The Waterford Chronicle.

"'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR."—TACITUS.

No. 561. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1830. *Price 6d.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Several petitions were presented praying for the abolition of Slavery.

The Marquis of ANGLESEY presented a petition from the manor of Grange Gorman, in the county of Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Union.

The Noble Marquis said his own opinion was decidedly opposed to the prayer of the petition.

On the motion of the Earl of FALMOUTH, the second reading of the Labourers' and Husbandry Bill was postponed from next Tuesday to Tuesday sennight, on account of the unsettled state of his Majesty's Councils. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The SPEAKER took the Chair as usual at three o'clock, and a new member took the oaths and his seat.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The SPEAKER acquainted the House that the petitioners complaining of undue elections at the following places had not entered into the recognizances required by the statute:—County of Tipperary, city of Limerick, town of Carlow, and the city of Dublin.—Ordered to be discharged.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received from the clerk of the Hanaper Office, in Ireland, four petitions complaining of undue elections—one from Valentine Blake, Esq., complaining of the election for the town of Galway; another from certain inhabitants of the town of Galway, on the same return; from Joseph M'Donnell, complaining of the election of the county of Mayo; and from James Daly, complaining of the election for the county of Galway.—Stand for the 4th January next.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Lord GEORGE BERESFORD presented a petition from the inhabitants of Carrickbeg, in the county of Waterford, praying for a repeal of the legislative Union.

Mr. O'CONNELL had been requested by his constituents to support the prayer of the petition just presented by his Hon. Colleague. He did so most cordially, and would take that opportunity of mentioning a fact connected with the chief city of the county he had the honour to represent.—In the year 1800, prior to the Union being carried into effect, there were employed in the coarse woollen manufactures within the city of Waterford, seven thousand individuals, and at the present time there were not fifty so employed. That city was peculiarly fortunate in its natural resources both for internal and external commerce; it had a capacious harbour and a fine river, which were calculated to render it an emporium for commerce of every kind. It was, however, in a most miserable state at the present moment, and he (Mr. O'C.) was convinced that nothing would tend to its regeneration save the repeal of the Union, as prayed in the petition now before the House. He had one satisfaction as connected with that petition, namely, that it had not emanated from any particular party or sect, but bore indiscriminately the signatures both of Protestants and Catholics of the first respectability. It had been urged by an Hon. Member in the House, a few nights back, that the Irish labourer, carried away much of the money which, but for his intrusion, would be paid to the English labourer. He (Mr. O'C.) admitted it, and also thought it to be the cause of the disturbances at present troubling some of the English counties. By a repeal of the Union the Irish labourer would be kept at home, with abundant employment; the English labourer would not then be interfered with, and the English counties would then enjoy that tranquillity which he was proud to say at present pervaded those of Ireland. He looked upon the measure as one of benefit to both countries, and as tending to cement and preserve their connexion. *(Hear, hear.)*

LORD G. BERESFORD begged to remark that he differed from the prayer of the petition. The trade of which his Hon. Colleague had spoken had been lost on account of the negligence of the manufacturers themselves in the fabric and manufacture of their then staple commodity.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that as he had been prevented by severe indisposition from declaring his opinion on this question when it formerly came under the notice of the House, he would avail himself of that opportunity to state distinctly what it was. His decided conviction was, that the repeal of the Union would be attended by consequences the most deplorable to Ireland. *(Hear.)* It had always been considered by Mr. Grattan, and by the most eminent men, who had acted with him, that the measure of the Union, being once passed, could not afterwards be repealed. *(Hear.)* His opinion was very different from that of the Member for Waterford respecting the effects which the Union had produced upon Ireland. A great many consequences had been attributed to the Union which did not properly belong to it. He believed that many abuses which existed before the Union, and much of the misgovernment of the local parliament of Ireland, were attributed, and falsely attributed, to the Union—*(hear)*—and when gentlemen called for the repeal of the Union, he begged leave to remind them, that he was old enough to recollect that many of those who now joined in that cry were formerly the loudest in the reprobation of the local parliament. *(Hear, hear.)* He had never had a seat in that parliament, and therefore was not liable to any imputation which might be cast upon it for passing the Union. He understood that an Hon. Gentleman had said, that never was there one beneficial act for Ireland passed by the united parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Now, he (Sir J. Newport) would turn to one act—he meant the corn intercourse of 1805—which he defied the Hon. Gentleman to denounce as an act not beneficial to Ireland. *(Hear, hear.)* When he informed the House that that act alone had doubled the agriculture of Ireland, he claimed merit for the united parliament so unjustly calumniated, and for himself, who had been the humble instrument of carrying it through that House. *(Loud cheers.)* That act he brought as a proof that the interests of Ireland were not neglected in the united parliament. *(Hear.)* He begged pardon for intruding so long upon the attention of the House; but he was anxious to declare the opinions which he entertained upon this subject in opposition to many even of his respectable countrymen. He always felt regret when he had occasion to differ from his constituents; but he never professed that he would make his sentiments conform on all questions to the wishes of his constituents; on the contrary, he had always avowed, and he still would avow that he would discharge his duty honourably and fairly according to the dictates of his own unbiassed judgment. *(Hear.)*

Lord NUGENT rose to advert to one fallacy in the arguments of the Hon. Member for the County of Waterford, in favour of the repeal of the Union, which was that taxation in this country was owing to the influx of Irish labourers, and that the influx led to distress in England, which nothing but a repeal of the Union could remove. He happened to live in a part of the country most affected by the low price of labour. In that district lies the great North Road, along which many Irish labourers passed. It was true this created some distress; but that distress was only severe in the winter, when employment was scarce, and not in the summer, when the Irish labourer was a visitor in this country, and when labour was at, he might say, a high premium. If ever the repeal of the Union should be granted, it will be found not to produce any of the good effects held out by the Hon. and Learned Member for Waterford.

Sir ROBERT BATESON implored the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to cease raising up agitation and renewing religious animosities in a country just set at rest, and to turn his great talents to some other question by which his country could be really benefitted. *(Hear.)* He could assure him that the entire province of Ulster was decidedly and firmly opposed to the agitation of this subject. All the wealth, respectability, and talent of Belfast were unanimous in declaring their opposition to the measure, and had so declared themselves at a public meeting held there lately. It was very easy to excite a mob, and to tell them that they would be benefitted by a repeal of the Union—and they might perhaps believe it; but the good sense and feeling of the respectable portion of Irishmen made them think otherwise. If the Union was repealed tomorrow, he thought there would be one hundred paupers for every one that exists at present.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in moving that the petition should be printed, wished to set the Hon. Member for Londonderry right as to what he had urged relative to the town of Belfast. In fact, there had been no regular meeting held there on the subject of the Union. A few individuals had certainly met in a library in Belfast, for the purpose of doing something in opposition to a repeal; but they now quietly submitted to be taunted with having virtually done nothing. With respect to religious animosities being again excited, he was proud to say none existed. The other day an Orangeman (Mr. William Richardson) had been pleased to move a vote of thanks to him (Mr. O'Connell) at a meeting held in Dublin, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal; and of that vote, coming from the source it did, he felt prouder than he should for a hundred similar votes from any Catholic body, however respectable. In answer to what had fallen from the Hon. Member for the City of Waterford, regarding the observations of Mr. Grattan on this subject, he would content himself with repeating, as he did a few nights ago, the words of the present Lord Plunkett, that "he would swear his sons to eternal animosity to the Union." He (Mr. O'Connell) did not know whether the Noble Lord had yet administered the oath, but he hoped he would not neglect to do so. In reply to the observations which had been made as to the influx of Irish labourers, he would remind the House that at the time this country raised £300,000 to relieve the existing distress in Ireland, the Irish ports were crowded with vessels loading corn for this country, to pay Irish absentee landlords. History reminded him of the fact, of the father of his Noble Colleague presenting himself at the Castle of Dublin, clad from head to foot in the same coarse material the Noble Lord had alluded to. It was not the peasantry of Ireland alone who now agitated the question of a repeal. Honourable Gentlemen would find, by a reference to the reports in the Dublin papers of the meetings held for the purpose of petitioning, that all that remained of mercantile wealth and respectability, or of talent, were now rallying round the question.

Sir R. BATESON would assert that a meeting had been held in Belfast, as he had stated, and that they had published two resolutions declaratory of their opposition to a repeal.

Mr. GEORGE MOORE said it was incumbent on him to rise in his place, and give his most decided but respectful contradiction to what had last been urged by the Honourable Member for Waterford, namely, that all that remained of mercantile wealth, respectability, or talent in the city he had the honour to represent, were rallying round the question of a repeal of the Union. He would beg to state, that directly the reverse was the case; and that his constituents, and the country generally, was raising its voice against the organized system of agitation which had been begun, and was now proceeding on the question of a repeal. His constituents had most certainly suffered more by the measure of the Union than any other citizens in Ireland; but he would now venture to assert that there was not a single individual amongst them who would not sacrifice every personal feeling rather than see their country again disturbed by any agitation for a repeal of a measure by which they might originally have suffered. He denied that that respectable body, the Orangemen of Ireland, were favourable to the measure. He was certain there is not one of them who is not devoted to the connexion at present existing between the two countries. He regretted that the measure was not at once brought before the House, and be at once shown to its agitators to be impracticable. He regretted it, because it would stop the growing agitation, particularly amongst the lower classes of the community, whom great and incessant pains were now making to delude. They had been told that nothing could prevent the repeal of the Union being carried. That delusion is further impressed upon their mind by a reference to Paris and Belgium, and he (Mr. Moore) appealed to the House, whether such delusions and impressions were not calculated to produce most dangerous effects.

