

# The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1830.

Price 6d.

No. 547.

**CAUTION.**  
The Officers of the 37th Depot will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Members of the following of the Regiment, while on duty in Waterford.

**CORN AND PROVISION STORE.**  
TO BE LET, from the 20th day of next month, the convenient CORN and PROVISION STORE in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by Mr. HARRIS.

**MRS. SEDOLEY SMITH**  
BEGS leave to return her most grateful thanks to the Merchants of this City, for the generous kindness and sympathy which they have universally shown her under her late affliction.

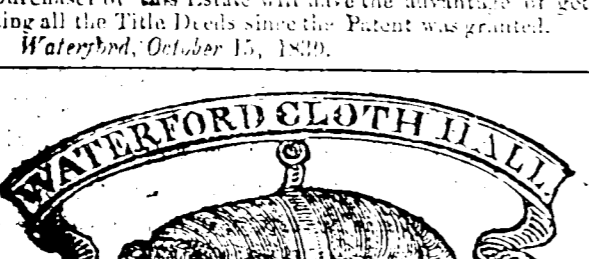
**NEW IMPORTATION OF WINTER GOODS.**  
M<sup>RS</sup> DOUGALL and CHERRY announce the arrival of their WINTER STOCK from England, and have selected these from Houses of well-established celebrity and respectability.

**EDUCATION.**  
MR PALMER begs to announce, that he has prepared his House in Coleridge-street for the reception of DAY and BOARDING PUPILS.

**FEE SIMPLE ESTATE.**  
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.  
TO BE SOLD THE LANDS OF FAITHLEIGH, containing about one Hundred and fifty Plantation Acres, either together or in Lots, to any number of Purchasers.

**WATERFORD CLOTH HALL.**  
THE Public are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.



**WATERFORD CLOTH HALL.**  
October 11, 1830.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**THE PUBLIC** are pretty generally aware that a considerable advance has taken place within the last month upon all descriptions of Woollen Drapery. It happened most fortunately for the Proprietors of the Waterford Cloth Hall, that immediately before this unexpected rise they had laid in the largest and most varied assortment of WINTER GOODS that had ever been purchased at any one time for their establishment.

**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, SEED WHEAT, &c.**  
RICHARD FENNESSY and SON have received their usual supply of early Garden Seed, Winter Vetches, Dutch Flower Seeds, &c. also a few Sacks of Prime English Seed Wheat.

**THE ENCHIRABLE MARMONT.**  
The following biographical account of Marmont, who has accompanied the ex-King of France to this country, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Auguste Frederique Louis Viessede Marmont is one of the most respectable by birth of Napoleon's Marshals. His family is noble, and has for ages been distinguished for its military propensity.

He was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, July 20, 1774. In his 16th year he entered as Sub-Lieutenant in a regiment of Infantry; but, convinced that promotion would be more rapid in the artillery, he soon abandoned the former service for the latter.

Throughout the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Syria, Marmont was at the side of Napoleon, and was one of the few selected to remain with him to France.

In the arduous passage of Mont St. Bernard, and in the affair of Post St. Barb, Marmont greatly distinguished himself. He commanded the artillery at Marengo, and at the close of the campaign became General of Division.

In the wars of 1805, 1806, and 1807, Marmont served with equal honour; and in the course of the German campaign of 1809, he obtained a Marshal's truncheon, and the title of Duke of Ragusa.

After this he was ordered to replace Massena in the command of the army in Portugal, but this was a situation above his abilities. Soon after his arrival in Spain, Marmont effected a junction with the army of South (Duke of Dalmatia), and their combined forces marched to relieve Badajoz, and besieged by the Duke of Wellington.

The English General was not sufficiently strong to oppose them, and retreated towards Salamanca, our Marshal following him. For a time they watched each other, neither being willing to strike the first blow; but a blunder of Marmont, at length threw the initiative into the hands of Wellington.

At dinner in his tent, when information was brought him that the French were extending their wing probably to outflank him, "Marmont's good genius has forsaken him," said Wellington, and instantly mounted his horse. The French could not withstand the impetuous onset of our troops; they were driven from their positions, and the disorder of their flight was much increased in consequence of a wound which deprived them of Marmont's services early in the action.

The Duke of Ragusa took post, after the capitulation, at Besancon, with about 12,000 men. Here he received the declaration of the Allies and the decree of the Conservative Senate, proclaiming that Napoleon no longer reigned. On his being requested by Generals Marmont, Caulaincourt, and Ney, who visited him at his headquarters, to suspend the execution of his convention with the Allies, he promised to go to Paris for that object.

After their departure, in some alarm, he hastily assembled all those who had been privy, with himself, to the negotiations, and it was instantly resolved to fulfil the condition of marching the troops within the enemy's lines. These brave troops, ignorant of the nature of the treacherous movement they were commanded to make, suspected that some flank attack on the Allies was meditated, and proceeded with their usual valorous alacrity.

Their rage at finding themselves thus betrayed by their General, and surrounded by the enormous hosts of their enemies, was beyond expression; they seized their muskets, and looked down upon their feet, vociferating the greatest execrations against their traitorous General, who went over to the Allies.

By Louis XVIII. the Duke of Ragusa was made a Peer of France, and Captain of the Gardes-Francoises. When Napoleon landed from Elba he was denounced as a traitor for the part he acted in the drama of the abdication. In 1817 the Duke of Ragusa was sent by Louis XVIII. as King-Lieutenant, on an extraordinary mission to Lyons, to quell an insurrection that had broken out in that city, and in Grenoble.

On the accession of Charles X. to the throne, Marmont became a great favourite at Court, and was appointed General-in-Chief of the Royal Guards; His conduct during the fatal days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, against the inhabitants of Paris, will never be forgotten. He accompanied his fallen master to Cherbourg, and is now in England.

The reputation of Marmont as a General is not of the first order. He is universally execrated by the French army as well as by the people.

This execution was considered one of the most treacherous acts that ever was committed by any French General.

**MEMOIR OF MARSHAL BOURMONT**  
Louis Count de Bourmont first saw the light in the Chateau Bourmont, in the province of Anjou, where the family had long been settled. While yet a boy he evinced a taste for a military life, and accordingly we find him an officer in the French Guard before the Revolution. At that period he, in common with many others of the adherents of the Bourbon dynasty, emigrated.

He served with the Army of the Prince de Condé, rose to the rank of Major-General in the Royalist Vendean army, under Sapeau, and commanded in the Maine and adjacent insurrectionary districts. He frequently went over on that service to England; presented himself to Count d'Artois in 1793; and, although under the prescribed age, was rewarded with the Order of St. Louis, for his services in the Royalist cause.

In 1799 his character first began to appear in an equivocal point of view. He at first refused to accede to a treaty made with the Royalists by General Hedouville; but, notwithstanding his apparent reluctance, and his show of devotion to the Royalist cause, he is believed to have indicated where certain guns and stores, furnished from England, were concealed. He subsequently professed himself attached to the new order of things in France, and was, apparently, held in great estimation by Bonaparte.

On the occasion of the expedition against Algiers, and the success of that enterprise after great losses, he sufficiently well known. The reward of this service (in which he was to explore the loss of a sea) was a Marshal's baton, before the expulsion of the late Government.

Up to 1792, all the taxes and contributions paid to the Government did not exceed 5,500,000; yearly, so that the Spanish people paid nearly three times as much for their religious as for their civil Government.

From the beginning of the 13th century to 1792, we do not find that the Clergy ever contributed to the charges of the State more than 130,000; lent to the Government in 1790, and a donation of 400,000, in 1792.

From 1792 to 1809, the Clergy advanced to the Government either by loan or donation 1,800,000, and received from the people within the same period, at least 195,000,000, so that they contributed much less than one per cent. of their income; while the people, in addition to the payment of 7,500,000 annually, as ordinary contribution to the Government, were obliged to pay within that same period 59,000,000, as extraordinary contributions.

Up to the year 1808 the Clergy enjoyed great privileges; they and their property were exempt from all contributions and taxes, and they yielded this privilege to so monstrous an extent, that every Clergyman received yearly from the Royal Treasury a sum of money in repayment of such tax, as it was presumed he might have paid, in the purchase of provisions bought in the open markets; such provisions being subjected to a municipal tax at the gates of the city.

