The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.—Tacitus.

No. 550. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1830. Price 6d.

MONEY.

FROM £100 to £5000 may be had upon respectable personal security. Apply by letter (post-paid) to Wm. O'Brien, Esq., No. 39, Jubilee-Place, Commercial Road, London.

COALS AND CULM FOR SALE.

MAURICE HAYES has for SALE, in his Yards, a large quantity of Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea COALS and CULM, which he is determined to Sell at First Cost.
Waterford, Oct. 29, 1830.

CORN AND PROVISION STORE.

TO BE LET, from the 29th day of next Month, the convenient CORN and PROVISION STORE in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by John Harris.
Apply to Joseph Strangman.
Waterford, 8th Month (20th), 1830.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, HAY, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at BELMONT, CAPPOQUIN, on TUESDAY, the 5th of NOVEMBER and succeeding days, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Dining Room, Drawing-Room, Library, and Bed-Room Furniture, of the best description—also, every article necessary in a Kitchen; a large lot of Cows, Yearlings, Calves, &c., amongst which are some thorough-bred Short-Horned; about One Hundred and Fifty Sheep and Lambs; Working Horses; Farming and Garden Implements; Hay, Corn, Potatoes, &c. This Sale will be worth the attention of the Public, as every Article will be sold without reserve.

The Articles can be seen on application to the Steward on any day for a week previous to the day of Sale.
Belmont, Cappoquin, Oct. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application is intended to be made in the next Session of Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectually Repairing and Improving the road from Waterford, in the County of the City of Waterford, to the Town of Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, which Road commences at the Bridge of Waterford, and ends at the Northern End of the new Street in Carrick-on-Suir, and runs through the Parish of Kilculliheen, in the County of the City of Waterford, through the Parishes of Kilmacow, Aglish, Rathkearn, Poulroan, Clonmore, Fiddown, Tibroughney, and Ooning, in the County of Kilkenny, and through the Parish of Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, and that it is intended by said Act to take power to levy Tolls, Rates, and Duties, for the Support, Reparation, and Maintenance of the said Road.

Dated this 25th Day of October, 1830.
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Solicitor.

GREEK CLASSICAL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY *JOHN CUMMING, 16, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN,* AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1—SOPHOCLES, ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS AND ELECTRA, from the text of Hermann, with a literal Translation and Explanatory Notes, by D. Spillan, A.M., 10s. cloth.
2—EURIPIDES, HIPPOLYTUS and IPHIGENIA IN AULIS, correctly printed from the latest editions, with a literal Translation and English Notes, by D. Spillan, A.M., 10s. cloth.
3—DEMOSTHENES' ORATIONS AGAINST PHILIP, Vol. I. correctly printed from the best edition, with Doctor Leland's Preface and Explanatory English Notes, 3s.
4.———— ORATIONS, Vol. II. do. do 3s.
5.————, &c. Æschines on the Crown, Vol. I. do. do. 3s.
6.———— do. Vol. II. do. do. 3s. 6d.
7—XENOPHON, the first Three Books of the Cyropædia, from the Text of Schneider, with English Notes and an Index Græcitatis, by the Reverend E. J. Geoghegan, A.M., M.R.I.A., second edition, 6s. cloth.
8—HOMER, the first Eight Books of the Iliad, with copious Explanatory English Notes and Latin Version, by the Rev. James Kennedy, D.D., F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A., 9s. cloth.
9—LUCIAN, (Select Dialogues of,) comprising all that are read for the Entrance Course in Trinity College, Dublin, and several Dialogues retained from Murphy's edition, with a Latin Version and copious English Explanatory Notes, by D. Spillan, A.M., nearly ready.
10—LUCIAN, (Selections from,) containing the Dialogues read for the October Examination of Junior Freshmen in Trinity College, with English Notes, and Translations of the most difficult passages, 5s. boards.
11—LONGINUS on the SUBLIME, from the correct Text of Weiske, with copious English Notes, original and selected, from the best Commentators, 5s. boards.

ELEMENTARY GREEK AND HEBREW BOOKS.

12—HINCKS' GREEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, just published, 10s. bd.
13—GROVES' GREEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, fourth edition, 16s. bd.
14—HINCKS' RUDIMENTS of GREEK GRAMMAR, Gr. & Eng. second edition, 3s. 6d.
15———— GREEK DELECTUS, just published, 3s. 6d. bd.
16—WRIGHT'S RUDIMENTS of GREEK GRAMMAR, Gr. & Eng. fifth edition, 2s. bd.
17———— GREEK SENTENCES, 3s. bds.
18—WETTENHALL'S RUDIMENTS of GREEK GRAMMAR, new edition, corrected and improved by Thynne, 2s. bd.
19—WALKER'S CLAVIS HOMERICA, third edition, improved, 8s. bd.
20—JONES'S HEBREW SELECTIONS, 8vo. 10s. cloth.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Oct. 27.

ARRIVED.

27th—Enterprize, Green, Belfast, ballast; Ann, Rogerson—and Henry Brougham, Murdock, Wick, herrings; Fame, M'Alphin, Loch Gilphead Port, Greenock, do., for Cork; Gleaner, Amlet, Glasgow, sugar and coals, for Limerick; Providence, Greenway, Cork, ballast, for Ross; Eliza, Foley, do. do. for Bonmahon.
28th—Flora, Lacey, London, m. goods.
29th—Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo.

SAILED.

27th—Eliza Jane, Bowen, Bristol, wheat and flour; Ann, Williams, Gloucester, Grain.
28th—New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, grain and flour.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Liberty*, Rashleigh, from Newcastle, was wrecked on the Shipwash Sand on Sunday. Crew and materials saved.

The *Betsey*, Clark, from Newcastle to Dundee, was wrecked on the Elbow End Sand 20th inst.; crew drowned.

The *Highlander*, Kepp, from Porto Rico, has arrived off Plymouth, with loss of bulwarks, sails, &c. in a hurricane, 25th ult.

The Fourth Edition, 8vo., Price 8s. of

NATURAL HISTORY of ENTHUSIASM, IN TEN SECTIONS, IS NOW READY.

"It is full of admirable observation."—*Literary Gazette.*

"An able disquisition."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Holdsworth and Ball, 18, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

DUBLIN EVENING POST.

AT a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the COMMERCIAL CLUB of the TOWN of CARLOW, held at their ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER, 1830—

RICHARD DUNN, Esq., of Park, in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That viewing with pain and disgust the odious system of bribery and corruption still continued in this ill-fated country, influencing the very sentinels of the camp not only to desert their post of honour, but to turn their poisoned shafts against our long-tried and incorruptible patriot, Daniel O'Connell, we should consider ourselves as upholding the vile panders to Ministerial profligacy, were we longer to encourage the venal scribe who has, at this critical moment, thrown off the mask and identified himself with the worst enemies of Ireland, by endeavouring to impede the progress of that long hoped for and salutary measure—a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

Resolved, therefore, that we now expel the *Dublin Evening Post* from our Rooms, as no longer worthy of the confidence or support of the Irish people.

(Signed) RICHARD DUNN, Chairman.
P. FINN, Secretary.

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.—They were induced to make those extensive purchases by the extraordinary temptations which at that moment were held out in the English Market for a large outlay of ready money, and they have since had ample reason to rejoice at having availed themselves of so fortunate a conjuncture.

THEY NOW PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT NOT ONE SHILLING ADVANCE SHALL BE LAID ON ANY ARTICLE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE RISE; but that, on the contrary, the Friends and Customers of the Cloth Hall shall as fully share in all the advantages under which their present most extensive assortment was laid in, *as if no subsequent rise had taken place*; and the Proprietors trust that the character which they have established with the Public will be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the strict fulfilment of this pledge.

Waterford, Cloth Hall, October 11, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thur.		Frid.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	90	to 92	90	to 91	90 to	91	89	to 92	86	to 90	89	to 92
Wheat, per bar.	28	32	26	32	26	32	26	32	26	32	28	32
Oats, do.	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11
Barley, do.	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16
Flour, 2ds, per bag	37	42	37	42	37	43	37	42	37	[illegible]	37	[illegible]
3ds, do.	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34
4ths, do.	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21
Indian Corn, do.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Bacon Pigs, cwt	33	34	32	34	33	34	32	34	32	33	32	33
Scalded Pork, do.	00	00	00	00	00	00	26	00	26	00	26	00
Heads, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	18	17	18
Offal, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	14	15	14	15
Whiskey, per gal.	6	4½	6	4½	6	6½	5	10½	6	6½	5	10½
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		d	d	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	2½	5½	2½	3½	2½	5½	3	5½	2½	3½	2	4½
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6	4½	6	3½	6	3	6	5½	6
Pork, do.	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3½	2½	3
Veal, do.	3½	5½	3½	5½	4½	5½	4½	5½	3½	5½	6	7
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
Coals, Newport,	38	40	38	40	36	38	38	40	38	38	35	00
Swansea,	36	38	36	38	34	36	36	38	34	36	34	00
Cardiff,	36	38	36	38	34	36	[illegible]	35	34	36	33	00

The price of Butter rated generally on Thursday at from 86s. to 90s. 0d. per cwt., and met with quick sale at that quotation. The supply at market yesterday was large, and an improvement of from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. was realized for Butter of good quality. Weighed on Thursday, 157; yesterday, 198 firkins.

The receipts of Corn from Farmers are very limited; but the prices of every description of Grain remain stationary at the above quotations, except Barley, which obtains 6d. more.

In Bacon Pigs, Scalded Pork, Offal, &c. there is no alteration.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON WEDNESDAY.

	White.			Ranged.			Household.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Two-penny....	0	10	2	0	15	2	1	3	6
Four-penny ..	1	4	2	1	14	4	2	7	4
Six-penny	1	14	4	2	13	6	3	11	2

Middle Price of Flour, to regulate the Assize of Bread, 32s. 6d. per bag.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Oct. 27.

Wheat, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d. per st.; Barley, 8½d.; Oats, 9d. to 9½d. per st.; Bere, 0½d. per do. First Flour 38s. per bag; seconds, 35s. to 00s. per do.; thirds, 25s. per do. Oatmeal, 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. Potatoes, 3½d. per stone.

Butter—88s. . 82s. . 78s. . 70. . 64ss. and 3s. per cwt. paid over.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 11.

We had a very short supply of Wheat and Barley, and the demand being somewhat brisk has raised the prices of Wheat 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley may be called full 2s. higher for prime samples. There is a good quantity of Oats, which are 1s. to 2s. lower. Beans and Peas are not quite so high as last week. Flour is unaltered.

Wheat	48s. to 70s.	Small Beans....	42s. to 44s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.	Ticks	34s. to 36s.
Barley	30s. to 42s.	Oats, Potato....	24s. to 26s.
Malting do.....	00s. to 66s.	Poland	21s. to 25s.
White Peas.....	36s. to 42s.	Feed	20s. to 24s.
Boilers........	46s. to 48s.	Flour	[illegible] to 60s.
Grey Peas......	36s. to 38s.	Rape Seed	20l. to 23l.

IMPORTATIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK.

English—Wheat, 3661 qrs.; Barley, 1019 qrs.; Malt, 3175 qrs.; Oats, 2320 qrs.; Beans, 1313 qrs; Peas, 852 qrs.; Rye, — qrs.

Foreign—Wheat, 110 qrs.; Barley, —— qrs.; Oats 500 qrs.; Beans, — qrs.; Peas, — qrs.

Irish—Wheat, 30 qrs.; Barley, —— qrs.; Oats, 650 qrs.

Flour—English, 7324 sacks; American, 4128 barrels.

WANTED,

A BOOK-KEEPER and GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, who is well acquainted with the Business of Brewer and Maltster, to investigate the Accounts and Concerns of a Brewery Establishment in Waterford.

None need apply except such as can be strongly recommended for character and competency.

Application to Joseph Fanning, Esq. George's-street, (if by letter, post-paid).
Waterford, October 29, 1830.

O'CONNELL FUND.

AT a MEETING of the FRIENDS of the LIBERATOR, held at the ENNISCORTHY LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, on SUNDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, 1830, for the purpose of resuming the COLLECTION of the NATIONAL TRIBUTE to Mr. O'CONNELL—

PAUL BOLGER, Esq. in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Dr. Skelton, seconded by Mr. John Hinton.

Resolved—That the splendid talents, political honesty, and ardent attachment to the liberties of Ireland displayed by our beloved countryman, Daniel O'Connell, deserve our warmest gratitude; and that we are imperatively called on to make some remuneration for the great sacrifices he has made, and still continues to make, for the regeneration of our native land.

Moved by Mr. P. White, seconded by Mr. T. Dwyer.

Resolved—That we deem it the bounden duty of the Friends of Ireland to rally round O'Connell at this eventful crisis, and prove to his enemies and to every hireling renegade of the Press by whom he may be assailed, that he possesses the unbounded confidence of the people.

Moved by Mr. John O'Neill, seconded by Mr. James Cullen.

Resolved—That the Subscriptions to the "O'Connell Fund" be renewed in this Parish, and that the Committee who acted in 1829 be respectfully requested to resume their labours on this occasion.

Moved by Mr. W. Moran, seconded by Mr. J. D. Murphy.

Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the *Waterford Chronicle.*

PAUL BOLGER, Chairman.

Mr. Bolger having vacated the Chair, and Doctor Skelton having been called thereto,

Moved by Doe or O'Rourke, seconded by Mr. J. Kennedy.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Bolger for his patriotism at all times, and for his very proper conduct in the Chair this day.

—— SKELTON, Chairman.

THE EVENING POST.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Dear Sir—Seeing my name connected (as the Chairman of Ceremony) with the resolutions concerning the *Dublin Evening Post*, which were published in your Paper of Thursday last, I owe it to myself to state, that I opposed the expulsion of that Paper from the news-room; but, to satisfy the offended feelings of the meeting and the country, I would have concurred in any resolution that denounced the overcharged personality and unfair tone of the Editorial articles complained of by the meeting.

Very truly your's,
Richard Walsh.

Waterford, 29th October, 1830.

RIVER BAPTISMS.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—In your last publication, I observed a short paragraph headed "Baptising in England," on which I beg leave to offer a few observations.

It appears that the Paper from which the extract is taken is called the *Western Luminary.* This *Western Luminary* stands in need of a little oriental light, in order that it may see that *baptising in a river, on a Sunday morning*, is not a "*disgraceful exhibition tending, in an especial manner, to bring the ordinances of religion into disrepute.*" It was certainly disgraceful enough that amongst the concourse of people assembled on the occasion, there should be any persons so ill-mannered and brutish, as to make the performance of a religious ordinance an affair of vulgar mirth and of profane mimickry. But who were the persons guilty of this indecorous and disgusting levity? They were not Dissenters, it is certain. That they were not Catholics, is equally certain. I shall say no more respecting these irreligious persons, as I have not the means of positive information; but I cannot help thinking it probable, that if this piece of profaneness were traced to its source, it would be traced to that found in bitter and muddy waters, *the connection of Church and State.*

Rivers are the work of God—they are interesting, pleasing, noble objects of contemplation. The forefathers of the human family beheld them with grateful, though erring devotion. The revered author of the Christian Economy repaired to St. John at Jordan, and was there baptised. Is the *Western Luminary* so ignorant of eastern geography as not to know that the Jordan is a river? And are we to be told, in a Christian country, that "*baptising in a river is a disgraceful exhibition?*" and this, too, in a country where the people, of all creeds, are heavily taxed in order to provide *utensils* for the use of one? Our politicians have dissociated the sacred principle of religion from nature and from God, and connected it with state policy and cost by usages profitable to themselves; but I could never yet learn that the glory or utility of religion was thereby increased.

I am, Sir, your's faithfully,
Vindex.

BIRTHS.

In Brompton, the lady of Captain W. T. Williams, of a daughter.

The lady of Lieutenant Light, of a son, still-born.

At Gisburne Park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, the Lady Ribblesdale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Lismore Church, on the 28th inst., by the Archdeacon of Lismore, Samuel Crosthwaite, Esq., of Bagnalstown, county Carlow, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Cornelius Bolton, Esq. of Faithlegg.

In St. Bridget's church, Dublin, Thomas Carmichael, Esq., to Abigail Susanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Hill, of Mothel Glebe, in the county of Waterford.

At the residence of her uncle, Henry Morrogh, Esq., of Hyde Park House, county Cork, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, R. C. Bishop of Cork, Jane, eldest daughter of the late C. Russell, Esq., of Mount Russell, county Limerick, to Francis H. Coppinger, of Myross Wood, Esq.

In Cork, Mr. William Dillon, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. O'Brien.

At Edinburgh, D. B. Tarleton, Esq., M.D., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Weld, of Bagnalstown, county Carlow, Esq.

In London, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, to Mary Frances, daughter of Edward Stephenson, Esq. of Farley Hill, in the county of Berks.

At St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, James D. Patterson, Esq. son of James Patterson, Esq., of Kilrush, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Singleton, of Quinville, county Clare, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Rathkeale, aged 37, the Rev. James McHale, Catholic Curate of the united parishes of Kilcolman and Ballinabaghlish, brother of the Right Rev. Dr. McHale.

At Garryhundon, the Rev. D. Daly, P.P. of Conna.

At Bantry, Francis, third daughter of Mr. R. Hart Clarke.

At Cove, Sophia, relict of the late Melmoth Grey, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of [illegible], parish of Clandyadock, county Down.

At [illegible], county Down, Lieutenant A. Atkinson, late of the 77th Regiment.

The Honourable William Annesley, R. N., third son of the late Viscount.

In London, Lady Pepys, aged 82.

On the 21st inst., at Le Mans, the Right Hon. the Earl of [illegible], in the 81st year of his age.

At Little Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Sir Wm. Augustus Brown, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's [illegible] Regiment of Foot.

POLITICAL UNION.

In another part of our paper we have given a report of the proceedings which took place at a meeting of the members of the Bolton Political Union on Tuesday evening last. Several meetings of a similar description have been held in various parts of the kingdom, which, from the deliberative and determined manner in which they are conducted, must present to the Government a consolidation of opinion, which it would not be wise to resist. We can perceive that, unless some decisive efforts to ameliorate really the condition of the people, and particularly the labouring portion of them, that more impressive evidences of the determination of the people to procure a redress of their grievances will be given, than even Political Unions present.

No one can doubt, that unless something is effected by the Government, to modify materially the existing order of things, we may calculate that this country may be plunged into one of those convulsions which are now agitating the continent. The lower orders are sunk into a state of distress, and the middle classes are descending, from the inability of the former body, into the same state; and upon a political axiom, unless the working classes be in a prosperous condition, because they comprise the great majority of consumers and producers, other classes must inevitably fall. We see what depression has been created in the public funds by agitation abroad, and this will give us some idea of the consequences which would follow if similar scenes were to be enacted at home. The power of a people, determined to assert and defend their rights, is beyond calculation; but, in a *sensible* community, no really dangerous effects to the general weal can be anticipated; because, in such a community, there would be no disposition to destroy property or rights. Their preservation would be the leading principle, and the leading motive to action. And we believe that if the people of England be driven to extraordinary measures for their protection, they would be guided by this principle. They would, we are confident, know the distinction between the abuse of power, and the conservative advantages of power, when properly directed and applied.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

SCOTTISH CLERGY.

The situations of the Scottish clergy in the aggregate, as regards worldly circumstances, is superior to that *of any priesthood in the world.* Including Chapels of ease, and double charges, it may be estimated that there are now one thousand livings in the Church, the value of which will be comprehended from the following summary:—

172	benefices at	£150	each	£25,800
200	do.	200	do.	40,000
150	do.	230	do.	34,500
150	do.	250	do.	37,500
150	do.	300	do.	45,000
80	do.	326	do.	28,000
30	do.	350	do.	3,500
28	do.	400	do.	11,800
10	do.	500	do.	5,000
10	do.	600	do.	6,000
20	do.	800	do.	16,000
1000				£252,500
Say that 950 of these who have manses and glebes £40 each				38,000
Total Revenue of the Church of Scotland				£290,500

Averaging therefore nearly £300 each.—[The above is copied from the *Age.* The writer, when he asserts that the Scotch clergy are in better worldly circumstances than any other in the world, must surely have forgotten the clergy of the establishment in Ireland.]

WIDOWS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The new regulation adopted with respect to the pensions of the widows of Naval officers, will bear, with great hardship on that portion of them who have been for some time receiving, and who have made arrangements for their future subsistence, on the calculation that they would continue to receive the sum which had, by the former regulation, been allotted to them. To the future Brillations of the Pension List we can have no objection, but it seems to be somewhat too severe to declare now, that widows who have, for eight or ten years, been receiving pensions, and who are, from their more advanced age, and the necessary diminution of the power to exert themselves, still greater objects of compassion, should be at once deprived of their allowance, because they might not have been married twelve months—or because their husbands might have declined service at any time from ill health—or because he was sixty years of age when he married. These reductions may make a trifling saving, and be agreeable to one or two of our economists, but they are not applied to the class of persons supported at the expense of the public, from whom reduction is demanded, nor are they consonant with the character or feelings of the nation which is called on to approve of them.—*Sunday Observer.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Thursday morning, the mail coach from Belfast to Donaghadee was overset in the latter town, it is said, in consequence of the horses having become restive, from coming in contact with a young spirited horse that a groom was breaking, and which he was urging to run alongside the mail. By this accident the guard (Andrew Leith) had his thigh broken, and some of the passengers are injured, but, we believe, not dangerously. No blame whatever is attributed to either the guard or driver.—*Belfast Journal.*

MILITARY CLERKS.

A recent regulation directs that the orderly room clerk in every regiment shall in future be a private with the pay of sergeant, and he is to receive the rank of sergeant after three years' probation: the depot clerk is to have the pay of a sergeant, but not the rank. All men sanctioned also as clerks to general or staff officers, are to be on the same footing as regimental clerks, and soldiers receiving clerks' pay are under the control of the Secretary at War, to whom must be made every reference respecting their appointment or removal.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

Captain Hart's petition against the return of Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., to represent the city of Derry, in Parliament, has been lodged in the Hanaper office.

MEMOIR OF DON FRANCISCO VALDES.

(From the Athenæum.)

As general attention is now directed to the attempt of the Spanish emigrants to re-establish liberty in their country, a short biographical account of the first military commander who has entered into Spain, cannot fail to be acceptable.

Colonel Don Francisco Valdes, commonly called by the Spaniards, Valdes of Tarifa, is a gentleman of good family, and a native of New Castile. His brother, a wealthy landed proprietor, was chosen one of the members of the Cortes for Madrid, and was amongst those obliged to emigrate to England for having joined in deposing Ferdinand. He was very young when he entered into the army. He went with the Marquis La Romana to Germany, and returned with him in 1808. He took an active part in the military operations under General Black, and was present at the battles of Espinosa and Valmaseda. He fought afterwards with the army of Gallicia—went to Estramadura—and was there taken prisoner by the French.—He however contrived to effect his escape, and after many dangers joined General Ballasteros in the mountains of Ronda, where he soon distinguished himself and became a great favourite with the General who used to intrust him with the command of the advanced guard in those desperate skirmishes, which made that General's name celebrated during the Peninsular war. When Ballasteros was deprived of the command, Valdes joined the third corps of the Spanish army, and served in the Pyrenees under the Duke of Wellington.—At the termination of the war, he gave proofs of the rashness of his character, and entered into a conspiracy with many other officers of his division of the army, to compel Ferdinand to swear to the Constitution. They were betrayed, and of course unsuccessful; and all implicated in the conspiracy would have been obliged to leave Spain, had not a great personage here interfered in their favour. From that time to 1820, Valdes kept clear of the many conspiracies which threatened Ferdinand's throne, but on the 3d of January of that year, we find him commanding the small body of patriots who under the direction of Riego took the bridge of Suazo, which unites the island of Leon with the Continent. He was one of the chiefs of the liberating army, and was afterwards sent to Castile against Merino, where he resided until 1823.—In that year, when Ballasteros took the command of the Constitutional army, Valdes joined him, and was appointed military commander of the province of Teruel, then overrun with royalist militia. He soon cleared the province, formed a brigade with fresh recruits, and joined the General on his retreat to the south of Spain. But Ballasteros was at that time meditating his treacherous abandonment of the Constitutional government, and was so sure that Valdes would not sanction it, that he sent him to Carthagena under pretence of giving him the command of that fortress, which however was eventually transferred to another. But there Valdes remained, till after the fall of the Constitutional government, when he retired to Gibraltar, whence he madly determined in August 1824 to invade Spain, having received many invitations from the patriots on the coast of Malaga promising support. Unfortunately, as soon as he and his followers were embarked, the wind changed and it not being possible for them either to go to Malaga or remain where they were, Valdes determined to land near the fortress of Tarifa in the middle of the night and surprise the garrison. In this rash adventure he was successful; although being immediately after surrounded by the French troops, he found himself without a sufficient garrison even to man the walls. In this emergency he restored arms to the prisoners, and the greater part fought under their new banner with more heroical courage and fidelity than under their old one. At last, when all their provisions and ammunition were consumed, Valdes and his followers determined to retreat, which they did to the coast of Africa, in open boats, without other oars than their muskets. After residing some time in Tangiers, he came to England, where he continued to reside till within these two months. Colonel Valdes is considered by his countrymen as most rash and daring—cool in the hour of danger—always the first to attack and the last to retreat; but his courage is little tempered with prudence: he is well skilled in military duties, and not deficient in general knowledge: his figure is elegant, and the impetuosity of his character may be read in his bold carriage and the quick penetrating glance of his eye. We are full of fears lest the next mail should bring the most melancholy news of this gallant soldier and his handful of devoted followers.

MARCH OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.

Government are very naturally unwilling to exhibit the full extent of their apprehensions with respect to the state of Ireland; but they omit no precaution against the consequences of a disturbance which prudence can suggest; and if we are to form any opinion of the probabilities of such a catastrophe from their preparations, the danger must be imminent and pressing. During the week a very considerable number of artillerymen have been dispatched with haste from Woolwich, and large detachments of troops are moving on that portion of the northern district which would admit of their immediate passage to the other side by means of the steam-boats at Liverpool.—*Sunday Observer.*

SHIPPING OF ARMS FOR THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS IN NAPLES.

