



SWEARING IN OF THE MAYOR OF WEXFORD

(Abridged from the Wexford Herald.) A little after one o'clock on Wednesday, Robert Hughes, Esq. late Mayor, entered the Court-house. He was accompanied by several burgesses and freemen, but there was no bailiff present.—Mr. Reade has not yet recovered from his illness.

The Town Clerk was proceeding to enter the names of the burgesses and freemen present, when—

The Mayor rose and said—We have met for the purpose of swearing in the Mayor elect—

Mr. M. C. HARVEY—I beg your pardon, Mr. Mayor, before you proceed to swear in the Mayor Elect, I move that you send for the only bailiff that can attend, Captain Archer.

Mr. MONTGOMERY to the Mayor—Shall I ask will you send for the bailiff?

The Mayor made some low-toned reply.

CHARLES JACOB, Esq., was then sworn in the new Mayor, and was handed the wand of office by Mr. Hughes, but as was subsequently observed by Mr. Jacob, the seal of the Corporation was not, as is usual, delivered.

The Rev. RALPH BOYD, and Wm. TOOLE, Esq., then stood forth to be sworn in Bailiffs, but on the suggestion of Mr. Montgomery, the freeman's oath was previously administered to Mr. Toole.

ROBERT HUGHES, Esq. late Mayor, was sworn in Mayor of the Staple.

Colonel JOHNS was sworn in Deputy.

Mr. REDMOND wished to refer to the copy of the charter.

The oaths were then administered to the petty officers.

The new Mayor then begged to return the freemen his sincere thanks for his election. He was always anxious for the perfect freedom of his townsmen. He then read a resolution he was about to propose, to the effect that a Committee of 20 be appointed to take into consideration who were fit and proper persons to be admitted to their freedom in the Borough.

Here he read out the names, and said, here are 20 with the Mayor and Town Clerk to act as Secretary. Let the Committee point out the persons, and he was ready to admit them.

Mr. REDMOND would move as an amendment that a Committee, as the Mayor had proposed, should be formed, to ascertain who of those whose names had already passed, were willing to pay their stamps, and be freemen, as also to find what others were ready to comply.

Mr. HULL would never consent to submit to the caprice of any committee.

The Mayor said he would never be the tool of any party. (Cheers.)

Sir HENRY MEREDITH—Who is the gentleman that addressed the Mayor?

Mr. VICARY—Mr. HULL.

The Mayor—Any person whose name is on the book, let him, if he wish, come forward and put down the stamp money, and he shall be admitted.

Mr. PHILIP REDMOND, N. P. and Captain JOHN HORE, deposited their money. Surgeon DEVEREUX said he had paid his stamp on the 13th, and wished to be again sworn.

Mr. ROPER—In order to save time and unnecessary trouble, let a committee be formed to find how many of those at present entered in the books who wish to take out their stamps, and become free. Many persons had been proposed against their will, or without their knowledge. Orders had been issued by the Commissioners of Stamps to enforce the payment of £3 per head on all persons whose names are returned as freemen.

Mr. REDMOND seconded the proposition of Mr. ROPER, which was passed with very little opposition.

The Mayor—I propose as my own peculiar freeman "Charles A. Walker, Esq. an active Magistrate of this county."

Mr. WALKER, amid general applause, begged to return his thanks to the Mayor and his brother freemen.

The following resolution was then entered—"Resolved—That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whom, and how many of the persons at present on the Corporation book will pay their stamp duty and become effective members of the said Corporation; also, how many others, not admitted, wish to become so, and said Committee do report on same on the 22d of October next."

The following are the committee:—The Mayor, Christopher Taylor, sen. Town Clerk, John T. Devereux, J. E. Redmond, Walter Stafford, Richard Devereux, Francis Harpe, Thomas Brennan, Michael Redmond, William Whitty, John Roche, Shepard Jeffares, Michael Wickham, James Frendergast, Richard Allen, Nicholas Devereux, Walter Eakins, Timothy Gaffney, Nathaniel Sparrow, and John Leard, C. A. Walker, Esqrs.

Mr. M. C. HARVEY said—If we had what belongs to the Corporation, we would be one of the richest in Ireland. There are 500 acres of land worth more than treble that number of pounds, but the income of the Corporation at present it seems is only £120.

A gentleman—Oh! it is at least £200.

Mr. REDMOND had heard that the Mayor had a map of the Corporation lands.

The Mayor said he had not.

Mr. M. C. HARVEY was re-proposed by Mr. Montgomery and along with nine others took the freeman's oath.

After some further discussion, the Court adjourned to Friday the 22d of October.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Thursday evening, a public dinner took place in the Assembly Rooms, to commemorate the opening of the Corporation. At six o'clock upwards of eighty freemen sat down to a most excellent dinner, prepared by Mrs. Malone of the Assembly Rooms. The variety of the dishes, and the superior style in which the entire was got up, reflects the highest credit. The room was splendidly lighted up, and the band of the Wexford Militia Staff were in the orchestra. Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. presided, and Messrs. Thomas Brennan, and James Kinsellab, acted as Vice Presidents. On the right of the chair sat Robert Hughes, Esq. the late Mayor, Dr. Renwick, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Thompson, Capt. Morphy; and on the left Mr. Harrington, Mr. R. Leard, Captain Sparks, Captain Dams, Mr. Hull, &c.

The cloth being removed the Chairman said, I am about to give you the first toast of all loyal Corporations.

"The King."

"The Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland."

