Church and state which has been effected. (Cheers.) The gentleman who proposed the resolution said, that as a Unitarian Dissenter, he ought to congratulate them on that ground. Permit me to say that as a Trinitarian Dissenter, this ground of congratulation is as open to me. The few privileges I inherit, (or if I will call them many, they are still fewer than they should be,) have been transmitted to me through bonds and blood—and sooner than forego these I would cheerfully go forward to prison or to death. (Cheers.) For whether the cause or the prison should be the Patriot's name. On Liberty's side to fame. (Cheers.) I am glad that the unduly alliance of church and state has been severed in France, and I hope soon to see it severed in Ireland. (Cheers.)

By what argument is it supported here? The oftentimes refuted argument of expediency. Let the blood that has been shed, let the prejudice created against Protestant teachers, let the poverty of any country proclaim its inexpediency. Look to France; nine-tenths of the population are Roman Catholics, and yet the blood—the heart's blood—of Roman Catholics streamed upon the streets of Paris, not only to obtain civil freedom for themselves, but to give their Protestant fellow subjects equal rights—religions and political. The union of Church and State is in this country nothing short of the tyranny of the few over the many, and we must not endure it. (Cheers.) I hail, then, the dissolution of such a union in France. The sun of Freedom has arisen there to gladden every land. It will shine over every nation in illuminated by its glory—until the freeman, with uplifted hand and eyes, can look upon all mankind and say,

"Their homes are happy, and their stars are free." (Loud and repeated cheering.)

JAMES LYNK, Esq., in addressing himself to the proposer of the next resolution, felt himself precluded from following it up with any observations, so well, and fully, and eloquently had the subject been already debated.

ADAM NEWMAN, Esq. of Drimmore, felt great gratification in seconding the resolution. Mr. JOHN BENSNETT delivered a sound, constitutional speech in support of the next resolution, which we are sorry the state of our columns prevents us from reporting.

HORACE TOWNSEND, Esq. of Bellmount, in seconding the resolution, gave a brief but feeling sketch of the great man—Lafayette—whom it was intended to compliment, and expressed his full concurrence in the proceedings of the day.

Mr. WALSH proposed, and Mr. STURGEY seconded, the address to the people of France, in speeches replete with eloquence and learning; but the same cause which has obliged us to abridge the greater portion of the proceedings, operates in these instances to our regret.

After a few other speeches of minor importance had been delivered, HORACE TOWNSEND, Esq. was called to succeed Mr. CRAWFORD in the Chair, and thanks being voted to the latter gentleman, the meeting separated.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. MAURICE O'CONNELL. On the 15th inst. a Public Dinner was given to this Gentleman at Cahirciveen—

Mr. RICHARD MAHONY, in the Chair. A large party of Gentlemen assembled. On Mr. M. O'CONNELL'S health being given, he rose, and having said his ambition was to be considered their friend and countryman, continued—In public life, my ambition has for its great—its sole object—that which the words of your toast well convey—to serve the people, and to find my reward in their affection. It has been said, and I am sorry to say that it has been believed, that the people are unworthy objects of any man's exertions—that he who fights their battles, labours in an ungrateful cause—and when he looks to them for support, will find what a broken reed he leans upon, when he depends upon the affection or the gratitude of the people. But I fling back the imputation; and I state without fear of contradiction, that no man ever served the people faithfully and honestly, that did not find himself amply rewarded by their love; and if at any moment a doubt should pervade the mind of the faithful servant of the people, he will find his reward within—in that still small voice, without whose approbation all human honours—all salubrious distinctions are but as dross. For my own part, I have a firm reliance upon the gratitude of the people. (Cheers.)

Here Mr. O'Connell adopted, with great ability, to the present state of the representation; advocated the cause of Radical Reform, and concluded by proposing the health of "The Chairman."

