



TO THE IRISH MEMBERS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LETTER II.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—In a former letter I took leave to state my view of your responsibility as members of the legislature, and to represent the present unhappy situation of our Country. I will now take leave to state the palliatives which I conceive it is in the power of the UNITED PARLIAMENT to apply, for the relief of the overwhelming distress which pervades Ireland.

In the first instance, an Act for inclosing, draining, and dividing Bogs and Waste Lands, such as was read a first time in the House of Commons in 1825, and withdrawn on a promise of Mr. Goulburn's, never since performed; or such an Act as was brought in by Mr. Brownlow last session, and strangled in the House of Lords. Such an Act, if passed, would benefit the country, give much remunerative employment, increase production, and require no public money.

The present system of Grand Jury Presentment Laws, so justly and so generally disapproved of, should be reformed. County Commissioners should be appointed, or elected, who should serve without salary. These Commissioners should have an Engineer of character and ability, and an active Secretary, both well paid. The County Commissioners and Engineer to have the inspection, ordering, and regulating all public works, whether roads, drains, buildings, &c. In addition to the superintendence of public works, the Commissioners should have other duties of a private nature, to remedy one of the chief wants of Ireland, and one which is deservedly made matter of reproach, namely—the want of good farm houses and offices. I would propose that the Commissioners of Counties should have a power somewhat similar to that of the Board of First Fruits, and that on application being made to them by the proprietor or holder of land, the Engineer should visit and report the state of farm offices, give a plan and estimate of such additions or alterations as would render them suitable to the farm. The costs of such buildings to be advanced, and the advance to be repaid by an assessment on the land, under the denomination of "Improvement Rent." This assessment to be a charge on the landlord, in all cases where the tenant's term did not exceed twenty-one years; where there are longer terms or sub-tenures, the assessment to be apportioned accordingly. This assessment not to exceed, under any circumstance, ten per cent. on the rack rent, and to cease as soon as the outlay with interest at five per cent. per annum should be paid. This plan would not create any pressure on the public; the value of the farms would be improved infinitely beyond the outlay. The money would be freely advanced by capitalists on the security of the land.

The details of such a system should protect tenants for life, who should be chargeable only where advantageous—power should be given to charge the outlay to their successors without expense of litigation. Useful employment would be thus furnished to a large proportion of the People, would probably prevent the necessity of Poor Laws, save that enormous loss of produce destroyed by vermin and damp. The public would not be taxed; and the absentee and negligent proprietors would be forced to open not alone their eyes but their purses, to promote their own interests. I admit there is some room to complain of interference with private concern, but are not the present taxes, Tithes, Grand Jury and Vestry Assessments interferences with private concerns, and many unquestionably for less useful purposes.

The County Commissioners should also be empowered, with the approbation of a Jury of Arbitration, and of the Justices at adjoining Petty Sessions to open and sink all necessary drains, water-courses, to make fences between holdings, when required by one or both of the holders, to build ponds, bridges, fence walls, erect mile-stones and direction posts, on the sworn estimate of the County Engineer, approved by a jury selected from the tax-payers of the district in which such works were deemed necessary.

I also urge the necessity of making the Tithe Composition Act compulsory and permanent.—That on the decease of each Bishop and Incumbent the emoluments of all bishoprics and parishes should be paid to the County Commissioners or into the public exchequer, to be from thence allocated according to the original law and intention, namely—one-third part for the Incumbent and one-third part for the relief of the Poor, and one-third for the maintenance and erection of houses for divine worship. The Commissioners of Counties should have the power to lease all Church Lands in perpetuity, on Corn Rents. These measures cannot be justly objected to; they would relieve the public from heavy and hated burdens.—The present possessors have no ground of complaint—others cannot lose what they have never possessed.

If deemed necessary, the Commissioners of Counties might further have powers to build jails and lunatic asylums, under proper and strict regulations. The Commissioners might also be authorised to direct granaries for the preservation of grain in years of great abundance; such granaries would not be attended with expense to the public; would prevent the possibility of great loss to the farmers, and secure the people from want after unfavourable harvests.

Such measures, whether more or less advisable, are worthy of your serious consideration. It is not to be expected that in a newspaper address, I can enter into all the details for carrying such measures into effect; nor can I be expected to answer the objections to which such measures may be subjected.