Sir A. CHICHESTER begged to observe, in reply to an observation that fell from the Honorable Member opposite (Mr. O'Connell), that a very numerous meeting had been held in Belfast, and that resolutions, condemnatory of the present system of agitation that was got up in Ireland, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'CONNELL—I admit a meeting was held and that resolutions were adopted, but the meeting has been ridiculed as a "hole and corner one," and the resolutions scoffed as those of a star chamber. This is what I noted, and I repeat it.

Sir A. CHICHESTER—At all events a meeting was held and resolutions adopted; and this in opposition to the scheme of separation now proposed. The sentiments of the town of Belfast were always respected, because the inhabitants of that flourishing town were persons of character, of education, of commercial eminence in Ireland. In Belfast the unanimous opinion was, that a repeal of the Union implied, necessarily, a separation from Great Britain; and against such a project, the merchants, bankers, and traders there protested. *(Hear, hear.)* The discussion of this question outside the House of Commons was calculated and intended only to promote agitation, for it was idle to suppose that the anti-Unionists had any hope of succeeding in their efforts. *(Hear.)* In Belfast it was believed and felt that a separation from England would be ruinous to the best interests of Ireland. They were aware of the great improvement that had taken place, since the Union, in the commercial and agricultural interests of Ireland, and they were determined, as far as in them lay, to oppose the repeal of that measure. *(Hear.)*

Colonel O'GRADY—I deprecate the agitation of this question at this moment as much as the Hon. Member opposite. But I must express my belief that the mode pursued in this House by the opponents of the repeal of the Union, is, of all others, the least calculated to produce the effect they intend. If the question were now brought forward in this House, it would be cushioned here, but the agitation of it would be only the more increased in Ireland—meetings would be held—speeches would be made and published—a collision of opinion would take place, and we would behold, as a necessary consequence, a revival of all the bad passions and acrimonious feelings that for so long a time distracted and destroyed Ireland. It is for agitation that this question is now discussed in many places, and the course pursued here is only calculated to promote that agitation. The best way to put a stop to this agitation is to improve the condition of Ireland, and to govern that country by good laws. *(Hear.)* I implore Hon. Members not to imagine that because their constituents may not as yet have expressed their opinion upon the question, therefore no feeling prevails in favour of a repeal of the Union.—This is an egregious mistake, and the only effect of this discussion will be, to call forth latent opinions.

Mr. JEPHSON presented a petition from the parish of Whitechurch, in the county of Cork, praying for a repeal of the Subletting Act.

Sir R. BATESON presented a petition from certain Methodists in Belfast, for the abolition of slavery all over the world.

CATHOLICS OF GALWAY.

Mr. LEADER presented a petition from Galway, praying that the Catholics of that town be put on the same footing in respect to voting at elections with Protestants. *(Hear, hear.)*

Sir JOHN BURKE fully concurred in the prayer of the petition.

Mr. S. RICE gave notice that he would at the earliest day bring the Galway case before Parliament. *(Hear.)*

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the county of Cork, complaining of the bad effects of absenteeism, and praying for a repeal of the Union. This led him to a discussion that took place here a few nights ago, and in adverting to that discussion, he would assure the house, that he had no desire to revive any unpleasant recollections, or to wound any feelings. His object in stating to the house that he had this day received documents corroborating the statements he had made respecting the workings of the Subletting Act on the estates of Lords Fitzwilliam and Rathdowne, was to vindicate his own character and to show how mischievous the act was. Even should he (Mr. O'C.) be assailed, he would not take the trouble of replying to vilification or calumny. On a former occasion, he had stated that 800 persons had received notice to quit in May on the estate of Lord Fitzwilliam. The documents he this day received corroborated that statement, inasmuch as notices had been served on 255 families, comprising about 1544 individuals. The names, and dates, and places were all mentioned in the documents to which he alluded. He (Mr. O'C.) had made a statement relative to the agent of Lord Rathdowne, which was not very courteously denied by the late secretary for Ireland (Sir H. Hardinge). He now repeated that statement, and he was borne out by a variety of documents that were sent to him from Ireland. The documents regarding the Fitzwilliam property he offered to show to Lord Althorp, and to his Hon. Friend the Member for Wicklow; and the Noble Lord, the Member for Northampton promised to communicate with Lord Milton about the matter. *(Hear.)*

Mr. GRATTAN said his Hon. Friend might be right in saying that the notices had been served: but he was sure his Hon. Friend did not intend to say they were acted upon. It was necessary, under the Subletting Act, to serve the notices, and therefore it was, that the other night he had voted for the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend. *(Hear.)* A better disposed man could not be than Mr. Challoner, and to his (Mr. Grattan's) knowledge, he expended in the last three years above £23,000 in improving the Wicklow property of Lord Fitzwilliam. *(Hear.)* But such men were placed in great difficulty by the Subletting Act, and therefore he (Mr. Grattan) had voted for its repeal. *(Hear.)*

Sir HENRY HARDINGE said that he had not had Doctor Trench's letter about him. He therefore merely stated its contents from memory—and that was, that since 1817 only ten persons were removed from Lord Rathdowne's property, and that they were not removed under the operation of the Subletting Act. *(Hear.)*

Mr. DOGHERTY regretted not seeing his hon. friend the Member for Youghal, in his place at this moment. Every gentleman who knew Mr. Challoner, respected him—*(hear)*—and as his name was again brought before the house, he (Mr. D.) would trespass on their attention for a very few moments. When the honourable and learned member for Waterford, on a former occasion, attacked him and Earl Fitzwilliam, he (Mr. D.) wrote to the former to ascertain the exact state of the case. Some delay occurred in the transmission of the reply, and it was only the day before yesterday he received it. In this letter he was requested to call on the hon. member for Youghal. He did so, and his hon. friend showed him a complete vindication by Mr. Challoner of his conduct. *(Hear.)* That vindication he would now have read, only there was no notice that this discussion would have taken place, and he (Mr. D.) had intended to reserve the facts until the question of the Subletting Act came properly before the house. Mr. Challoner's vindication of himself was also a triumphant defence of the Subletting Act. But he would ask what kind of way was this to be dragging gentlemen heedlessly before the country? *(Hear.)* What right had the hon. member (Mr. O'Connell) to introduce this question again, after the answer he had received on a former occasion—an answer sufficient to satisfy any man, with a particle of gentlemanly feeling? *(Cheering.)* Were gentlemen to be thus brought before Parliament by the pertinacity of an hon. member in adhering to misstatements? *(Cheering.)* What sort of tribunal was the hon. member about to make of this House, when he was incessantly bringing before them the complaints of the peasantry of Ireland? *(Cheering.)* He, for one, should protest against this pertinacious adherence to misrepresentation, after answers had been given enough to satisfy any man of honour. *(Loud cheering.)*

Mr. HUME—I am surprised at the degree of warmth displayed by the honourable gentleman who has just sat down. He has put himself into a passion all about nothing. He knows nothing at all of the business. He is perfectly ignorant of the entire transaction, for he denies that any notices had been served, although my hon. friend (Mr. Grattan) has admitted it. *(Hear, hear.)* The Hon. Gentleman complained of my Hon. Friend (Mr. O'Connell) for slightly bringing before this House the grievances of the poor of Ireland. What, Sir! does the Hon. Solicitor-General mean to say that the complaints of the people are not to be heard here, when they are persecuted by bad landlords? I ask him does he mean to say so? *(No answer.)* Then I am to assume that my Hon. Friend is assailed, because he brings forward the grievances of the people of Ireland? Sir, the charge against my Hon. Friend is totally unfounded. My Hon. Friend said that 800 persons had received notices to quit, and it turned out that not less than 1544 have been served with notice. Mr. Challoner had denied that more than four notices had been served; and it now comes out that 235 notices were actually served! This shews what reliance is to be placed on the assertions of the assailants of my Hon. Friend. The Member for Wicklow says the notices will not be carried into effect. My Hon. Friend only said they had been served, and it now turns out, after all the clatter we have had, that he was right. Thus is my Hon. Friend triumphantly vindicated against the numbers that have attempted to cry him down.

Mr. DOHERTY explained.

Mr. DAWSON said the Honourable Member for Waterford had changed his ground and contradicted the statement he made at first.