"The Chairman rose, and in a luminous and eloquent speech, of which we only give a mere out-

line, said—Mr. Vice-Presidents, and brother freemen of the Corporation of Wexford, I rise with the greatest pleasure to propose to you a toast which I am confident you will all drink with enthusiasm. It is Robert Hughes, Esq. our late most worthy Mayor, and our present guest. (Cheers.) It is only a debt of gratitude which we all owe him, to pay this trifling mark of regard towards him. A mighty revolution has taken place in the Corporation of Wexford: from being locked up in the hands of a few, it has now become the property of those it should legitimately have belonged to, the merchants and artificers of the town. Very great exertions were, no doubt, made by several influential gentlemen, to open the borough, but it was his firm conviction, that had it not been for the voluntary assistance of Mr. Hughes, the borough would have remained closed for many years to come. He will be ready to give credit to those burgesses who make large professions of liberality for the zeal they express, if it were their case to open the gates of the Corporation; but he must now give his praise to those who did it. He maintained, had it not been for their guest, the Corporation would not be now open. The professions of these gentlemen put him in mind of the sailors in the days of Columbus. After Columbus had discovered the Continent of America, there was not an old fellow who wore a cocked hat, but would swagger, and boast, that he too, could have done the same. But as there was only one Columbus who effected the great enterprise, so there was but one Mayor to free the town. Who was it who opened the borough? It was our worthy and respected guest. We ought not to have allowed him to go, as it were, into civic retirement without sending with him our gratitude. (Loud cheering.)

The toast was drunk with thunders of applause.

Mr. Hughes rose and said—Mr. Chairman and brother freemen—This distinguished mark of your approbation has made this one of the proudest days of my life, and which I shall ever remember with gratitude—Gentlemen, I have the consolation to think, you will do me the justice in saying that in the glorious achievement we have attained, by opening the borough, that I not only lent you a willing hand, but pursued a direct, straightforward path to accomplish it, and that through my perseverance, your struggle for freedom has been successful. Gentlemen, I am a very indifferent orator, I shall therefore conclude by assuring you I shall be ready at all times to assist you in asserting your rights and privileges in the Corporation, and have the honour to drink all your healths. (Cheers.) Before I sit down, Gentlemen, I beg your permission to propose a toast—

"The health of our worthy Chairman, the steady friend of independence—Mr. Waddy."

Mr. WADDY returned thanks.

Mr. LACY sang the following song:

Hail, brother freemen, all well met,  
Back to a place of rest,  
A better Mayor scarce will get  
Than worthy Robert Hughes.

The best of men are sure to find  
Some ready to abuse,  
But when the man who's known and loved  
To all the town is Robert Hughes.

To see examples may be wrong,  
Where each is free to choose,  
But may our Mayors all agree,  
Still follow Robert Hughes.

To see you leave the City hall,  
There's not one here but fret,  
We only pray for once a Mayor  
As you was, Robert Hughes.

But, though your honors are thrown up,  
Will any here refuse  
As one long will to drain the cup,  
To your health, Robert Hughes.

When the long continued cheers which followed the song had ceased, Mr. Hughes rose, but his voice was for a considerable time drowned amid applause, and said, so far as we could hear, that he never once more to return his most sincere thanks. He could not express as he wished his feelings, but as long as he breathed he should ever be proud to serve his townsmen. (Cheers.)

"Our old townsman and present Mayor, Charles Jacob, Esq."

Mr. JAMES WALSH returned thanks.

"The free Borough of Wexford and prosperity to it."

Mr. LACY returned thanks.

"William Wigram, Esq." Immense cheering followed the announcement of this toast for several minutes.

Mr. HUGHES returned thanks.

"The Vice Presidents."

Mr. KINSSELLAB returned thanks.

Mr. COOPER rose amid great applause and said, he really thought, an old man as he was, that he never would have lived to see this Corporation open. The first glimpse he had of the dawn of liberty on the town was from that man who was our late Mayor. (Cheers.) I beg leave (said Mr. C.) to mention one who has ever been the friend of freedom. I stood by him when he made his first speech, and also when he made his last. He had ever advocated Catholic Emancipation, which has been now happily achieved—it is William Harvey, Esq. of Kyle. (Loud cheers.)

Thus far we have only given a brief outline of the interesting proceedings of the public dinner. Mr. Waddy having retired from the chair, Mr. Brennan, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called by the voice of the company to it, and the festivities of the evening were prolonged to a late hour.

EQUITY OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

There is at present serving in the army a substantial of twenty-six years' standing, twenty of which he has been on full-pay, served but in three regiments, two of them he joined on their formation, and remained in them until disembodied, consequently never exchanged, never went on half-pay, and can produce testimonials from every officer under whom he served. In answer to his applications for promotion, he has been told that his name remained noted for promotion with those of others, and that his claims would be considered as opportunities might occur; but the answer to his last application (in May) was, that "no hopes of immediate promotion, or even of promotion at any definite period, could be held out to him." It is almost unnecessary for us to say, that he possesses neither money nor interest; his only advocates are long services, zeal, and good conduct. A friend, to be sure, had received the unsolicited promises of a Cabinet Minister, (at a late memorable election), to advance his claims for promotion; but either the claims for promotion, or the claims on the Minister, were not considered sufficiently strong, and he still remains a subaltern.—Age.

SEARCH FOR ARMS BY GOVERNMENT.

By order of government, the Police are now actively engaged in searching for unregistered arms in the county Kerry. We have not heard whether this measure has been resorted to with a view to prevent local or general disturbance.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE DE CONDE.