We have heard during the week of arms being shipped in the River on account of the French, and on account of the Dutch; but no notice has been taken of another shipment, much more curious and important. A considerable quantity of muskets have actually been paid for and dispatched in all haste for the use of those Constitutionalists who are disposed to overturn the present Government of Naples.—*Id.*

CAPTURE OF A SMUGGLER.

The very active and intelligent officer, Captain Burke, of his Majesty's revenue cruiser *Kite*, has brought into the Royal Harbour, at Kingstown, a smuggling vessel, with a crew of six persons, having on board 500 bales of contraband tobacco concealed under salt, captured by him off the coast of Scotland on the 23d instant.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

(From the Register.)

On Saturday, pursuant to requisition from Mr. O'Connell, a meeting of subscribers to the Association of Irish Volunteers for the Repeal of the Union, was assembled at the Parliamentary Office, Stephen-street:

THOMAS STEELE, Esq., was called to the Chair amid loud cheers.

After some preliminary arrangements, and the departure of persons not subscribers to the new Association, or Parliamentary Office,

Mr. O'CONNELL, M.P., moved, that the Society should be called the Association of Irish Volunteers for the Repeal of the Union.—Passed unanimously.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved, that the object of this Association was to obtain the Repeal of the Union by legal, constitutional, and peaceful means. Passed unanimously.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, the Association being now formed, I shall beg leave to address a few words to you respecting my views on the course to be pursued. Every man who has enrolled himself a member of this Association, has made up his mind on the necessity of a Repeal of the Union. *(Hear.)* It is unnecessary for men to recapitulate the arguments I have used elsewhere in support of the question—*(hear)*—you are all persuaded of the necessity of the measure. *(Hear, hear.)* I shall therefore speak of the means by which it shall be accomplished. These shall be legal; that is, no law shall be violated in our measures. *(Hear.)* They shall be constitutional; that is, even where the letter of the law does not bind us, we shall adhere to the spirit of the constitution. *(Hear, hear.)* And in the third place, above all, they shall be peaceable, for that is most needful for Ireland.—*(Hear, hear, hear.)* Our first object shall be to obtain petitions from every county, city, town, parish, village, and hamlet in Ireland in favour of a Repeal of the Union. Every male person should sign the petitions or affix his mark, for the mark is sufficient, if the individual be fully cognizant of the contents and purpose. The unanimous voice of the people of Ireland thus expressed, will convince England that it is absolutely necessary to Repeal the Union. *(Cheers.)* The south, east, and west are with us, and as I mentioned last night Mr. Costello—*(cheers)*—will proceed on a mission to the north to ascertain the sentiments of its people on the subject. This then will be the first object of the Association. In the second place, we should take care to convince the timid, who may hesitate to join us, that we desire to proceed peaceably. *(Hear, hear.)* The men of good character, who are disposed to serve the country, must be assured that we are as anxious as they to make life and property perfectly secure—*(hear, hear)*—and I know myself many of them who would be the zealous supporters of the measure but for their fears. Our first duty is to remove the apprehension which the timid entertain of a convulsion, and I tell them that the best mode of doing so is to give free, unrestrained vent to their sentiments and turn their feelings into the proper channel. *(Hear, hear, hear.)*—No people in existence are more easily guided than the Irish when they have access to legitimate redress, and they know as well as we the evils which oppress them. *(Cheers.)* They all see the injury of Absenteeism; and though they do not so plainly perceive the drain of taxation on the country, as that is a more complex idea than the simple, direct one of absenteeism, yet they have a clear comprehension of its effects, and [illegible] point is becoming as apparent as the [illegible]. *(Hear, hear.)* Let them go to the Custom-House, which was said the other day to be inhabited now by rats—*(a laugh)*—we have got an [illegible] method of killing them by starvation—*(a laugh)*—and they will see a proof of the decay of Irish commerce. I have been talked to of Poor Laws in Ireland—*(hear)*—I have thought of it long and deeply; they would be but as it were one meal for the country; they would destroy the value of property in one year. It is this conviction that makes me consider they would do injury to Ireland rapid and decisive. *(Hear, hear.)* But something must be done; the people will not lie down in a ditch and die, as they have frequently done in years of famine. *(Hear.)* They did so before it was proved to them that military power cannot crush the might of the people—*(cheers)*—and they will never again do so. They will not lie down in hopeless misery to expire, and [illegible] prevent their excesses that men who now stand aloof should join us. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* If redress be not granted, and the people are not [illegible] by the influence of the good and wise wh[illegible] occurs, I'll tell you what they'll do—[illegible] the system lately acted on at Kells [illegible] possession at once of the [illegible] lands [illegible] force, for the people cannot starve, [illegible]. Suppose, for instance, that Lord [illegible] perseveres in his intentions towards his tenants [illegible] county Wicklow, as was done by [illegible] Archbishop of Tuam's [illegible] property, I would not be astonished [illegible] the 1st of next May to see the Wicklow hills [illegible] a blaze as ever they were. *(Hear, hear [illegible])* I call on those gentlemen who [illegible] to come forward at once [illegible] to manage the interests of the people [illegible] their own. The repeal of the Union [illegible] table. *(Cheers.)* Public [illegible] course, and cannot [illegible] excitement cannot be suppressed; it [illegible] ward and succeed. *(Cheers.)* The government should at once, if wise, concede [illegible] that is scarcely to be expected yet [illegible] lence of ministers. There never was a [illegible] more insolent than the King of [illegible] twelve months ago, but he is now [illegible] ble too, in vain, to those he had treated [illegible] tily. The very men who had merely presented themselves before him to express the wishes of his people, were arrested, on their own admission of their commission, as traitors, and now he sues successfully to them for concession! *(Cheers.)* This is another reason for the timid and [illegible] to assist and guide the efforts of their suffering fellow-countrymen, to obtain those benefits they ask for. *(Hear, hear.)* Our duty was [illegible] who joined them—to abstain from all allusions to by-gone quarrels of a sectarian character; it is essential to the success of our efforts that all religious distinctions and differences should cease, and I should [illegible] party questions should at once be expelled [illegible] *(cheers.)* I will move that it be a standing law of the association, that not even allusion, except the individual come forward to entreat pardon from his country and from his God, shall ever be permitted by any man. *(Cheers.)* The honourable gentleman then proposed several resolutions to the effect, that it was the duty of the Association to allay the apprehensions of those who feared convulsion, and convince them that the repeal of the Union could be effected peaceably; that the present association was not connected with any other previous Association, Society, Board, Committee, or public body whatever; and that it should be a standing rule of the society, that no subject of religious discord should ever be permitted to be introduced in its discussions; all of which passed amid repeated applause.

In putting the last resolution to the meeting, the Chairman said, he could not express the heartfelt, solemn satisfaction he experienced at its admirable principle, and as he had attested his devotion to the sentiment of religious peace it contained by his conduct since the passing of Catholic emancipation, so did he now participate in the desire to see the Protestants of Ireland concur in the injunction of the Liberator. *(Cheers.)*

During the interval of proposing and passing these resolutions, Needham, a well-known peace-officer, entered the room and seated himself near the door.

Mr. O'CONNELL—I said, a few minutes ago, that, from the peculiar circumstances in which we stand, it was necessary that every person who had not joined the Association, or belonged to the Parliamentary Office, should withdraw from our deliberations. I have since learned that a peace-officer entered the room, and I rise to say, that my observations did not apply to him. I should wish, on the contrary, that he remained, and he shall have every facility afforded to him of taking notes of our proceedings if he wish. Perhaps some gentleman will be good enough to give him a place at the table for the purpose.

Several gentlemen immediately rose, and offered their seats to Needham, and materials for writing were tendered to him.

NEEDHAM—I am sorry to disturb you, gentlemen, but I do not attend here for any object but from curiosity. I beg Mr. O'Connell's pardon for correcting a mistake of his. I did belong to the police, but I do not at present. I will withdraw if the gentlemen wish. *(Cries of "No, no," and Needham resumed his seat.)*

A number of persons were proposed members of the Irish Volunteers and paid their subscriptions. Among the rest Mr. Morgan proposed a Mr. Leckie, who was, he said, a Scotch Presbyterian. *(Cheers.)* Mr. Leckie came to him on the day after the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation appeared, and declared that such an arbitrary interference with the rights of the Irish people deserved the disapprobation of every man who loved liberty—*(cheers)*—and though he was not an Irishman, he hoped he would be permitted to enrol himself as a Volunteer. *(Great applause.)*

Mr. O'CONNELL said he had great satisfaction in seconding the nomination of a gentleman who so justly appreciated the spirit of freedom and the rights of Irishmen.

Mr. CLOONEY proposed the admission of two or three Catholic Clergymen, who expressed their anxious desire to co-operate with their Protestant countrymen in the suppression of religious dissension.

Mr. JOHN R[illegible] declared it to be his fixed conviction that [illegible] the Union was required by [illegible], and he was determined [illegible] though peaceably. *(Cheers.)*

[illegible] THE PEOPLE.

Mr. [illegible]—It is now acknowledged [illegible] abroad, stimulated [illegible] illegal societies, and [illegible] oaths. *(Hear.)* [illegible] Mr. O'Connell has [illegible] know it. I will, [illegible] to Mr. O'Connell [illegible] have been already occupied [illegible] that an address from him should [illegible] cautioning the lower orders against those [illegible] employed for the purpose of seducing them [illegible]—*(hear, hear)*—and showing them the injury they must do themselves and the object they are anxious for by joining such societies, and taking illegal oaths. *(Hear, hear.)* Their respect for him will render his advice more effective than that of any other authority—*(cheers)*—and the truth should be stated not only to England but to Europe, that seven or eight millions of people [illegible] his advice. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] man whose [illegible] readily adopt [illegible] patriotic friend. [illegible] of the [illegible] act on the hint now given [illegible] *(Hear.)* But there was one [illegible] he should correct Mr. Reynolds, whose friendship no doubt had hurried him into [illegible] of Ireland were [illegible] it was be[illegible] attended for [illegible] as advising [illegible] result of [illegible] *(Hear.)* He [illegible] to the Association [illegible] member, [illegible] or in writing [illegible] and learned [illegible] posed to me a mission [illegible] with pride and [illegible] humble abilities [illegible] accomplish [illegible] my views should [illegible] misinterpreted, or [illegible] it essential to [illegible] the purposes of [illegible] before the public [illegible] in which I intend to go to the North of Ireland. *(Cheers.)* I do so lest [illegible] intelligent province of Ireland [illegible] high-minded and spirited [illegible] should mistake for [illegible] which I undertake this mission [illegible] undertake it, calculated [illegible] or from any considerations [illegible] the accident [illegible] north of Ireland, [illegible] interested with this mission [illegible] North of Ireland [illegible]—not to direct the [illegible] not even to originate any [illegible] class of men there—I go to aid those who may wish me to do so, in forwarding objects which the people of the north themselves may deem essential to the good of their country—objects the accomplishment of which must secure the independence, comfort and happiness of the weaver, the farmer, and the manufacturer, as they will give peace and prosperity to every other individual in every other part of Ireland. *(Hear, hear, and cheers.)* I am not so arrogant nor so presumptuous as to suppose that I could influence the conduct of the humblest individual in that portion of the country—the spirit of the people of the North would at once revolt and rise up at the slightest appearance of dictation, or, perhaps, even by suggestion, on my part. *(Hear.)* I go to the North of Ireland to talk with the people. *(Hear, hear.)* I go to the North to talk with the weaver. I will ask him how much can he now earn in the week? He will tell me that he, who has a large family, is not able to earn more than four or five shillings in the week. I will then ask him how much was he able to earn twenty or thirty years ago? He will tell me, perhaps, £2 or £3 in the week. I will then say to him—if he is not aware of it—I will tell him the cause of such a change as this—it is the act of Union. *(Hear, and cheers.)* I will say to him, long as that Union continues your distress and destitution must last, and instead of diminishing, your misery and poverty must be aggravated, and you go down gradually in the scale of society, until distress drives you to the most violent acts which starvation and despair can impel human nature to be guilty of. I will, therefore, suggest to him the propriety of affixing his name to a petition for a repeal of the Union. *(Hear, and cheers.)* I will merely suggest—I will not act—they themselves will originate meetings—they will get up requisitions, and I shall neither take part in their meetings nor mix in their requisitions, unless they should think that my assistance or my services could contribute to forwarding the objects they have in view. *(Hear, hear.)* Or, if they should think that I would be able to answer the cavelling objections of the selfish opponents of the repeal of the Union—for no man but an insidious enemy and selfish opponent of Ireland can be opposed to a repeal of the Union. *(Hear, hear.)*—I will say to the people of the North, if you consider that my attendance can be serviceable in that point of view, then I shall cheerfully assist and co-operate with you. *(Hear, hear.)* If you wish to avoid even the appearance of a stranger amongst you, then I shall not presume to mix in your assemblies. *(Hear, hear.)* These are my intentions, and I wish them to go abroad that the people of the North of Ireland may know them, because I am aware how high and how resolved is the spirit that animates the Presbyterians of the North.—I shall not now allude to another mission different in its spirit, and quite at variance in its manner to the one I propose to undertake. *(Hear, hear.)* I would say to the Orangemen and the unfortunate Ribbonman who have imbrued their hands in each other's blood—is this Christian? Is this the way that Irishmen ought to act? I would say to the inhabitants of Fermanagh—forget that the battle of Macken was ever fought—to the inhabitants of Tyrone, I would say, bury in oblivion—even to the widows and orphans—for ever forget the battle of Black-bridge. *(Hear, hear.)* I entreat of you to do so as you love yourselves, as you regard your common country, and as you fear your God.—*(Cheers.)* Forget for ever those religious dissensions and divisions which have produced nothing but misery, wretchedness and degradation to Ireland. Let not your disunion prevent all Ireland from being united. The people of Munster, of Leinster, and of Connaught are united—we want only your co-operation with your Catholic countrymen to make Ireland independent and free, and, therefore, rich, happy and prosperous. *(Hear, hear, and cheers.)* I do not go upon a crusade, or even a mission—I go for the purpose talking to the people, and for nothing else—if they think that I can serve them, they can make use of me; and if I should convince even the humblest individual of the advantages that must follow from a repeal of the Union, then I will not consider that the object of my mission has been wholly unavailing. *(Hear, and loud cheers.)*

FUTURE PROCEEDINGS—NEW RENT.