Mr. O'CONNELL—In moving that this petition be printed, I will adhere to what I promised in the commencement, that I would not reply to abuse. My Honourable Friend, the Member for Wicklow, has seen the documents to which I allude. He admits the service of the notices, and it will be admitted that he feels as great an interest in Lord Fitzwilliam as Members for rotten boroughs in Cornwall. *(Hear.)* But I am pleased with the manner in which the attacks on me were cheered by the House. If an unflinching love of Ireland, if an unflinching hostility to the plunderers and oppressors of that country, be a cause of complaint against me, then do I court as my best reward the censure of the House.—To be printed.

Mr. RUTHVEN made the motion of which he last night gave notice, for returns of the salaries, fees, and gratuities of the prerogative court in Ireland.—Ordered.

Several petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented, and the orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

THE MURPHYN CIRCULAR.

MORE CONSENT AS REPEAL.

SIR—Politeness suggests that I should acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, addressed to me, applying for permission to attach my signature to the declaration drawn up under the auspices of the Duke of Leinster, and also requesting "that I would exert my influence to procure the signatures of my friends."

My reply is this, that I must decline giving such permission, because I am persuaded the repeal of the Union is *the only measure* that can effectually strike at *the root of* Irish grievances. The evils of Ireland have so diseased the frame of her society—have so corrupted the current of her life—and so infixed themselves in her constitution, that in my opinion a *foreign parliament* cannot administer any remedies that will permanently alleviate her sufferings and improve her condition. The *present* representation of Ireland, in the British Parliament, I look upon as a *mere mockery*; and the *outrages* we may expect from a Legislature, constituted as it is, I regard as *delusive quackery*.

Convinced that this country can never enjoy either prosperity or happiness so long as the Legislative Union exists, I should be sorry to subscribe to a declaration, pronouncing *on the repeal of that measure totally impracticable*. Such a doctrine, I conceive, is ill calculated to allay discontent, and exceedingly *dangerous* to the peace of the nation.

This is my present opinion, but if it be proved to me that it is an erroneous one, I am not *obstinately* wedded to it. As yet I have not heard *a single valid argument* against the repeal of the Union; and the futile attempt made by the noblemen and gentlemen, for whom you act as secretary, to prevent discussion on the question, is not a good proof that many valid arguments *can* be advanced against it. Entertaining these sentiments myself, I should act inconsistently if I did not exert whatever "influence I may possess among my friends" rather *to withhold* than "to procure their signatures to the declaration."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PRENDERGAST.

Newtown, 17, 1830.

To P. M. Murphyn, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Brabazonpark, Nov. 16, 1830.

SIR—I have been favoured with your letter, and with as sincere feelings as any of the noblemen or gentlemen who signed the declaration for the permanent connexion between both countries, I think as an Irishman that my views should be first directed to the welfare and happiness of my own country; and in consulting these, I am happy to reflect that I can rather strengthening than weakening those ties that I should hope would always exist between both parts of the empire.

The Union I have always considered the chief cause of those evils that afflict Ireland—deprived of a large portion of its most wealthy landed proprietors and drained of its capitalists without almost any return.

It requires no very great political sagacity to see that such causes would make permanent such effects as are now apparent throughout the country—in the depression of its landed interests and the almost total decay of its only manufacture, notwithstanding the plausible assertions made by official persons, in Parliament, of its increasing prosperity. The fostering care of a resident Legislature would, in all probability, have obviated this state of things, and from its local knowledge and undivided attention to the amelioration of the country, have produced those improvements which were hardly to be expected from a remote and distant legislature, if not indifferent, at least imperfectly acquainted with our wants and necessities. In the sentiments I have expressed, I may say that I have the sympathy of a great portion of the inhabitants of the large and extended district in which I reside.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WILLIAM J. BRABAZON.

To P. M. Murphy, Esq., Secretary, &c.

Mountown, 14th November, 1830.

DEAR SIR—I had on Wednesday last the honor of receiving your circular, together with the Leinster declaration, for my signature. The repeal of the Union is a measure which I have always considered of paramount necessity for the happiness and well-being of Ireland. The opinions I hold on this subject have been handed down to me by my grandfather and father. The former, when solicited even by the then leading man of the county (the late Lord Bective) indignantly refused to sanction by his name a measure which has been of such real evil to Ireland; and the latter in opposition to the R. C. Clergyman of his parish and his own most particular friend, being mainly instrumental in preventing a meeting to be held for the purpose of forwarding that measure. Add to this, I am an advocate of open discussion, and as such must look with great distrust on the acts of the exclusive meeting at which the Duke of Leinster presided. Ere this my opinions on this subject have been made public, as I attended an anti-Union meeting held in Navan, where I had the honor of proposing a resolution, and to-morrow I purpose attending a meeting in my own parish for the furtherance of the same measure.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, truly,

CHARLES BARNEWALL.

P. M. Murphy, Esq.

No. 10, Upper Rutland-street, 19th Nov. 1830.

SIR—Your circular letter, requesting permission to attach my signature to a declaration, put forward by some noblemen and gentlemen recently assembled in private conference by the Duke of Leinster, has just reached me. In reply, I beg to say, that I fully concur with them in anxiety for the permanence of British connexion, and therefore strongly deprecate their unconstitutional and abortive attempt to suppress discussion on a subject of such paramount importance as the repeal of the legislative Union. If that measure be founded on sound principles of policy, and if its operation be productive of equal advantages to both countries, its friends can have no reasonable apprehension of injurious results from discussion, which will necessarily in such case tend to strengthen and consolidate the measure by making its benefits (if any such there be) more apparent than they are at present, and thereby attach the people of this country to it by the strongest bond, that of self-interest. On the contrary, if the measure be not founded on the principles of equal justice, which it (in my humble judgment) the only sound policy, and if its operation (of which there has been thirty years' experience) be prejudicial to the interests of this country, no man who loves Ireland ought to be active in promoting its repeal, and no man who is REALLY a friend to the permanence of British connexion should hesitate in doing the same, as between two great countries it is difficult to contemplate a permanent connexion not based on the principle of reciprocal advantages and equal justice. The friends of the declaration have not pointed out any benefits which this country has derived from the Union (probably because they could not), but have dogmatically enough put forward their opinion that a repeal is totally impracticable. I, for one, can never subscribe to the opinion that a measure eminently calculated to improve the condition of a nation, containing eight millions of inhabitants, is *totally* or at all impracticable. I am sure it ought not to be so. There is one remarkable feature in the declaration, it is this—the last paragraph in it affords a powerful argument against those who prefer foreign to domestic legislation. It admits (at least by inference) that the imperial parliament has not hitherto directed as it should have done its attention to Ireland, nor given any practical manifestation of its desire for her welfare. Such being my sentiments on this subject, it is scarcely necessary to add, that I cannot permit you to attach my signature to the document in question.

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

DOMINICK ROSAYNE.

P. M. Murphy, Esq.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, 17th November, 1830.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—You are apprised that a great political change has taken place. The most heartless and the least talented ministry that ever held power in England have been displaced by the indignant voice of popular resentment.—Their successors will be named before this letter is in print.

The general enquiry here is—who are to be those successors? That question has little of interest for me—I only ask what advantage will the change produce for Ireland?

My opinion on that subject—perhaps it may be called my conjecture—is, that the new ministry will not do Ireland any one solid or substantial service. We shall probably have many attempts at humbug and delusion. "Wait," they will cry, "wait until we are settled"—"would you disturb your friends before they have time to do any good?"—and many other similar efforts to postpone relief and procure delay.

Do not be deluded, men of Ireland—I see the workings of their parties closely, and I see nothing to inspire me, as a lover of Ireland, with confidence in any of them—I see much to make me distrust them all.

Then, men of Ireland, be not deluded or deceived—continue, with unremitting activity, your peaceable, legal, and constitutional efforts to procure the repeal of the Union. We are entitled to self government—and our country is sinking into frightful pauperism for the want of a domestic legislature. Persevere, then, in your honest and manly exertions—remember the manner in which the "hereditary bondsmen" broke the chains of ages. Bondsmen of the fatal Union, follow the steps we trod before you!—relax not your efforts—cease not your exertions—liberty is in the prospect—national independence is the rich prize we contend for. Remember that such independence, achieved in 1782, brought peace, and wealth, and comfort, to Ireland.

He who contributes to repeal the Union, contributes to bestow on Ireland and Irishmen, an annual income of certainly not less than seven millions of pounds sterling. He who opposes the repeal of the Union, contributes to rob Ireland and Irishmen, of seven millions of pounds sterling annually—and then, good sooth! he goes to prayers, and turns up the whites of his eyes, whilst the poor are screaming around for food, and the famishing labourer hears his children wailing, and has no means of preventing them from starving.

Let us, then, if we value liberty or religion—charity or humanity, never abate our efforts until we see the Irish Parliament in Dublin, protecting our manufacturers, fostering our labourers, and diffusing joy and gladness through the land.

What care we for a change of ministry in England? Will they open the Irish corporations—abolish the Irish tythes—destroy the Irish rotten boroughs—repeal the subletting and vestry acts—annihilate grand jury jobbing—will they tax absentees 75 per cent.—will they do this, and enact one hundred other laws necessary for the preservation of Ireland?