The details which have been hitherto published relative to the death of the Prince de Conde, have not satisfied the public mind upon the subject, and something strange and mysterious appeared to attach itself to this event. We have received the following particulars upon the subject, which are stated to have been elicited in the course of the judicial inquiry instituted by the authorities.

It is known that, in consequence of the vexations which the Prince had met with, he had resolved to go and reside in a foreign country. The preparations for the journey were made, and 200,000*fr.* were remitted abroad. Gold Napoleons to the amount of 40,000*fr.* were bought (they have been found in a leather bag). Post-horses were ordered for the day following that on which the Prince was found dead; and it is also said that measures had been taken for the sale of his equipages.

On the day of the Prince's death, it having been found that the door of his bed-room was shut inside, a consultation was held as to what it was advisable to do, and it was resolved that the door should be forced open in the presence of all his household.

How is it that none of those who were present upon that occasion suggested the possibility of entering by the secret door, which communicates by the vaulted chamber's apartment with the alcove of the Prince? The key of this door was generally outside, and in the lock. It was the more natural to think of this means of introduction, as a similar door communicated with the apartments of one of the persons attached to the Prince, and that of the vaulted chamber, and as this communication was known to the person in question.

The position of the body also gives rise to sinister inferences. The Prince was suspended by his cravat to the iron-work of the window, but in such a way that his feet, touching the ground, supported a part of the weight of his body, and his knees were within a few inches of the ground. The cravat was not at all tight, as there was room enough for the hand, and there was nothing to indicate that the weight of the body, lightened in the manner we have stated, would have been sufficient to effect strangulation. There was, however, a violent contusion on the map of the neck, and the Prince's hands bore marks of violence. Another remarkable thing was, that the panes of glass were not broken, which must have been the natural consequence of the convulsions which would have accompanied a death of this nature, if the tragic scene had really taken place near the window. All these circumstances, which are known to the legal authorities, will cause a rigorous investigation, which will, no doubt, throw a light upon this mysterious event.

In our Journal of the 22d instant we gave an article from the *Temps* upon the death of the Prince de Conde, which we are now authorised to contradict, and as the following statements in contradiction are authenticated by a signature of respectability, we do not hesitate to give them to the public.—If the details hitherto published on the death of the Prince de Conde have not completely satisfied the public, it does not follow that there appears to be something strange and mysterious in the event, because a grand inquest was held on the body of the deceased, at which Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers, presided, and at which the Procureur du Roi, and the Civil Authorities of St. Louis assisted. Before them were called persons of all ranks and situations in the household, and they were minutely examined on all circumstances touching the Prince's death, and each circumstance was sifted to the bottom; and public justice was satisfied, and their report was made to the King. If the law of France had permitted the proceedings before this inquest to have been published, the misrepresentations which have given rise to this article could hardly have been made, or if they had been made, their contradiction would have been unnecessary. It will save much trouble if those who have read the article in the *Temps* will just refer to it, as we do not state its contents in detail, and not only deny them, but charge them with gross misrepresentation. So far as the Prince's death is concerned, it is not to be thought of as a mystery, but as a fact which never changed his directions for removing from St. Len to Chantilly, about the 1st of September. No money whatever was remitted to a foreign country—40,000*fr.* in gold, or thereabout, had been in his secret drawer for more than a year, and a million of francs in notes had been placed in his hands by his lieutenant, Baron Sarsal, to meet the exigency, should any arise, from the political state of the country. No post-horses were ordered to go abroad or anywhere else; it is easily proved if they were, and we assert that they were not. As to a reduction of a part of his vast "entree de Chesse," he had determined to relinquish hunting the bear, and therefore directed the sale of one pack of hounds; this was resolved on after the departure of Charles X., and in deference to public opinion. It was the inevitable practice of the Prince to fasten his bed-room door within, and as that bed-room had only one door and no other, public or private, apparent or concealed, it was impossible to enter by any other, and the bolt proving too strong to be forced, the panel of the door was broken and entrance obtained.—With respect to the position in which the body was found, it affords no ground for unfavourable inferences—because it was manifest that death had been produced by hanging. The chair on which the Prince stood, when he attached the two handkerchiefs (by which he was suspended) to the window bolt, had been pushed aside. The skin was rubbed off the shin bones, and the toes of each foot just touched the ground; the heel of one foot measured four inches from the ground, and the other heel two inches. Besides, it appeared that the knots had slipped some inches. The windows were not broken, nor could they have been, as the inside shutters were shut, as was fully proved, with all the other statements we heard before the inquest on the body, at which the civil authority in the country presided. Upon the subject of the *post mortem* appearance of the body, we submit the following letter, dated Paris, September 22, 1830, addressed by a respectable professional gentleman, who, with others, examined the body, to the Editor of the *Temps*:

"Permit me to rectify an error that the author of the article in your journal of yesterday committed, on the death of the Prince de Conde. In my capacity of physician to the Prince's household, I assisted at the examination of the body, with Drs. Mars, Marjolin, and Pasquier, jun. in order to ascertain the cause of death. I even made notes of all that appeared to me to be of most importance.

It is said that a violent contusion existed at the neck, and the Prince's hands bore the marks of bruises." I examined closely several times, and even touched the back of the neck, as well as the wrists, and many other parts of the body; and I can assure you most conscientiously that upon none of these parts did there appear the least bruise or contusion. There was found only on the region of the brain, in a rather large portion of the skin, a discolouration of a pale red tint, which the *medicins legitimes* declared to be the effect of the calvarious state of the deceased. I beg leave to observe that, previous to my taking up my pen, I called upon Professor Marjolin, who fully confirmed what I have above stated.