Mr. D. O'CONNELL'S, M.P., health having been given, he said, this is the proudest moment of my life, not from the tribute of your affection, which is heartily dear to me—but because those who inherit my affections, as they are entitled to inherit my property, give an earnest of continuing that struggle for our country's happiness—for happier and better days for the land of our birth. I have not attempted, as the Carthaginian of old, to secure my son on the altar of his country, as a perpetual foe to that nation which would degrade our own. No—it would be a species of profanation. But I am glad to see, when I shall have ceased to exist, when my struggles shall be over—that my son will continue to battle for his country's happiness—that he will let no opportunity pass without an exertion on his part for "happy homes and altars free." So long as capital is drawn off from this country, it is an impossibility that the people can be comfortable. See what vast sums leave this country. Why, Ireland pays four millions annually for leave to live in a state of complete exhaustion! Why (said Mr. O'Connell) do I allude to this subject?—because I wish to show the youth of Ireland the objects to which their struggles should be directed—because I wish to animate them to a renewed struggle for their country's welfare. I shall, while I live, exert myself for the people. To prepare myself for this, I indulge in the sports of the chase, in order to give me additional strength and vigor for another campaign in the British Parliament. In the sports of the morning, when the industrious cry of the doggie gives harmony and delight—in the breeze which sweeps the summits of my native hills, I fancy I hear the genius of my country calling me for continued exertion. The wars which roll in perpetual iteration—whose progress is stremed by these iron-bound hills, and which dash impetuously at their base, should impress us with a restless desire of continuing the struggle until we come to live.—(Cheers.) We must recollect, that the bearing of our actions towards our fellow-creatures must be accounted for in the presence of that Being, who penetrates the secrets of every heart. I trust that in every revolving year, we shall see re-emerging the ranks, and the young blood of Ireland boiling for the amelioration of the land.—Mr. O'Connell next alluded to the election of Dr. O'Connell, and hoped that no erratic instinct or paternal affection made him overrate the exertions of his son—and concluded a very animated address by proposing the health of James Butler, of Waterville, Eng.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

LETTER III.

Dartrymore Abbey, 24th Sept., 1830.

Like the other carnation he conquer'd and broken, And fallen from her head is the once royal crown, In her streets, in her halls, in her palace bath spoken, And while it is day yet her sun hath gone down.

ELLOW COUNTRYMEN—It was my duty in my first letter to the Union, and in *line* to show you not only from the most venerated authority, but on principle, that the Irish Parliament was utterly incompetent to extinguish the constitution of Ireland. It could not lawfully suppress the parliament of Ireland—an agent appointed to manage an estate has not a shadow of right to sell the fee and inheritance—it would be a gross and appalling fraud—but our agents were more fraudulent still, for they not only sold the estate, but actually put the purchase money into their own pockets.

This leads me naturally to the subject of this letter. In my second letter, I have pointed out the base and diabolical—for I cannot, consistently with truth use a milder term—diabolical motives which induced the English government of the day to seek for the Union. Lord Chief Justice Bushe is my authority. I now proceed to show that the means used to carry the Union were, if possible, more base and atrocious than the motives of its principal promoters.

I may, indeed, spare myself all trouble on this subject. I need only quote for you the brief and highly summary of those means, and of the mode in which the Union was effected, given by an honest and sterling patriot, Mr. John Redmond, at the late meeting in Dublin. His words are—“The Union was effected on us by the joint operation of terror, torture, force, fraud, and corruption.”

I will use this sentence of my friend as my text, and proceed in this homily to prove the truth and accuracy of his assertion. Listen, youths of Ireland, to a detail of a few of these means—let them sink deep in your minds—remember that the boys, nay, the children, of Paris, contributed much to the triumph of liberty. And are the sons of Irish mothers—the children of the fair and the most generous of Ireland—are they less brave, less patriotic, than the progeny of “swartzy France”? Listen, then, youths of Ireland to a tale of truth, as true as your young blood boils with indignation, and as true as the young blood of the French, who were not less valiant, nor by turbulent violence, nor by any breach of the law, or violation of the peace, did constitutional liberty is to be conquered for Ireland. No, it is by fixed determination, by steady perseverance, by active and open struggles, by unremitting exertions within the bounds prescribed by law and sanctioned by the constitution, resolve to adopt this course, and carry your resolution into practical effect. There is not one single being in Ireland, but can do something towards the repeal of the Union.

The means used to effectuate the Union were these—

First—“The spirit of revolutionary fury was encouraged—the rebellion was actually fostered and it was made to explode—and bitter religious animosities were promoted amongst all classes of the people.”

For the truth of this allegation, I have abundant proofs. They are to be found in the recollection of hundreds of thousands of who remember these things which we sorrowfully witnessed—they are to be found in all the debates on the Union—in the accusations and appeals of the opponents to that measure—in the admissions and lastings of its advocates. But the most powerful evidence of the entire is the report published by the Irish House of Lords, in the close of the fatal year 1798.