Will they revive the linen manufacture, which was once the source of wealth and strength, to a state of comfort and gladness to the people?

I do not comprehend why the annihilation of the linen manufacture of Ireland is not alone a sufficient cause to arouse all Ireland to insist on a domestic and protecting parliament.

But I reserve myself on this subject for my fifth letter on the Union. The first four have done some service—I trust the fifth will be of no less utility—the sole object of my political life is utility to Ireland.

My present purpose is to deprecate delay or postponement of our legal efforts for the repeal.—"*Now, indeed, is the favourable time for exertion.*"

I do solemnly declare, I am convinced, that if miserable dissension, contemptible apathy, or more degrading selfishness, do not retard Irish legislative independence, another year of the miseries of the Union will not roll over our heads.

Fellow-countrymen, attend to my call—Catholics, Protestants, Orangemen, Dissenters, whatever you may be, agitate—meet—petition—let there be a long pull—a strong pull—but above all, a pull altogether—and Ireland is free.

> "Where is the slave so lowly,
> "Condemned to chains unholy,
> "Who, could he burst
> "His bonds at first,
> "Would pine beneath them slowly."

Pine, then, not beneath your chains—but firmly, legally, and constitutionally, call for, and demand, that they should be removed.

I am, always, fellow-countrymen,

Your attached and faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following letter from Lord Cloncurry to Mr. Murphy, will be read with great interest:—

Sir—In answer to the circular which you have done me the honour to send, I beg leave to say, that I am the last man who would endeavour to stifle political discussion. I think it necessary to Ireland, which never got any thing by quiescence.

The meeting at Morrisson's was, I think, premature, tending to support an inefficient and heartless Ministry, whose unjust attempt to tax the country and to put down the Press, gave rise to the agitation first promoted by the very gentlemen who would now turn round on the people for echoing the sentiments of the best patriot Ireland ever saw.

At the same time I cannot but respect a declaration with the names of Leinster, of Anglesey, and so many other true friends of Ireland attached to it. I am quite certain that a full, fair, and honest Union, accompanied by reform, might be as beneficial, or more so, than a repeal. But such honesty, such reform, and such fair play cannot be expected from the present Ministry. I am grateful for the kind and impartial conduct of the Duke of Northumberland: I approve of Sir Henry Hardinge's conduct in Parliament, and I admire the honest gallantry of Sir George Murray; but nothing they can do will serve Ireland whilst they act in concert with the declared enemy of reform, and the propounder of the Polignac taxes—but let not the gentlemen of Ireland be influenced by fear, let them do what is right, and the people will be not only quiet but grateful.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

CLONCURRY.

P. M. Murphy, Esq.

TIPPERARY ANTI-UNION MEETING.

(From the Tipperary Free Press.)

On Wednesday week a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Court-house of that town, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union, and amidst the acclamations of assembled thousands that distinguished patriot and upright Magistrate,

JAMES ROE, of Rosebrook, Esq., was called to the Chair,

on taking which, and after the cheering had subsided, he addressed the meeting in nearly the following words:—

Gentlemen, I accept with great satisfaction the honour of being your chairman this day, and proud am I that the cause of our assembling is to demand the restitution of our Parliament from the British Government. I believe that there really can be but few persons of any party or persuasion in Ireland who would not, if for an instant they laid aside their fears and jealousies, honestly confess that in depriving us of a domestic legislature, our manufactures and commerce became extinguished, and our peasantry consigned to hopeless misery, and crime without remedy. *(Cheers.)* As the petition that is to be submitted to you enters fully on this subject, I will not repeat its arguments; but I cannot avoid remarking on the absence of many, whose good sense, public spirit, and even whose self-interest, ought to have rallied round us this day. *(Hear.)* Some of these are pleased to consider this question as invented by O'Connell, in order to keep discord alive, and to lead to a separation of the two nations—than which nothing can be more preposterous and ridiculous—the utter impossibility of such an event, under any contingency, being evident to the weakest intellect, and is now merely put forward as a check to alarm the timid, and as an excuse for the time-serving not to do their duty. *(Hear, hear.)* When Ireland became united by the relief bill, her sons naturally reverted to her miserable condition—they found that whilst they had been separated, she had become a province not worth living in—and the late most unfortunate scheme of the drivelling Goulburn, to saddle us with fresh taxes and gag the press, was, I am firmly convinced, what flashed conviction of the necessity of recalling our legislative dependance on England, upon every thinking mind. *(Cheers.)* The eagle-glance of O'Connell, caught at once a view of the public tendency—he anticipated that it must be unanimous, as for once, patriotism and self-interest prompted every class, from North to South—but he was mistaken—the heroes of Ulster, though secretly wishing for it as a benefit, and detesting a ministry that had thrown them overboard—yet, because the question was espoused by the liberals, they denounced it as seditious—for though they "hated Cæsar much, they hated Rome more." *(Hear, hear.)* But, Gentlemen, in spite of imitating calumny on one side, and too anxious advocacy on the other, be assured that the repeal of the Union is rapidly forcing its way in public opinion, and will very soon become of national adoption. *(Cheers.)* I will not longer detain you than by asserting, that in times so eventful and precarious as the present, it is the duty of fellow neighbours and citizens often to meet, as we do this day, in order to consult on their mutual interests, and afford each other protection by an interchange of opinion and good offices. *(Loud cheers.)*

EDMUND SCULLY, Esq., was requestod to act as Secretary to the Meeting.

On seconding the first resolution, which was proposed by James O'B. Scully, Esq., Theobald Morrissey, Esq. spoke nearly as follows:—

I rise, Sir, with diffidence, having never in my life before addressed a public Meeting, nor would I now intrude myself, but that I feel a native impulse seizing my mind, which tells me, as an inward monitor, that Ireland, distressed and confiding Ireland, expects that no matter what his grade or creed may be, that every son of her's will do his duty. I will in the first place advert to that clumsy, I will say, foolish calumny, which our adversaries impute to us—which is, that we who are the advocates of our country's freedom, are its enemies. That we seek revolution and a separation from England—would that *I* could call it the *sister Kingdom!* I will answer these cold-hearted and self-seeking gentlemen in mild terms and say, that we have properties to protect, and families to defend as well as *they* have, and where shall we look for more benign shelter, than under the mild sceptre and glorious Constitution of Great Britain. Yes Gentlemen, we may now call it the glorious Constitution, as we are all now *equal participators* of it, and as it is under the shade of its majestic wings that we meet proudly here this day as freemen. I am not, Sir, far advanced in years, but I have acquired some experience, and have endeavoured to learn a little of the history of my own times, and that of my native Country—I will not dwell upon the blood-stained epoch of 98, lest it may harrow up those feelings which we are all bound in common charity to bury in oblivion. But I will arraign the Government of that day, for having fostered and brought to head, that iniquitous rebellion, for the base, the unhallowed purpose of tearing from us our natural rights, and trampling on our liberties. Is it, Sir, because we feel ourselves aggrieved by that Act, that we assemble here this day openly, peaceably, and fearlessly, because we do so constitutionally, to try by every honest means to counteract its baneful effects—I will ask that question which has been so often put, and never answered. What *good* has the Union ever done for Ireland? *(Hear, hear, hear.)* I will endeavour to show some of its bad effects.—In my short career, I have seen the busy hum of industry which brought comfort and content to the honest artizan. I look now for that in vain.—Can we walk five miles distant from our towns, without meeting the deserted mansions of our absent gentry, who once diffused wealth and gladness among the surrounding villages, and who now *here* abandon them and their devoted tenantry to eke out a miserable existence, upon what is left after the vigilant and searching agent has strained every nerve to extract from them their last farthing—Yes, Sir, not only what the land is worth, but the industry of the wretched man who tills the soil. *(Hear, hear.)* Have I not myself, in common with my respected and charitable townsmen of every religious persuasion, endeavoured no later than a few months back, to keep famine and pestilence from the cottages, or rather hovels of our poor people—and have we not in our streets been surrounded by crowds of our poor suffering fellow-countrymen, soliciting not alms, but work. Have we not seen them thankfully and with comparative content, receiving, after a *hard day's toil*, the miserable wages of six-pence, and what is still more lamentable to say, we had not that six-pence to give to hundreds who applied in vain to be employed. These are not exaggerated statements—I appeal to you, Sir, our talented, respectable, and patriotic Chairman, I appeal to our respected secretary, and to every man that hears me, if I spoke aught but what is true—I am anxious, Sir, that this statement should be heard, and go abroad—not, that it may reach the ears of our rulers, as I suppose they are already, or at least they *ought* to be, acquainted with the subject, but that it may reach the ears of the *high-minded* and *honest* men of England; for believe, when I tell you, as I have some knowledge of the sentiments of that brave and charitable people, that had they known half what we endured, since the passing of that odious measure, long since would their voices have been raised in our behalf. *(Cheers.)* I am anxious it should go abroad, that it may corroborate the statement of *him*, who may be truly said to be our Representative, the talented, the calumniated, but the virtuous and self-devoted patriot, the great O'Connell—and I trust that every town, every village, and every parish will meet to second his great efforts—and that the universal cry shall be, from hill to dale, that Ireland expects (no matter what his grade or creed may be) that every Son of her's will do his duty. *(Immense cheering.)*

After Mr. MORRISSEY had sat down, the Meeting was addressed by Mr. SCULLY and Mr. KISANE in very eloquent language, and several resolutions and a petition (to the latter nearly one thousand signatures were immediately affixed) being unanimously adopted, Captain Bradshaw was called to the Chair, and thanks returned to Mr. Roe, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, after which the meeting peaceably separated.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

We can assure our respectable and talented cotemporary, the *Waterford Chronicle*, that the fault lies not with us that the requisition, for the repeal of the Union, has not progressed in this city, as we conceive it should have done. He, as well as our readers, generally, are aware that the question is not one of indifference, but postponement, pending the presentation of a petition for the restoration of the citizens to their chartered rights, usurped by an audacious and intolerant junta, assuming the name of the Mayor and citizens of Kilkenny.