I request, Sir, that you will grant room for my letter.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) "FONTANELLES, M. D."

AN EXPERT AND ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.

Within the last few days we have been favoured with a visit to Dublin from one of the "bang-up swells" of the great Metropolis. He has been practising his "honest occupation," with considerable effect, and his villainy was not more to be wondered at than the ingenuity with which he carried his plans into execution. He took up his abode in a fashionable hotel in this City, and had with him a most interesting little girl, about 16 years old, whom he made use of as a sort of "decoy duck" to entrap the unwary. He used to bring her with him to the coffee-room, where her engaging, artless, and prepossessing manners attracted the attention of the gentlemen who might be in the room, and the pretended father made this the means of introducing himself, and carrying his schemes more completely into effect. One gentleman of property, in the County Wexford, got introduced to this fellow, his manners were so pleasing an agreeable conversational companion; they dined and walked together through the City, frequently; in their perambulations they strolled into one of the first-rate jeweller's shops, where the Wexford gentleman was known—the other took a liking to a gold watch, gold snuff-box, gold chain, diamond ring, diamond pin, to the amount of sixty or seventy guineas, and the Wexford gentleman softly said, "Oh! I will be accountable for them." His mind never misgave him in the slightest degree, and being a bit of an amateur and virtuoso, this swindler suited him to a hair. He presented him with a small lamp, as a token of his esteem and remembrance of the friendly services he had rendered. This lamp he described as the *republicain*—one used by Napoleon at Ghent, in the Field of St. Helena, and in which he killed the King of Rome, and was the one which he used to burn the Duke of Angouleme. He had another letter to Mr. Miller, of the west end, who was to give him a free ticket to the pit of the King's Theatre; but his endeavours to find out this gentleman, were as fruitless as his hunt after the lady, and he bade good bye to his five pounds, and his pup at the panorama, and the delight he would experience in bearing the Italian warblings of a *Gloria* and a *De Dieu*.

This accomplished scoundrel borrowed farther sums from other simulators, giving one a lock of Napoleon's hair, another a slip of the willow which overgrows the Emperor's grave. After having duped numberless "spoonies," he found the day of reckoning approach, and that it was full time for him to make himself scarce, so one fine day he took his portmanteau under his arm, his child by the hand, slipped into the coach for Howth, embarked in the Holyhead packet, and bid farewell to all friends and obliging acquaintances. On board the packet he found another duped, on whom he practised with excellent success. The little girl, of course, was put in requisition to strap an acquaintance with a reverend doctor, who was on board; he soon entered into conversation with the divine, who was charmed beyond measure with his inexhaustible fund of humour, anecdote and information. In the course of the journey he took a favourable opportunity to say, that he had left his pocket-book behind on his dressing table, in his hotel at Dublin, containing £25; that he had not so much as would pay his current expenses, and dwelt upon the unpleasantness such an awkward occurrence would be likely to expose a gentleman. The clergyman was too full of "the milk of human kindness," to let so polite and honourable a gentleman be exposed to the rude insult of unlettered hinds, so he pulled forth his pocket-book, saying, "My dear Sir! only command my services here, take what will suit you." The fellow was conscientious enough to take only twenty pounds, which he promised to remit on his arrival at the Regent's Park. We have not space to follow him through all his plans and devices; they were innumerable. To the County Wexford gentleman he represented himself as going out in a week or so to take possession of the Governorship of Madras, and pressed upon him to accept of an appointment under him. To another he said, in confidence, that he was the son or nephew of one of our highest law functionaries in this country, but that there existed some coolness between them, in consequence of a matrimonial step he had taken. The lady had no money, he said, but her personal attractions were worthy of the proudest potentate in the world. Steps have been taken for his apprehension; we hope they will be successful, as it would be a pity to allow any schemer to carry on such a career of villainy and imposture as this "bang-up swell" has been following with such extraordinary success in this City. We forgot to mention, that the "wonderful lamp" which this "Aladdin" so generously presented, was merely plated, and its intrinsic value not sixpence.—*Dublin Paper*.

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SINGULAR AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

We thought that Frenchmen had too much contempt, or rather dislike, for every portion of our ancient *regime*, to suffer its control in any circumstances; but two individuals of Le Grand Saing proved to us on Thursday, that some of its practices, if not its prejudices, still cling to them. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, a crowd was attracted towards the Wellington Testimonials by the appearance of two Frenchmen, prepared to fight a duel with swords. We cannot say whether they were induced to select that particular locality for the perpetration of their hostile purposes from any feeling of its appropriate character, but as the French are a sentimental and chivalrous people, it is possible that they conceived of "genius of the place" might excite an association of favourable ideas. One of them got stripped even of his shirt, and was leaning on his sword, while the other was making the preparations, when one of the bye-standers seized the sword of the more tardy combatant, and ran off; he was pursued, however, by the enraged Frenchman, but succeeded in carrying off the prize of his impetuous agility, and thus left on the ground the two heroes, with but one sword between them.—They did not understand the good-natured Irishman's plan of "turn about," and were consequently obliged to abandon their intention. It is for justice to add, that one of them proposed to decide their quarrel in their unfortunate dilemma, by boxing it out, but the other declined such ungenerously address, and they retired.—*Morning Register*.