It will easily be recollected that the revolutionary spirit first exhibited itself in the North of Ireland. It commenced amongst the sturdy Protestant Dissenters and Presbyterians of the North, led in particular of the town of Belfast—a town at that time containing a population the most enlightened, liberal, and patriotic in Ireland! Also, the Catholics are the mighty fallen! The relative proportion of Catholics and Protestants in the North, has been since exceedingly changed; and although the Catholics are now much more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, they were not then any thing like one-half, and consisted principally, if not entirely, of the poorer and unindustrial classes. The republican spirit was, therefore, almost exclusively Protestant.

The military organization of the United Irishmen commenced in the North. All the superior, and most of the subordinate officers, as well as the greater number of the privates, were Protestants of various denominations. It appears that the entire secret of the organization was known to the government. The report of the House of Lords is decisive on this subject. It shews that one of the Colonels was a spy in the pay of the Treasury—that he reported to government the proceedings of every meeting, and adjournment of a meeting of those Colonels. The government could at any moment seize upon the entire staff of rebellion, they could stay its progress, and crush its hopes, by arresting all its leaders. Why did they not do so? Why did they allow the organization to go on, and the Colonels to continue their meetings, till they had eleven months without interruption? The answer is obvious. The government had an ulterior object in view—an object, to attain which they thought any sacrifice of blood cheap—that was the Union.

It is true, they speculated too dangerously. In the experiment will never be made again. But imagine that between the armed force which they commanded, and the powerful auxiliary of the history of the northern rebels, they could suppress the rebellion, when it became just as they almost finally misadvised. Wexford, about any previous organization, was driven into rebellion by the fear of a more unhappy overthrow—Lord Kings—of his regiment of militia; and if any one other county had been led to an expedition similar to that made by the Lord Kings, the rebellion would have been a rebellion, and the intended Union would have been exchanged for an actual and perpetual separation.

On this subject also, the powerful eloquence of Plunkett was heard to denounce the crime—and to call for vengeance on the criminals. He accused the government—I use his own words—of “fomenting the embers of a lingering rebellion—of hallooing the Protestant against the Catholic, and the Catholic against the Protestant—of artfully keeping alive the domestic dissensions, for the purpose of subjugation.”

The second means for carrying the union were—“the deprivation of all legal protection to liberty or life—the familiar use of torture—the trials by court martial—the forcible suppression of public meetings—the total stifling of public opinion, and the use of armed violence.”

All these are, alas! familiar as thrice told tales. All the time that the Union was under discussion, the habeas corpus act was suspended. No man could call one hour's liberty his own. All the time the Union was under discussion, courts martial had unlimited power over life and limb. Doomed by no definite form or charge, nor by any rule of evidence, the courts martial threatened with death those who should dare to resist the spoliation of men's birthright.

There was no redress for the most cruel and tyrannical imprisonment. The persons of the King's Irish subjects were at the caprice of the King's ministers. The lives of the King's Irish subjects were at the sport and whim of the boys, young and old, of the motley corps of English militia, Welch mountaineers, Scotch fencibles, and Irish yeomanry. At such a moment as that, whilst the goals were crumpled with unaccused victims, and the scaffolds were reeking with the blood of untried wretches—at such a moment as that was it that the British minister committed this act of spoliation and robbery, which enriched England but little, whilst it made Ireland poor indeed.

I cannot help recalling to mind one of the instances of the workings of the courts martial. It is now almost an incredible, but yet literally a true story, of the unfortunate young gentleman, Mr. Byrne, of Ballymann.

Mr. Byrne was a Catholic, of one of the most ancient families—if there be any in high descent—of any country in Europe. He became obnoxious to his neighbours, for qualities that deserved esteem. He was arrested, as of course—committed to Wicklow goal, and tried by a court martial of some five or seven officers. There were four charges brought against him, sufficiently vague, but implying a connection as a leader in the rebellion. The evidence was most flimsy and inconclusive. The result is passing strange. The court martial acquitted him of each of the charges separately—but upon the whole condemned him to death!

But this was too monstrous. Lord Camden refused to allow him to be executed—yet was not manly or just enough to discharge him, or to annul the sentence. He lay in prison neglected, and as it were forgotten, for many weary months—until the Union was to be carried; Lord Cornwallis, one of the chief architects of Irish ruin, solicited from the gentry of the county of Wicklow an address of petition in favour of the Union. He met with a flat refusal, except on terms. What were the terms? Young Byrne was recollect—“the terms were that he should be executed!!!”