From 1808 to 1814 they were obliged to disgorge some of their enormous wealth, for neither French nor Spaniards spared them. The Cortes were of opinion that they ought not to be exempted from contributing to the charges of the State; that, having possessed themselves of their enormous wealth by illegal and foul means, it was high time to deprive them of it; that the important interests of religion required a more just and impartial distribution, and not to allow a great majority of the Rectors of parishes to starve on thirty or forty pence a year, while the Prelates, the Canons, in a word, the whole of the high Clergy, enjoyed immense revenues. In consequence of this determination the Bishops, Canons, and Parishes conspired against the Cortes, and, in 1814, eventually triumphed—but their triumph was of short duration. In 1817 the King deprived them of their privilege of exemption, and having imposed a property-tax, the Spanish people every where contrived to make the church land property pay, perhaps, twice as much as in justice it ought. The Clergy, growing weary of these burdens, beheld with indifference the resolution of 1820—concluding that their condition could not be worse under the dominion of the Cortes than it had been under the absolute King. In this they were mistaken; for the Cortes applied a part of the Church property to the payment of the national debt, which caused the disensions between the Clergy and the Cortes to break out afresh.—These cannot be the least doubt, that the contest would have terminated in favour of the Cortes, had not the Duke d'Angoulême invaded Spain, with his 100,000 French troops, for the avowed purpose of compelling the Spaniards to pay more for their religion than they were disposed to do. From that period the Clergy have enjoyed their former privileges; but there is a great falling off in their revenues, owing to the little value of every description of agricultural produce, and to its having become a common practice amongst the Spaniards to use every endeavour to cheat them of their tithes. The Clergy, on the other hand, have resorted to the most violent measures to compel their flocks to pay the full amount; they have generally been unsuccessful, and have rendered themselves objects of abhorrence, without finding a remedy for the evil.

Letters from Madrid dated the 4th of this month, announce that Ferdinand is preparing to make an excursion to Old Castile, and that he intends extending his journey as far as the frontiers of Portugal. This project will explain the motive for collecting so large a body of troops in Old Castile.

**A REGAL CONSIDERUM.**—Why is a lately elected Sovereign Prince like a hard unpolished boot, that has been softened and cherished and embellished by WARREN'S Blacking, 30, Strand? Because he will supersede the improper government, and repair the injuries of Grease (Greece).

## WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Butter, per cwt.	92.00	91.00	90.00	89.00	88.00	87.00
Wheat, per bar.	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Oats, do.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Barley, do.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Onion, per cwt.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Flour, 24s. per bag	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
do. 28s. do.	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
do. 32s. do.	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
do. 36s. do.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
do. 40s. do.	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
do. 44s. do.	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
do. 48s. do.	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
do. 52s. do.	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00
do. 56s. do.	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
do. 60s. do.	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
do. 64s. do.	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
do. 68s. do.	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00
do. 72s. do.	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
do. 76s. do.	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
do. 80s. do.	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00
do. 84s. do.	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00
do. 88s. do.	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
do. 92s. do.	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
do. 96s. do.	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
do. 100s. do.	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00
do. 104s. do.	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00
do. 108s. do.	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00
do. 112s. do.	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00
do. 116s. do.	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
do. 120s. do.	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00
do. 124s. do.	192.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	192.00
do. 128s. do.	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00
do. 132s. do.	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00
do. 136s. do.	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00
do. 140s. do.	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00
do. 144s. do.	222.00	222.00	222.00	222.00	222.00	222.00
do. 148s. do.	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00
do. 152s. do.	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00
do. 156s. do.	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
do. 160s. do.	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00	246.00
do. 164s. do.	252.00	252.00	252.00	252.00	252.00	252.00
do. 168s. do.	258.00	258.00	258.00	258.00	258.00	258.00
do. 172s. do.	264.00	264.00	264.00	264.00	264.00	264.00
do. 176s. do.	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
do. 180s. do.	276.00	276.00	276.00	276.00	276.00	276.00
do. 184s. do.	282.00	282.00	282.00	282.00	282.00	282.00
do. 188s. do.	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00
do. 192s. do.	294.00	294.00	294.00	294.00	294.00	294.00
do. 196s. do.	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
do. 200s. do.	306.00	306.00	306.00	306.00	306.00	306.00
do. 204s. do.	312.00	312.00	312.00	312.00	312.00	312.00
do. 208s. do.	318.00	318.00	318.00	318.00	318.00	318.00
do. 212s. do.	324.00	324.00	324.00	324.00	324.00	324.00
do. 216s. do.	330.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	330.00
do. 220s. do.	336.00	336.00	336.00	336.00	336.00	336.00
do. 224s. do.	342.00	342.00	342.00	342.00	342.00	342.00
do. 228s. do.	348.00	348.00	348.00	348.00	348.00	348.00
do. 232s. do.	354.00	354.00	354.00	354.00	354.00	354.00
do. 236s. do.	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
do. 240s. do.	366.00	366.00	366.00	366.00	366.00	366.00
do. 244s. do.	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.00
do. 248s. do.	378.00	378.00	378.00	378.00	378.00	378.00
do. 252s. do.	384.00	384.00	384.00	384.00	384.00	384.00
do. 256s. do.	390.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	390.00
do. 260s. do.	396.00	396.00	396.00	396.00	396.00	396.00
do. 264s. do.	402.00	402.00	402.00	402.00	402.00	402.00
do. 268s. do.	408.00	408.00	408.00	408.00	408.00	408.00
do. 272s. do.	414.00	414.00	414.00	414.00	414.00	414.00
do. 276s. do.	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
do. 280s. do.	426.00	426.00	426.00	426.00	426.00	426.00
do. 284s. do.	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00
do. 288s. do.	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00
do. 292s. do.	444.00	444.00	444.00	444.00	444.00	444.00
do. 296s. do.	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00</		

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We understand that an anonymous requisition to attend a meeting on Sunday (yesterday), to be held in Harcourt-street Fields, to assist the true patriot, Daniel O'Connell, to repeal the Union, was very generally circulated through this city during the last week, and particularly addressed to licensed shopkeepers. Whatever may have been the motive of the individuals who originated this disreputable scheme, their intentions could not have been honest, but the good sense of the people completely foiled the mean, or, perhaps, wicked, attempt to draw them into proceedings alike injurious to the professed object of the meeting, and to the illustrious man whose name was selected as an inducement for the public to attend. No meeting took place, and no person seemed to expect that it should, for the place fixed on was as solitary as it usually is on Sundays. A few of the police, indeed, were patrolling the grounds, perhaps from an apprehension of rioting, but their precaution was needless, for no assembly took place.—Morning Register.

This great question still advances, and even the London Press begins to evince some symptoms of sanity upon the subject. The British Traveller has published an able article in favour of repeal, and even the Globe, which reprobated the agitation of the measure, some time since, as actual fact, appears now to have some misgivings, and says it will occupy a large portion of public attention.—The threat held out by the Globe, that England would put a heavy duty on Irish corn, if we press the repeal, is too puerile to influence any rational person. If England wants food, she must purchase somewhere, and if she does not procure it from a nation like Ireland, which will consume her manufactures in return, she will have to purchase it where her manufactures will be excluded. The Globe argues upon the assumption that Ireland could get no market for her commodities but England. But if England commenced such a commercial war, as the exclusion of our corn and cattle would be, Ireland would soon know how to get rid of English taxation, both civil and ecclesiastical—and if the Irish farmer was rid of these burthens, we could produce commodities as cheap as any country on earth, and find a remunerative market in all parts of the globe. But it is an empty threat. England wants Ireland more than Ireland wants England.—Pilot.

(From the British Traveller.)