Mr. O'CONNELL—I was going to remark, that a former association in Ireland commenced with seven individuals, of which I was one, and for more than a month there were not twenty individuals belonging to it. We commence to-day in this society with something about eighty persons, paying a pound each. *(Hear.)* Every one knows that the great warfare of petitioning cannot be carried on without considerable expense, and it will be necessary to have the adjoining place fitted up for our assembling, a regular and permanent fund, therefore, must be collected; the plan for it I shall immediately publish, under the name of the "Anti-Union Rent." *(Cheers.)* I shall arrange it so, that it shall not come within the powers of any law, and I defy any lawyer to prevent its collection, unless there be another Algerine Act passed, enabling any miserable Secretary to prevent the voice of the Irish people being heard. I am convinced that the "Anti-Union Rent" will be three times as successful as the Catholic Rent. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* I propose that this day week a committee for each of the provinces of Ireland be appointed to arrange the petitions from each particular province. If nobody else will move this resolution, my son, I expect, will be in town by that time, and I have great satisfaction in saying, that before many weeks pass over, he will be the sitting member for Drogheda. *(Cheers.)* I will on that day propose that a committee be appointed, consisting of as many individuals as there are counties in each of the provinces. These gentlemen will undertake the transmitting and forwarding petitions from each of the towns and parishes in those counties. These gentlemen can also prepare the forms of the petitions, which may be very simple, and five words in a petition are just as good as five hundred. They may say, "that the Union has been destructive to Ireland, and that unless the Union be repealed, there will be neither safety for the monarchy nor the people." We should commence this course at once, in order that we may have the greatest possible crowd of petitions. Every parish should have its meeting, and, if necessary, we can again have simultaneous meetings of all the parishes. By proceeding in that way the government will soon come to terms, and our parliament will be restored to us. *(Cheers.)* It is folly now to talk of the thing not being done. Why it was done before, and under greater difficulties, and what was once done can be done again. We have only to exert ourselves, and it must be done. *(Cheers.)* I am now about to attend my duty in Parliament, and shall continue to labour there, until I despair of success. I shall then communicate with my constituents in Waterford, and come back to this country to labour for its interests, and assist in the progress of that great measure. In the interim, this Association can follow up the plan of procuring petitions, and having as many parishes assemble as possible. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* Two of the parishes of Dublin have already assembled. I hope that the gentlemen belonging to this Association will attend the parish meetings, and speak on the subject connected with these meetings; and I hope the gentlemen here will exert themselves to have the entire parishes of Dublin collected within one week. *(Hear.)* There is a requisition for another meeting, which will be presided over by the Lord Mayor—there are already ten thousand signatures to that requisition, and it will be impossible, I think, to resist such a requisition. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* When that meeting is held, every gentleman of this Association should volunteer to be sworn as a special constable, and I am certain that the people will pay respect to the words of such constable, and arrange themselves as these gentlemen may desire. *(Hear.)* At that meeting petitions to the King, and to both Houses of Parliament, should be passed. It is of great importance that there should be an address to the King; because, if possible, there should be a deputation to his Majesty. Except, as the member of such a deputation, I could not expect to have the honour of meeting him in a private room. The present King, in this respect, is not at all like our late *gracious* monarch. *(Hear and laughter.)* The present King, is extremely ready to speak to his subjects. It was but the other day he received the button-makers of Birmingham, and the Irish nation should have as good a chance of an interview as the button-makers any where. *(Laughter.)* If I should have the honour of being appointed on the deputation, I would endeavour to have an interview with our excellent King, and if he would listen to me, he should perceive that the crown can have no one interest to oppose the repeal of the Union. *(Hear.)* Besides, this fact should be recollected, that at the time that the independence of Ireland was declared, foreign fleets swept the channel, and not an English vessel dare venture out to sea. The first act of the independent Irish Parliament was to vote 32,000 seamen from Ireland. We were not six weeks in collecting them. These were the sailors who manned the fleet of Rodney, and gained that superiority at sea for the English which they have ever since retained. *(Cheers.)* Mr. O'Connell concluded by stating, that if he had not the plan for the Anti-Union Rent prepared by that day week, he should certainly have it for that day fortnight, and nothing but a Polignac ordinance could prevent the legal and peaceable repeal of the Union. *(Loud cheers.)*

Mr. REDMOND proposed that Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald and Mr. John Egan should be admitted members.

Mr. J. A. CURRAN suggested the propriety of not permitting the exertions, the struggles, and great sacrifices of Mr. O'Connell to be unrequited by the Irish people. At the request of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Curran desisted from urging this topic on the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN here requested permission to address the meeting, which he did in his usual style of fervid eloquence.

Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS proposed two members, Mr. O'Moran and Mr. Francis Kelly, who would be found useful to the society.

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS proposed Mr. Frayne, a highly respectable solicitor. He had other gentlemen to propose, but as he was afraid of offending the delicate ears of the *Evening Post*, he would postpone doing so till next Saturday.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for appointing a committee to make alterations in one of the buildings belonging to the Parliamentary Office, for the purpose of holding public meetings. The necessary changes could be made at the expense of £100 or £150.

Mr. J. J. MURPHY gave notice of a motion respecting the *Evening Post*.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved that Mr. Dwyer should be appointed secretary, *pro tempore*, by the Association. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. DWYER returned thanks.

Mr. MORGAN moved that members should be admitted by tickets.

Mr. COSTELLO seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Mr. O'CONNELL suggested that on the tickets should be inscribed "1782," with the motto "[illegible]."

Mr. REDMOND proposed that the son of Mr. Finn, the respectable brewer, should be admitted a member.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in seconding the motion, stated, that when he returned from Parliament, he would propose a plan for a costume of the members of the Association, to be composed of Irish manufacture. *(Cheers.)*

Mr. Jacob was then called to the chair, and thanks were voted, amid the most enthusiastic cheers, "to honest Tom Steele, the first chairman of the Irish Volunteers." The meeting then adjourned to Saturday next.

THE POPE'S OPINION OF DON MIGUEL.

Extract of a private letter of the 8th instant from Rome:—"When the Holy Father acknowledged, without reserve, Louis Philip I. as King of the French, his Holiness little expected to be importuned on a sudden by the numerous agents of Don Miguel. Cardinals, Bishops, Prelates, Priests, and Monks of every description, have urged the Pope to recognise the Usurper of Portugal as a legitimate King. Pius VIII. however, has been unshaken, and has again submitted this important question to a special commission. His Holiness expressed himself on the subject in the following terms:—'I am urged to acknowledge Don Miguel because I have acknowledged Louis-Philip, but there is between those personages an immense difference, for the Duke of Orleans, before he was called to the Crown of France, was an honest man, but Don Miguel, before and after his usurpation, has been ungrateful and cruel. To satisfy the importunate, I have appointed a Commission. If they should pronounce in favour of Don Miguel, I would take time to consider the decision.' Prince Metternich employs all his efforts to aid the partisans of the Usurper, and the Minister of Austria takes every means to obtain the votes of the Roman Princes and the Cardinals of the Commission."

EXPORTATION OF FIRE-ARMS.

The *Morning Herald* says that 9,000 stand of arms from the Tower have been shipped for Holland. They were sold by Government to the agents of the Dutch King. The same paper states that an agent of the French Government has actually bought from the English Government 500,000 muskets, which are to be shipped from the depot at the Tower. As the muskets will have to be replaced, their sale will be highly beneficial to the Birmingham gun-makers.

ANTI-UNION.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

It is just twelve months since I addressed the public directly against the Union. The journal to which I sent my letter, met my argument by dogmatically stating that Mr. Ensor had nothing to support his views but his enthusiasm. I then, on resuming the discussion, addressed another journalist—I knew that he had taken an active part against the Union in 1810, and though an editorial paragraph had lately appeared in his journal, intimating that he had not made up his mind on the Union question, I sent two letters to him; one appeared promptly, for which I thank him; the other has been long delayed, perhaps from a press of other matter. He has since taken a decided part against the anti-Unionists. This I consider equivalent to a notice to quit. This I have thought proper to premise, though it may appear no very captivating mode to obtain shelter in Prince's-street, to signify that I have been virtually warned off from my occasional lodgings in the purlieus of College-green, yet this is the truth. I proceed to observations on the general question:—It is said that seeking the repeal of the Union is *Utopian*—that is, I suppose, impracticable—and that a motion for the repeal, in the Imperial Parliament, would not have a seconder. That is too sweeping; and yet radical reform was proposed in Parliament by Sir F. Burdett, and seconded by Lord Cochrane, and they were not deterred from doing so, though they were aware that they should stand without a third to back them. Now, does any human being believe that radical reform will be granted in an ordinary way by the honourable house? Certainly not; but it will be forced on them—the people are clearly of opinion that radical reform is necessary. Three thousand seven hundred radical reformers sat down at dinner, in Birmingham, under one roof. They were working, industrious people. The announcement was not headed "Mrs. W[illegible]gins and Mr. Boniface covered themselves with glory by collecting all the delicacies of the season, and that the finest viands, and wines of the first vintage, were in profusion." No—the three thousand seven hundred men sat down to beef and beer, and crowned the feast with a pot of ale; Nor is it to be omitted that a banker presided—and attention was called, not by something like an auctioneer's hammer, but by a trumpet. Hear this, you drivelling gossips on turtle and champaign, who think you achieve wonders for your country when you have found a popular excuse for eating and drinking beyond the measure of your girdles: as no one believes that radical reform will be entertained by the Imperial Parliament—so no one imagines a repeal of the Union will be entertained either; for the repeal would necessarily introduce parliamentary reform, and with it all other reforms. But there is something stronger than Parliament, or even the press;—see how many of the London journals turned on finding the change of affairs in Brussels. At first it was a paltry riot—insurgents to be whipped in the market-place. When, however, the insurgents kicked out the Dutch, the English journalists began to think they had some grievances, and in short that the people of Brussels knew something more of their affairs than themselves, all [illegible] as they are.

I could not abstain from making this [illegible] passing. Let me further [illegible] save some questioning, if those who have changed their minds respecting the Union—thinking the repeal feasible, and now thinking it Utopian, would give their reasons for this change. I remember that when Lord Castlereagh—a name ever to be remembered with gratitude by all friends of the Union—was taunted for abandoning Parliamentary reform, he said he considered the elective franchise granted to the Catholics, equivalent to reform; and perhaps we shall be told the "great measure"—which disfranchised, by the bye, these very Catholics—and left the whole population to be drifted and dispersed by a proclamation, is equivalent to a repeal of the Union.

I would also request to have it stated how the Irish are not *ripe* for the repeal. I hear this is the term of the COTERIE politicians in the Square of Dublin:—What! has Ireland receded these thirty years in spite of the salutary influence of the Union? for Ireland possessed a Parliament thirty and forty years ago, and certainly it contained men of as mean talents, though not equal to honest Robert Peel, or Horace Twiss. But why should we repine? We have a Lord Lieutenant to wise that George IV., of happy memory, gave him to us among his testamentary bequests—a Lord Lieutenant on whom the Imperial Parliament conferred despotic power, and his Excellency uses it paternally over the Irish lieges, when he puts the citizens of Dublin into a political go-cart, lest they might fall when attempting prematurely to walk. I rejoice at it—for it is clear that demonology and witchcraft are revived at the Castle, and that incubi and succubi perplex the dreams of its inmates.

I intended to have noticed some remarks in a SECOND LETTER signed "Cloncurry," but as it would be unceremonious to place any observations on his Lordship's letter at the end of this, I shall reserve them for another time.

GEORGE ENSOR.

Ardress, Oct. 21, 1830.

THE FRENCH EX-MINISTERS.