What the fate of the petition, in the hands of Mr. LEADER, may be—whether the INS will deal more liberally by the people than the OUTS, or whether corporate plunder or family compacts are to continue—we know not. But this we know, that Kilkenny, ever distinguished for its intelligence and patriotism, should not be the last city in Ireland to engage in the glorious cause of NATIONAL REGENERATION.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

DR. DOYLE AND THE UNION.

Dublin, 17th November, 1830, 29, Merchants'-quay.

MY LORD—I have the honour of transmitting a copy of a vote of thanks passed to your Lordship at a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Booterstown, held on the 8th instant, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the act of legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

I can scarcely give your Lordship an adequate idea of the burst of grateful enthusiasm which pervaded the entire of that meeting on the announcement of your name, but this is as it should be, your whole life has been devoted to the service of our wretched and impoverished country, and the people, I am happy to say, duly appreciate your services.

As the chairman of that meeting, I feel highly honoured in being made the medium of this communication. At a period like the present, when efforts are making in high and influential quarters to stifle the public voice, and suppress public opinion, it is consoling to find that a Prelate of your Lordship's piety patriotism, and great natural endowments, should manfully come forward and lend the sanction of your high authority to the full and free discussion of this *vital* and all-absorbing subject.

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bridgetown House, Carlow.

Carlow, Nov. 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR—Though I regret being drawn into public notice, I cannot but appreciate highly the vote of thanks with which the numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of *Booterstown*, in which you presided, lately honoured me. May I beg you will convey to them the expression of my gratitude, and accept for yourself my sincerest thanks.

The Union question is one of great difficulty and importance. I have given to it all the consideration of which I am capable. I am unable to calculate all the consequences of a repeal: but so far as I can do so, they appear to me useful to both countries—favourable to public liberty, and embracing those great and salutary reforms which a United Parliament will be slow and timid in effecting in Ireland.

I don't much attend to what has been reported, as said by a certain class of persons, whether in or out of Parliament, on the repeal of the Union.—These persons, not all of whom are competent to form a clear or sound judgment, are generally men who have other interests than those of the great body of the English and Irish people; persons who are swayed by those interests, or by unfounded fears or idle apprehensions. Those persons, and such as those, who are "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day," are averse to all change, are often dull of intellect fond of ease, heedless alike of public misery, and of those encroachments on the liberty, and on the fruits of industry which scarcely ever reach themselves.

The people should not be swayed by those men, for they neither feel nor suffer along with them, nor should the government repose on their power or influence, for power and influence, especially in Ireland, are not always allied to rank and wealth.

With great esteem on account of your exertions for years past to serve the poor, and to promote the general interests of Ireland,

I have the honour to be,

Dear, Sir, your faithful humble servant,

† JAMES DOYLE.

John Reynolds, Esq., Merchant's Quay, Dublin.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Mr. G. R. Dawson is reported to have said the other night in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. O'Grady's statement of the dissatisfaction created in Ireland by filling all offices with Englishmen, "that a vast number of young men from different parts of Ireland filled both the customs and excise in England." If the impression sought to be made by him was, that if Englishmen fill offices in Ireland, Irishmen in an equal degree occupy offices in England, he is not borne out by the fact. The *Irishmen* employed in England are brought over to transact the *Irish* business transferred on the plea of assimilation. The Englishmen are imported, not for the purpose of transacting *English* business here, but of discharging *Irish* business.

When the English revenue boards, &c. are transferred to Ireland, and the English officers sent to carry on this English business, then indeed Mr. Dawson's assertion may in some measure be justifiable. But how opposite is the case. The Irish business (except the actual receipt of money from the public) is, as it relates to customs and excise, transferred to London; and in some cases Irish officers are brought over to assist in conducting it, and the Englishmen are sent hither to transact the remaining Irish business—that is, to collect the money levied on the Irish public.

The Irish officer is brought to London at his Irish salary; the English officer sent over to us has his salary increased, or a sum allowed above his pay for living in Ireland.

How *fair* and *just!*—the Irish officer is dragged to London, perhaps with a large family, where house rent and every article of the *necessaries* of life are fifty per cent. above Dublin; the *Englishman* has his income *increased* for moving to cheap quarters.

How *sincere* and *consistent* in "the Duke," on the one hand to advise the landed absentees to spend their incomes in Ireland, and on the other hand to create a new description of absentees by compelling the business of Ireland to be transacted in London, and to thus force out of the country the incomes of the officers so employed.

Is it come to this? Is mockery to be offered to the deep wrongs and miseries of Ireland?—*Morning Register.*

ANOTHER DISCOVERY!!!

(From the Morning Register.)

We have made some discoveries relative to the present condition of the trade and finances of Ireland, as compared with the past, but we have yet to announce the most important. Mr. Spring Rice's Committee have been able to delude themselves into a belief that the trade of Ireland is "progressively increasing," and they have given a list of exports from the Union to 1825, to support their opinion. We have shewn that the figures set down for the last year, are, in amount, a great deal above those to be found in the "Finance Accounts." The Committee say, the exports were £7,048,936; the "Finance Accounts" set them down at £5,588,146. Here is a difference of nearly a million and a half, but this is by no means the most important consideration. The Committee profess to give the "official values" of the articles exported; and they set them down thus:—

1801	....	£3,270,350
1805	....	4,067,717
1809	....	5,316,557
1813	....	6,746,353
1817	....	4,722,766
1821	....	5,338,838
1825	....	7,048,936

Admitting the last figures to be correct (which we do not), this would warrant the conclusion that there has been a "progressive increase" of some importance, especially since 1817. But "official values" are, of course, no criterion to judge by, when *real* ones can be referred to. Formerly "official values" were greatly under the mark; *now they are above it*—and, of course, best serve the purposes of those who are desirous of persuading themselves that we are in reality making an advance in commerce. Now, we have ascertained the *real* "values" since 1800, and they certainly make such a display of "progressive prosperity," as never was heard of before in the world:—

1800	(average of three years)	£6,435,049
1811	(average of three years)	11,607,510

We take the above from the fifteenth page of the Report of the Committee on the Public Expenditure of Ireland in 1811. They say that the former of these periods was the earliest in which the *real* values of the exports were computed. The following are taken from the "Finance Accounts" for the years that are mentioned:—

1813	(inclusive)	£11,937,577
1817	(ditto)	9,114,124
1821	(ditto)	8,973,509
1825	(ditto)	4,962,751!!!!

Here is a picture of "progressive prosperity!" Instead of the figures being 4, 5, and 7, even since 1817, they are 9, 8, and 4!! Even the Union amount is not upheld; for 1825 is nearly a million and a half below the average of three years ending 1800. But what has been the state of trade since 1825? The Committee assume that it has been bettered, on the alleged ground of an increase having taken place in foreign exports.—But we have shewn that an *increase* has *not* taken place in these exports, but, on the contrary, a great decrease. The Committee are correct enough in regarding Foreign exports as a good criterion of the exports to Britain; and, if they be, the conclusion is inevitable, that in 1830, we are below £4,962,751, though in 1815, we were up nearly to *fifteen* millions. How can the Committee account to Ireland, and to the British public, for having fallen into such monstrous errors? They owe poor Sir Henry Hardinge, at all events, an apology, for it was doubtless on the faith of their representations, that he so very recently pledged himself to be able to shew that Ireland was making great and rapid strides in "commercial improvement!"

MORE WISE PRECAUTIONS!!!

A detachment of soldiers leaves George's-street Barracks, completely accoutred and knapsacked, four times every day, marched through Exchequer-street, to the corner of William-street, and back again!

Yesterday morning a large body of military were marched through Sackville, and the adjoining streets, for the purpose, we understand, of convincing the inhabitants that though the Janissary cabinet had passed through this life, they were not themselves defunct.

A contemporary says that the wall leading to the Pigeon-house is to be intersected where the barrier now stands, and a draw-bridge thrown across. Additional embrasures have been made in that part of the battery fronting Sandymount, and cannon planted. Other additions are in progress of being make to the fortifications.—*Freeman's Journal.*

AN EJECTED IRISH TENANT BY A MONSTER LANDLORD.