What may be the recommendation, if any, of a Committee of the House of Commons, it is not for me to divine. The Committee of the last Session attained much valuable and practical information. I hope their successors may be induced to profit by it. I wish such men as the Marquis Wellesley and the Marquis of Anglesey were examined. The first saw our situation with the eye of a statesman and a philanthropist. Although disgusted with our faults and our follies, few men were more capable of pointing out the remedies which his gallant successor would fearlessly and impartially apply.—The Marquis of Anglesey inquired and judged; he was kind, but firm.—Since the time of Lord Hardwicke they were the only Viceroys who thought it worth while to extend their inquiries beyond the castle gates.

My Lords and Gentlemen—additional taxes, whether for war or for corruption, Ireland cannot

bear; the Polignac taxes of last year will not, I hope, be again brought forward. The People would make great sacrifices for the improvement of the country, and Ministers may do much by reductions and retrenchment. The injurious and shameful annual grant to the Kildare-place Society should be withdrawn. This Society has already received upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds out of the taxes. It may have done some good, but it has done great injury, by promoting and fomenting local religious feuds, and has tended to produce a system of subterfuge which no contemplated advantage can repay.

The army and constabulary forces may be reduced in numbers and in expense—the present yeomanry corps can be dispensed with as attended with heavy expense and little efficiency. If local forces are required, the country gentry and wealthy farmers should be formed into volunteer cavalry, and similar classes in cities into infantry corps. A certain number of young men, say 20 or 30 in each parish, should be annually chosen and trained to military duty and the use of arms by the constable in each parish. The recruit need not leave home, and the dull season of the year be selected for training. Annual prizes should be distributed amongst the recruits for rifle shooting by the Magistrates or County Commissioners—the names of such recruits to be registered, and the arms kept in order, under the charge of the Chief Constable, when not required for training or for practice.

Such is the system in Switzerland, and in the free States of Germany. It may be objected that our population are unfit for it—if true, the fault is not theirs; the People of Ireland were deprived by fraud and by law of their rights and of the means of instruction—a new system of equitable and liberal laws will make them attached and grateful.

On the now impending subject of the LEGISLATIVE UNION—it is now thirty-five years since I published my opinion on this subject—that opinion remains unchanged. The UNION has proved injurious to ENGLAND, and destructive to IRELAND; but as many excellent persons hold other opinions, and as I do not wish to make converts, I will not suggest the possibility of ameliorating our situation by a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, by the disfranchisement of one hundred English rotten or close boroughs, and giving Representatives to a certain number of chief Towns in England and Ireland; such a reform would make the House of Commons much fitter for debate, and proportion our Representation more justly. The Irish Peers should be either restored, as recommended by Lord Rossmore, or the present number tripled; a Session of Irish Members should be held in Dublin, for matters purely local, a month prior to the Meeting of the UNITED PARLIAMENT, and finally, the UNITED PARLIAMENT should meet every third year in Ireland.

My Lords and Gentlemen—You cannot be ignorant of the great loss our country is, and has been subjected to by absenteeism; by the exaction of taxes in Ireland to be spent elsewhere, and for the large sums drawn from us for English manufactures, since the extinction of the manufactures of IRELAND by ENGLISH Acts of Parliament, passed through jealousy of our native prosperity. To compensate in some degree for this injustice, I propose that a sum of half a million be annually placed at the disposal of Commissioners, for the purpose of completing works commenced under the sanction, or by order of Government, and to execute such others as competent and responsible persons certify to be of general utility, and likely to repay the loan with interest at 3 per cent. The people of Eng- land cannot object to this only demand on the public purse, particularly as it holds out the prospect of making Ireland a better and more wealthy customer.

These suggestions I deem it my duty to throw out for the benefit of my country, and feel that I cannot be accused of being actuated by feelings of opposition to ministers, or of personal feelings towards the Duke of Wellington for his impotent and unworthy attack on me. I have no hostility to any individual, I require a change of measures, and care little for a change of men. I have heard much good of the King, and think well of the dispositions of our local government. I feel that a great change is necessary, and I wish it to be effected by the just influence of the educated people of Ireland. I warned ministers of the views entertained in America during the angry agitation of the Catholic Question. I was actively instrumental in putting a stop to the assemblages in the South of Ireland. I wish now to prevent the temptations to interference by the foreigner or the foe. I wish the gentlemen of Ireland to reason calmly with themselves, to act together, to claim what is necessary for their safety, as well as for their honour, and not to believe that things are well, or that it would be difficult to make them better. THE UNITED WILL IS ALL we want to secure our rights—to make Ireland a country of wealth, happiness, and utility, instead of being as at present the victim of misery, divisions, and insecurity. My countrymen well know that selfish considerations have never interfered with my love for Ireland—my situation cannot be improved by the Minister, or bettered by the mob. I respect the opinions of others, although differing from my own, and I feel the strongest conviction that the true policy of England is to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

I have the honour to be, My Lords and Gentlemen, Your very obedient Servant, CLOSURE.