The people of Ireland seem determined, if possible, to carry their object—we mean the repeal of the Union Act. Perseverance effects much; and it is to the determined perseverance of the friends of Catholic Emancipation that a measure which for so many years was insidiously supported by some of the most talented Ministers this country ever knew, but which failed, because they wished its failure, was at length carried. It was left for the Duke of Wellington boldly to press it on—to vanquish all opposition, and, at the word of command, the Catholics were emancipated. We really were amazed at the time—and the recollection still tickles our fancy—at the vacillation of man. When his Grace commanded, his troops, who before he took the command, were opposed to Catholic liberty, all on the sudden were seized with the fraternizing system; they saw nothing but fraternity in the Catholic countenance—they voted for the measure of emancipation, and they then eagerly embraced their new brother-in-law. It was the union of religion and the bond of good fellowship: Those who saw nothing but the fires of Smithfield, when Pitt and Addington and Percival lived, discovered all at once that the light was "light from heaven," and that Catholics are human beings. Such is the progress of intellect—such the march of justice.

There is now another boon to be granted—another act of justice to be done to Ireland. The Union Act must be repealed—at least, so say the united Irish people, for they are all agreed on that point. The sentiment most certainly is general—even the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and all the most influential of the Irish gentry, are strong supporters of the repeal. Meetings have already been held, and are about to be held in every county in Ireland, to petition the British Parliament upon the subject, and a confident hope is entertained that the act will be repealed.

We must confess that we were never friendly to the Union—it was a measure, in our opinion, least calculated to benefit Ireland, and the experience of thirty years has confirmed us in that opinion. It will be an act of grace which shall return to Ireland her parliament; and consequently confer on the people that right which was wrong from them thirty years since—the right of petitioning their own legislature against the grievances which afflict the country. The repeal will return to the bosom of the country the resident landlords, it will give a character to Ireland of which she was deprived when the measure was carried. Besides, the situation of that part of the United Empire is quite different now from what it was when the act passed—then, the people were clamorous for emancipation; now, they have it. The question, therefore, is whether the Parliament of Ireland will be more obnoxious in 1830, than it was in 1800? Whether, the people having gained their chief object—Catholic Emancipation, it will be for the interest of the British Government to continue to drag a few Irish members across the Channel, under the pretext of protecting the interests of the whole population of Ireland, when, in fact, the very population tell the government fairly they are not represented? We have had plenty of squabbling about liberating the Catholics—battles enough in all conscience, because the government would not liberate—and, lo and behold! at length comes the mighty conqueror, and at his nod they are free! The same nod may bid the opposers of the repeal of the Union vote in its favour, for some of these gentlemen have mighty convenient consciences. The question of repeal is not one which relates to religious faith—and upon that subject we have already given an opinion—but it does embrace the happiness or misery of a splendid and generous and fine race of people—of a people who have shed their best blood in defence of the empire, whose hospitality is proverbial, and whose attachment to the King is sincere. They now ask to be fairly represented; and they tell, or rather will tell, the King and United Parliament that at present they are unrepresented—that the Union has robbed them of their gentry, and has shut the door against complaint. The appeal, we think, will be irresistible; it will be the appeal of a suffering nation to a liberal and generous King; and whether the Duke of Wellington has or has not made up his mind on the subject, we hope, for the sake of Ireland, that as the happiness of the whole is centered in having a legislature of their own, the appeal will not be made in vain.

SPAIN.

DECREES BY THE KING OF SPAIN.

When the deep and enormous series, formed upon the political body of the state by the revolutionary calamities of 1820 to 1823, were upon the point of being healed, and my beloved vassals about to reap the advantages of the important ameliorations which have been gradually introduced in every branch of the public administration, that rebellious and incorrigible faction, the sworn enemy of its country, has again appeared, to alarm and revolutionize this Kingdom, entering the passes of our frontiers, and forming plans for the invasion of our coasts. Their horrible projects are well known, but all their designs and manoeuvres are watched, in order that they may be defeated, and the monarchy preserved from fresh calamities. Let every good man, then, faithful to his King, and a lover of order and peace, confide in my foresight and in the vigilance of the authorities, and pay strict observance to the laws; with the understanding that those who, on the contrary, blind in the career of crime, inattentive to my sovereign clemency, and whose corrupt hearts are full of turbulent and traitorous designs, shall, whatever be the mask which conceals their guilt, be inexorably dealt with, and by the strict and punctual fulfilment of the following resolutions, the Kingdom will be purged of those evil doers.

Art. 1. The resolutions embodied in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of the Royal decree of the 17th of August, 1823, against such armed rebels as may be apprehended in any part of the Spanish territory, shall be maintained in full force and vigour, and carried into entire execution by the Generals and Chiefs of my armed forces.

2. Such persons as render assistance to these rebels, whether in arms, ammunition, provisions, or money, or who favour and advance their criminal purposes by means of correspondence, counsel, or in any other manner, shall be deemed traitors, and condemned to death, conformably to the laws 1st and 2d, tit. 2, art. 7.

3. Such members of the corporation and civil power whose territory may be invaded by any armed rebellious force, and who do not give notice thereof to the civil and military governors of the district, allowing them for such communication one hour and a half per league distant from the point invaded, and the chief place of the district, shall be forthwith imprisoned and tried. Should it become evident that this negligence was malicious, and for the purpose of favouring the rebels, they shall be condemned to death; but should it be proved that it was merely from inattention, they shall be fined 1,000 ducats, and sentenced to serve six years in the galleys in Africa.

4. Whoever shall harbour or conceal any rebel in his house, with full knowledge of the circumstance, shall be fined 500 ducats, and sentenced to four years in the galleys.

5. For every circumstance of keeping up a correspondence with any of the individuals who emigrated this Kingdom in consequence of being implicated in the political crimes of 1820 and 1823, the offender shall be fined 200 ducats, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but should such correspondence have a direct tendency to favour their plans against the state, they are to be proceeded against according to the 2d article.

6. The Superintendent-General of Police shall make out with the greatest dispatch, a list of those perverse emigrants who have been sentenced for revolutionary crimes by any tribunal of this Kingdom, with a note of his person, appearance, &c., in as distinguishing a manner as possible, which is to be forthwith forwarded to the civil and military authorities at the frontiers and sea-ports, in order that they may be known, upon their entrance; and should they be apprehended in any point whatsoever, although unarmed, they shall be condemned to the punishment already imposed upon them—death.

7. The principals, or accomplices of any plan for the interior of the Kingdom, for the objects of rebellion against my sovereign authority, or to excite popular commotion, which may show itself by acts preparatory to their execution, shall be sentenced to death.

8. Such persons as shall by persuasion or counsel countenance any act of insurrection, or disturbance of the public tranquillity, shall be sentenced to serve six to ten years in the galleys, according to the magnitude of such offence.

9. Any person who, possessing positive knowledge of any plot against the interior and exterior security of the State, and who does not immediately denounce it to the competent authority, shall be proceeded against, and sentenced to from two to eight years' imprisonment, or the galleys, according to the criminality which may appear against him, or the magnitude of the plot.

Palace, October 1. To the D. Francisco Tello Caballero. The articles referred to in the present decree found with arms in their hands for the purpose of causing a change of government.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Horse Guards, Sept. 7, 1830. At a General Court Martial held at Cork, on the 7th July, 1830, and continued by adjournment to the 9th of the same month, Captain Joseph Crips, of the 7th Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned charge.

For unofficer-like conduct in having written an insulting, insolent, and disrespectful letter, dated May 25, 1830, to Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, of the 7th Regiment, his commanding officer, to the prejudice of the service, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Captain Joseph Crips, of the 7th Regiment, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him. The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty, does, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence and adjudge the prisoner, Captain Joseph Crips, of the 7th Regiment, to lose of regimental rank, by being degraded and placed at the bottom of the list of captains in the corps, and further to be publicly and severely reprimanded, at such time and place as his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to command.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court, and to command that the prisoner be reprimanded in suitable terms by the Major-General commanding the district in which the 7th Regiment is stationed.

His Majesty has at the same time been pleased to take into consideration that it cannot be desirable for the interests and harmony of the 7th Regiment, nor conducive to the credit and advantage of the army, that an officer, whose conduct has been so severely reprimanded, should continue to hold the King's commission. Under these circumstances, his Majesty has signified his pleasure that he be intimated to Captain Crips that he has his Majesty's permission to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief. (Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Adjt.-Gen.

THE PRISONS IN FRANCE THE WORK OF THE MINISTERS.

The following letter, which appears in the above journal, has been addressed by a prisoner lodged in the House of Detention at Toulouse, to M. Branger, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Reporter of the Committee of Impachment against the late Ministers:—

House of Detention at Toulouse, Oct. 1.