From the present advanced state of the season the mischief that has accrued to the crops is longer remediable—all hope of further improvement is completely cut off. The situation in which the miserable peasantry must certainly be placed is now beyond redemption. Famine—irremediable, unavoidable famine awaits our unhappy people. The late incessant equinoctial hurricanes have finished the work of ruin which Saint Swithin is introduced with ill-omened auspices. In May Galway, Leitrim, Sligo, Clare, and part of Kerry, the state of the crops, by various statements from our correspondents, is as follows:—Wheat stunted and miserably deficient, ill-saved, all straw, and badly gotten in, by many places, blind or malted. Barley, Oats light, deficient universally in quantity—wheat has been saved, though light, is good in quality; but half the crop remains, and warmth is waiting to fit it for the sickle. The heaviest seed already has been shed.

Potatoes are so bad that even the best of the crops cannot calculate on supply for more than three months; in the Islands of Arran, Lewis, Bala, Inishmore, &c., the supply is not sufficient for four months—the supply has been invariably anticipated.

Abatement must be made *pro tempore*. Government aid must be solicited, and the Government can scarce refuse to grant that which, if refused, may cost them awfully. Taxation must be diminished, not increased.—*Western Argus*.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. However degrading the accomplishment of the measure of Union may have been to the national pride; however injurious to the national interests the terms upon which it was concluded; however base and flagitious the means resorted to for securing its accomplishment, there is but one condition which will ever unite the people of Ireland in an earnest endeavour to obtain its repeal—the judgment must be convinced that it is their interest that it should be repealed. They must be satisfied that the future prosperity of the country will be promoted by the re-establishment of a dependent legislature, before they can be induced to make a single effort to regain it. It cannot be denied even by the opponents of the repeal, that Ireland is now placed in a position in many respects less favourable to her interests than the which she occupied previous to the Union. In the year 1793, the whole of the national debt of Ireland was under two millions and a half, and a whole of the taxes raised in the country did not exceed one million annually—a sum which was found amply sufficient to defray the expenses of a civil government, and to support a military force quite equal to its defence. For the first part of the French war, the contribution of Ireland towards that disastrous object was only about a million each year, which was raised by loan, and in 1797 the whole of our debt, thus increased, did not exceed seven millions. There can be no substantial reason why, during the present period of peace, the civil Government of Ireland should not be as economically conducted, and a suitable force for its defence as cheaply provided as in 1793, and if, under an independent legislature, one million sterling could now be rendered adequate to these objects, (and we defy the staunchest advocate for the Union to show how that which, under corrupt and prodigal system was accomplished in 1792, should not, with superior information, and more rigid economy, be perfectly practicable in 1830,) then, indeed, would the repeal of the Union be a blessing of no ordinary magnitude.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

DRUGHEDA INDEPENDENT CLUB. On Wednesday the members of this private body held their quarterly meeting, and dined together in the evening. There was a very numerous and respectable assemblage present. Mr. M. Conolly, Mr. T. Dolan, and other gentlemen who had an active part in the late election for the town, went from Dublin to attend on the occasion, and the sentiments of devotion to the cause which called them together expressed by all, were highly honorable to them, while their anticipations of complete independence of all petty corporate and individual control, were most sanguine.—*Morning Register*.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office of the Quays.

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DATE OF PUBLICATION. On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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NEW ROSS. ELOPEMENT. Limerick, wife, who of course will have a chance with a man who has been in the habit of running away with her.

THE BENEFIT. Mr. Roy of the £1 inability to look £2, if he perse-

To the Editor. Sir—I beg your pardon for not having signed my name to the notice in your paper of the 22d ult., and place; and I hope P. C. F. with regard to localities, &c. years has been to the fact that the Ross at this time is in the habit of running away with her.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled, from press of matter, to hold over till Thursday the letter of "AN INHABITANT OF ROSS," which we promised in our last.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1830.

The London Journals to Saturday (inclusive) have been received, from which we give extracts.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION.

The Dutch Troops, after losing an immense number of men, retreat from Brussels—At Louvain, Mons, Bruges, Ostend, Ath, Tournay, Leige, and Namur, the people have overpowered the Military—At Brunswick, Lisbon, Haese Cassel, and Berlin, Revolutionary movements have taken place.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The following news is from the Courier des Pays Bas of Sunday week, bearing the date of Sunday and the three preceding days, the combat in Brussels during that time having suspended the regular daily publication.

On the morning of the 22d, Prince Frederick left Anvers with his corps d'armee, on his route to Brussels. About the same time the Brussels Volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain, to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Ever and Diegem; some others took the road to Ghent, to encounter the Hussars which were stationed on the height of Zellick.

In the evening the greater number of the Volunteers returned. Every body repaired towards the gates, and laboured every where to reinforce the barricades. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, published in the Gazette des Pays Bas, was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops was momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly. Towards eleven o'clock M. Duceptaux and another person were dispatched to the headquarters of Prince Frederick, to represent to him fully the exact state of things. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers, were transported to Anvers, where they remain in custody.

On Thursday, the 23d, about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of grenadiers and chasseurs appeared before the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain. The Bourgeoisie Artillery immediately opened a fire upon them, which was returned by the troops; the discharges continued, and soon the bullets began to fall in the upper part of the town.

The movement, however, of the troops advanced, and they occupied the lines and walls of the Botanic Garden, and opened their fire upon the people on the Boulevard in front. The staircase of the Observatory was guarded by volunteers from Liege, whose fire covered the external glacis.