September 25, 1830. Thoughts on the projected "Union," the first pamphlet ever published on that subject, by Lord Cloncurry.

THE ARMY.

It is at length decided that there is to be a Brevet at the Coronation.—Colonels down to Colonel Savage of the Royal Marines (inclusive) are to be taken in, the remainder of 1811 of Majors, and Captains of 1812—Lieutenants of 1812, 13, and 14, to have the option of retiring on the half-pay of Captain. It is also intended to have a distinction of rank in the undress of Infantry Officers, but what it is to be is not yet decided upon. One that has been submitted is for General Officers the same as Admirals, to wear their caparades; Field Officers, swales; Captains, lace straps; and Subalterns, twists, as at present on their slo-riens. Great inconvenience has been experienced by there being nothing to distinguish the rank of Officers, since the undress uniform has been so generally adopted. Lace on the arm, the same as in the navy, has been proposed, but the former is the most approved. We understand his Majesty is a great advocate for a marked distinction in rank.—Penny-moth Herald.

MR. CONWAY, OF THE EVENING POST, AND THE MEMBER FOR WATERFORD.

The Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, in a moment of desperate irritation, has written a letter which, if we are not much mistaken, he will regret to the last hour of his political life—a period now certainly not far distant—not having taken the time he usually devotes to his *Post* to deliberate upon it. He has hurled himself personally into print, in such terms as the moderator of his mighty opponent—and he is—very and justly counted on the subject, by the *Evening Mail*—should, with the slightest knowledge of human nature, have considered calculated to excite in the minds of his readers every feeling but one of esteem or personal respect. The statement made by Mr. O'Connell on Tuesday, night, and reported in all the morning papers of yesterday, Mr. Conway meets by an unqualified contradiction, and a tissue of personal reproach, worthy only of the bitterest enemy of Ireland. Although at first sight we considered the whole of such a production not deserving a place in our columns; yet, to remove all cause of complaint on the part of Mr. Conway, I do so.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*. Sir—As a Charity Dinner has been advertised to have taken place at the Theatre, in my own name, but that he knew the hand from whence it comes.

THE ASSERTION IS TOTALLY FALSE.

It is needless to say that Mr. O'Connell is in the constant habit of vilifying the motives of those who differ with him upon any point, however important or however immaterial—and the greater the services an individual may have rendered even to himself, the more furious and virulent become his charges. That he has had character by his reckless and unprincipled Billings, he himself admitted—that he has made assertions which he cannot prove, he need not know. However, in my case he cannot escape in a vague generality. He professes to know the hand through which I receive or have received the position—*Chronicle*—has to say.

F. W. CONWAY.

Now, reflecting on the circumstances of which the Irish people are cognizant, we hesitate not to pronounce a portion of this epistle a violation of public decency, and an insult to the understanding of intelligent, thinking readers, seeing that the Member for Waterford did not utter a single epithet personally offensive to Mr. Conway, in stating the fact by which it elicited. But with that we have nothing to do; it will be soon in other hands, and we shall not forestall the reply. The position, however, is a fair subject for comment—and we shall not shrink from the discharge of that duty which our readers expect from us.—We shall not imitate the unwarrantable complaisance of an *Evening Contemporary*, in laying before our readers the grounds of probability which induced us to advance the charge before we heard it confirmed by the knowledge of Mr. O'Connell. About two years ago, we remember to have read the circumstance of Mr. Conway's receiving a pension of three hundred pounds a year from the secret service money of the Irish Government, distinctly and unequivocally asserted in this Journal, then in other hands, and edited by a gentleman still in Ireland, to whom we should feel obliged for correction, if haply we fall into mistake; and the charge was reiterated by the *Warrior* and the *Northern Whig* in terms not less direct and unequivocal. It was then unfounded, why did not Mr. Conway contradict the assertion, and set himself right with the public, numbers of whom, to our knowledge, withdrew their names from the books of the *Evening Post* in consequence of it? Was the receipt of Government money then less criminal than at present? Was even the partial freedom of Ireland then exceeded? Could her interests then afford desertion or tampering? These are simple interrogatories, grounded on a simple detail. Every Irishman remembers the discussion of the "odious impost." What reader of the *Mail*, the *Freeman*, or the *Waterford Chronicle* forgets the accusations of precisely the same import preferred pending that discussion, against the *Evening Post*? To come to the present day—is it too great an effort of sagacity to perceive the leaning of government towards its Irish organ in the simple fact that that paper is the only evening journal in whose advertising columns the proclamation of Sir H. Hardinge has hitherto appeared? On the whole, the case appears to us so clear and conclusive, on probable grounds, as to assume an aspect of certainty, and to leave no doubt on our minds of the truth of our assertion, and the positive statement of Mr. O'Connell—of which more anon. It is perfectly possible that Mr. O'Connell will be prevented, through delicacy to a third party, from publishing the name he alluded to. We have, however, reckoned too confidently on his high and unblemished character, unless he is able to do so, if circumstances permit the exposé.