What was Lord Cornwallis's conduct? Mark, Irish reader, the conduct of this English aristocrat. He acceded to the terms. Young Byrne was ordered for immediate execution. He was executed that evening close by the prison gate, and the address was obtained in favour of the Union!!!

English aristocracy, these were the acts by which you extinguished Irish liberty. I hope that determination which throbs through my veins to help, as far as I can, to restore Ireland to her rights, is not mixed with anything profane, when it assumes something of the shape of a vow by the blood and on the tomb of the murdered Byrne, to redress his wrongs, as far as man can now redress them, by inscribing his name on a stone in that column which liberated Ireland, will, I trust, soon raise in commemoration of the restitution of her legislative independence.

Besides the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the consequent insecurity to personal liberty—besides the existence of courts martial, and the consequent insecurity of human life—besides all these, actual force was used. Meetings of counties duly convened to deliberate on the measure, were dispersed by military force—it was not at Maryborough or at Channon alone that the military were driven out, horse, foot, and artillery to scatter, and they did scatter—meetings convened by the legal authorities to expostulate by petition, against the Union. Force was a peculiar instrument to suppress all constitutional opposition.

Why should I dwell longer on this part of the subject, when in a single paragraph I have, in eloquent language, a masterly description, which easily surpasses any attempt of mine? Here are the words of Plunkett—“I will be bold to say that licentious and impious France, in all the un-restrained excesses which anarchy and atheism have given birth to, has not committed a more insolent act against her enemy than is now attempted by the professed champion of civilized Europe, against a friend and an ally in her hour of calamity and distress. AT A MOMENT WHEN OUR COUNTRY IS FILLED WITH BRITISH TROOPS—WHILE THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IS SUSPENDED—WHILE TRIALS BY COURT MARTIAL ARE CARRYING ON IN MANY PARTS OF THE KINGDOM—the people are made to believe that they have no right to meet or to deliberate—and whilst the people are punished by their fears, at the moment when we are distressed by domestic dissensions—DISSENSIONS KEPT ALIVE by the pretext of our present subjugation, and the instrument of our future THRALDOM.”

captains, and other naval and military promotions, which rewarded personal or kindred votes for the Union.

The revenue departments have long too been the notorious merchandise of corruption. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Board of Excise and Customs, either conjointly or separately, and the multifarious other fiscal offices, especially the legal offices, were crammed to saturation, as the rewards of Union votes.

The price of a single vote was familiarly known. It was £8,000 in money, or a civil or military appointment to the value of £2,000 per annum. They were simpletons who only took one of the three. The dexterous always managed to get, at least, two out of the three—and it would not be difficult, perhaps, to mention the names of twelve, or even a score of members, who contrived to obtain the entire three—the £8,000 the civil appointment, and the military appointment.

Osborne voted for the Union, and though he never had a brief, save as a matter of favour in revenue cases, he was made a judge. Daily voted for the Union, and though he never had a brief, even as a matter of favour, he was made a judge. Norbury voted for the Union, and was made a chief justice, and in that capacity punned and hanged for twenty years and upwards, to the amusement and amazement of all beholders.

There were two cases of something of singularity—the one was that of Brown, member for Trinity College, the other that of Coote, member for the Queen's County.

Brown was a senior fellow of College; a man of rare endowments, but of a mind distinguished rather by elegant requirements than active strength or energy. His reputation as a patriot stood high, and he was a man extremely sensitive to fame. Coote differed in little, if at all, from the general race of high Irish squires of the last generation.

Osborne, when the Union was first proposed, voted against it, and obtained much credit for the zeal with which he opposed it. But, alas, in the interval between the first session and the second, he was bought over. His price was an immediate office of prime serjeant, and a seat on the bench the next vacancy after Osborne and Daly.

But he never attained the bench. From high popular favor, he fell into the greatest odium and contempt. His sensitive mind could not endure disgrace. He sunk beneath the withering effect of popular hatred. I saw him shortly before his death, and it was manifest that he was dying of the consequences of having betrayed his country. Peace to his now almost forgotten ashes.

Coote's conduct was more bold, and his price, or rather price, greater. He moved in the House of Commons a resolution condemnatory of the Union, and professed it by a violent speech. Lord Castlereagh saw his danger. During the debate, he came up to Coote's terms, and Coote had the turpitude to vote on the division against his own motion! He was rewarded accordingly with a Commission of the Revenue and a Peerage.