At eight o'clock the gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck were forced, and the Dutch troops advanced through the new Rue Royale, the boulevards, and the Rue Louvain, towards the Park. A spirited engagement there took place as the columns advanced. The Chasseurs occupied the Rue de Louvain, and to the front of the Rue d'Orafe, and annoyed the inhabitants who were posted at the barricade of Treurenberg, under whose fire the grenadiers had debouched from the new Rue Royale; many of the latter fell, and their wounded were made prisoners.

The Park was at this time occupied by troops, and they formed here with their artillery. While these things were passing in that quarter, some Hussars, and a detachment from the infantry division, entered by the gate de Flandre, and advanced to the Pig-market, but they were soon forced to retire, and a part of them to abandon their arms and baggage; a good number, among whom was Colonel, were likewise made prisoners. This attack was up to this time the only one made upon the lower part of the town, the combat being otherwise concentrated in the higher quarter.

The Park and its neighbourhood formed then the principal point of attack. The Bourgeoisie artillery were near the Place Royale, and a number of that corps were likewise at the barricade; others were near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, which they abandoned at mid-day. Another post occupied the barricade of the Mountain of the Park; a fourth held itself ready to debouche from the Rue Royale to the Place de Louvain. The troops had their cannon pointed towards the Place Royale. From the front in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque was occupied by the grenadiers, the inhabitants were engaged from both sides of the end of the Rue d'Isabelle, in a running fire, which they kept up throughout the day. The Boulevard, from the Schaerbeck-gate to that of Namur, belonged also to the troops. Such was pretty nearly the position of both parties on the day of the 23d.

The combat was a continual fire of musketry. The engagement continued till eightfall, when the fire ceased little by little, from all points. In their movement through the new Rue Royale and Rue Louvain, the troops took the barracks of the Anouciades; towards evening there was a rumour, that those which had occupied the Park offered to evacuate it, provided they were allowed to retire unmolested to their barracks; but the absence of any chief among the Bourgeoisie rendered this overture unavailing; each party maintained its position; the Volunteers left some sentinels at the barricades, and the rest retired. Among this population in possession of arms, animated by combat, in the midst of a city without authorities, and abandoned to itself, not a single excess was committed.

Towards the end of the day flames were seen for a few minutes issuing from a house in front of the gate of Schaerbeck and the barrack of the Anouciades.

The post of the staircase of the Observatory, already spoken of, was surrounded by the troops from the time when they moved upon the Boulevards. The Liegeois defended themselves bravely until they had expended all their ammunition. In this extremity they drew off during the evening, and passing by the wall of the Boulevard, towards the country, they returned on the following evening, after a long detour, and entered the town by the gate of Hal.

However, during the night many houses were occupied by the troops, as well in the Rue Royale as towards the Namur gate. The fire re-opened at seven o'clock on the morning of Friday the 24th. The fire of the Bourgeoisie was very spirited, and they gradually dislodged the Dutch soldiers from the houses in the Rue de Namur, and forced them to take refuge in the Park, the Hotel de Bellevue, that of the Ancien Cafe of the Emperor, the Place Royale, l'Ancien Hotel des Galles, and at the corner of the Rue de la Loi. Many houses in the Rue d'Isabelle, in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were filled by volunteers. The States-General, the Palace, the houses near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were in the hands of the Dutch. From all these points there issued a heavy fire of musketry. In the Park the soldiers endeavoured to cover themselves by the trees, and among their thick clusters.

One of their pieces of cannon, in battery on the Boulevard, showered bullets into the interior of the town. At the Bank the bullets knocked down a chimney and penetrated the walls of some of the rooms. E'Estaminet a la vue du Parc received more than a dozen, which pierced and shattered the walls. The hotel of the Duc d'Ursel and the Wood-market were also damaged. Upon the Carantenn the house of M. Legge was struck by a bullet, which carried away a part of the wall of the first floor. These occurrences excited the most general indignation, and to an extent difficult to describe.

Towards evening many congratulations burst forth. The most terrible was that of the Manège, which lasted all night. Every thing was there consumed. During the greatest raging of the fire, some soldiers posted in the houses near the Bibliotheque fired, it is said, upon the inhabitants who were endeavouring to extinguish the flames. It is even said that the fire was communicated, by shells, as on the previous evening the firing ceased, and the night was tranquil. On Saturday, the 25th, the combat began anew about seven o'clock in the morning. To the taking of the Park all efforts were then directed. The volunteers made repeated attacks, and entered many parts of it. As well from the side of the Mountain of the Park, as from that of Place Royale, the Brabant flag was borne along to the middle of the Park; but it appeared that the confusion with which these different attacks were made did not for the moment permit of being followed up with advantage. The volunteers were several times obliged to evacuate the Park, and it is even said that by a fatal mistake two troops of citizens fired upon each other. However, the Dutch troops enclosed in the Park were dreadfully fatigued, and lay down in their positions for rest. Such was the exact state of things yesterday evening; nothing has this day changed it; the troops remained all ways in the Park, and at this moment the cry of the Tirailleurs continues.

A superior officer was taken prisoner on Friday morning. Another was subsequently taken; they were both sent to the Artillery barracks, and from thence to L'Anigno. Hospitals have been established in the Chapels of the Madeleine and St. Anne, and in many other public and private houses. Every where the brave inhabitants are receiving and succouring the wounded. Reinforcements have arrived from all the neighbouring towns, and they combat with great ardour, and at once, notwithstanding the fatigue of their previous marches.