Very great exertions have been made by the different Courts of Europe on behalf of the French ex-Ministers. The Duke of Wellington, and the Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have had frequent interviews with Prince Talleyrand on the subject, and have received from him, in the name of his Government, an assurance that every possible effort will be made to extend mercy to these unfortunate persons.—*Court Journal.*

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This Paper circulates very extensively in every district of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BARKER and Co. 32 Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSTON and Co. 1, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—A Correspondent assures us that the King has intimated an intention of making a visit early in the ensuing Summer, not only to Scotland and Ireland, but, after the example of his late Majesty, he has it in contemplation also to extend his tour to his dominions on the Continent. Whether the Queen is to accompany her Royal Consort on these remote excursions has not yet transpired, and is an arrangement which, in all probability, may remain for decision till the very eve of departure.—*Morning Herald.*

We learn on good authority that his Majesty has graciously signified his intention of honoring Drury-lane theatre with a visit on Thursday, (this day) and that, in order to divide the attraction of the evening, their Majesties will sit on one side of the house, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, together with the junior branches of the royal family, on the other. Prince Talleyrand, we understand, will also attend on this interesting occasion.—*Sun of Saturday.*

The King, having resolved to open the ensuing Parliament in person, will come to town from Brighton on Monday next, accompanied by the Queen. Their Majesties will reside at St. James' Palace, and their stay will be at least a month; during which time the King will hold two or three Levees. After the Christmas holidays they will again come to town; and several Levees and two Drawing Rooms will take place.—*Globe of Saturday.*

The Duchess of Kent has taken a box for herself and the Princess Victoria, at Covent-garden Theatre; it is next to the private box designed for the King.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. O'Connell, M.P., left Dublin on Sunday for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Monday.

Lord G. Paget is recovering slowly from his dreadful accident; he still continues at the house of a surgeon in Bryanston-square, where he was first carried after the fall Lord Anglesey, who immediately hurried from Beaudessert to London, is, we are happy to hear, in good health, and has already been visited by all the statesmen now in London.

THE GRAND DINNER IN LONDON.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to intimate to the Committee that he would set out for the Guildhall in time to reach it at four o'clock, and the Committee are in daily expectation of receiving his Majesty's list of visitors. The doors of the Guildhall are to be thrown open for the Common Councilmen and their ladies from one to three o'clock. The Lord Mayor is to return from Westminster by water to Blackfriars-bridge, and to proceed straight to the Guildhall, as it is calculated that if his Lordship should go in procession to Temple-bar to meet the King, the obstructions in the way of the two cavalcades would be productive of great confusion. The governors of Christ's Hospital having determined that his Majesty shall be addressed by one of the boys, according to ancient custom, a platform is to be erected within the railing of St. Paul's churchyard, exactly opposite to Ludgate-hill. All the scholars will stand on this platform, and flags and decorations will meet the eye upon all sides, while the eldest boy will read a short address to his Majesty as the royal carriage passes. The address will not occupy two minutes in the reading, the season of the year having been very properly taken into consideration by those who thought it necessary not to allow such a privilege to slip from them. It is supposed that from 750 to 770 will dine in the hall, and the committee do not consider that it will be necessary to have tables laid out in the old Court of King's Bench. No gallery is to be erected round the hall. The expense incurred by the erection of the magnificent gallery in the year 1814, as well as the great inconvenience attending the admission of eight hundred persons in addition to the company, were, we suppose, the bar to this arrangement.

The Duke of Sussex testifies his respects at once to their Majesties, and to the invitation of the city of London, by a journey from the seat of Colonel Hughes, in North Wales, to assist at the approaching festival in Guildhall. We rejoice to perceive this public refutation of the absurd rumours circulated, touching the existence of a coldness between the royal brothers. The distinctions accorded by King William to the children of his Royal Highness, who by their mother's side are descended from and allied with the highest nobility of Scotland, afford an additional proof of the kindly and considerate dispositions of their present Majesties towards every member of the Royal family.

The visiting cards of the new French Ambassador contain only the words "Le Prince Talleyrand." This reminds us of the usage observed by the highest rank of the diplomatists during the Congresses at Vienna, Paris, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. where the visiting cards had simply the words M. Metternich, M. Hardenburgh, M. Richelieu, &c.

We hear the Duchess of Berry is at present negociating for a large mansion in London, where, with the Duke of Bordeaux, she intends to reside during the winter. The air and the state of society in modern Athens are not sufficiently volatile for the gay and sprightly duchess.

A hymeneal union is said to be on the tapis between a Noble Earl and the only unmarried daughter of a great personage.

By a decision of the Emperor of Austria, of the 21 October, his son the Imperial Prince, will henceforward bear the title of "*King of Hungary and Prince Royal of the Hereditary States of Austria.*" He will be addressed when spoken or written to as "*Your Majesty.*"

We are by no means sure that we shall not soon have to announce among the projected marriages of the ensuing season, that of Lord E—ll—h with Miss D—gby!! More unlikely things have happened.—*London Paper.*

A Dresden letter mentions, that on the 18th of September last, the consort of "Henry the *Sixty-third,*" Prince Reuss of Plauen, presented her spouse with a son and heir!

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING OF FRANCE AT EDINBURGH.—On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, Charles the X., along with the Duke of Bordeaux, arrived in Leith Roads, in an Admiralty steam boat, from Poole. The Royal Party landed about four o'clock, and proceeded in a carriage and pair to the Palace of Holyrood House. His Majesty's landing was rather private, and being quite unexpected, few spectators were present. He was received with respect, the few persons who were assembled taking off their hats as he passed, which mark of attention he acknowledged by bowing in return. He seemed to be impressed with the situation in which he was now placed, and evinced evident marks of sensibility, which excited a corresponding feeling in the bystanders. His Majesty wore a light brown great coat, buttoned to the chin. The Duke de Bordeaux is an interesting boy, wore a blue Hessian cloak, with a cap. He stepped on shore with juvenile agility. At the time the vessel arrived, the tide had only half flowed, and she cast anchor about a mile from the Pier. The household servants landed as soon as possible; but previous to this a French gentleman went off from the shore and returned probably to announce that all was in readiness. The following singular incident occurred while Charles the X. was proceeding along the Pier to the carriage. An old fishwoman pressed through the crowd, and taking his Majesty by the hand as he was stepping into his carriage, she gave it a hearty shake, saying, "Oh, I am happy to see you again, Sir, among honest folk." The King received her blunt kindness with affability, and asked her name. "My name's Jenny Ramsay, Sir, and mony a guid fish I gae you thirty years ago, and many a weel paid shilling I had for it." The royal party arrived at the Palace about half-past four o'clock. The ex-King, the Duke of Bordeaux, and two gentlemen were in the carriage. On alighting at the principal entrance Charles walked forward towards the Royal apartments, and was met by several gentlemen with whom he shook hands. He appeared in good health and spirits, and walked with a firm pace. The guards at the Palace were not drawn out and no military honours were paid to the royal party when they alighted. Here, as at Newhaven, few spectators were present, and these few observed a respectful silence. As the King passed through the piazzas some of them showed their respect by touching their hats. We understand that Charles will occupy the royal apartments where the Earl of Strathmore resided; and that the other persons composing his suite will be accommodated in the east division of the Palace.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

MR. HUSKISSON.—The West India Association voted on Friday the sum of one hundred guineas towards the erection of the monument to our late much lamented representative.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A respectable farmer, named Doherty, was fined Ten Pounds, at the Petit Sessions of Cashel, for having in his possession the fragments of a double-barrelled pistol.

A correspondent informs us that on Wednesday last, as a horse kept for drawing stones, &c., to the works at the Sunderland Pier, was passing along the railway, a child not more than four or five years of age got directly in the way of the horse, when the animal took it up in its mouth and lifted it off the road.—*Tyne Mercury.*

When on his return from hunting on Wednesday last, Lord Petre heard a hound as if running a fox; his Lordship called to his whipper-in, and suggested that one of the hounds was absent, but, upon investigation, such was found not to be case, the pack being complete. On going to the spot from whence the voice of the hound had been heard, it was discovered that a puppy (which, with others, was reared at Ingatestone) had been hunting a cub, and, to appearances, for several hours, as the animals were lying within a yard of each other, both so completely knocked up that neither of them could make another effort.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—Mr. Ross Corbett has recently obtained a patent for an ingenious and useful improvement on the construction of carriage steps. By a very simple application of a mechanical power, Mr. Corbett has contrived to make the opening and shutting, or the folding out and in of the steps, dependent on the opening or shutting of the carriage door, or the apron of cabriolets.—When the door is opened, the step or steps fall down; when it is shut, they at the same moment fold up. They are thus always kept perfectly clean, and the necessity for the coachman's leaving his box is obviated.—*Athenæum.*

THE PRESENT COMPUTATION OF YEARS ERRONEOUS.—"The recent eclipse of the moon," says a foreign observer, "has enabled us to prove that our present computation is defective by no fewer than three years. Correctly speaking, the year 1830 should be 1833—for Josephus tells us, that shortly before the death of Herod, during whose government the Saviour was born, there occurred an eclipse of the moon in the night of the 12th and 13th of March; and it has been astronomically demonstrated that this eclipse took place in the fourth year preceding the Christian computation of time—consequently modern chronology is three whole years in error.—*Athenæum.*

A FLATTERING COMPLIMENT.—The other evening, when the most respectable inhabitants of the city of Armagh were entertaining Mr. Dobbin at the festive board, the crowd that was rushing through the illuminated streets, happened to meet in their progress an old woman, who is so unfortunate as to go by the name of "Grannie Goulburn." They seized upon the poor old creature, and deaf to her cries, yells, entreaties, and imprecations, they chaired her through the town!—*Newry Examiner.*

In the Oberland, the bark of the young oak, peeled off in the spring, dried and ground, is found to be equally healthy and nutritive for all sorts of cattle. Near Seldun, the leaves of the nut and elm are gathered when in their prime, and dried and ground into powder; in this state they are given to swine mixed with their customary drink in the winter; and this food, it is said, fattens them as well as barley meal.

STREET ACCOUCHEMENT.—A respectable family *en famille* was taken ill in Liffey-street, Dublin, and through the prompt attention of Doctor Brady, who was accidentally passing, gave birth to a fine child on the flags, in the pours of rain. Every assistance that humanity could dictate was afforded by the people until such time as it was safe to remove her, when she was carried to Dr. Brady's house in Dominick-street.—*Register.*

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—Killarney has been for the last week thronged with many fashionable and distinguished personages. We noticed the following arrivals at Finn's, Kenmare Arms' Hotel:—The Earl of Brecknock, and suite; Alexander R. Stuart, Esq.; Colonel Teesdale, and Lady; Captain Bray and Mr. Grant, of the King's Dragoon Guards; Captain and Mrs. Porter, 6th Carbineers; William Bellew, Esq.; Miss Donnellan and Miss Charlotte Donnellan, of Dublin; R. Hawksworth, Esq., and family, Queen's County; Mr. and Miss Pollard, of London; the Hon. Captain Vaughan, and Lady, 60th Rifles. His Grace the Lord Primate and suite arrived at the Kenmare Arms' Hotel, on Tuesday, visiting the beautiful and sublime scenery of Killarney's lakes and mountains.

On Tuesday Lord George Beresford, M.P., for this county, sailed for London, by the *City of Waterford*, Bristol steamer, to attend his Parliamentary duties. The following gentlemen were also passengers in the same packet:—Messrs. O'Meagher, Barrowes, Richardson, D'Arcy, and Evans.

The Earl and Countess of Cork and the Hon. John Boyle, M.P. have arrived at Fairfield, on a visit to Lord and Lady Dungarvan.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brinkley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, passed through Clonmel on Wednesday, from the See House on his way to Dublin.

On Tuesday last, the numerous operatives and their families, at Mount-Shannon, (the beautiful seat of the Earl of Clare,) near Limerick, were most liberally regaled at his Lordship's expense with the customary "harvest home."

It is thought there will be a profusion of venison at the Civic entertainment in London, as so many *dear* tickets are on sale.

Mr. Henry Grattan has declared he will never again offer himself for the City of Dublin, but stand for the County Meath, the next vacancy.

HANDSOME REWARD.—A Clergyman in the West, who had unfortunately quarrelled with his parishioners, had the misfortune to have a shirt stolen from the hedge where it hung to dry, and he posted hand-bills offering a reward for the discovery of the offender. Next morning was written at the foot of the copy posted against the church door:—

Some thief has stolen the parson's shirt,
To skin nought could be nearer;
The parish will give five hundred pounds
To him that steals the wearer!

New York Gazette.

BALLOONING.—On Saturday week, Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronaut, made from Dewsbury his 105th ascent, accompanied by Messrs. Webster and Brown of that place and a live goose. At the elevation of half a mile, the goose was thrown out of the car, when it appeared to the spectators below no larger than a pigeon. It fell with great velocity through the attenuated atmosphere, and appeared to be dead; but on its arrival in a less rarified medium it expanded its wings, and descended slowly and safely to terra firma. The other travellers pursued their aerial voyage, and alighted in safety about a quarter of a mile from Leeds.

On Friday the 8th inst., T. W. Coke, Esq. M.P. received six and a half brace of partridges, contained in a turnip scooped out for the occasion, from Mr. J. Garwood, of West Lexham; and George Milward, Esq. of Tavistock-square, London, had a brace of full-grown hares contained in another; the girth of the former was 33 inches, and the latter 34 inches. These turnips were growing among a regular crop, and several more are now to be found in the same field.