Why do I dwell on those melancholy details of depravity? Lord Castlereagh actually declared, in the House of Commons, that he would carry the Union, though it might cost more than half a million. His words as reported by Grattan, were—“Half a million or more were expended some years ago to break up opposition—the same, or a greater sum may be necessary now.” Such was the open, the unblushing, the impudent avowal of Lord Castlereagh. Grattan added—“He (Lord Castlereagh) has said so in the most extensive sense of bribery and corruption. The throat was proceeded on—the Peerage was sold—the catfish of corruption were every where—in the lobby, in the street, on the steps, and at the door of every Parliamentary leader, offering titles to some, offices to others, corruption to all!”

The present Lord Chief Justice Bushe was more vehement in his exposure of the atrocious means used to carry the Union. He stated, “that the best corruption and active were excited to produce it; that all the worst passions of the human heart were enticed into the service, and that all the most degraded and ignominious of fraud” and he concluded a highly eloquent passage, from which I have made a few brief extracts, by exclaiming—“For what did James the Second lose his crown? CAN THE CASE OF THE SEVEN SISTERS BE COMPARED WITH THE CASE OF IRELAND!!!”

He was quite right—it could not indeed be compared with the case of Ireland. The union was not a deliberate or solemn compact between parties capable of contracting and willing to contract. No, it was force and fraud, torture and rapine, corruption and disgrace.

Men of Ireland, I have performed part of my task. I have shown you that the Union was enacted by an authority incompetent to extinguish our rights and liberties, that it originated in the most base and atrocious motives, and that it was effectuated by means of a still deeper and darker character of guilt.

There remain two other topics. I will, in my next letter, trace some few of the mischiefs of the Union, and in a fifth letter describe the hopes and the means of repealing it.

I cannot conclude without congratulating myself and my countrymen, on that march of events which is unalloyed bringing mankind hourly nearer to good and popular government. Even in Ireland we daily see the spirit of national cordiality, and of constitutional freedom, spreading abroad. Even the North of Ireland begins to be animated with the ancient love of liberty. The conduct of Colonel Fords, and of his friends, during the Down rebellion, is full of promise of better days. The speeches delivered at the public dinner given to him to-day with the most just and patriotic sentiments, and at length, even in the North the cause of parliamentary reform, and the voting by ballot in a public and able advocates.



BRIGHTON, MONDAY.—His Majesty, attended by the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, the Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Gloucester, left the palace in an open carriage and four, with outriders, yesterday evening, and took an airing for two hours. The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Miss Fitzdarene, Miss Bazel, Mrs. Fox, Lady Augusta Fitzdarene, Colonel Fitzdarene, and a numerous suite, were on foot. The royal party walked on the Esplanade, on the West Cliff, and on the Old Steine.

We have heard that his Majesty has prevailed on Prince Leopold to relinquish £10,000 a-year of his present income. We trust this may really prove to be the case, for if economy is to be enforced by cutting down the salaries of public functionaries, that of his Royal Highness should be among the very first to be curtailed, for more reasons than one.—*Waterford Express.*

Prince Talleyrand, Ambassador from the King of the French, visited the Earl of Aberdeen on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, and had a long conference with his Lordship. Immediately on leaving the Noble Earl, his Excellency proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury, and had an interview with his Grace.

The Princess Talleyrand, it is believed, resident at Boulogne. The Princess's domestic establishment in France is regulated by his niece, who has held for some years the situation of *maîtresse de hôtel*. The Duke of Brunswick has taken up his abode at Belmont House, Vauxhall, where he and his brother lived when children, and were educated.

The Marquis and Marchioness Lansdowne, their son and daughter, Earl Ker, and Lady Louisa Petty, left Lincolns, on Wednesday morning, for the Queen's County, on their return to England. Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Jephson of Milnes, are to attend the dinner to Mr. Leader, at Kinturk, the 7th of October next.

No degree of care could save the Premier from being well himself on his way to the Birmingham dinner, which he was, not slightly, as the *Chronicle* reports, but heavily and by great numbers.

As Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the sum drawn by the Duke of Wellington from the Treasury is only £233 annually, but as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards he receives every year £2,955. The total income his Grace derives annually from Offices under the State is £13,174 9s.