By an order of General Wauthier, the soldiers, employed in the citadel of Tournay receive double rations, as in a campaign. On the morning of the 21st, the cannoniers, instead of continuing their works on the bastions, abandoned their tools and departed.

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ment the whole house was pillaged, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt. The house was then set on fire, and is now burning with great fury; we hope it will not reach the adjoining houses. This act of popular vengeance is ascribed to various motives. We do not know what to think of it.

Twelve o'clock.—We are this morning without any further accounts or details from the Netherlands, but there are many wild rumours afloat. Among other things, it is said that the Prince of Orange has been proclaimed King at Brussels; and that application has been made to the Government by the Dutch Ambassador for assistance, which has met with most decided and unequivocal refusal.—Courier.

FRESH TROUBLE—ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN THE PRESS BY MILITARY FORCE. Courier Office, Half-past Three o'Clock. We are sorry to announce that troubles have broken out in a quarter of the Netherlands which was supposed to be warmly attached to the reigning dynasty. By a letter which has just been received from Ghent, it appears that late on the evening of Tuesday last, groups of persons were observed in different parts of the City, and expressions of an inflammatory nature were loudly uttered. At this particular moment a party of the military had received orders to proceed to the Office of the Catholicism, a Journal inimical to the Government, for the purpose of preventing its further publication.

It is stated in the letter, that, to the astonishment of the Officer in command of this detachment, he found in the composing room of the establishment three Noblemen of influence in the City—one of them holding an important post in the Burgher Guard, and possessing the keys of the City armoury—actively co-operating in bringing out the Paper. This interference of the military occasioned a great sensation, but the letter having been sent off in haste no further particulars have reached us. There is great reason to fear that the next accounts will be of a deplorable and monstrous kind.

We have just received important accounts from Rotterdam. The populace of Antwerp are stated to have risen, and the troops of the King, after retiring from Brussels for reinforcements, were fallen on by the people, and it is stated that the advanced guard were all massacred. There is a legend in vogue of the populace in the Netherlands, and strangers who refuse to serve with them are exposed to destruction.

THREE THOUSAND OF THE MILITARY KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BRUSSELS. MALLINES, SEPT. 27.—I have to communicate the important news that Brussels was totally evacuated by the Royal troops this morning, at four o'clock. It was found utterly unavailing to keep up the contest beyond last night, against the desperate hands who for four days had defended the city. The last attempt of any moment was made yesterday by the military, to force the Hotel Bellevue. Two pieces of cannon were placed within fifty yards of its walls, and it was literally battered to pieces; but the rebels attacked the troops in the Park, which was gallantly defended by the Grenadiers with success, but with a loss of full 100 men.

The army is at this moment in position on the heights about a league from Brussels, Prince Frederick's headquarters being at the village of Diezheim. He has sustained a loss little short of three thousand in killed and wounded, including many officers. Persons who have this day quitted Brussels describe the joy of the victorious people as unbounded. A proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government in the most inspiring terms. The chiefs who have in it contributed to this extraordinary and successful resistance are Don Juan Van Halen, a Spaniard, known by his published Memoirs and Colonel Mellenet, a French officer, who has for several years been an inhabitant of Brussels. Count Van dermeire also has taken a most active part. Baron d'Hoogvorst has long lost all authority, or even nominal command. Mr. Henckens was made prisoner at the Porte de Louvain, on the evening of the 25th, in his capacity of Ambassador from the rebels, and as a measure of reprisal for the detention of Colonel Guinaens, who is still in their hands.—Correspondent of the British Traveller.

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LATEST NEWS FROM BELGIUM. From the Globe of Saturday Evening. RECEIVED LAST NIGHT. Quarter-past Three o'Clock. A Flanders mail has just arrived, bringing news, from which the following are extracts:— From the Journal de la Belgique of Thursday, Sept. 29. BRUSSELS, SEPT. 29.—Yesterday passed over quietly. The troops are retiring towards Vilvorde, and passed the preceding night at Sarenghem and the adjoining villages. Their retreat, however, appears to be cut off, the bridge of Wallen and some others have been burnt by the country people. A regular system of defence is organised in Brussels, and will soon place our city in a state of security against any future attack.

Yesterday afternoon a Colonel who was sent from Holland to take the command of the town of Ath, and other officers, who were all three made prisoners on a submission of the garrison of that town, arrived here. Yesterday and to-day a great number of volunteers, soldiers, and three pieces of cannon have arrived from Ath. The organization of the Provisional Government begins to be consolidated. Several committees have been formed. M. Jolly is appointed President of the Committee of War, M. Nicolay, of the Interior, and M. Coghe, of Finance, Messrs. Gendebien, Vandeweyer, and de Fontaine, Messrs. Gendebien, Vandeweyer, and de Fontaine, and with which the other committees constitute the council. Abundance of provisions come from the neighbouring towns and villages. Numerous orders are made of cattle, money, powder, and ball, and our city secured against the fears which might be caused by a number of strangers, now here, with respect to its safety.

N. Van Meenen is appointed Governor of South Brabant, and was installed yesterday in the Hotel of the Government. A report is in circulation that there are disturbances in Holland, and that the ancient Stadtholder is in the hands of the Provisional Government, and the return of M. de Potter, and that he has become one of the members of the government. P.S.—We have this instant received information that Mons and Tournay have surrendered.