A beer-shop has been opened in Egham, under the significant sign of the House of Lords.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—The following advertisement is copied from the *New York Gazette*: "For sale, the new two-story house and lot of ground, in the flourishing village of Flushing. There are in the village several places of worship, a large seminary for boys and young men, *with a number of other articles.*"

The venders of sherbet in the streets of Smyrna attract the attention of passengers by the noise of a tinkling fountain, which is produced by the dropping of water from a small reservoir on a little tin wheel beneath it, which being thus propelled at a quick rate, makes the sound alluded to.

When the backs of the males in Colombia become galled by their saddles or burdens, the muleteers wash the sores with soap and aguadiente, well mixed together.

POLITENESS OF ROSSINI.—His late Majesty gave a grand concert at St. James's Palace, at which Rossini was appointed to preside. His Majesty paid Rossini particular attention, which does not appear to have made the usual impression of Royal attentions. At the close of the concert his Majesty said to the composer, in the most affable manner, "Now Rossini, we will have one piece more, and that shall be the *finale.*" Rossini replied, "I think, Sir, we have had music enough for one night," and made his bow.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A female of very respectable appearance, was seen on Sunday night smoking a cigar, as she was passing through Newgate-street, with as much ease and indifference as if she were of the masculine gender, and apparently enjoying it as much as any of the dashing young bloods who lounge and whiff their savoury herb upon an ottoman in any of the royal cigar divans.—*Globe.*

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—A servant was sent a few days ago to apprise a surgeon, who had been attending his master, that the poor gentleman expired in the course of the morning. The servant on meeting the surgeon, delivered his melancholy message in the following manner—"Please, Sir, master's compliments, and he's dead."

TO THE MEMORY OF M. LANIGAN, ESQ.

(From the Tipperary Free Press.)

[illegible]

B. G.

Clonmel, October [illegible]

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF WATERFORD.

GEORGE ATKINSON, of the Firm of WARDEE, OVEN, and Co., WOOLLEN DRAPERS and MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 11, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, begs to inform them, *THAT HE IS NOW AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL*, and solicits a continuation of their orders, which shall meet most particular attention.

G. A. returns his grateful thanks for past favours.

Commercial Hotel, Waterford,
Oct. 27, 1830.

DUBLIN EVENING POST.

AT a most numerous MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS-ROOM, held at the CLUB-HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET, WATERFORD, OCTOBER 26, 1830—

ROBERT CURTIS, Esq. in the Chair,

It was moved by Patrick Sheehan, Esq., M.D., and seconded by Owen Carroll, Esq.—

Resolved—That in justice to ourselves, to Mr. O'Connell, and the Country, we feel it necessary to denounce the Editorial Articles of the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 21st and 23d Instant, headed "Repeal of the Union, Irish Volunteers," of which Frederick William Conway avows himself the author, as a tissue, as far as regards Mr. O'Connell, of ferocious and insane ribaldry, and atrocious and self-refuted slanders; and, as regards Frederick William Conway himself, rather a confirmation of his guilt, as a hired and mercenary traitor to his country, than a vindication of his innocence; and in defiance of the declamatory and *aghast* denunciations against the repeal of the Union made by him, we feel it a duty to proclaim that we perfectly coincide with Mr. O'Connell in his ideas with regard to that *most vital measure.*

Moved by John McCarthy, Esq., and seconded by John Magrath, Esq.

Resolved—That for the reasons expressed in the foregoing Resolution, we cannot more forcibly condemn the conduct of the Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, than by publicly expelling that Journal from our Room.

Moved by W. A. Hearn, Esq., and seconded by P. Kiely, Esq.

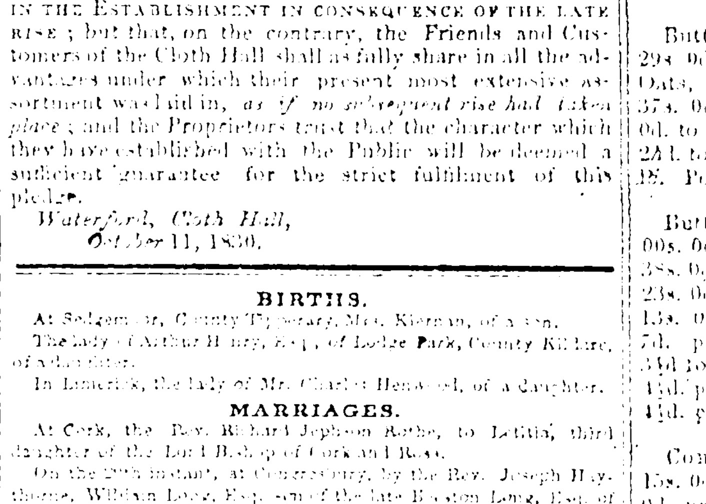
Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the *Waterford Chronicle* and Dublin *Freeman's Journal* Newspapers.

ROBERT CURTIS, Chairman.

Robert Curtis, Esq., having vacated the Chair, and Counsellor Walsh having been called thereto, it was moved by Francis Smith, Esq., and seconded by Joseph Dunford, jun., Esq.,

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Robert Curtis, Esq., for his very proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

RICHARD WALSH, Chairman.



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.—They were induced to make those extensive purchases by the extraordinary temptations which at that moment were held out in the English Market for a large outlay of ready money, and they have since had ample reason to rejoice at having availed themselves of so fortunate a conjuncture.

THEY NOW PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT NOT ONE SHILLING ADVANCE SHALL BE LAID ON ANY ARTICLE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE RISE; but that, on the contrary, the Friends and Customers of the Cloth Hall shall as fully share in all the advantages under which their present most extensive assortment was laid in, *as if no subsequent rise had taken place*; and the Proprietors trust that the character which they have established with the Public will be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the strict fulfilment of this pledge.

Waterford, Cloth Hall,
October 11, 1830.

BIRTHS.

At Sedgemoor, County Tipperary, Mrs. Kiernan, of a son.

The lady of Arthur Henry, Esq., of Lodge Park, County Kildare, of a daughter.

In Limerick, the lady of Mr. Charles Henwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cork, the Rev. Richard Jephson Rothe, to Letitia, third daughter of the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.

On the 20th instant, at Canterbury, by the Rev. Joseph Haythorne, William Lowe, Esq. son of the late Boston Lowe, Esq. of C[illegible], Surrey, and nephew of Lord Farnborough, to Charlotte Eleanor M. Poore, daughter of the late Edward Poore, Esq. and sister to Sir Edward Poore, Bart., of Rushall, Wilts.

At the Chapel of the British Ambassador, Paris, George Ramsay, Esq., second son of the late Sir William Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, Perthshire, to Emily Eugenia, daughter of the late H. Lennox, Esq., of the County Westmeath.

Mr. David Jones, of Brompton, Cheshire, to Mrs. Mary Connelly, relict of the late Capt. Connelly of Youghal.

DEATHS.

In London, the Dowager Lady Suneda.

On the 24th instant, at Mount Pleasant, Ranelagh, in her 72d year, Mrs. Allen[illegible]

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Pre[illegible], of Williams-street, Dublin.

At Conyngham-hall, Yorkshire, the Honourable Mrs. Whaley, widow of the late Thomas Whaley, Esq., of this country, and sister to Lord Cloncurry and Lady Dart[illegible] her life was one of [illegible] and charity.

Sunday, an inquest under the superintendence of two Magistrates (there being no Coroner in this county) was held in the gaol, upon the body of Catherine Smith. This woman, who had been condemned to death at the last Spring Assizes, for the murder of her husband, had, on the substantiated plea of pregnancy, her execution put off to the fourth of next December. She had been delivered of an infant in last September: it was put to nurse, and she herself having subsequently lingered under the operation of puerperal fever, was beginning gradually to recover, when a few days ago, having inquired from her nurse what part of the new gaol was one which she pointed to from her walk in the gallery, and finding it was the new place of execution, she swooned away under the strong terrors of her awful fate; since this shock, she declined rapidly, and on Friday night expired! The Jury returned a verdict, after the examination of Doctor Reed—that "she died under the effects of a severe child-bed fever."—*Carlow Morning Post.*

It is in contemplation to establish a steam boat on Lough Corrib, County Galway, the expense to be defrayed by shares of £50 each, capital £1500. The plan has been approved by Mr. Nimmo, and one of the proprietors is Mr. Staunton Cahill, of Ennis. The steamer is to be called the *Daniel O'Connell.*

The Rev. Robert Diney, of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, has compounded with his parishioners for the sum of £1,056 per annum. In 1794 the tithes of this parish were not worth more than £40 a-year.

A Philadelphia paper states that a calculation has been made of the value of the cigars smoked in the United States, and the amount is fifty millions of dollars per annum.

FIRE-STONE FLAGS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR will receive ESTIMATES for covering that portion of the Parade which lies between the Hulks *Amazon* and *British Isle*, with best Flags of the above description.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Secretary, with whom sealed Proposals, addressed to the "Quay Committee," are to be left, on or before Thursday, the 4th of next Month.

By Order,

GEORGE BROWNRIGG,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, October
27, 1830.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application is intended to be made in the next Session of Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectually Repairing and Improving the road from Waterford, in the County of the City of Waterford, to the Town of Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, which Road commences at the Bridge of Waterford, and ends at the Northern End of the new Street in Carrick-on-Suir, and runs through the Parish of Kilculliheen, in the County of the City of Waterford, through the Parishes of Kilmacow, Aglish, Rathkearn, Pollrone, Clonmore, Fiddown, Tibroughney, and Ooninz, in the County of Kilkenny, and through the Parish of Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, and that it is intended by said Act to take power to levy Tolls, Rates, and Duties, for the Support, Reparation, and Maintenance of the said Road.

Dated this 25th Day of October, 1830.

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Solicitor.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thur.	Frid.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.		
Butter, per cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Wheat, per bar.	26	32	26	32	26	32	26	32		
Oats, do.	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11		
Barley, do.	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13		
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16		
Flour, 1st, per bag	37	42	37	42	37	42	37	42		
2ds, do.	30	33	30	33	[illegible]	33	30	33		
4ths, do.	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	23	20	23	20	23		
Ind. Corn, do.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Meal, do.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Bacon Pigs, cwt	32	34	32	34	[illegible]	34	32	34		
Scalded Pork, do.	[illegible]	00	00	00	00	00	26	00		
Heads, do.	0	0	0	0	0	00	17	18		
Offal, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15		
Whiskey, per gal.	6	5½	6	11	6	6½	5	10½		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Beef, per lb.	2½	5½	2½	5½	2½	5½	2	5½		
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6	3½	6	3½	6		
Pork, do.	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3		
Veal, do.	3½	5½	3½	5½	3½	5½	4½	5½		
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10		
Coals, Newport,	28	30	[illegible]	30	26	28	28	30		
Swansea,	23	28	23	28	24	26	26	28		
Cardiff,	26	28	26	28	24	26	26	28		

The price of Butter rated generally on Tuesday at from 90s. to 91s. 6d. per cwt., and met with quick sale at that quotation. The supply at market yesterday was large, and an improvement of 6d. per cwt. was realized for good quality Butter. Weighed on Tuesday, 110; yesterday, 449 firkins.

The receipts of Corn from Farmers are very limited; but the prices of every description of Grain remain stationary at the above quotations, except Barley, which obtains 6d. more.

In Bacon Pigs and Offal there is no alteration. Some Scalded Pork has appeared at market, and sold for 26s. per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, OCT. 26.

Wheat 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Beans 17s. 6d.; Barley 11s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Oats 10s. 6d. to 16s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 18s. 0d. per cwt. Butter, 90s. to 92s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. to 3d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4½d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do; Veal, 3d. to 0d. per do.; Pork, 3d. per do.

KILKENNY MARKETS, OCT. 26.

Butter, 84s. 0d. to 90s. per cwt.; Wheat, 26s. 0d. to 29s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 9s. 0d. to 11s. 0d. per do. Flour (per bag)—1st, 37s. 0d. to 38s.; 2ds, 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.; 3ds, 16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 33s. 0d. Beef, 2½d. to 3½d.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Potatoes 3d. to 3½d. per stone.

CLONMEL MARKETS, OCT. 27.

Butter, 85s. 0d. to 91s. 6d.; Oatmeal, 13s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Second Flour, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 38s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 34s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Fourths, 23s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Bere, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.; Barley, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7d. per stone; Oats, 9½d. to 0d. per do.; Potatoes, 3½d to 4½d per do.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 3d. to 4½d. per do.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Pork, 4d. to 4½d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 10d. to 1s. per do.

CORK MARKETS, OCT. 26.

CORN—Wheat, 24s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.; Bere, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Oats, 8s. 8d. to 12s. 0d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.; second ditto, 15s. to 20s. per ditto; household, 11s. to 18s. per ditto; thirds, 7s. to 10s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 13*l.* to 00*l.* per ton.

Whiskey, 6s. 3d. per Irish gallon.

Potatoes, 5½d. to 6½d. per stone.