(From the *Post*.)

We published a letter from Mr. Conway in our last, contradicting an assertion of Mr. O'Connell's, and arraigning that gentleman in unmeasured terms. We wrote a few observations on that letter, rather intimating to Mr. Conway the points in which he was clearly vulnerable, than taking advantage of the opens to indite a stab. We also served this forbearance, first, from a feeling of decency, as we were from as might bear the character of editorial rivalry;—secondly, we thought a little reflection would show Mr. Conway the folly, to say nothing more, of the tone he adopted, and that statement would be made when a little calm reflection exerted its empire over his mind. We regret, however, to see reported, in an article in the *Evening Post* of last night, a perseverance in the course of observations adopted in the letter.

The letter contained two points—the one, a denial of statement—the other, general imputations. The editorial article confines itself almost entirely to general imputations. With respect to the fact stated by Mr. O'Connell, respecting Mr. Conway, we know, as we before stated, that Mr. O'Connell was told by a person who had access to information. This does not, however, want the aid of our testimony. The assertion of the fact by Mr. O'Connell himself, settles the public mind. Mr. O'Connell then was told the fact, and it remains for the public to judge whether, in the conducting of the *Evening Post*, there was any thing to corroborate the statement, and whether Mr. O'Connell's belief of the truth of his information, might not have found aid in the pages of the journal itself.

With respect to the general charges against Mr. O'Connell, we tell the *Evening Post*, there is not a man in society who gives them one moment's thought. Mr. Conway will be supported only by the Orange journalists, and even they will but protest their concurrence with the charges, who they secretly, in spite of them, respect and admire the man. The public naturally ask—what was it

Mr. Conway discovered those faults in Mr. O'Connell, which he now seems so anxious to impress upon the public mind? He talks of "whisker vulgar agitation," "the fury of base men," and of Mr. O'Connell as the "apostle and prophet of the system." He calls him a "heartless tyrant," "a political spoiler and retailer of additions trash." The public naturally ask—why did Mr. Conway support and praise this "base man," "this vulgar agitator," up to a recent period? Why did he make his paper a vehicle for retailing his "seditious trash"? If Mr. Conway believed all this of Mr. O'Connell, while he supported him and disseminated his opinions, he placed guilty to a want of principle, which would be easily reconcilable with raking Castle pay. If he did not entertain this opinion of Mr. O'Connell, he pleads guilty to having invented or imagined a character for that gentleman now, when an accusation is made against himself.

We have approached this subject with pain.—We trust Mr. Conway will retract his story, and that speedily. We should be sorry to find a man, long identified with the cause of the Irish people, continue in a position, in which he can be nothing but a resistor of Orange edifications against the man who alone, at this trying juncture, combines every quality of the head and heart, to regenerate unfortunate Ireland.

EAST INDIA PAPERS.

We have a file of Calcutta Papers to the 10th of June, the contents of which are important. It appears that serious disturbances had broken out on the frontiers of Upper Assam. Reports of these having reached Captain Nuffield, the political agent, of an irruption of 2,000 Singpoos, under Wakam Koonjam, who had crossed the river Booroeh Dhoing, and effected a junction with the Lutters Gharo, their united strength amounting to 2,500, with an intention of advancing on Suddleya, the Assam accordingly proceeded against them in person. Having taken up a position on the Burrampoor, he received information that the Singpoos had come down the "Barua" on rails to attack the village of Lurloo. With a force of 51 rank and file, and 250 militia, he fell upon them and put them to the rout, with a loss on their part of 13 killed. The Singpoos retreated to Lutrore, and the number of 2,500 began to construct stockades. The concurrent measures were taken for calling out the contingents of the whole of the chiefs under the political agent's authority, who assembled to the amount of 10,000 men, 400 of whom were armed with English muskets. On the advance of the first detachment, the enemy deserted their works and were driven across the hills, and finally out of the British territory. Forty thousand mounds of rice were taken. Whilst the above occurrences were passing, a body of Assam insurgents, about 400 in number, made an irruption on the post of Rumpoo.—Lieutenant Mackie marched against them, and beat them off, pursuing them for ten miles. Detachments had been sent against their territories, and it was anticipated the leaders would either be captured or destroyed.

BRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday last Mr. W. J. Bacon, of Llandovery Castle, was returning from Carnarthen with his market cart, in which were two of his children, and on ascending Nant-y-well, a lad who drove another cart immediately behind him, maliciously cracked his whip, at which Mr. Bacon's horse took fright, and started towards the edge of the precipice which skirts the road, and which this and previous accidents prove to be in a state of disgraceful insecurity. Mr. Bacon saw before him the inevitable destruction of his children, unless at the risk of his own life, he essayed to rescue them. This was a secondary consideration with a parent; he made the attempt just as the cart reached the edge of the precipice, and succeeded in dragging one child out and throwing it on the road. A still more perilous effort was necessary to rescue the other child, as the cart was now hurrying down the cliff. Mr. Bacon sprang upon an old stump, some yards below the edge of the precipice, and fortunately caught the remaining child by the clothes, when it seemed in the very jaws of death, and brought it safely to the road. From the violence used in saving the children they are much bruised and lacerated, but in no danger of life. Had the strap which Mr. B. leaped upon given way, his own death would have been certain. The horse was killed and the cart shivered to atoms. We hope the trustees will, if they have not the inclination and humanity to do so without legal compulsion, be forced by indictment to remedy this dangerous nuisance.—*Chatter Chronicle*.

SPIES.

We have been informed, on authority too of an unquestionable character, that persons in the garb of countrymen, but who in fact belong to the police, are prowling about the different public houses in this City, and manage to worm themselves into the society of every half dozen individuals whom they may find drinking, for purposes which the reader may readily conjecture. If this be done under the sanction of the Government, we can assure them such a measure is quite unnecessary. There is no cause whatever for alarm; the people were never more disposed to obey the law, which they have been taught to consider the best means of serving their country.—*Freeman's Journal*.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

(From the *Liverpool Evening Post*.) We have been just favoured by our excellent R. C. Bishop, Dr. Ryan, with the following very important letter, and when it is considered that the writer is the celebrated and highly gifted Doctor McGeveeny, formerly Professor of Theology in Carlow College, and now President of the Irish Seminary in Paris, its authority must be deemed unquestionable, as to the happy state of religion in that country. It is a complete refutation of those suppositions, entertained by some, as to the effect of the late changes on the moral and religious condition of the French People.

LAST SEMINARY.

Paris, October 10th, 1830. My Lord—The Peace which, for some time past, has prevailed over the public mind of the perfect respectability of order in this Country, I did not consider myself called on to write to your Lordship on the subject.—Understanding, however, now that many in Ireland place little confidence in the reports of the public Papers, it has become necessary that I should inform you, that the most perfect tranquillity prevails at present in France. I feel happy in being able to state, that the Seminary have not been, and will not be, molested. What is still more consolatory, I have every hope that Religion will suffer by the change, which has lately taken place here. I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant, P. McGEVEENY.

A WELL-EMPLOYED AMBASSADOR.

The tri-coloured flag has been hoisted at Florence, and Lord Burghersh, who receives some thousands a year for enacting the part of English Minister in Tuscany, is residing in London, evidently coupled, as the Papers inform us, in bringing forth at the King's Theatre an opera of his own composition! The cause of the tri-coloured flag to cheer from us; but we may exclaim, Willdone, Ambassador! All our readers may not know that this musical Lord is the son of Lord Westmoreland, the son-in-law of Lord Maryborough, the brother-in-law of Lord Jersey, and the nephew, by marriage, of the Duke of Wellington. Such a connexion would justify his absence from his post, even at this important crisis in European politics. The English who remained at Brussels during the late fight, confident that if an attack were intended by the Dutch, Sir C. Dugot would save them of their danger, may well regret that that Right Hon. Gentleman was not called to England to bring out an opera of his own composition. But perhaps we have no right to complain of Lord Burghersh's residence in England. It may be that he is here for the purpose of assisting his uncle-in-law in reducing the Civil List, of which his own pay forms no trading item. If so, we believe the Noble Lord's pardon for mentioning the opera; if not, we refer to the matter to the Political Unions.—*Morning Chronicle*.