Sir—Overruling misfortunes compelled me to become the instrument of a party, and, in fact, its principal agent, in the first which have desolated Normandy, and which would have spread through all France, if I had fulfilled the instructions I received. But the cry of alarm raised by the Journals, the pictures they drew of the deplorable sufferings of the victims, and, if I may presume to say it, my own sentiments, raised horror in my mind, and induced me to suspend my infamous mission. I took flight, and concealed myself from the rage of those who had reckoned upon me, and thus the course of devastations I was to have inflicted upon Langue-doc, Provence, and Dauphiny was suspended. Reduced to extreme distress from my forced state of concealment, I yielded to necessity, and rather than pursue a course of guilt so atrocious, I became culpable in another way, and was arrested at Toulouse. From the depths of my prison I venture to address you, in order that you may be informed that I have made discoveries as to the authors and investigators of the fires alluded to. These attempts were not, as you truly suggest, foreign to the policy of the late Ministry; they cannot be attributed to simple individuals without concert with each other; they were all directed by a powerful hand. Had my information been listened to somewhat earlier, you would not have had to say that time alone would unveil those horrible mysteries. I could have furnished you with unimpeachable documents, which are in my possession. I have given full details of my confession—command them to be communicated to you. May they prove worthy of some indulgence! May they prevent the recurrence of similar calamities, for the torches are still burning! There are some blanks in my declarations; you will at once perceive my motives, when you come to know that certain notes in the truly tragic drama of which this province was to have been the theatre, are resident in this town, from whose influence, being rich and powerful, I have every thing to fear. I have not thought it prudent to deliver up the principal part of the documents which support my declaration; one single letter which proves my affiliation with the congregation of Mount Rouge, who transmitted to me the orders they received from the Prince de Polignac, was found upon me, and seized.—My voluminous correspondence, my written instructions, the lists of the different estates to be set fire to, and the names of the persons who were to supply me with more accurate information, as well as a species of safe conduct, signed Prince de Polignac, equivalent, it is true, but the object of which may be easily guessed from the rest of the papers; all these authentic evidences are still at my own command, but I will not deliver them into your hands until one man amongst you, gentlemen, shall have given me his word that nothing shall happen to him who is the depository of them, and until I shall have received some mitigation of the penalties that may be pronounced against myself. I require this assurance from you, because you have it in your power to make it good.—I have resolved not to make any further declaration in this city. Neither promises nor threats shall induce me. I will not be disgraced and deliver up to justice him who has rendered me a benefit.

The France Meridionale adds:—Before we published this letter we were desirous of seeing the individual who pretends to be initiated into the horrible mysteries it refers to. We have seen and questioned him, and we are certain that from his language, his manners, his countenance, and as will be seen by his letter, his style, which is not altogether devoid of elegance, he is a man far above his present miserable condition, and by no means an ordinary malefactor.

TRAVELING WOMEN.

The following adventure is related by the Rev. Mr. Hughes in his "Travels in Greece and Albania," recently published by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley:—"Mr. Parker and myself were most vehemently abused, one day as we descended from the Acropolis, by three Turkish ladies, for daring to look at them. We certainly were attracted by nothing but their strange appearance; for they were so muffled up from head to foot in long white robes, with bandages covering the face and showing nothing but the eyes, that they looked exactly like a trio of Egyptian mummies going out to take the air. These ladies, however, are not so suspicious when out of observation, as I afterwards discovered. Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the Court of Leshki which that worthy Don was enjoying his sister, I heard a gentle knocking at the outer gates, which having opened, I saw with surprise about twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies, covered with white mantles reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand by signs that the object of their visit was to see a fine clock with musical chimes that Lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens, as if to recall the despoiler of the Parthenon every hour to remembrance. They followed me slowly and silently to the temporary shed in which it was placed; but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle and presently burst into a laugh; they then threw back their long veils, as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their large black eyes; I certainly never beheld so glorious a sight. I may have seen handsome women than any individual among them, but never did I see such a combination of beauties, such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions; they appeared like a legion of houries, sent expressly from the paradise of Mahomet. The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms; encompassing me in a circle they gently pushed me towards the clock, that I might show them its mechanism: this I had no sooner done, than with a shout of joy they seized the wires, and rang such a peal upon the chimes, that the Italian awoke from his nap, and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain that the laughter immediately ceased, silence was restored, the veils drawn again over their faces, and in the same slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party marched off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream."

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the D. E. Post.

Sir—As I perceive by your last publication, that you made pointed allusions to the article which appeared in the Evening Mail of Wednesday last, on the conduct of the 87th Regiment at Armagh, I cannot resist the feeling which urges me to inform you, that in my humble opinion you did not go half far enough in designating the article in the Mail as merely "flagitious," because, were you to look through the vocabulary of our language for the most ferocious epithets, you could not find any sufficiently strong to apply to such a lying, base, and dastardly production as the one in question. The Managers of the Evening Mail think their printing-house strong and secure in the heart of the City of Dublin; their Contemporaries in Paris, before the last Revolution, thought themselves equally strong, but they found that they were the first class of nuisances made victims to a just and popular fury. Can there be any thing so atrocious as the following statement with regard to Ireland:—"It is a notorious fact, that it does not contain a parish, scarcely a townland, the inhabitants of which are not organized, armed, and drilled." The Mail well knows this is not the fact—but it has too fiend-like objects in such a statement; one to fan and keep alive the embers of that faction, of which it is the organ, and to maintain their infernal system against law, peace, and rational liberty. The other, to provide the people of Ireland to acts of outrage, on this subject argument:—"We will suspect, vilify, and traduce them; we know what we deserve at their hands, and must endeavour to god them on, without being organized, armed, and drilled," to partial revolt against their oppressors, in order that we, who are organized, armed, and drilled, may have an opportunity of allying our blood-brother thirst with the life-streams of our Catholic Countrymen." I most sincerely regret that the talents which are evidently at the head of that newspaper, are not employed on more charitable purposes. Were such articles to appear in any of my County Papers, or, I venture say, in the columns of any provincial Journal in Munster, the whole establishment would be levelled to the earth, and the editors, printers, and publishers sacrificed to the indignation of an offended People. I, for one, regret that the inhabitants are not organized, armed, and drilled; if they were, we should have a National Guard to demolish the manufactories of such infernal productions as occasionally emanate from the press of the Mail; and by sweeping such a nuisance from the face of the earth, contribute amply to the benefit of society, the upholding of the laws, and the maintenance of peace throughout the Empire at large.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. O'BRIEN DILLON. St. Mary's, 15th October, 1830.

INTERESTING SKETCH—A PARISIAN APPLE-SELLER.

The Paris Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle gives the following characteristic account of a scene which occurred during the late events in Paris, taken, as he states, from the manuscript of a well-known French poet and patriot:—"Poor Virginia! I had known her for twenty years. She had sat at the corner of the Rue— for a greater length of time. She was seventy years of age on the 28th of July. I had purchased many an apple from her stall, and had never failed to raise my hat when I passed by her charming old face. Poor Virginia! she had sat at the same corner, and sold her apples from the same bench, for nearly half a century. For twenty years she had been a widow and she had only one son. She had seen Louis XVI. proceed to the scaffold, and had wept for his fate. She had cursed Robespierre from the corner of the Rue— and yet had never been arrested. She had cried, 'Vive Napoleon!' but never 'Vive l'Empereur'—she had no sort of respect for Kings, but paid great homage to men of talents. No mobs frightened poor Virginia—and no man had ever been raised against her. She was a sort of Pederastrian—and said, 'What is for the best?' Poor Virginia! it was well she thought so—for she often sat the whole day long without taking enough of sons to buy her a good potato. I had often smoked a cigar at the corner of the street, at nightfall, to knock up a chat with her, for the good old soul knew all about my neighbours, and sometimes told me news of myself. Her cap was the prettiest I ever saw. I have preserved the last one she wore, as you will find hereafter. Her face was as plaid as a lake—and though she loved liberty, she was no noisy lover. The old lady could read without spectacles, and the proprietor of the adjoining cafe always had her the Constitutionnel. Well, on the 28th of July, my poor old Virginia was seventy years of age, and proceeded as usual to the corner of the street, and placed her little stall—but the gendarmes came and ordered her to retire. 'Why should I be driven away?' said Virginia, 'no one will harm me?' 'Retire without delay,' roared an intemperate gendarme—and at the very instant of saying this I arrived. The Boulevard was in confusion—the troops of Charles X. were arriving—being was heard; the people were collecting together with arms; and I retreated poor Virginia to retire. She knew I was her friend, and she consented. She proceeded to pack up her basket and arrange for departure, when the gendarmes rushed upon our party of about fifty citizens, who were collected at the corner of the street, and with sword in hand threatened to cut us down. I was armed with a musket. The mob rushed on the gendarmes, and endeavoured to destroy or disperse them. 'Vive la Charte!' cried poor Virginia, and when I turned my head she was a corpse. The Royal Guards had arrived; one of them had fired at the corner of the street, and a fatal ball had prostrated, in an instant, my acquaintance of 20 years, by my side. I raised my rifle—Villain! I exclaimed, 'you shall perish!' I advanced two paces, and took an aim. The monster was dead ere I could reflect on my position; but on turning round, who should be raising the lifeless body of his mother but her brave though disconsolate son. I had only time to take from her head her last cap, and to pursue the Guards, for a reinforcement of citizens had arrived, and we were chasing the King's troops towards the Rue Richelieu. Poor Virginia!