PROVISIONS.—India Ox Beef, 21s. to 00s. per cwt.; Navy do., 17s. to 00s. per do. Cows, 5 cwt., 20s. to 21s.; 4½ do., 18s. to 19s.; 4½ do., 17s. per ditto; 4½ do., 16s. per do.; 4 ditto, 15s. to 00s. per ditto; Tallow, 5s. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 16 st. for slaughtered.

PORK.—Bacon Pigs, 28s. to 30s. per cwt.; India, 25s per ditto; and Mess, 22s. to 00s. per ditto.

BUTTER.

The Merchants. . 92s.—88s.—84s.—80s.—75s.—70s.
The Country. . . . 82s.—78s.—74s.—70s.—66s.—58s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 26.

There was a very scanty supply of Grain of every kind at market to-day, with an active demand, and Wheat further advanced 1s., Oats 6d., and Bere and Barley 3d. to 6d. per barrel. Flour and Oatmeal still continue dull.

Red Wheat, 27s. to 33s. 0d.; White do., 30s. to 35s.—Oats, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.; Barley, 14s. to 16s. 6d. per barrel.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—OCT. 27.

ARRIVED.

25th—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Chichester, ballast.

26th—Charles, Jeffery, Liverpool, salt and coals.

SAILED.

24th—None.

25th—Shamrock, Woolham, Oporto, general cargo, from Liverpool; Three Sisters, Minchin, Bristol, grain; Cælia, James, Portsmouth, do.; Sarah and Eliza, Woolacott, Liverpool, do.; Breeze, Chappell, London, provisions; Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, grain and flour; Friends, Black, Bristol, do.; Two Brothers, Pearse, Falmouth, do.; Brown, M'Carthy, Liverpool, ditto; Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, butter and flour; Alert, Symons, Cardiff, ballast; Frances and Mary, Gray, before mentioned; Fidelity, Harris, Cardigan, ballast, from Ross.

26th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, general cargo; Argo, Martin, Liverpool, oil, &c. from Gallipoli; Royal George, Benjamin, Bangor, slates, a market; Mary Ann, Jones, Bristol, flour; Star, Bishop, London, oats and butter; Sappho, Day, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, butter and lard.

27th—Ellen, Chappell, Liverpool, wheat.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Jane*, of Workington, was fallen in with on the 1st instant, to lat. 47, long. 28, waterlogged and abandoned.

The *Dispatch*, Fulton, from Whitehaven to Ballyshannon, was stranded in Luce Bay, 20th inst.

At the fair of Bruff on Monday, upwards of 250 fat cows were purchased for slaughter and market in Cork, prime heifers averaged in one lot £10 a head; sheep sold for 20s. and 30s.; heavy pigs brought 26s. to 28s. a cwt.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Friday.	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Weds.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	220½	220¾	220⅝	220½	..	..
L. 3 p. c. Co.	83½	84	83¾	83½	..	..
Do. do. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv. Db. 3½	86½	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	..	..
Do. St. do.	92¾	92¼	92⅞	92¼	..	..
Do. New, 4	93½	94	93¾	93¼	..	..
G. Canal L. A.	..	..	..	58½	..	..
Do. do. 6	..	..	..	86½	..	..
R. Can. St.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Co.	..	7¼	6½	7	..	..
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1830.

The London Journals of Monday were received at the *Chronicle* office last night—the following are extracts :

FRANCE.

The French Government appears to be gaining strength. The late display of vigour has secured for them the confidence of many influential persons who were wavering. Let them proceed with equal vigour in all good measures, and they must triumph over the factions which oppose them.—*Courier.*

PARIS, OCT. 23.—Popular tumults have been completely suppressed in Paris by the good sense of the labouring classes, as well as by the firmness and admirable activity of our National Guard. Our elections are not known. M. B. Constant has been returned by Strasbourg by an immense majority.—*Correspondent of the Courier.*

A journal speaks of the approaching formation of a camp of 30,000 men in the department of Moselle. This measure would not be at all improper, in consequence of the movements of the Prussian troops. France has no desire to attack any one, but it is due to her dignity to be in readiness to repel every infraction of her rights.—*Messager des Chambres.*

SPAIN.

(From the Messager des Chambres.)

It appears certain that Valdez had a sanguinary engagement at Zagarramurdi, with the Royal troops of Juanito, and that a part of his troops had re-passed the frontier in disorder ; but Valdez having received assistance, was able to maintain his position on the Spanish territory. There is a general movement of refugees from Bayonne to Perpignan.

The latest news from Spain is contained in a Telegraphic Dispatch from Bayonne, of the 21st which announces that the corps of Mina, 500 strong, passed the frontier on the previous night, and proceeded in the direction of Vera. Valdez is still in the same position, reduced to 200 men. The corps of Chapalangarra, composed of 250 men, was driven back to France yesterday, and that Chief was killed.

Mina was on the 19th at Vera, with 500 or 600 men, and other Chiefs occupied different points with their detachments.

BELGIUM.

The news which has arrived from the Netherlands is still unsatisfactory, and continued outrages on property and attempts against life are taking place. The Prince of Orange had sent two officers, each accompanied by a small body of men, bearing flags of truce, to different places where fighting was carried on, and it is said that they were all massacred, and the flags destroyed. Near Mons, it is also stated in a private letter, that a very large manufactory, after being defended for some time by the workmen employed in it, had been entered by the rabble, and the machinery damaged to a very great amount.—*Courier.*

We are sorry to hear that there is some probability of our being called upon by the King of Holland to interfere in the dispute between him and his Belgian subjects. The treaties which are supposed to bind us to such interference have been maturely considered, and to a certain extent, it is supposed, that we are really bound to assist him. On this point all the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in London, with the exception of Prince Talleyrand, are perfectly agreed, but we hear that there is some hesitation on the part of that personage to commit his Government too deeply without further instructions. Hopes are entertained still that the affair may terminate without the necessity of interference ; but we foresee many difficulties in the way of such a termination.—*Intelligence.*

OUTRAGES IN KENT.

It is reported that there have been great excesses in Kent last night, and that property belonging to Lord Darnley has been destroyed by fire.—*Globe.*

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The English Funds are in a state of stagnation this morning ; there is no news of a marked nature to give the market an impulse. Consols have been 84⅞ nearly all day ; bargains are, however, lately reported at 84¾.

In the Foreign market the speculations in Spanish Bonds continue very extensive ; the news this morning of the safety of Valdez, and the movements of Mina, advanced the price 1½ to 2 per cent., the quotation is now 22. Three per cent. French Stock 64 75 , Russian, [illegible] Brazil, 62.

THE REGENCY QUESTION.

We understand that the first question to be brought forward in the new Parliament, will be that of the Regency—when it will be proposed to vest the Regency in the Duchess of Kent, as mother of the Heiress Presumptive—conditionally, however, on the event of issue being born to the present King and Queen—in which case the Regency to be vested in the Queen.—*Court Journal.*

THE KING'S SPEECH—REFORM

For some time past a report has been current, that among other important announcements, the King's Speech will contain a notice of the intention of Ministers to propose an amendment of the Borough System, for the purpose of giving Representatives to Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. We have ascertained that this report is entirely without foundation ; but so much secresy is otherwise observed, that we are only able to state that the Speech will announce the continued determination of the Government to retrench and economize, and a perfect agreement between the great Powers of Europe, including France, relative to the disturbances on the Continent.—*Court Journal.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION, AND THE DUBLIN *EVENING POST.*

We now resume this subject, but not for the purpose of arguing its merits, for the *Evening Post* has not offered one single fact to prove its utility heretofore, or the probable consequences of its repeal hereafter. His opinion seems to be founded upon the deference which he conceives to be due to the *Vox Populi.* He asks a variety of questions as to what classes of the community have sanctioned Mr. O'CONNELL'S project, and having answered his own questions, he concludes most triumphantly by quoting the opinions of Mr. O'CONNELL'S own brothers against the Member for Waterford. Now, here is a gentleman, the very essence of whose loyal diatribe contains an attack on the *Vox Populi,* and yet he would try the question of a repeal of the Union by the very same tribunal which he despises. It is to numbers that he refers the settlement of the question—for he asks if the Lords, and Commons, and Bishops, and sundry other persons in the four provinces approve of the measure ? Oh ! no, said he, they do not, and therefore the measure is infamous, for the *Vox Populi* is against it. This is another specimen of his logical acuteness. But, perhaps, in his estimate of popular opinion, the name of a Lord should be set down as equal to the names of half a million of the people, and the name of a Bishop as equal to a million. If his nonsense is at all intelligible, this certainly is its constructive import. In a preceding paragraph of this precious piece of virulent fudge, he says, that Mr. O'CONNELL " sighed for Aggregates, and the shouts of the Mob." How well it becomes the Editor of the *Post* to call the people of Ireland " a Mob."—But his late political connexion with a rabble of scoundrel Lawyers and Solicitors, has taught him an elevation of sentiment, and a propriety of expression which we may look for in vain in any of his former public disquisitions. We have now disposed of the article in the *Post* by a similar mode of reasoning as that adopted by the Editor. He hoped to prove, that any attempt to repeal the Union would be most diabolical, principally because Mr. O'CONNELL was a very infamous public character. We retort this fallacy, by shewing to our readers, that the very man who would befoul the public character of Mr. O'CONNELL with the virus of an over-heated imagination, has been himself one of the most inconsistent men in Ireland in politics—one of the most abusive of those men who differed from him on public questions—and one of the most slavish of all Mr. O'CONNELL'S followers, for the better part of his public life ; and we therefore assert that his opinion is unworthy of notice, and ought to be despised by every honest man in the kingdom.

SIR HARRY HARDIN—MORE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

In a former number of the *Chronicle* we called this Gentleman " a State Militant Hero." It is astonishing he did not send us a challenge. He has at length exhibited himself to the Irish public in the four-fold character of a military officer, a secretary of state, a duellist, and a prize-fighter. He has seen service as a soldier : he is to see service as a secretary. He sent some outlandish oaf on a duelling errand to Mr. O'CONNELL, and the prize which, we suppose, he calculates upon for this notable demonstration of his personal valour, is an additional place under the Dictator. We cannot acquit Mr. O'CONNELL of having shown great imprudence in giving any explanation whatever to the Gascon who called upon him in behalf of Sir HARRY. If he had uttered a libel against HARDINGE, the law would make him pay the penalty ; but when he spoke of him only as a public man and a servant of the government, it argued great weakness in him to suffer a fellow to catechise him, when he ought to have made his servants turn him out of his house ; and it showed the most consummate imprudence in these red-coated gentry to require any explanation whatever from the Honourable Member for Waterford. It seems the crying sin of which Mr. O'CONNELL has been guilty, was the calling Sir HENRY HARDINGE a " hireling scribe," a designation which would not have given him the slightest offence, if he understood the English language. What is a hireling ? " One who serves for wages," according to SHERIDAN. What is a scribe ? According to the same authority, " a writer." Sir HARRY " receives wages" from the Government, and he " writes" proclamations, &c. Here we have him, in black and white, " a hireling scribe."—What a blessed rule we live under when a Secretary of State proclaims himself to the world so confounded an *ignoramus* as not to understand the most common and familiar terms in his mother tongue !

THE BLASTED *DUBLIN EVENING POST.*

Extract of a letter from Carlow, dated October 26th :—

" The [illegible] and respectable meeting of the [illegible] Club was held in their rooms here, that honest and independent gentleman, Mr. Dunne, of [illegible], in the Chair—when a resolution was brought forward by Mr. Robert Lyons for the expulsion of the *Dublin Evening Post* from the Club-room, and the substitution of the *Freeman's Journal* in its place. The resolution, which is to be published in some of the Dublin Papers, was passed with acclamation."

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS—THE DUBLIN *EVENING POST.*

Shades of MOLIERE, CONGREVE, and SHERIDAN ! the Editor of the *Evening Post* has made a " base and vulgar farce"—" a nauseous travestie"—and " a swelling drama," of the story of the men of Irish Volunteers. Shades of PTOLEMY, COPERNICUS, BACON, and NEWTON ! the same Editor has placed a constellation on the theatre where this farce is to be acted. Shades of SOPHOCLES, EURIPIDES, SHAKESPEARE, and CORNEILLE ! have you ever known or heard of such admirable unities in a " swelling drama?" Who is the dramatist that has collected and combined such a heterogeneous mass of absurdities ? The Editor of the Dublin *Evening Post.* Who is the rhetorician that has the merit of exhibiting such newborn metaphors ? The Editor of the Dublin *Evening Post.* Who is the astronomer that has brought down, from the high heavens, a constellation to illuminate the theatre in which the farce, the travestie, and the drama are to be enacted ? The Editor of the Dublin *Evening Post.*

It is a monstrous invention—an invention so horrible and afflicting to all men of genuine taste in dramatic representation, that we should not be surprised if the ghost of MOLIERE visited the author, and strangled him before he could perpetrate so inhuman a murder on the *Corps Dramatique.* At all events, if MOLIERE'S ghost shall not stop his *vision,* and put an end to his corporeal existence, public opinion will condemn his towering genius and his political character to the gibbet of theatrical infamy.