STATE OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

The Royal Guards consist of— Cavalry—Carabiniers, Grenadiers, Carabos, Lanciers, Four regiments of 672 men each, 2784. Infantry—Four regiments of 1000 men each, 4000. Two regiments of 600 men each, 1200. Three battalions of 1,000 men each, 3000. Infantry of the Line—Sixteen regiments of 1000 men each, 16000. Six regiments of 800 men each, 4800. Six regiments of 600 men each, 3600. Six regiments of 400 men each, 2400. Six regiments of 200 men each, 1200. Six regiments of 100 men each, 600. Six regiments of 50 men each, 300. Six regiments of 25 men each, 150. Six regiments of 12 men each, 75. Six regiments of 6 men each, 37.5. Six regiments of 3 men each, 18.75. Six regiments of 1.5 men each, 9.375. Six regiments of 0.75 men each, 4.6875. Six regiments of 0.375 men each, 2.34375. Six regiments of 0.1875 men each, 1.171875. Six regiments of 0.09375 men each, 0.5859375. Six regiments of 0.046875 men each, 0.29296875. Six regiments of 0.0234375 men each, 0.146484375. 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Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like Book Stock, Paper, and various printing materials.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the communications of Mr. P. Monaghan, Mr. D. P. Rosayne, and Mr. Lawrence, each of which, if possible, shall appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1850.

We have received the London Mail to Saturday (inclusive)—the following are extracts:

BELGIUM.

(From the Journal de la Belgique de Monday.)

GIENST, Oct. 15.—A deplorable affray took place yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, between the volunteers of Brussels and the people of Ghent on the one side, and part of our Burgher Guard on the other. We give the most authentic accounts that we have been able to collect. A rumour had been spread in the city accusing the officers of our Burgher Guard of attempting to convey provisions into the citadel. Assemblages were formed round the barracks of St. Pierre, and threatening cries were heard. Some posts of the Burgher Guard were attacked and disarmed. Some volunteers of Brussels came up to second the people. A small number of the Burgher were so imprudent as to fire. They were pursued to the Place d'Armes, where other assemblages disarmed the Burgher Guard. But the main action was in the plain of the Recollets, where masses of the Burgher Guard, on foot and horseback, were convoked, though most of them did not know wherefore. In an instant the crowd, descending from Montagne de St. Pierre, broke in on them, carried off sabres and muskets, and drove the Burgher Guard partly towards the bridge at the Recollets, and partly towards the Mes du Soliel and Des Champs. Meantime Col. Pontecoulant and other officers, all Belgians, went to the Place d'Armes, between the crossing fires, and succeeded in clearing the Place of the people and the volunteers. The people were not strong enough to disarm the post of the Government, which was supported by the French, who had just arrived from their barracks with three cannons. A brisk fire of musketry took place here. MM. A. Beaucoup, of Antwerp, who fought at Paris and Brussels, and M. H. Scauwenburgh, of Ghent, stepped from the ranks of the Burgher Guard, went up to the mouths of the cannon, and asked the French if they intended to fire on the Belgians. M. de Pontecoulant ordered the French to be summoned immediately to take the cannons back to their barracks. This order was immediately executed.

(From the Courier des Pays Bas de Wednesday.)

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

The Central Committee, considering that it is necessary to remove for ever the fetters by which the Government (le pouvoir) has hitherto checked opinion (la presse) in its expression, its progress, and its development, decrees—

1. It is free for every citizen, or for citizens associated for a religious or philosophical purpose, whatever it may be, to profess their opinions as they conceived them, and to propagate them by all possible means of persuasion and conviction.

2. Every law or regulation which checks the free manifestation of opinions, and the propagation of doctrines by discourse, by the Press, or by teaching, is abolished.

3. All general and special laws imposing the free exercise of any form of religious worship, and subjecting those who exercise it to formalities which hurt their consciences, and hinder the free manifestation of the truth professed, are in like manner abolished.

4. Every institution, every meeting, created by Government, to subject philosophical or religious opinions, or forms of religious worship, whatever they may be, to the action or influence of the authorities, are abolished.

- DE POTTER,
GEMDENBERG,
Van de Weyer,
CH. ROGLER,
Count F. de Meeuw,
J. VANBERGHEM, Secretary.