Mr. Keen arrived on Thursday night in the City of Londonderry steamer, in high health and spirits, at Kingstown, on his way from Scotland to Plymouth, after a singularly fine passage, having been only four hours and a half steaming from that port to Falmouth, and twenty-two hours and a half from thence to Kingstown.—Morning Register.

O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P. AND THE POLICE.

It is generally known that the police have had a warrant in their hands, for the last three or four weeks, for the apprehension of Mr. Mahon, against whom information of an intention to fight a duel with General Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., was lodged at College-street police-office. The police were accordingly on the alert, but the Hon. Gentleman contrived to elude their purpose, until Sunday last, when he was perceived entering his carriage, at Booterstown, by Peace Constable Matthews, who immediately arrested him. Mr. Mahon resisted, and the noise created by his struggle with the Constable, brought about them a large crowd of the lower orders of the people, who commenced throwing stones at the unfortunate officer. Mr. Mahon succeeded in gaining his carriage, when Matthews called to one of the constabulary police for assistance, and the man caught at the horses, but they were whipped so violently that he was obliged to desist, and the prisoner escaped. The police were so infuriated with the police, for merely doing, what must have been to them a disagreeable duty, that they treated them roughly, and but for the humane interference of the Rev. Messrs. Hedrick and M. Corcoran, they might not have escaped without more serious injury. Several peaceable persons were hurt by stones that were flung at the officers. Information of the affair have been received by the Magistrate at College-street, and warrants for the apprehension of the parties concerned have been issued.—Morning Register.

GENERAL GERARD, MARSHAL NEY, AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, Count Gerard remained tranquil until the Royal Ordinance of November 12, when the Chamber of Peers were directed to try the unfortunate Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskowa, who was arrested on the morning of the 7th December, in his 47th year. Gerard was so completely overcome at this inhuman conduct on the part of a monarch towards one of his old comrades in arms, who by the law of nations and of honour was included in the amnesty, that he wrote a violent pamphlet, and held up to public scorn the cold-hearted part played in that unfortunate affair, after pronouncing interference to the widow of the valorous and most persecuted victim of political vengeance, whom he allowed to be shot, notwithstanding her heart-rending supplications, prostrated upon her knees before him with her two orphan children. Since then Count Gerard had never been employed by the Bourbons, and lived in retirement with his wife, the daughter of the Comte de Valence, whom he married in 1804. He is now the French Minister at War.

ULTRA TORY ADMISSION.—Who are the true makers of the mischiefs that are now threatening to go the round of Europe? They are not the people. They are not the men who must labour for their bread, who know well that labour is the portion of man, and who know, just as well, that it is his greatest happiness, virtue, honour, eye, and luxury of life, are to be found in manly industry. But it is true revolution makers are the absolute despots on courts, the men who do nothing, can do nothing, and are good for nothing; the military custom that through the foreign courts, the profligate slaves, male and female; the whiskered, stinking, slavish rascals who spend their ridiculous and wasteful lives between a court-hall, a gaming-house, and the side scenes of a theatre, with all its abominations. The Kings of the Continent are about to be told, in language such as they must feel, that they have been placed at the head of nations, not for their own luxury, not for lives of alternate idleness and tyranny, vulgar ignorance, and gross licentiousness. We disdain to open the private history of any one of those degraded and corrupt courts. But no man can travel without hearing and seeing circumstances in foreign life, of its highest rank, that can only make him wonder at their being suffered by any people. The whole condition of the continent would justify the most thorough change.—Monthly Magazine.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SHOPLIFTING.—Mrs. Sarah Collins, the lady who was arrested some time since in London on a charge of stealing lace, was again brought before the magistrates at Marlborough-street office, on Thursday last. An application was made by her agent to have her admitted to bail, when it was stated that she was seventy years of age, a lady of immense fortune, being possessed of £100,000, that she was also of a noble family, being allied to a peer, and that it was but a few weeks since she left her native place, Cork, and came to London. The magistrate said that he could make no exception, if he admitted this lady to bail, he could not refuse any other case. Mrs. Collins was accordingly sent back to prison.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY.—A person named Stanley, living in Leeds since 1826, was arrested on Friday last on a charge of bigamy, by having married a Miss Daniel of that town, his first wife, to whom he was married in 1820, being still living. Mr. Stanley escaped from the constable and ran to a gentleman's house to whom he owed £1000 and paid him. He then executed a deed transferring all his property to the father of his second wife, to whom he also owed some money. While living in Leeds, he kept an elegant and expensive establishment; did not owe any money except that which he paid before he fled, and the fair profits of his business amounted to little less than £1000 a year. Mr. Stanley has not since been heard of.

FATE OF SOVEREIGNS.—Mary died on the scaffold; Elizabeth of a broken heart; Charles V. a hermit; Louis XIV. a bankrupt in means and glory; Cromwell of anxiety; and, "the greatest is behind," Napoleon a prisoner.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay.

Yearly . . . . . £ 5 6  
Half-yearly . . . . . 1 12 6 To be paid in advance.  
Quarterly . . . . . 0 15 3

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.  
On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

This Paper circulates very extensively in every district of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Westford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office on the Quay, Waterford.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS. See advertisements, &c.—Messrs. NEWSON and Co. Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BARKER and Co. 52 Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSON and Co. 1, Eldon-quay, Dublin.

No. 54

THE OFFICE accountable for any of the contents of this COBURN

TO BE I Month, in QUEBEC, ON HARRIS, Apply to JOHN Waterford, 8th

MR BEGS last City, for the get they have unfri- ficing calami She also tak and the Public TABLISHMENT Harbour, with assistance of pe She therefore quality and sup ther to elect kind patronage Belong's Alon Gubb

NEW IM

M DOUGA arrival having been sele celebrity A those experience des him to pure manufacturers, as houses. They can procure better or size; and by ab selling at a consi taking the precau their Establishme and to please the character of their H the fullest referen in their determina Ireland. Their low

Superfine BLA of every descriptio and an assortment of cloths, which list DOUGLE and BATTENS, fusi Corch, and every LIVERY CLOT Ac, from 6s. upw PETERSHAM SOUGHTS, for 2 colours, for theap DOUBLE and every price. They passed for variety.

An assortment for Ladies' wear, a WOOLLEN man and most app supply of those G FRENCH CUT SILKS, VALING new patterns for L LADIES' HAE color and quality; Navy Blue, Claret Some very sup Printed Tableting, neckers, Barzama trade in the Wo received from the Buckskin and kid

Some very sup Printed Tableting, neckers, Barzama trade in the Wo received from the Buckskin and kid

They distinctly rule of not mark taken is mark Paris, Whitt

To hire Ware From y The no Fund toBE To understand

This Easy-shing

30

SOLD BY WATER R. Farrell, Bookb White & Co. Dr D. Condon, Iron R. & S. Kelne, G Kearney, T. Wilson, W. C. Bond & Co. E. Lynch, G. Hill S. Johnson, Book M. Laffan, Do. CLOMML T. S. Grubb, T. Lawler, L. QUINN, in

W A R R E A

WATERF

20th—Hissay's Shantock, Wood Opera. 21st—Nora Cre and passengers; 22nd—None. 23rd—None. 24th—None.