But our readers in Pekin and Timbuctoo may be anxious to form an acquaintance with this genius, whose ideas are as remote from nature as those countries are distant from Ireland. His history is very brief.—DANIEL O'CONNELL, seeing his native country in a state of deep and deplorable poverty, appealed to the people, and called on them to petition for a repeal of the Act of Legislative Union—that, by recovering their lost Parliament, they might redress those national grievances, which have not been attended to in a foreign Legislature. This genius, who has invented this new character in dramatic writing, with its three heads, like the dog of hell, opposed DAN and the people. Sir HARRY HARDIN wrote a proclamation.—The new dramatist countersigned it before it appeared in the *Evening Post.* Mr. O'CONNELL declared that this resuscitated genius of *MacFleckno* was in the receipt of a pension from the government of three hundred pounds sterling *per annum.* *Mac* answered this charge by an indirect appeal to swords, blunderbusses, and culverins. How does he satisfy the people that a repeal of the Union would be a bad measure for Ireland ? By firing a diminutive squib at Mr. O'CONNELL, composed of printer's ink, sulphur, and Glauber salts.—By firing a second, of no inconsiderable magnitude, at the same gentleman, composed of extracts from the diaries of madmen, and the exclamations of tragedy queens. The people of Ireland are proverbially quick-sighted. Will they not, through this mist of stupidity with which he has enveloped himself, see the golden calf which is the god of this gentleman's idolatry ? And, if they are not more blind than moles, and duller " than the fat weed which rots on Lethe's wharf," they will not from the worshipper of a calf receive the oracles of an ass.

We are not as yet tired of this subject, and shall return to it in our next.

FALL IN THE FUNDS—THE DICTATOR AND HIS IRISH MERCENARIES.

The progressive reduction in value of public securities, has been considerable for some time, and nothing is so well calculated to lessen still more their value than the proceedings of the Dictator and his mercenaries in Ireland. They may be quite certain that their gagging Acts will be met by the people in a constitutional and peaceable way that will embarrass them more than if an hostile army were landed on our shores. We desire the people to be particularly guarded against spies and policemen, and to avoid coming in hostile contact with soldiers. We have had evidence of a system being abroad to produce *internal* convulsion either by seduction or exasperation.

SAVAGE OUTRAGE.

About three o'clock on Tuesday evening a savage and most atrocious act was committed in this city. A wretch of the name of Andrew Power, by trade a shoemaker, whilst in a state of intoxication went into a house in [illegible]-lane in quest of his wife. Having found her there he was about to beat her, when a woman, who was in the room, interfered to prevent him. Power, maddened with whiskey, and infuriated at the obstruction [illegible], seized hold of a fine boy, about [illegible] years old, and threw him out of a window into the street, a height of at least 12 or 14 feet ! The [illegible] the woman and attempted to throw her out also, but her cries brought some persons to the house who rescued her from the fellow's grasp. The child was taken up in a senseless state, and immediately brought to Doctor Briscoe, who on having examined it, gave it as his opinion that it cannot survive the injuries it received. It belonged to a man named Magrath, a carpenter. One of the city constables shortly after the occurrence came to the house and made a prisoner of Power, but he made such resistance that a reinforcement of constables was sent for, who had much difficulty in bringing the ruffian to the tower.—*Mail.*

[We understand the child expired yesterday.]

D. P. RONAYNE, ESQ.

The following letter has been addressed to H. WINSTON BARRON, Esq., in reference to a collection which is being made to reimburse Mr. D. P. RONAYNE the sums he has expended in his patriotic and valuable exertions to put down the vexatious and harrassing system of toll plunder throughout Ireland :—

Youghal, October 21, 1830.

SIR—I am directed by Mr. William Carbery, Treasurer to the tribute for Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, to apply to you for the Ten Pounds you so kindly subscribed to this truly patriotic gentleman's fund. I regret to say it has not succeeded as it should out of it. I need not tell you, who know and estimate his conduct, that few men in private life have done so much good to the community at large. I still think, if you and some other gentlemen took the matter up in Waterford, something may be done at least to pay the expenses he has incurred.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JEREMIAH LOMASNY,
Secretary.

H. W. Barron, Esq.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning, four brothers (Driscolls) who lived at Roberts Cove, proceeded in a small boat to a bay in its vicinity to gather seaweed, which not having obtained, they were returning quite close to shore, when a wave broke upon them and capsized their boat. Three of the brothers were thrown on a rock which they held with difficulty, when the fourth appearing on its verge, the youngest of them instantly threw himself into the sea in order to assist his sinking brother, and after an ineffectual struggle they both sunk and perished. The shrieks of the survivors brought four men from a field adjacent to their assistance ; the swell of the sea increasing, the six poor fellows could with difficulty only, and at great peril, hold together, every moment expecting to be swept away ; and, to increase their terror, at this moment one of the drowned bodies was thrown on the rock, but it was a corpse. After the lapse of half an hour they were enabled to reach the shore with the body of their brother and friend ; the other brother had not been found at a late hour yesterday.—*Cork Chronicle.*

THE LATE MARTIN LANIGAN, ESQ.

The worth, talent and patriotism of this much lamented gentleman, will be recorded in a way honorable to the feelings of respect, affection, and admiration universally entertained by the people of this great County in his regard. The precise plan of effecting this most desirable object not being yet matured, we refrain for the present from entering more fully on the subject.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

SUDDEN AND AWFUL DEATH.

We regret to have to announce a melancholy casualty which at this moment (half-past three o'clock,) has occurred. Not many minutes have elapsed since the 74th Regiment passed our Office to be reviewed at the New Barracks, under the command of Major Hutchinson, who rode in the rear, in evident health, and seemingly possessing a long tenure of life. When the regiment reached the Military Walk, the Major suddenly complained, and in a few minutes was a corpse. The gallant Major had seen a great deal of service, and was universally esteemed by the regiment. He has left a wife and child to deplore his loss.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

IRISH PROVISIONS.

Beef and Pork are very heavy ; Bacon is rather higher, particularly for parcels on board, 1s. @ 2s. advance is asked ; Butters are dull, on account of the very fine weather.—Arrivals this week :—From Ireland 1580 firks. Butter, 833 bls. Bacon. From Foreign Parts 1618 casks.—*London New Price Current of Friday.*

PARLIAMENT—REDUCTIONS.

Our city correspondent says that it is currently reported that Ministers have determined to bring before Parliament considerable reductions in the State expenditure, which will amount to near £5,000,000 annually. A reduction in the Civil List to the amount of £450,000 or £500,000 will be among the measures of economy proposed.—*Sun.*

DREADFUL MURDER.

A barbarous murder was committed within three miles of Tipperary, on the lands of Shrough, on the last fair night of the former place. The victim of a sanguinary conspiracy was John O'Donnell, herdsman and care taker to George Wayland, Esq. The facts of this brutal case are simply these :—On the night of the last fair of Tipperary (held on the 11th instant,) about nine o'clock a party came to the farm-house, which is a remarkably good slated one, with iron bolts and bars to the doors and windows and demanded admission, which was refused them. The party retired for a few minutes, and having returned again, demanded admission, saying to poor O'Donnell, " it is your friend and cousin that wants you." The wretched and confiding man opened the door for his supposed friend, and was instantly knocked down with stones and guns. However O'Donnell being an athletic man, scrambled into the kitchen, where the party asked him for the key of the door leading up to the bed-room, which key he refused to give them. This was but the signal for the ruffians to renew the work of murder ; he was dragged out of the house, and beat so brutally that he only survived until the Thursday following. His skull was literally beat to pieces. His wife and two men were in the house at the same time, and had they only defended themselves, an entrance could not possibly have been forced. The shutters of the house were ball-proof, being lined with iron. The inmates of the house had two guns for self-protection, as a similar attack had been made on the house about two years ago.—The party broke into a neighbouring forge, from which they took a sledge, and with which they forced [illegible] where the fire-arms were kept. Having obtained the guns, they quickly decamped, and have not since been heard of.—Capt. Bradshaw held an Inquest on the remains of O'Donnell, when a Verdict was returned—" *Wilful Murder by some person or persons unknown.*"—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Two females of the names of Levington and Seals were committed on Tuesday for trial at the Quarter Sessions, for robbing Honora Fahy, at the fair on Monday, of her pocket book, containing a sovereign, two promissory notes, a shilling, and six pence. The money was found in their possession.

James Smith, Esq., of Newtown, is appointed a Magistrate for the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(From the British Traveller.)

Considerable sensation has been created in Ireland by the publication of a Proclamation, bearing the signature of Sir Henry Hardinge, forbidding all illegal associations from meeting. The Proclamation has been issued under the authority of the " Act for suppressing dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland ;" but the object is to prevent the formation of a society, to be called the Anti-Union Association.

That the distressed state of Ireland requires relief is beyond all question—that relief must be afforded is equally true. All are agreed upon the fact, but not upon the means of relief. The friends of Ireland are of opinion, that the repeal of the Union will in a great measure tend to give relief, while those who object to the repeal, contend that it will do no good. There are two ways of viewing this question of repeal. In the first place, what injury will arise to the United Empire if it should take place ? and, secondly, what benefits will it confer on the people in the event of a legislature being granted to them ? We have endeavoured formerly to point out the apprehended benefits, and we should be greatly obliged to the Unionists to inform us of the dangers likely to accrue if the Union Act be repealed. At present, we are not in possession of any one argument in favour of a continuance of the Union. We admit that the fears of the friends of good order are, that if the Irish people obtain a legislature of their own, then, as a matter of course, a separation will follow. We recollect the cry against Catholic Emancipation. It was stated for years, that if once the Papists got the ascendancy, then was the Protestant establishment gone for ever. The Duke of Wellington, however, entertained no such fears, and Catholic emancipation is granted. The people now ask for a legislature—upon what grounds ? Simply these. They say—" The situation of our country is such that our affairs will be better managed at home, than by you, the Government of England, at a distance. We instance, in proof of our assertion, the dilapidated state of trade, the decay of the people, and the general feeling of the country for some amelioration of the general condition." Is there any thing unreasonable in all this ? If the Papists, as they are called, are to be entrusted with liberty, are to be indulged with offices to which hitherto they were inaccessible, and the Duke of Wellington has no fears of their loyalty, their prudence, or their wisdom, surely, in the name of common sense, they may be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. But is the question of denial one of justice ? Is it one in which the Government think they really are serving either the cause of the United Empire or the cause of humanity? If we ask—" Why the necessity for this strong measure of precaution ? Why prevent the people from expressing their sentiments upon a subject which they conceive so vitally interesting to themselves?—we shall be told, it is necessary to prevent a separation. To such an answer we cannot but reply by saying—" You, the Government, feared not the Papists, though your predecessors were horrified with alarms, you gave them full liberty, invited them to the Senate and into your offices of trust, and what is the result ?" At the present moment we believe, that out of the 100 fresh Members returned to the Irish Parliament, not one dozen are Catholics. What alarm, then, can reasonably arise, that Papists will cover us ? But we blush at the name, and sicken at the childish alarm which is felt by the Government. Sir Henry Hardinge issues his prohibition, and instantaneously every mouth is closed. There is no expression of regret—no manifestation of turbulence ; on the contrary, smiles succeed to agitation, but hope is not destroyed.

We have not room for further observations.—The question really is—Shall Ireland be lost for want of due regard ? Shall Ireland be destroyed because the British Government will not allow the people to propose measures for removing the evils which press so heavily on them ? In short, shall a separation be propelled, because an Union has not tended to benefit the country, but yet must not be repealed ?

Ireland must have her wrongs redressed. But it is said by the Ultra-Tories in Ireland, that if there is not a change of men, one of measures is absolutely necessary.

That is all we contend for ; we say that Ireland is suffering under the present measures, and every day's experience shows how absolutely necessary it is to afford relief. All are agreed upon this point. It is only the means which they differ upon. The repeal of the Union seems as it is the wish of the Irish, to be the wise policy to pursue ; and if the Government are prudent they will act so as that it may not be alleged against them in the day of trial that they passed unheeded by the cries of the suffering population and the claims of the respectable and influential portion of the community, by lending a deaf ear and wilfully obstructing the path which they (the Irish) have chalked out for relieving the distresses of Ireland.

PRIVATE COUNCIL IN DUBLIN.

On Monday, a private Council, it is said, was held in one of the offices in the Castle, at which were present one of the law-officers of the Crown, some of the divisional magistrates, and a gentleman holding a high official situation in the Vice-regal Household. What the subject of their deliberation was, is not known ; but it is thought to be of importance, because immediately after the Council had broken up, an express by the early mail was despatched to the English Government.—*Register.*

THE ENGLISH MILITIA.

We have been informed that the Government have determined to call out the English militia, for the purpose of replacing the regiments of the line in this country.—*Register.*

GAMING IN PARIS.

One of our private letters from Paris states that the vice of gaming is more indulged in at present than during many years. Among the late great sufferers was a young man, a Count or Viscount Lavalette, who, within these few weeks lost a fortune of 200,000 francs he had lately inherited.—He blew his brains out on Wednesday night last at his lodgings, No. 4, Rue Mont Thabor. The letter states the names of many new English dupes who have appeared at the Salon, Frescati, and other gaming houses.—*London Paper.*

An action is about to be brought against Lord Kenmare, by a farmer, named Mahony, for charging toll upon milk in Killarney.