The following most affecting picture is drawn by M. T. Sadler, Esq., in his book, entitled "Ireland; its Evils and their Remedies." We are in possession of the *patriotic noble name* to which he alludes. A feeling of delicacy, under existing circumstances, prevents us from disclosing it:—

But what is the condition of the ejected Irish tenant? There is no employment for him to resort to, as is happily often the case here; that the absentee proprietors effectually prevent. There are no poor laws, obliging the man who creates the misery to assist in mitigating it, otherwise he would frequently pause in his purpose: the law imposes no such duty upon him; the very case we are contemplating shows how perfectly he avails himself of the immunity, and it brands with folly the perpetually repeated assurance, that private charity would fully compensate, and in a better mode, for the destruction of our public provisions of the poor. The desolate wretch is therefore driven under such circumstances to desperation, and, connected with a multitude of others similarly treated, proceeds to those acts of violence, already noticed as so frequent in Ireland; otherwise he resigns himself to his melancholy fate, and bears his suffering in silence. I shall not speedily forget a person accidentally falling in with one of these, lying, where he passed, by the rode side, with a female infant in his arms, both of them very destitute of raiment, and evidently suffering from want. He learnt that he was one of those who had been "cleared;" his wife, however, had died under the operation, and was, therefore, left in her native earth. He had no home, but was come to work in the harvest of England, and thought he could safely lay his child in the field beside him while he laboured.—The story of his destruction is not easy to be forgotten, and the name, the sounding, patriotic, noble name connected with it, never. His present distress was relieved, and but moderately, and it is mentioned only to describe the agony of gratitude with which he received the alms, and which made a more powerful impression as to his utter and hopeless destitution, than the distressing story he told. Wherever he may be at this moment, I had rather be him than his oppressor.* One such act suffices to make a human monster; a multitude of them—a political economist. Had I been that great individual, whoever was the promoter or the apologist, or whatever the temptation, rather than to have quenched the fires of those now desolate hearths, where they had long cheered and illuminated a circle of the social virtues, and a scene of human happiness, in however lowly a sphere; or than have demolished those humble abodes of peace and love; my own paternal roof should have fallen upon and crushed me, and the lamp of life have become extinguished in my own bosom for ever!—"Yet Brutus is an honourable man; so are they all, all honourable men!"

* The language of the Irishman, culpable as it was, is not easy to be forgotten; "If there be a God, he cannot help but kill him!" Only imagine a moving multitude thus suffering, and thus feeling, and the insubordinations and blood-shedding of Ireland is explained.

TUAM ANTI-UNION MEETING—SIR JOHN BURKE AND THE EVENING POST.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

We have received from our Tuam correspondent, a report of a very respectable meeting, held on Monday last in the town of Tuam, to petition Parliament, for a repeal of the Union—the Sovereign in the chair, with an excellent series of resolutions, for publication in the *Weekly Freeman*, from which we can this day only select the following—

"That the assertion attributed by the public papers to our county member, Sir John Burke, 'that the people of this county take no interest in the repeal of the Union,' is founded upon an erroneous estimate of our feelings; and we hereby declare our determination to withhold support at any future election for this county from any candidate who will not give an unqualified pledge to vote for a Repeal.

"That that portion of the public Press which acts as the mirror of the people's feelings on this all-absorbing question is entitled to our best thanks. While we lament the desertion of a once efficient ally in the cause of Ireland, we must denounce that system of bribery and corruption which has too often been the means of seducing from the paths of rectitude many of Erin's sons."

The French newspapers, which, in 1815, were subject to the censor, announced the departure of Bonaparte from Elba, his progress through France, and his entry into Paris, in the following ingenious manner:—9th of March, the Anthropophagus has quitted his den—10th, the Corsican Ogre has landed at Cape Juan—11th, the Tiger has arrived at Gap—12th, the Monster slept at Grenoble—13th, the Tyrant has passed through Lyons—14th, the Usurper is directing his steps towards Dijon, but the brave and loyal Burgundians have risen *en masse* and surrounded him on all sides—11th, Buonaparte is only sixteen leagues from the capital; he has been fortunate enough to escape the hands of his pursuers—19th, Buonaparte is advancing with rapid steps, but he will never enter Paris—20th, Napoleon will, tomorrow, be under our ramparts—21st, the Emperor is at Fontainbleau—22nd, his imperial and Royal Majesty, yesterday evening, arrived at the Tuilleries, amidst the joyful acclamations of his devoted and faithful subjects.—*Athenæum.*

Several members were shut out from the division on Monday night, of which number were Colonel O'Grady, Sir Ronald Fergusson, O'Gorman Mahon, Messrs. Whitbread, Kemipt, Dominick Browne, Mr. S.A. Bayntun, M.P. for York, &c., who had retired to dinner, not anticipating so immediate a division.

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DUNGARVAN MEETNIG.

The letter of our correspondent did not reach us until the *Chronicle* was going to press, so that we could not have examined the report of the meeting. But, as that report was not furnished by our own Reporter, if there appears any matter in it which is not strictly correct, our columns are open to any person who may be misrepresented by its insertion.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Carrick-on-Suir, Nov. 17, 1830.

On this morning, three men, two of whom were masons, the other a labouring man, were at work in Carrickbeg, preparing a foundation to build a wall against a banking. When the foundation was cleared, the masons commenced laying the stones in it—the moment they did the banking gave way all of a sudden, and fell on one of the masons and the labouring man: the latter was completely covered, and the mason seemed to be in as bad a predicament as the other, for none of him was to be seen but a little of the hair of his head; the third man, who had a very narrow escape, gave the alarm—assistance was immediately procured, and Walsh was extricated, and to the great surprise of those who saw him, without receiving the smallest injury. The other man (named Power) was shortly after taken up lifeless. There will be an inquest held on the body to-morrow.

A HUMBUG.

MISREPRESENTATION.

(From the E. Post.)

It is needless to state how repeatedly—what a system, in fact, it has become to propagate all manner of slanders against this Journal. The object, as well as the motive of these insinuations are notorious, so that it would be utterly superfluous to describe them, or to indicate their authors more particularly.

Amongst the innumerable falsehoods propagated by persons, who have all the disposition, but none of the power to injure, was one that it had changed hands, and that a Professional Gentleman, well known to the public, had become its Proprietor. The story reached the Stamp Office, and produced the following correspondence.—The first letter is to the Editor of a Contemporary Journal, who had condescended to lend its columns to the propagation of the falsehood borrowed from a country Paper. With this brief explanation we dismiss the subject.

To the Proprietor of the Dublin Morning Post.

19th November, 1830.

Sir—The following letter from the Solicitor to the Stamp-office, together with my answer, will be a sufficient refutation of the article in your Paper of yesterday (and similar articles in other prints), copied from a provincial contemporary. You, Sir, who have taken the very solemn oath required by the Stamp-office from the proprietor of a newspaper, can judge of the degree of truth to be attached to the reports regarding,

Sir, your very humble servant,
JAMES MAGEE,
Proprietor of the DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Stamp-office, Dublin, 18th Nov., 1830.

Sir—It having been reported to the Comptroller General of Stamps that a change has taken place in the proprietorship of the newspaper entitled *The Dublin Evening Post*, I have received his directions to require you, in such case, to register the paper, by giving in the affidavit required by the Acts of the 38th and 25th of George III.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BURROWES.

To James Magee, Esq.

DUBLIN EVENING POST Office,
18th Nov., 1830.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this date, I beg to state that no change has taken place in the proprietorship of the *Dublin Evening Post*, and that I am ready to verify the necessary affidavit whenever it is prepared.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MAGEE.

Robert Burrowes, Esq.

CHURCH RATES, &c.

Mr. O'Connell on Thursday night gave notice that he would bring in a Bill after Christmas for exempting Protestant Dissenters and Catholics from the payment of Church-rates. This is one of the grievances which afflict Ireland; and it does seem very hard upon the people of that country that they should contribute to the support of a Church, the benefits of which they are careless of. The Church of Ireland, as established by law, has been long the theme for discussion in Parliament, both on account of its rich revenues, and the facilities which it gives for non-residence, the majority of the population being inimical to its behests. The Ministers, consequently, are, to a certain degree, eased of their labour, and, therefore, have more time to look after and collect their revenues, and to lay the produce out to advantage—we hope, the best advantage. But we must agree with those who think with Mr. O'Connell on this subject—and those are Ireland's best friends—that the time has arrived when the abuses of the Established Church *generally* must be inquired into and redressed; when the *commendams* must be repudiated, and when a wholesome administration of justice must be dealt out to all. We must not forget that the march of distress has been so rapid, its influences so annoying, and misery so predominant, that the suffering people will look up to the Government for relief. They will also make comparisons, and draw the line of distinction between fat revenues and lean and squalid poverty. A Government, therefore, which sets about reforming abuses, in whatever department of the State, or whatever description, without favour or affection, will deserve the thanks of the nation. We hope those gentlemen who are now busily arranging the new Administration will come into power with thoughts fresh moulded, with hearts as malleable as the softest iron, and will earnestly set about discharging the duties of their offices with fidelity and despatch. We promise them plenty of work; they must, therefore, be prompt and vigilant, and inclined to remove the burthens from the shoulders of the people. Retrenchment in every part of the public expenditure is expected.