The ex-King of France has, we understand, just taken Warburton Castle, for which Lord Arundell is to receive £1000 per annum. The ex-King does not, however, take possession, nor is the bargain finally concluded, till he has again intelligence from Vienna, which it is thought may induce him to quit this country altogether.—*Morning Herald.*

The X-KING.—The *Atlas*, after ridiculing several silly paragraphs that have appeared in the newspapers during the week, says, “In exchange for these paragraphs, we give our absurd in another way, which our contemporaries may retort upon us. We found it on our desk, and it is probably the work of some *liberal* devil of the establishment, and with a printer's ambition to compose himself;—Charles X., x-King, was extravagantly staid, and is serene. He exhibited extraordinary science in algebra, a passive vocabulary in satiation; he was static under shortation, and extreme in sentiment, and he relinquished stoupe expression. He was spartiated for his crosses, and to spite his extravagances must rise multiple in silk.”—*Talbot.*

The young Marquis de Balby, Peer of France, who had but just arrived at Paris from Algiers, died on Sunday, at the age of 21 years.

It is stated that M. Horace Verzet, the celebrated painter, has requested permission to resign the direction of the French School of Fine Arts at Rome, and to be authorized to return to France.

The honorary degree of D. D. has been conferred upon the Rev. James Horner, senior Minister of the Scots Church, Mary's Abbey, Dublin, by the long established and highly respectable University of Pennsylvania.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The Corporation of London are about to invite his Majesty, King William IV., to a dinner to be given in the Guildhall.

The Commissioners of Stamps have decided that licensed game-keepers are only authorised to shoot on the particular lands over which they have charge.

In reply to addresses from Lace-workers of Nottingham, and other parts of the kingdom, against the use of foreign manufactures, her Majesty has declared she will appear at the Court in any other but English thread lace, and will also enforce, by example and recommendation, the same usage.

Mrs. Stone, wife of a wine-merchant and hop-factor, at Mark Lane, London, was burned to death on Wednesday night, in consequence of one of her large stoves catching the flame of a candle.

Miss Caroline C.—a young lady elegantly attired, and beautiful in the extreme, daughter of a military gentleman at Bath, was on Monday brought to Marlborough-street Police Office London, and fined 5s. for imbricating. She spoke very incoherently, and called more than once on the name of Sir C.—H.—S.—

A few Sundays since a traveller called on one of the hotels in this village, and having introduced some conversation with one of our citizens, who is occasionally a little wagging, asked how many religious societies there were in the village? On being answered that there were three, he inquired which was the most flourishing. The wag replied that he did not know, but he believed the Methodist were doing very fair business.—*North's Inquirer.*

LOVE! LOVE!—Verbatim copy of a letter lately sent by an enamoured swain to his beloved in Leeds. The lady, not having partaken of the march of intellect (as pretensions are excluded from the *Intelligencer*), handed it over to her master, who deciphered it for her? and we publish it as a model for Yorkshire Cuckoos.—“Dear Boss—A I do like thee—my love is stronger than fire—In his had a wink of sleep in I had at Leeds—Sun may melt mountains—and mud may run with letters I can change my love again—I like thy letter, nor ought but I like thee better than Poy—therefore thou may make up thy mind to let me put spears in—and we will be wed and gang home in a chaise at Martians.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*”

A Gentleman having read that Charles X. had commented the shooting season at Lohorath, another calmly observed, “This proves the Game is up?”

Among the prominent actors in the French revolution was the son of the notorious Blistewell, who led on a body of the people against the Swiss guards.

NAVAL ENIGMAS.—N.—relates an anecdote of Mr. Moore (brother of the General), who was on board an English frigate in the American war, and coming in sight of another vessel which did not answer their signals, they expected an action, when the captain called his men together, and addressed them in the following manner:—“You dirty, ill-looking blackguards! do you suppose I can agree to deliver up such a set of scoundrels as you as prisoners to that snivel, frippery Frenchman? I can't think of such a thing.—No! by God! you must fight till not a man of you is left, for I should be ashamed of owning such a ragged and ragged crew! This was received with loud shouts, and assurances of victory.—*Conversations of Northey.*”

A FIRST OR TWO TO THE FAIR SEX.—The fair sex, particularly those who labour under nervous weakness, would do well to relinquish novel-reading in bed by candle light, or by the fire-side, to the great prejudice, not only of their general health, but of their eyesight and complexion.—Whether their complaint may be traced from this or other causes, they should get to bed early, and rise betimes in the morning. No female ought to be out of bed after ten o'clock.