20th—None. 21st—None.



Table with columns for 'PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS' and rows for various stock types like Bank Stock, 1.3 p. c. Co., etc.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have to acknowledge the letter of our fair correspondent from Carlow, and feel obliged for the communication.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1830.

We received the London Mail of Monday last night—the following are extracts:

LATEST FROM BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—We have continued at peace since my letter of the 8th. The Provisional Government is busily employed in forming an army and making the appointments for the different public situations. The Court of Justice was installed on the 11th with great ceremony. The National Congress for the formation of a new government will assemble some time in November: in the mean time something of an important nature may occur. I can hardly conceive the King has given up Belgium, although it seems to be the general opinion; notwithstanding it may not be in his power to recover the kingdom, he can, I suppose, inflict a severe punishment on the country. The army will not be in a state to make an effectual opposition to the King's troops in the field, and what the inhabitants will do is to be seen. They are making immense barricades in the streets, and particularly at the entrance of the town, in case another attack should be in contemplation.

The National Congress, after having examined and voted the Fundamental Law, will deliberate on the following questions:—1st. What shall be the title of the head of the State? 2d. Shall his dignity be hereditary? 3d. To whom shall it be confided? The Congress will be composed of 200 Deputies—the members to be elected direct from the citizens. All the property of the House of Orange has been put under sequestration. In my certificate you have ocular demonstration of the change of the government in the stamp of the Belgic arms, St. Michael and the dragon.

ANTWERP, Oct. 14.—We hear from Ghent, that the house lately inhabited by Colonel Distourbes has been plundered, and that the Parisian Legion had demanded cannon from Brussels. It is not stated who the plunderers were.

BREDA, Oct. 14.—The garrison of Antwerp has been reinforced by many artillery men from Holland. The garrison of Charleroy, 800 strong, has arrived at Antwerp without arms, but was immediately armed again.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—General Von Geen has had an audience of his Majesty, and was very graciously received. With respect to the events at Namur, it seems that after the evacuation of Brussels by the King's troops, it was judged necessary to withdraw the whole garrison into the citadel, but that the next day the greater part of the soldiers were seduced by thirteen officers of the southern provinces, who did not hesitate to violate their oaths. The remainder being too few to defend the citadel with any chance of success, it was thought best to conclude an honourable convention, and preserve them for their Prince and the country. A number of volunteers of the best families have already left this city, to join the battalion of Yagers at Antwerp, and it is said that the battalion of militia of five companies will set out on Saturday for Breda; among them, too, are many young men of the best families as volunteers. More subaltern officers offer themselves than are required.

HAARLEM, Oct. 15.—We continue to receive accounts of the zeal manifested in the Dutch provinces for the formation of the companies of militia which are destined, in the first place, to insure the safety of our territory.

UTRECHT, Oct. 11.—We have seen several thousand volunteers and militia who are being organized, and many thousands are expected from Groningen and Friesland.—Dutch Papers, Oct. 16.

COLOGNE, Oct. 4.—Last week a division of the 4th corps marched through this city, the other division had crossed the Rhine, at Coblenz, a few days before. The troops were in excellent condition; they are going into cantonments in the Province of Aix-la-Chapelle, and are intended to cover our frontiers on the side of Belgium.

GREAT PLOT IN GERMANY. PARIS, Oct. 16.—We learn from Frankfurt on the Main, that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators, have been ascertained.—Gazette de France.

FRANCE. The Tribunal of Correctional Police was occupied on Thursday with the causes of the Revolution, the Independent, the Tocin National, the Light, and the Patriote, prosecuted for appearing without having deposited the security required by law. M. Selligue, printer of the Patriote, was the only one of the parties who answered the summons.—M. T. Perrin alleged the incompetency of the Tribunal, upon the ground that the law of the 8th of October referred offences of the press to Courts of Assize. The Tribunal overruled this objection, and postponed the further hearing to Saturday.

On Thursday evening numerous groups assembled in the Court of the Palais Royal, and some of the National Guards, without their arms, having endeavoured to persuade them to disperse, were insulted. Four of the most riotous were apprehended, and conveyed to the Prefecture of Police.

The Minister of War has formed a commission, charged to prepare the modifications to the laws of the 10th of March, 1818, and 9th of June, 1824, relative to the recruiting of the army. This Commission, over which Marshal

Jordan, Governor of the Invalids, presides, is composed of Marshal Duke of Dalmatia; Deputant-General Lamourque; Comte de Pontonchartraine; Peer of France; Allent, Privy Councillor; Marchal, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Bernard, ditto, Councillor of the Court of Cassation; Colonel Mit, Chief of the Recruiting Department in the War Office; Genty du Bassy, Military Intendant; Labiche, Chief of the First Division in the Ministry of the Interior. General Lamourque has set out for La Vendee.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Posen (Prussia), to the 2d October state, that the military authorities in that town had received orders to disperse all persons who met to the number of ten persons in the streets. A detachment of troops, which had left the town, were recalled by express, and the cannon are kept continually loaded. Ball cartridges have been distributed to the troops. Although these precautions have been taken, the walls are covered with placards, as well as caricatures, against the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia.—Globe.

SPAIN.

A considerable tendency to disunion is said to prevail among the Constitutionists on the Spanish frontiers, which the experience of the disposition in the Spanish character prevents us from discrediting so entirely as we should desire to do. But this is in their favour, that their enemies are at least as much disunited also. It is clear, however, that the opinions were not unsond which, on the appearance of their manifesto, we expressed of the great difficulties in the way of a revolution in Spain—where, instead of a people fighting against a Court, there will be different classes of the people fighting against one another.—Globe.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 2d instant were received this morning, but they contain nothing of a political nature.

FROM OUR LISBON CORRESPONDENT.

The reign of tyrannical authority at this place sets at defiance all precedents of outrage on one side, and the most tacit forbearance on the other. The numbers that are hourly dragged to prison are astonishing; upwards of ninety persons have been incarcerated within a few days. A short time back the police went to a house where a party had assembled to spend the evening; the whole were arrested; among whom was an Englishman, who remonstrated against the injustice of the proceeding, but this had no effect, and to prison he must go with the rest; finding the police deaf to all entreaty, he took a pistol from his pocket, and declared he would shoot the first who would lay hands on him; he expedient had the desired effect, and he allowed to walk off quietly.—Globe.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY. CITY, HALLOWEEN, Oct. 20.—The French 3 per Cent. being quoted to low as 63. 1/2, in the Morning Papers, occasioned a temporary fall in Consols from 26 1/2 to 26 1/4; it was, however, soon ascertained that by a mistake the French Funds were 1 per Cent. higher; Consols rose to 26 1/2, which is now the quotation. Exchange Bills and India Bonds are again lower, on account of more demand for money; Exchange Bills 6s. to 6s. 2 1/2 premium.

Spanish Bonds have fallen 204. The jobbers do not like the slow progress of the revolution, nor the substance of their publications. Three per Cent. French Stock has been sold here at 64. 7/8, 5/8, and Five per Cent. at 95. Russian Stock is 98, sellers; Mexican, 38, Colombian, 18 1/2.

MR. O'CONNELL—BANK NOTES—GOLD—THE PROCLAMATION. We beg leave to ask Mr. O'CONNELL would it not be a very satisfactory answer to Sir H. HARDINGE'S proclamation, to require every bank in Ireland, "without favour, fear, or affection," to pay off their notes in gold immediately?

CURIOUS VESTRY APPEAL. COUNTY WATERFORD QUARTER SESSIONS. Lord Waterford, Appellant.—The Parishioners of Mohill, &c. Respondents.

MR. HASSARD, as Counsel for the Noble Appellant, stated that this was an appeal against the applotments which was confirmed in the month of August last, in the parish of Mohill, in this County, where out of about 1000 acres which the parish contained, the Marquis of Waterford only held in his own hands about 30 acres. He stated that the total amount of the assessment in the parish was only £26. The applotters thought proper to put £12 on Lord Waterford, and the remainder on the other Protestants, who were very few in the parish, and only charged a farthing each on the Catholics. The appellant feeling himself aggrieved by, and dissatisfied with, the sum so applotted, availed himself of the 16th section of the Act of Parliament.