But we shall soon have an opportunity of estimating their qualities, and we hope, benefitting by their acts.—*British Traveller.*

We understand that Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as well as Lord Hill, continues in his present situation.

BELGIUM.

Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, London, Nov. 4, 1830.

Present—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands having invited the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as parties to the treaties of Paris and Vienna, which constituted the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to deliberate in Council with him on the best means of putting an end to the troubles which have broken out in his dominions; and the Courts above-mentioned having felt even before they received this invitation, a lively desire to stop, with the least possible delay, the disorder and effusion of blood, have, through their Ambassadors and Ministers at the Court of London, agreed on the following resolutions:—

1. According to Sec. 4 of the Protocol of Nov. 15, 1818, they have invited the Ambassador of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to join in these deliberations.

2. To accomplish these Resolutions, to stop the effusion of blood, they are of opinion that there must be an entire cessation of hostilities on both sides.

The conditions of this Armistice, which would prejudge nothing relative to the questions, the solution of which the five Courts will have to facilitate, would be as follow:—

Hostilities on both sides shall entirely cease.

The respective troops will have to retire reciprocally behind the line, which, previously to the Treaty of May 30, 1814, separated the possessions of the Prince Sovereign of the United Provinces from those which were added to his territory to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, by the said Treaty of Paris, and by those of Paris and Vienna of 1815.

The respective troops shall evacuate the places and the territory which they actually occupy beyond the said line in the term of ten days.

This armistice shall be proposed to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, through his Ambassador present at the deliberations.

The terms of this armistice shall be communicated in Belgium in the name of the five Courts.

(Signed) ESTERHAZY, BULOW,
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWITZ.
ABERDEEN,

Answer made by the Provisional Government of Belgium.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Provisional Government has had the honour to receive the Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, on the 4th Nov., 1830, signed Esterhazy, Talleyrand, Aberdeen, Bulow, and Matuschewitz, as respective Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

The Members of the Provisional Government feel pleasure in believing that very natural feelings of sympathy for the sufferings of Belgium have led to the wholly philanthropic mission of the Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers.

Full of this hope, the Provisional Government, wishing to reconcile the independence of the Belgic nation, with respect for the rights of humanity, thank the five Powers for having taken the first steps to check the effusion of blood, by an entire cessation of the hostilities between Belgium and Holland. In consequence the Government engages to give orders to take measures,

1. That all hostilities on the part of Belgium against Holland shall cease.

2. That the Belgian troops shall retire to this side of the line which, before the treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, separated the possessions of the Prince Sovereign of the United Provinces from those which were added to his territory to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by the said treaty of Paris, and by those of Paris and Vienna of 1815.

On this occasion the Provisional Government of Belgium is called upon by good faith to observe that it understands by this line the limits which, conformably to Art. 2 of the fundamental law of the Netherlands, separated the Northern provinces from the Southern provinces of the country, including the whole left bank of the Scheldt.

3. That the Belgian troops evacuate the places and territory which they occupy beyond the line above laid down, within the term of ten days.

The whole on condition of reciprocity on the part of Holland in the same line by sea and land.

(Signed) DE POTTER,
FELIX DE MERODE,
CH. ROGIER,
GENDEBIEN,
I. VANDERLENDEN,
F. DE COPPIN.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) F. DE COPPIN.

Brussels, Nov. 10.

A report has been received from General Daine, dated Venloo, Nov. 11, which place he had taken with the aid of the inhabitants, after some fighting. The Dutch garrison were taken prisoners.

SPANISH FRONTIER.

BARCELONA, NOV. 2.—The number of executions which have been ordered by the Captain-General of Galicia, in consequence of the late invasion, surpasses belief. The slightest suspicion of harbouring liberal ideas is a sufficiently heinous offence to call for the last punishment of the laws. On my arrival at Barcelona I went to visit the citadel of this town; there were then confined in it upwards of 100 persons on account of their political tenets. I returned there yesterday, and was told by an officer that there was then only one prisoner. On my expressing the pleasure that I felt that so many unfortunate fellows should have been released, he laconically replied, that they had not been restored to liberty, nor had they been sent to any other prison—they had been shot within the walls of the fortress. The most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail throughout Catalonia! If the people had been ripe or inclined for a revolution, they would ere this have declared themselves. In consequence of the safe delivery of the Queen of Spain, the King has granted a general pardon to all those confined in prison. This document, to which the Royal signature is attached, contains, however, a clause of exceptions in which, I believe, is enumerated every crime it is possible for a man to commit. So much for Ferdinand's generosity.

FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Paris Papers of Thursday arrived this morning.—They announce the appointment of Marshal Soult as Minister of War, and of General Sebastiani as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in lieu of Marshal Maison, who has resigned. The Count d'Argout is to be Minister of Marine, in place of General Sebastiani.

NOTTINGHAM HOSIERY HALL,
MALL, WATERFORD.

JOHN KIRBY begs leave to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of WINTER HOSIERY, comprising every description of Woollen, Angola, & Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies and Gentlemen's plain and fancy coloured Silk Hose; Woollen and Cotton Drawers, inside Vests, Woollen Gloves, Night Caps, Socks, Cork and Patent Soles, fancy Scarfs and Cuffs, &c. &c.

Also, a numerous assortment of the following articles, worth the attention of purchasers:

English and Welsh Flannel,
Rogers's Patent do.
French Cachmeres,
British Merinos,
Bobinet, Urlings, and Thread Lace,
Rich Velvets,
Leather Gloves (plain and fur tops),
French, Crape, and Gauze Scarfs,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Neckerchiefs,
Patent Hair Brushes,
Perfumery and Soaps, &c.
Imitation and Tortoiseshell Combs,
Haberdashery,
A splendid assortment of rich Bonnet Ribbons, Gauze Ribbons, plain coloured Ribbons, &c. &c.

The whole of the above being laid in on the best possible terms, and of superior manufacture, J. K. is enabled to offer for sale a Stock of Goods on terms so advantageous to the purchaser, as he trusts will at all times insure him a preference.

November 23, 1830.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE,
70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DIRECTORS,

The Honorable William Fraser, *Chairman.*
Colonel Lushington, M. P. *Deputy Chairman.*

Foster Reynolds, Esq. — C. W. Hallett, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq. — Sir James Gambier,
John Kymer, Esq. — Wm. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq. — Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Capt. Geo. Harris, M. P. — G. Farren, Esq., *Resident Director.*

Physician—Dr. Fergusson.
Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S., and T. Callaway, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of life.

The following are selected from the even rates.

AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YEARS.	AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YRS
20	1 11 9	0 17 1	40	2 17 1	1 10 2
30	2 2 0	1 2 10	50	4 2 0	2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE.

One-third of the Premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent, endorsed on the Policy,

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £2 2s. for every year of life—may pay £1 8s. 7d. per ann. for the first 7 years, £1 15s. 1d. per ann. for a further 7 years, and £3 0s. 11d for every year of life after.

This Scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, or Leases for Lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years, will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others, may have a general admission of Interest on the Policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, insured for the whole of life or for specific voyage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Solicitor, WATERFORD.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Nov. 22.

ARRIVED.

19th—Clonmel, Davis, Newport, coals; Harmony, Richards, do. do.; Drake, Richards, do. do.; Three Sisters, Langrish, Cardiff, do.; Four Sisters, Lowther, Llanelly, do.; Swan, Galgey, Newport, do. for Ross; Victory, Nicholas—and Mary, James, do. do. a market; Holden Castle, Acheson, Milford, ballast, for orders; Friends, Browne, Newport, coals; Friendship, Williams, do. iron; Erin, Allen, Swansea, coals; Susannah, Lane, Newport, do, for Cork; Traveller, Robinson, Liverpool, general cargo.

20th—Waterford, Hodge, London, ballast; Commerce, Vine, Newport, coals for Ross; Pomona, Somers, do. do. for Youghal; Selsey, Lancaster, Plymouth, ballast; Icton, Lang, Newport, coals; Flora, Jones, do. do.; Pallas, Emmett, Swansea, culm, for Cork; George and Nicholas, Bell, Wick, herrings, a market. Put back—Littlehampton, Ironmonger.

21st—Abeona, Rowe, Dartmouth, ballast; Fancy, Crews, Southampton, hoops and bricks.

SAILED.

18th—Chance, Sweeny, Cork, flags.

19th—None.

20th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods; Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

21st—None.

22d—Olive Branch, Nathan, Newport, flour, from Ross; Friends, Cornforth, and Mary and Margaret, Barge, Liverpool, grain and flour; Eleanor, Blair, do grain; Providence, Jones, Gloster, do.

SHIP NEWS.

About noon on Saturday a smack, the *Providence*, of and from Newport, John James, master, drove on the rocks between the western end of Tramore Strand and the "Doneraile Cove," about one hundred yards at this side of the latter. The vessel went to pieces during the ensuing night. She was bound for Cork, laden with coals, iron, and tin—crew saved.