ONLY NECESSARY QUALIFICATION FOR A WIFE.—A few days ago, not ten miles from Alburybury, a young lady, accompanied by an elderly gentleman, went to a certain Parish Church for the purpose of being married; at which a number of persons who knew of their intention, assembled, and informed the Clergyman that the lady was not of sound mind. Upon this the Clergyman asked her if she could count ten? The lady immediately counted to twenty without erring, and the Clergyman proceeded with the marriage ceremony.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A sailor bringing a certificate of his character to the master of a vessel, and pretending to read it, which he was not able to do, held it upside down. “How is this?” asked the Captain, “you are reading it upside down?” “Please, your honour,” said the man, “I'm left-handed.”

A French noble observed that he made it a rule never to go late to a friend's dinner, the interval on such occasions being generally employed in discussing the absentees. The same objection applies to going away first.

THE MURDER OF THE COFFIN OF LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1826, was deposited in his monument, which has been rebuilt in the spiritual court of St. Saviour's Church, at the back of the screen of altar-piece. The monument, until lately, stood in the Bishop's vault or chapel, which was lately taken down for the purpose of giving additional space to the temporary road to London-bridge.

The Dey of Algiers has written from Naples to Algey, soliciting an annual pension, as absolutely necessary for his support. This singular step, taken by a man who carried away with him 40 millions of francs in gold, silver, and jewels, reminds one of Ali Pacha of Janina, who was used to clothe himself in the garb of a beggar, and place himself at the door of his palace, to beg alms of the persons passing, saying, “Pray remember poor Ali.”

The effect of the railway is already felt by the coach proprietors of Liverpool and Manchester; their heavy coaches are comparatively empty, and they have reduced the fares two shillings. An engine starts from each end of the line at seven in the morning, at twelve, and a third at four, each drawing carriages which contain about 110 passengers. The fare charged is 7s., without regard to attention. On Sunday 334 passengers went from Manchester to Liverpool, and about the same number the reverse way.

THIRTEENTH JUNE.—It is a singular fact, that the son of the well known Arthur Thistlewood, who was executed in this country for high treason, was actively engaged in the late revolution in France. He led on the people against the Swiss body-guard of the ex-King.—*Edinb. Courier.*

THE DYING BRIDE.

From the *Edinb. Mercury*.

There has been talk for some time past, of the marriage of a young lady, who was on Monday brought to Marlborough-street Police Office London, and fined 5s. for imbricating. She spoke very incoherently, and called more than once on the name of Sir C.—H.—S.—

A few Sundays since a traveller called on one of the hotels in this village, and having introduced some conversation with one of our citizens, who is occasionally a little wagging, asked how many religious societies there were in the village? On being answered that there were three, he inquired which was the most flourishing. The wag replied that he did not know, but he believed the Methodist were doing very fair business.—*North's Inquirer.*

Table with columns: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Bid, Ask, and various stock names like Bank Stock, L.P. Co., etc.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Mr. ROSAYNE'S letter, and the communication from Ballyduff, were too late for this post.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1830. The London Journals of Wednesday (inclusive) have been received at the Chronicle Office, from which we subjoin most important extracts.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, September 28. We have received during the morning various brief notices in relation to Brussels, none of which assume any thing beyond the character of reports. Most of them state a great loss of killed and wounded on both sides, but none of them even affect to go so far as to assert the attainment of complete possession by the Dutch army.

A Morning Paper states—"That the Diligence from Brussels, which arrived last night at Paris, brought the intelligence that the Royal troops had been entirely defeated after their first success. The engagement lasted 36 hours. The Belgians are entirely masters of the city." This news requires confirmation.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY. Night brings consideration. The ministry which yesterday morning was about to separate, became united again yesterday evening at the moment of its dissolution.

Our revolution has already produced the most happy effects, by the frankness which it impresses upon public characters, and the ministerial crisis from which we have just escaped is an example of it.

Men equally honourable and distinguished were on the point of separating, because they differed in opinion upon an important question; but as none practised concealment, former concord permitted the hope of a future agreement when the question came to be fairly understood, the cabinet continued upon the same footing as before.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The rumoured dissolution of the Ministry gained ground yesterday, but it is not verified by the fact; Dupont alone retires. Every man foresees, however, that a change is inevitable, and that that change must be a sweeping one, or it will do little.