From the Journal de Gand of Thursday. GHEENT, SEPT. 28.—The Governor of East Flanders announces that the news which he has received this night from the head quarters at Dieghem, dated the 25th, was that the national troops occupy the same position, and nothing important has passed since yesterday's report. He is in the opinion that the military will be able to effect the Burgher Guard of the city of Ghent for their mutual co-operation in maintaining tranquillity yesterday evening, at the moment when some ill-disposed persons attempted to excite disorders. VAN DOORN.

Ghent, Sept. 29.—Our city is still tranquil, thanks to the constancy of our citizens and the brave troops who compose the garrison. From the Journal de Gand of October 1. GAND, SEPT. 29.—The Burgomaster and Mayor have published a notice, prohibiting more than five persons to meet together in a public place; the parties are ordered to disperse any assemblies, and all public places are invited to keep away from them. The public houses, &c. are to be closed at nine o'clock. The disturbance yesterday evening, which commenced at seven o'clock, was entirely put down before eight.

We have also just received the following interesting communication from our alert correspondent at Brussels:— Brussels, Sept. 28, 1830. SEVEN O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORNING.—Our four day contest terminated at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, in the total expulsion of the Dutch troops beyond the walls of Brussels. On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, they moved to the front of the Park, with the intention of advancing to the Place Royale and the Rue de Louvain, but were repulsed in both these attempts by the Garde Bourgeoise, who sallied from the Hotel de Belle Vue with two pieces of cannon. This brilliant attack, which compelled the enemy to retire as far as the Theatre at the other extremity of the Park, was led gallantly by Juan Van Halen, ex-aside-de-camp of General Moline's Army, a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic school in Paris, and two young men, one a Belgian, the other an Englishman, whose names I have not yet been able to learn—the latter led the Brabantian flag in the Park, amidst loud cheers. During the night the people received the attack on the military, and kept up so destructive a fire that the troops thought it prudent about midnight to effect their retreat, which was made in tolerable order over a bridge which they had thrown across the low wall between the gates of Namur and Louvain. They left the park and the adjacent houses strewn with their dead and wounded. The people did not pursue them, but will in all probability attempt to-day to dislodge them from their position near Vilvorde.

As the firing during nearly the whole contest has been kept up from houses and street works, the amount of killed and wounded has not been to the extent that would be imagined. It will of course be variously stated, but I would compute it at 1000 on both sides. The strongest remark that the proportion of mortal wounds is 25 per cent.

The hotels de Belle Vue and l'Europe, the Cafe d'Amitie, and the old Palace of the Prince Frederick, are little better than a mass of ruins, and the houses about the Rue Royale and other quarters exhibit a shantel appearance. The excesses of the Dutch troops have been described wherever they gained entrance, and have increased the hatred which people against them to such a degree, that I am convinced they will never be able to possess Brussels, except by bombardment.

MR. GALLAHER, THE VENTRILOQUIST. By referring to an advertisement from Mr. GALLAHER, which appears in this day's Chronicle, our readers will perceive that he intends to entertain the Citizens on this evening and on Friday night. Some of those who have seen him at the different nights which he performed during the last week, have expressed their opinions of his merits to us in terms of unbounded eulogy, which but corroborate the judgment of persons who have been for many years accustomed to attend such entertainments, and who confidently declare that in combining the characters of an actor and a ventriloquist, Mr. GALLAHER has never been surpassed in Ireland.

ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF APOTHECARIES. THURSDAY. Thursday the Apothecaries of Ireland concluded their general meeting, which commenced on Monday. The proceedings terminated in a spirit of harmony creditable to the gentlemen who took part in the discussion of the measures brought before them. The proposed bill of Mr. DONOVAN, for the formation of a College of Pharmacy, the debate on which occupied nearly four days, was adopted with some slight alterations, and after the arrangement of some general business, the meeting separated.—Morning Register.

Major Carter, Police Magistrate, now attends the Petty Sessions at Kingscourt, by order of Government. Several of the yeomanry have been deprived of their fire arms.

It is very generally rumored that Mr. Gouldburn means to resign; so far, the voice of the country is in his favour.

VINDICATED. From L'Am... Po... (TRANSLATED) That the... The promised, do... effervescence... but that after... endeavour to... be caricature... rious and a... circulated ag... unable to ex... vastation of... Preatle who... him? Even... him a thou... founded, ou... been appeas... of his library... that he posse... all, he is still... On the F... understood th... Notre Dan... intentions ar... there. Infan... against tim... that in the... letters of a... nered but... Preatle lar... niles which... propagate the... when colum... been circula... obliged to tal... burst upon h... must it not b... his own flock... treat him wit... enough to se... isolated from... visiting his P... establishments... try? Who... towards a P... reulous in the... to reclaim his... especially du... exertions wer... votion and ve... Paul—the fri... the unfortun... dear to huma... calming the... tions should b... judices alrea... not be time... which is dire... cations, and... we learn this... pamphlets a... vented from... National Gu... Palace Royal... stop will he... It is with... orders which... last days of... ing pillaged... the great ves... were instantly... there. Neith... the pious pu... cated, could r... several sets o... used on the p... treasury, albe... place, becom... so that its de... Chapter, to bor... offices, to bor... Is it not as... been silent on... were thought... afflicting and... has been also... Palais de J... successive att... ists, furnitu... rthers, &c. &c... thons excess... which they hir... days? Heav... which these di... holden the... first favourab... According a... became know... define began t... Gellons was a... It appe... the ex-kin... ally terms of... ate's high a... article of... tivity. In th... the press, be... a member of... (Henry) thoug... the Faubourg... stop, and wh... rivation, he... of Paris, in t... Preatle, pur... frequently... are frequent... our should b... ples remain...