Hugh Quigley was brought on the table to prove the service of the notice of lodging the appeal, which, when produced, appeared to be signed by Mr. Meara, Lord Waterford's Agent. Counsellor ROSAYNE, who appeared as Counsel on behalf of the parishioners, and to support the applotment, took an objection to the notice, on account of its not being signed with the name, and in the handwriting of the person so appealing, which is provided for and required by the latter part of the 16th section of the Act of Parliament.

The Barrister, having agreed with Mr. Rosayne, although, he said, it was a great hardship, and after having heard Mr. Hassard at considerable length in reply, directed the appeal to be quashed. Counsel for Appellant—Mr. Hassard. Agent—Mr. Tandy. Counsel for Respondents—Mr. Rosayne. Agent—Mr. E. Power.

NEWMARKET FAIR, COUNTY CORK. [COMMUNICATED.] This fair was held on the 7th instant; the show of cattle was very thin, prices very low, pigs in good demand from 24s. to 26s. per ewt. The toll men, as usual, were plundering the people, and tendering illegal oaths. A complaint being made to Mr. DOMESTIC P. ROSAYNE, (who was at the fair,) that gentleman had the collector summoned before the Kanturk Bench of Magistrates, and fined 40s., which Mr. ROSAYNE immediately handed over to the Rev. Mr. COLLINS, in aid of the poor school of that place.

BALLYBEENE FAIR, COUNTY CORK. [COMMUNICATED.] This fair was held on the 11th instant; there was a good show of cattle, particularly dry cows, but no demand for them; pigs rated at from 28s. to 30s. The toll collectors were at their post. About twelve o'clock, Mr. ROSAYNE came into the fair, and desired the people not to pay; a good many succeeded in taking their cattle free, but the toll men persevered in their plunder. Mr. ROSAYNE purchased a sheep, and on being stopped, left her with the toll man, and had him processed to the Middleton Sessions.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

It is "not for nothing," as the Irish say, that the Dictator has been smuggling his Captains-General, Drummers-General, and Fifers-General, into every department of the State. We have a proclamation from one of these State-Militant heroes in the last Evening Post, which Mr. O'CONNELL has answered by a letter containing very wholesome and timely advice, and which advice we hope will be most scrupulously followed by the people. By a strict adherence, not only to the provisions of salutary laws, but also to those military regulations which may be founded on a forced construction of bad laws, the people will ultimately triumph. When Mr. GEORGE POSSONAY complained in the Irish House of Commons, on the night of the 29th May, 1798, of the outrages committed on the people by the ancient Britons and the Middlesex Fenibles, "Carotid-artery-cutting" CASTRATED up in his place and declared, "that the Government found it necessary to resort to the measure of free quarters, that the Irish might be driven into FREQUENT INSURRECTION before the expected succours arrived to them from France."

Never forget the moral of this lesson, people of Ireland, although it has been unconsciously taught you by one of those scourges of suffering humanity which Heaven, in its justice, has so often permitted to afflict the human race. Obey the laws, be they ever so bad. Read, read not only books of religion, morality, and political economy; but those books which treat on gunnery and fortifications, as well as the judicious application of physical force under the most trying circumstances. Take, also, practical lessons in rustic tactics. For example, at the next patron of Ballymashane, place ten barrels of beer on the top of a mountain, guarded by five hundred men with cutgols, and then try how many men it will take to drive them from their position, and capture the brown stont. There need be no fighting, however, in all this, or such like amusements, as they will be only calculated to make your limbs supple, to keep you in wind, to teach you how to advance and retreat, to show you the value of high ditches and thick plantations, when the boys of Thurles might be firing their paving stones at you, brain bones. You will thus be taught how you can rush upon them with safety, and take all their booties and alpeens, and bring them to your parish priest, to be delivered up to Mr. BOSS LOWE, or some equally loyal magistrate.

MR. GALLAGHER, THE VENTRILOQUIST—AND MURPHY, THE OYSTERMAN. [COMMUNICATED.]

As Mr. GALLAGHER was passing along the Quay on Monday night last, about twelve o'clock, the vendor of oysters was chanting, in a loud voice, "Fresh Oysters," when immediately the Ventri-loquist's magic tone was heard from a garret window, within a few doors of Mr. KIDDER'S, calling the nightly fishman to open a quarter of oysters. My friend approached, and looking up to the window, said, that by opening them himself, it would be another penny. The supposed gentleman, from the window told him it was no matter. "Very well, then, your honour," said MURPHY, "I'll open them in quick time." Poor MURPHY commenced opening the oysters, and when he was done, the invisible from the upper story told him to rap at the door. MURPHY began rapping until he had all the inmates out of bed, and cursed the delay at almost furious rate. At last, from the great upper window, a man put his head out of the upper window, and asked MURPHY what he wanted? "Blad-and-nouns," says MURPHY, "the oysters are opened for you this half hour." This amazed the inmate, who told him he must have made a mistake, that no oysters were ordered for that house. Poor MURPHY at this time became furious, to think, as he said, himself, "that a rascal of a fellow would order him to open a quarter of oysters, and in the next minute to deny it." Mr. GALLAGHER all this time was standing with a friend of his, opposite the house, and the fun was enjoyed by about half a dozen of bye-standers, who, by way of consoling poor MURPHY, purchased all his oysters, and sent him away in the best humour.

This gentleman of many voices, many faces, and many forms, leaves Waterford this day for Carrick, where he means to appear on to-morrow evening (Friday) and the following Monday. As his entertainment at all times has brought the most crowded and fashionable audiences in this city, we have no doubt but spirited Carrick will do its duty towards a man who has become the wonder and delight of the British empire. To descend on his performances would be superfluous; therefore, we advise all those who have not seen them to avail themselves of the first opportunity.

S P I E S . In a former number of the Chronicle we warned the people against spies. It appears that Mr. O'CONNELL has received some information which induces him to believe that secret societies exist in different parts of the country. We again desire the people to beware of spies, whether they be dressed in frieze or broad cloth, and whether they come from Dublin or London. There is not the slightest necessity for private societies. There is, besides, positive danger, and a violation of the laws in belonging to them. We, therefore, trust that the people will abstain from every species of crime which might afford a pretext for further oppression.

Monday night, at Dunmore-East, a boy was drowned going on board the Sybil, steam packet.

THE DUBLIN EVENING POST DENOUNCED BY MR. O'CONNELL.

There was a Charity Dinner in Dublin at HAYNES'S, Dawson-street on Monday last, and, when the health of Mr. LAYBELL was most deservedly proposed by a Catholic Clergyman, Mr. O'CONNELL took occasion to remark on the conduct of the Irish Press in general, and regretted the defection of the Dublin Evening Post from the cause of the country.

The Post says it has been denounced by Mr. O'CONNELL, and so say we, and we add, that for this denunciation, he is entitled not only to the thanks of every honest public Journalist in Ireland, but also to the thanks of the Irish community. In reply to Mr. O'CONNELL'S observations, the Post has published about a column of the most execrable trash that ever appeared in a public Journal. After a sort of mystified enumeration of its services in the public cause, the Editor concludes by declaring himself conscientiously opposed to the efforts now making by the people of Ireland to obtain a repeal of the Act of Union—and such arguments as he offers! But we will not insult the public understanding by supposing that it could be, for one moment, imposed on by the incoherent nonsense of the Post. Its claim to have been an original supporter of Catholicity in Ireland, or an original advocate of the Catholic Question, is wholly unfounded. It was the Dublin Evening Herald which defended Irish Catholicity, and the integrity of the Irish Hierarchy, in the years 1805, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, when the Evening Post was so orthodox a Protestant, that it would not publish a single line on either of those subjects.