THE EX-MINISTERS. Paris, Sept. 24.—Public attention is almost exclusively occupied this day by the Rapport de la Commission d'Accusation. From all that I have been able to learn, the Report is deemed satisfactory as far as it goes, but strongly imperfect.

We learn from a traveller who left Madrid on the 17th, in the evening, that the greatest anxiety had prevailed there since the troops had received orders to march to the frontiers of France with all despatch. Councils of Ministers succeeded each other rapidly, but he states that their influence begins to diminish.

M. Martinez de la Rosa, the celebrated orator, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prince d'Angoulême, Lieutenant General, an emigrant to Italy.—War. M. Garcia Horrevois, formerly Minister, but who has been an emigrant since 1823.—Justice. M. Jouguin Ferrer, formerly President of the Cortes.—Finance.

M. Burgos, a distinguished writer, who has sustained an important character since the restoration.—Marine. M. Argueville, a famous orator, to be the Minister of the Interior, and also to superintend the Colonial Department.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE BELGIANS.

THE DUTCH TROOPS DRIVEN FROM BRUSSELS. From the Globe of Wednesday evening. RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

At a late hour this morning we received the following important and interesting intelligence, brought direct from Brussels by a friend and correspondent of our own:—BRUSSELS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.—According to the proclamation of Prince Frederick, an attack on the town was expected this morning, and all was in readiness to receive the troops; the Prince had formed his forces into three divisions, one to attack by the Fort de Plancher, another by the Fort de la Woluwe, and the third by the Fort de la Chapelle.

Since writing the above, we have received the London Journals of Wednesday, detailing the important events at Brussels, which will be found in the preceding column.

MR. JOHN LAWLESS—MR. O'GORMAN MAHON—THE PRESS, AND THE ORATORS. We copy from the Pilot a letter of Mr. LAWLESS, and an article in reference to that letter. The errors into which Mr. Mahon and Mr. Lawless have fallen are chiefly attributable to their vanity as public men, and to their having taken an estimate of their own importance, which the public voice or the judgment of the Press is not disposed to sanction.

MR. LAWLESS AND THE PRESS. We have been informed that, in consequence of an accident which has lately happened in the demose of Powercourt, the tract distributing business is completely done up. As the Rev. Mr. Daly was making his morning walk near the waterfall, an old woman approached with a pithon to carry of some of the mountain food.

MR. LAWLESS AND THE PRESS. We publish a letter from Mr. Lawless, although our doing so, will not, we feel, be in accordance with public opinion, for the public voice is the present retirement of Mr. Lawless; and we, by giving our columns to his letters, contribute to his publicity.

MR. LAWLESS AND THE PRESS. We have another duty to discharge to the public and Mr. Lawless; it is to tell that gentleman that his having required publications disowning personalities, where no personalities were uttered, and were distinctly disavowed, has not served his case in public opinion.

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BELGIUM.

The accounts from Belgium are so contradictory that it is impossible to form any opinion as to what may have been the final result of the battle in Brussels. The Belgians are convinced, by this time, of the fatal error committed by them when they consented to treat with a family which has been proverbially treacherous and inhuman.

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MR. LAWLESS AND THE PRESS. We have another duty to discharge to the public and Mr. Lawless; it is to tell that gentleman that his having required publications disowning personalities, where no personalities were uttered, and were distinctly disavowed, has not served his case in public opinion.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of this national and patriotic body of gentlemen is to be held on Monday next, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement. When the meritorious objects for which this Association has been established are well considered, and how very essential to the prosperity of both landlords and tenants the success of those pursuits in which the members are engaged, we declare that it is not to be nothing less than the bounden duty of every landlord and farmer in the County to further its objects, and to afford it all the assistance which they can give to insure its prosperity and permanency.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION. We have been informed that some of the most eminent labourers in the profitable vineyard of Irish credulity, belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, collected a number of persons together in this City yesterday, at a public meeting, to exhibit one of those marvellous theories which are so productive of good things to the lovers of abstract quantities in religion and inmaterial speculation.

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VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO WATERFORD.

The Lord Lieutenant is expected to visit Waterford to-day, on his way to Killarney. His Excellency slept last night at Lord Wicklow's, and, after a short stay in this City, proceeds this evening to Carrigrohane, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, where he dines and remains for the night.

MR. GALLAHER, THE VENTRILOQUIST. We are much gratified in being able to state that this distinguished performer and deserving gentleman has been induced to perform in this City one night more, and that he calculates on the patronage of some of the most exalted and respectable families in the County.

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