(By ordinance.) A Proclamation signed by William, Prince of Orange, published at Antwerp, has just been sent to the Provisional Government.

The independence of Belgium, already established in fact by the victory of the people, and which has no longer need of ratification, is formally recognised in it.

But it speaks of provinces in which the Prince exercises great power, even of provinces which the Prince governs.

The Provisional Government, to which the Belgians have confided its destinies, until it shall itself have formally determined, by the organ of its representatives, in what manner it will henceforth govern the provinces against these assertions.

The cities of Antwerp and Mechlin, and the town of Fermeide, temporarily occupied by the enemy, will obey the Provisional Government only, as soon as the free circumstances shall have restored them to their selves. They cannot recognise any government or power but those which at this moment govern the whole country.

It is the people who effected the revolution; it is the people who have driven the Dutch from the territory of Belgium; the people alone, and not the Prince of Orange, are at the head of the movement which has secured its independence, and will establish its political nationality.

When the Provisional Government shall have signed the brave and generous Belgians nation to her former social regeneration all the advantages which it has a right to expect from it, its members will be proud to mingle again in the ranks of the people; to enjoy with them the liberty which they have conquered by their blood.

(The Signatures.)

Drives, October 13, 1850. General Duvivier and Colonel de Pontecoulant, with several officers, went yesterday to the citadel, and, after a conference of two hours with the governor, de Destombes, the terms of the capitulation were agreed upon.

We understand that the Dutch evacuate the citadel to-morrow. One post only will be retained for another week at the head of the Belgians, who make part of the actual garrison. Of the eight cannons belonging to the Dutch, they are to take away only four.

It seems the enemy will return to Antwerp with arms and baggage.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Under this head, there appears in the Dublin Evening Post of Thursday last one of the most extraordinary articles that ever was written upon the subject.

An accident prevented the Evening Post of Thursday from reaching us until Sunday morning, or we should not have permitted the Editor to bear of triumphantly, for five whole days, those tarnished laurels which he is now constrained to wear.