It commenced its public career with the Catholic Association, and not without circulating most convincing arguments, did it support the popular cause; and we presume the arguments offered to it for abandoning that cause have been even more convincing than those which carried conviction to its understanding for the last seven or eight years. In its "brief abstract and chronicle" of its labours, it forgot to advertise the people of Ireland of those delinquencies which it has to answer for, and which are more than a fair set-off against any services it has rendered the Association or the country. There was the Regency Question, raised by it for the purpose of opening the way to the throne itself by the infamous English oligarchy. There were its attempts to lull to rest the vigilance of the honest editors of the Irish press, when the Dictator's ad-dle-brained financier wished to destroy it. There was its atrocious attack on the independence of this County in favour of the Beresford faction. There was its insidious and serpent-like attack the other day on the brave Belgians. And now it opposes the well-ascertained feeling of all Ireland in favour of the Union Repeal. It says that it speaks the sentiments "of some worthy public men" who are opposed to the agitation of the question. We know, extremely well, what description of worthy men some of these fellows are; men who are living in idleness, luxury, and vice by the existence of those public abuses which a national Parliament would at once abolish. It is useless to pursue this subject further than to point out to the attention of our readers this fact, that the very first public journal in Ireland which has the Government Proclamation against the people, is the Dublin Evening Post. After all these proofs of its baseness and treachery, is there one independent print in Ireland that will not denounce it to the people.

THE YEOMANRY AND HOUSEHOLDERS OF IRELAND SHOULD ARM.

There is not one man in Ireland, who is qualified to keep arms by Act of Parliament, but should supply himself with arms forthwith and register them. We know that it was the National Guard in Paris, and the Bourgeois in Brussels, who kept order and repressed those movements of the multitude, which, but for their courage and activity, might have ended in the destruction of every species of property in those cities, and, perhaps, in their ultimate conflagration by incendiaries. And when we see a proclamation issued against peaceful and constitutional public meetings, and when we hear that there are secret societies in existence, is it not the duty of every privileged man in Ireland to have arms for the protection of his house and property?

S P I E S . In a former number of the Chronicle we warned the people against spies. It appears that Mr. O'CONNELL has received some information which induces him to believe that secret societies exist in different parts of the country. We again desire the people to beware of spies, whether they be dressed in frieze or broad cloth, and whether they come from Dublin or London. There is not the slightest necessity for private societies. There is, besides, positive danger, and a violation of the laws in belonging to them. We, therefore, trust that the people will abstain from every species of crime which might afford a pretext for further oppression.

Monday night, at Dunmore-East, a boy was drowned going on board the Sybil, steam packet.

MOST IMPORTANT. THE ABOMINABLE GAGGING ACT.

(From a Second Edition of the Freeman's Journal of Tuesday.)

We hasten to communicate to our readers intelligence for which few of them are prepared. The Military Secretary—jealous of the laurels reaped by the Duke of Northumberland, through the exercise of a law now universally admitted to be one of the most unconstituted and despotic which any individual was ever armed for the destruction of the liberties of a nation—has issued a proclamation prohibiting the meeting of a society which was this day about to be formed for the purpose of obtaining legislative relief for Ireland. This act of the military representative of the Dictator is in strict accordance with the convention which took place between his "Highness" and Lord F. L. Gower relative to the "odious impost," which we were from private sources enabled to publish. It will be recollect that when on that occasion the Noble Lord (Lord F. L. Gower) expressed his reluctance to enforce the payment of the abominable taxes then in contemplation, his "Highness" replied, "very well, I shall send a man to Ireland who will do it." He knew that his aid-de-camp, accustomed to obey, would shrink from the exercise of any law, however arbitrary or oppressive. The gallant Secretary has fully realized his obligations—he has issued his anathema against the expression of public opinion—he has wielded the sceptre of despotism against the principles of Irish freemen. His command will, of course, be obeyed. The people of Ireland will, of course, be obedient in their conduct respecting it, by the advice of Mr. O'Connell. But if we are not made mistaken, it is beyond such proclamations would not be sufficient to check the progress of that great operation—the repeal of the Union—to mar which the profusion is directed.

Patrols of armed Police are at this moment to be seen in every quarter of the town. There is no occasion for such a display. The people will obey the law.

The first public notice of the Society appeared in Evening Paper last night. The assiduity of Sir Henry will be the more appreciated by his Master, when he learns that notwithstanding his being engaged in entertaining a novel group of guests, which we shall notice to-morrow, he did not let even one night pass without manifesting the enormous and unconstitutional power which he has invested. At four o'clock this morning we understand the King's printers were roused from their slumbers to print the following, which was posted all over town at an early hour:—

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

PROCLAMATION. Whereas, by an Act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," power is granted to His Majesty's Justices, or other chief Officers, to prohibit or suppress any assembly or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or disguise whatsoever; and whereas, we deem the existence of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons to be dangerous to the public peace.

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or disguise whatsoever; and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof, against all persons attending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers, and persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing the meeting of said association, assembly, or body of persons, and in the effectual dispersal and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the premises aforesaid.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 15th day of October, 1830.

By His Grace's Command, H. HARDINGE, Gov. Gen. of the King.

LETTER FROM MR. O'CONNELL. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The proclamation signed by Sir Henry Hardinge, an English Officer, holding a situation here, and paid with our money, prohibits a society, which has as yet no existence, from meeting. This act is according to law—and that is a statute in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together in order to obtain legal or legislative relief.

The proclamation will, of course, be obeyed—readily obeyed. That obedience does not alter the nature of the conduct of those who prevent Irishmen from meeting, but it is essential to our future success implicitly to obey this proclamation. There are but three things which can impede the now certain repeal of the Union.

The first is bigotry. By religious animosity we were degraded and divided. The enemies of Ireland will endeavour to excite it again.—It is their old game; but I am convinced the endeavour will now be futile.

The second is—The organization of secret societies and administering of illegal oaths. I learn from undoubted authority, that this attempt is on foot—I call on the people, as their friend—I warn them to avoid every illegal society, and every oath whatsoever.

The third is—Any attempt at force or violence. The Anti-Union cause would be annihilated if there was any attempt made to achieve it by force. Upon this point I desire to be most emphatic. Irresponsible no man but a bitter enemy of Ireland will think of using force or violence. I think I can confidently pledge myself, that the Union cannot last unless some attempt be made to dissolve it forcibly.

Any effort of that kind would disgust all good men. No man of honour or conscience could countenance so absurd and wicked an effort. We cannot fail to succeed, if we wait for the peaceable and moral combination of the people. It will require time, and the absence of unnecessary terror to combine them. The animosities of religious discord, are too recent not to demand patient consideration, in order to prevent their interfering with the progress of that legislative independence which the virtuous and good of all classes and persuasions will certainly achieve, unless prevented.

vented by the people. Patience—the more firm we are, the more we shall be able to bear our oppressors, or our people. Your Merion-square MEETING

A highly respectable meeting was on a requisition of that Parliament for and manner by evinced by the mind. An advertisement yet in an instance by the rich a sorbed in its habits the most of a load leg from happiness and content this must way by which properly and

The Chainy Baicos, Esq. Mr. Power, he undertook them for the him. Certain tag to the people they were about would end as g (Cheers).

On moving Esq., J. P. spent his inability resolution which their consider hands, and in concurrence. Lents nor eloqu The distressing neighbourhood monstration of rick in his you very different habits. It was had activity; man and comf the woolen an work to thousa his wretched p consequently a ries of life. To our country (I world) to a d for the advan speaker next; its comfort and tection of that violent Noblem nothing of legisla. It would be enco ceedings, if he they involved I than this—Mr PATRICK H. solution. The of this gentler and considerati rick, personal spectability of originally exte but obliged to immediately aft who persevered ood to have left and distress—It here but else Dublin to be or trade, and to I Union a bankru life in breaking, he had down d facts he now d Pitt of the I Carrick and I that the popula the name, age were taken dow appears that 50 "wollen manufa her, the late Mr. the patrona frd, obtained c annually, gave d aid, to encoura frequently appea Carrick manufa lative protection to be enjoyed, I closed the busine tract, only emp heard with very

The other read approbation and M'Donogh, Mr. sience who is lectures on the space does not p before the publi; cularly to reg any report of speech of Couns being accidental, his friend, S ing, and gave his tion.

The meeting for DANIEL O'U Union. We have been sioners of Dublin for a repeal of th has suffered more Union than that of Unconfronted portie be followed by al versal evil has be in general and Register.