Beginning our strictures, as we generally do, at the beginning of learned lucubrations, we find "whiskey" in the very first sentence of the first paragraph. Ominous enough, thought we, if the authors of a Union repeal are to be beaten from their vantage ground by "whiskey!" Shades of White and Orange, of Rose and Castigan, if your impalpable forms could now visit this mortal sphere, would you allow DANIEL O'CONNELL and the people of Ireland to be overthrown by "whiskey?" We proceeded onwards, with much patience, and with no small degree of mirth, through this Evening Post article on the "Repeal of the Union;" and amidst this medley of mental muddiness and desperate malignity, we could not discover a single line on the subject which the author professes to expatiate on, but on towards its conclusion, which may be taken as a fair specimen of his reasoning powers. He says—"If it would be successful, causing of course a repeal of the Union, it would terminate, after a desolating civil war, either in separation, under the protection of the Drapier Tri-colour, or in a re-conquest of robbery." This is the logician who is to destroy Mr. O'CONNELL's public character by his belaudine phraseology, that tells the people of Ireland there would be a "separation," after an Act of Parliament had conceded back to them those legislative powers which they are about to petition for—so that, according to this blind leader of public opinion, and this conductor of the whole matter of a subject in its title, we should first have a repeal of the Union, according to law, and we should afterwards have a political separation, by way of emanatory. The unadmitted stupidity of the article, as a political treatise, is only surpassed by its personal malice by Mr. O'CONNELL—malice, we are quite certain, as impotent as it is disgusting. It is, nevertheless, the duty of those public journalists who believe that the country are the best suited to accomplish that redemption, to defend him, as well against the undisguised attacks of those open enemies by whom he is every day assailed, as against those treacherous hirelings who would cover their own apostasy beneath the garb of a base and hypocritical affectation of devotion to the best interests of the country. The Evening Post, however, cannot now impose on the people; and, although we do not say that Mr. O'CONNELL was perfectly blameless when he attacked the editor of that paper personally, we feel that this attack has been productive of public good, inasmuch as it has elicited those unequivocal declarations of hostility to Ireland, which we sincerely trust will produce a corresponding reaction on the part of the people, by the explosion of the Evening Post from the coffee-rooms, clubs, rooms, colleges, reading rooms, and private houses of all those honest men who would save the country from the contagion of such a political pestilence.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Dublin Evening Mail of Wednesday last, true to its legitimate vocation, has not less than five articles, in every one of which the most intemperate violence, and the coarsest vulgarity of expression, as well as the most ferocious animosity to the great mass of the people, is discernible. There is no species of approbation which that infamous organ of an infamous faction has not levelled at Mr. O'CONNELL. The Member for Waterford has his faults, we suppose, in common with his fellows, but we are at a loss to conjecture what can be the motive of the Mail in heaping such gross and contumacious epithets on Mr. O'CONNELL, if it be not to evoke against him that diabolical and bloodthirsty spirit which it so much affects to deprecate. It talks of avoiding that sort of freedom which "would have the throat of the assassin's knife," but if ever there was an incentive to blood held out to privileged out-throws by a public Journalist, it has been held out by the Mail of last Wednesday. It says, "if those who call Mr. O'CONNELL their leader had made a show of resistance to the proclamation, their lives would have paid the forfeit." That the Mail should urge the shedding of Irish blood, if its influence could bring about such a result, is strictly conformable to the general tenor of its lucubrations, but, in this instance, its sanguinary propensities appear to have outran even the most sordid and gloomy invocations to slaughter which had ever before appeared in its columns. If we read the Act of Parliament right, the offence which might have been committed by an assemblage of the people, amounting only to a misdemeanour, and yet, for a misdemeanour, the legal punishment of which could be at the most but trivial, the Mail would shed the blood of the people! When the Irish peasant forfeits his life, as a sacrifice to those offended laws, which often his "poverty and not his will" prompts him to violate, the Mail uniformly ghosts upon his dying pangs, describes his appearance on the gibbet with the most graphic aptitude, and consigns the suffering Papist to eternal perdition, with the passport of his Priest to eternity! Of what stuff must those persons be composed to whom such license is palatable! Yet that there are, at this crisis too, many fervent and intemperate characters prompting, by their patronage, the Evening Mail to commit itself against public opinion and public feeling, there is not much reason to doubt. But a little month ago we had the Mail arrayed, on the side of justice and humanity, with the people of France. This week we find it on the side of military despotism, and "out-Heroding" the very worst of that faction which oppresses Ireland, in its aspirations for a reign of terror! The Journal of MARY, published in Paris during the revolutionary frenzy of French Septemberism, contained not more atrocious calumnies on the victims which it had marked out for slaughter, than does the Mail of last Wednesday against Mr. O'CONNELL and the people of Ireland. It says that "Mr. O'CONNELL's adherents in the provinces are organised, armed, and drilled, and only await leaders and orders to commence the work of devastation and death." A more unblushing or unbounded falsehood never was penned! The Mail, and its consoling and congenial instruments, will be disappointed. The people of Ireland have been taught, by melancholy experience, that unsuccessful insurrection never fails to forge new chains for the oppressed—happily, they know that there are other and more effectual weapons than the sword and musket, with which to combat their oppressors. Let the Mail, this impudently-advocate for a reign of terror, that would, under a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, consign every honest man in Ireland to a dungeon, mark well the warning we hold out to that incorrigible faction of which it is the organ—that if any coercive measures be resorted to against the people of Ireland, there will not be a bank note in circulation in this country by Christmas-day next. Let it not be deceived, for a moment, into the notion that the people will sit with folded arms and upturned eyes, like litheant families, and receive the blow of tyranny passively and non-resistingly. There is not a single eye-dropper within the verge of the law and the Constitution, which, in the event of coercive measures being adopted by the Government, will not be resorted to, and such a system of constitutional annoyance organised on the part of the people, as will at the same time astonish and confound the Mail, and the whole Government progeny of clerks and scribblers.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Morning Chronicle writes strongly in favour of the repeal of the Union. The able and honest editor has no doubt that the improvement of the country would be effected much more rapidly under a separate legislature, than under an united one, and every thing which tends to the improvement of Ireland, will assuredly replenish the purse and strengthen the arm of England herself.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The venerable Representative for this City, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. sailed on Saturday for London, in the Nova Scotia, British steamer. Thomas Wynn, Esq. M.P. for the County Tipperary, and George Wynn, Esq. were passengers in the same packet.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Committee on the Constitution continues its sittings with the greatest activity. It is reported that the new projects will be to establish a Chamber of Peers, and there will be a Chamber of Peers which will be hereditary, but it does not appear that they have yet decided if the number of Peers is to be limited; the Chamber of Deputies is to be composed of 100 members.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

As we have seen, we are assured that his Royal Highness gave orders yesterday that the execution should be suspended, and that the execution should be suspended, and that the execution should be suspended.

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