DUNMORE-EAST, NOV. 21.—Put in, *Ellen & Eliza*, Callaghan, *from* Cardiff, for Castletownsend, with coals—lost mainsail, mainboom and gaff. Put back, and gone up for Waterford, *Draper*, Sheppard, for Liverpool, with flour and grain, both pumps going, and six extra hands on board.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At Deal, 17th, and sailed for London, *Elizabeth*, Lewis, lost her stern boat.
At London, *Velocity*, Dyer.
At Quebec, *Argyle*, Dunn.

A few nights ago, in the neighbourhood of Ballyduff, in this county, a fire broke out in an outhouse of Mr. James Dunphy. A valuable mare, worth fifty pounds, a cow, and several farming utensils were consumed to ashes. Mr. Dunphy first took the alarm from the reflection of the fire upon his bedroom window. Regardless of his own safety, he rushed into the flames, and succeeded in getting his mare as far as the door, when part of the burning roof fell in and startled the animal back again, there to remain. Mr. Dunphy with difficulty extricated himself from the flames, to become a spectator without being able to afford the least assistance. We are authorised to say that the fire was accidental.

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, a large Meeting of the Parishioners of St. John's Parish, Mr. Daniel Lynagh in the Chair, assembled at the Trinitarian Orphan-house, John-street. Shortly after the Chair was taken, the meeting became so thronged that an adjournment to a large yard in the rear of the Concern became necessary. Resolutions expressive of the injurious effects of the Union were agreed to. Messrs. Hudson, Nash, and Clarke addressed the meeting.

2 EXTENSIVE SALE.

THE Inhabitants of Waterford are respectfully informed, that a select and well-assorted Stock of VALUABLE WOOLLEN DRAPERY, London Fancy WAISTCOATING, and real Beaver HATS, have arrived at FITZPATRICK'S ROOMS, QUAY, and will remain on Sale during this and the ensuing week. It finally closes then. There are in the Stock a few pieces of VERY PRIME Black, Blue, and Olive CLOTHS, superior to any ever introduced into *Provincial Towns*, and of the very best WEST OF ENGLAND MANUFACTURE.

Also, a capital assortment of middle and low-priced CLOTHS, of every colour.

The entire will be sold at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

In order to afford an opportunity of minutely examining each article, they will be sold by Private Sale.

Waterford, November 22, 1830.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS WHELAN, AN INSOLVENT.

In the Matter of the Petition for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Friday, November 12, 1830.

UPON Motion of Mr. DENNEHY, Attorney for LEWIS FITZMAURICE, a Creditor of said Insolvent; and on reading the Affidavit of said Lewis Fitzmaurice, and the Chief Clerk's Certificate of no Account being filed by the Assignee in this matter—It is ordered by the Court, that Matthew Longfield Godkin, the Assignee of said Insolvent, do forthwith account for the Estate and effects of said Insolvent. And it is further ordered that said Matthew Longfield Godkin be removed as Assignee, and that the appointment of an Assignee in his stead be fixed to take place before this Court, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, and of which the present Assignee, the Insolvent, and the several Creditors of said Insolvent, are to have Fourteen Days' Notice, by service of this order. The Services upon said Creditors to be made according to the usual rule of this Court.

By the Court,
PETER BURROWES,
Chief Clerk.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A NUMEROUS and respectable MEETING of the INHABITANTS of DUNGARVAN and NEIGHBOURHOOD, held on FRIDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER, in the COURT-HOUSE, for the purpose of Petitioning the Imperial Parliament for a REPEAL of the LEGISLATIVE UNION between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. ANDREW CARBERY was called to the Chair, amid the acclamations of the Meeting; and Mr. ANDREW ROCHE was unanimously appointed Secretary.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed for framing Resolutions, &c., composed of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.—Counsellor Ronayne, Messrs. Michael Keating, Michael Mahony, Andrew Roche, Thomas T. Kiely, William Hassett, Patrick Cody, Edward A. Hearn, Patrick Smith, Dr. Coman, and Dr. Magrath.

The Resolutions being framed, were moved and passed unanimously as follows:—

Moved by Mr. Patrick Smith, seconded by Dr. Magrath.

Resolved—That we yield to no portion of his Majesty's subjects in loyalty and firm attachment to our gracious Sovereign, and in a fixed determination to maintain inviolable our connexion with Great Britain—a connexion which we deem essential to the strength, honour, dignity, and prosperity of both countries.

Moved by Mr. Michael Keating, seconded by Mr. Michael Mahony.

Resolved—That from a thirty years' experience, we have found the odious measure of a Legislative Union to be attended in its progress and consequences with ruin and disaster to the commercial, manufacturing, and labouring interests of Ireland, detrimental to the well being and improvement of its people, and to all its national institutions established for their employment.

Moved by Mr. Thomas T. Kiely, seconded by Counsellor Ronayne.

Resolved—That however well disposed and enlightened the Members of the Imperial Parliament may be, yet, their general ignorance of our condition, renders them far less capable than a resident Parliament would be, of legislating beneficially for this country.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. John T. Kiely.

Resolved—That a resident independent, Parliament, established on the principles proclaimed in 1782, appears to us to be the organ of legislation best calculated to enact laws for, to alleviate the sufferings, and to promote the interests of our long misgoverned country.

Moved by Doctor Magrath, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche.

Resolved—That we petition the Imperial Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union, and that such petition be entrusted for presentation, to the Commons, to the Honourable George Lamb; and that he, together with our County Members, Lord George Beresford and Daniel O'Connell, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the same; and that, in the Lords, it be intrusted to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and that he be requested to support the same; and that the petition framed by the Committee be adopted as the petition of this Meeting.

Moved by Mr. A. Hearn, seconded by Mr. James Sweeny.

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this Meeting are eminently due and are hereby returned to that portion of the liberal, talented, and independent Press of Ireland, England, and Scotland, who have lent their powerful and intrepid advocacy to the cause of Repeal of the Legislative Union.

Moved by Mr. Andrew Roche, seconded by Mr. William Veale.

Resolved—That while we hail with delight and exultation the triumph which the people of France and Belgium have obtained over the treacherous machinations of their despotic and tyrannic rulers, we offer up our fervent aspirations that their heroic labours may terminate in the complete establishment of a just and constitutional Government, based upon the sovereignty of the people, and beneficial to their respective nations.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Patrick Cody.

Resolved—That we cannot resist the opportunity which this occasion presents for giving expression to our unbounded confidence in, and our unfeigned gratitude to, that illustrious man, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., for his laborious, unceasing, and disinterested services in the cause of Ireland—and that we behold with mingled feelings of admiration and regret his arduous but unavailing exertions to promote her interests in a foreign Legislature.

Moved by Mr. John T. Kiely, seconded by Mr. James Sweeny.

Resolved—That we feel most grateful to our talented and patriotic countryman, Counsellor Ronayne, for having afforded us, at much personal inconvenience, the benefit of his attendance and valuable assistance at our meeting this day, as also for his impressive, luminous, and eloquent exposition of the evils which the destruction of our Legislative Independence has inflicted upon Ireland.

Moved by Counsellor Ronayne, seconded by Mr. A. Roche.

Resolved—That the best thanks of this Meeting are, in an especial manner, due and are hereby given to Pierse Hely, Esq., High Sheriff of this County, for the promptness and liberality with which he acceded to our request for the use of the Court-house for this meeting.

Moved by Mr. James Sweeny, seconded by Mr. William Cox.

Resolved—That the correspondence had on the subject of our meeting, the letters of Mr. Hely, Mr. Hudson, &c., be read for this meeting and published.

Moved by Counsellor Ronayne, seconded by Mr. A. Roche.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published in the three Waterford Newspapers; in the *Dublin Morning Post*, and *Pilot*.

Moved by Doctor Magrath, seconded by Mr. John T. Kiely.

Resolved—That Mr. A. Carbery do vacate the Chair, and that Mr. W. Hassett be called thereto.

ANDREW CARBERY, Chairman.
ANDREW ROCHE, Secretary.

Moved by Counsellor Ronayne, seconded by Mr. Thomas T. Kiely.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and independent conduct this day in the Chair.

WILLIAM HASSETT, Chairman.
ANDREW ROCHE, Secretary.

TO BE LET,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF CARRICK-ON-SUIR, A NEAT COTTAGE, with about FIVE ACRES of PRIME LAND.

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Doctor FITZGERALD, or JOHN PHELAN, Carrick-on-Suir.

November 4, 1830.

THE EVENING POST.

AT a Meeting of the Members of the Ennis-corthe Commercial Reading-Room, held on Monday the 15th November, 1830,

It was unanimously resolved—that the *Dublin Evening Post* has fallen from the high reputation it so long maintained, and that it has lost our confidence by having become an instrument in the hands of despotism to abuse and oppress the People, to stifle the voice of the country, to resist the freedom of discussion, and by its persevering efforts to impugn the motives and malign the character of Ireland's best friend and patriot, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. as such we denounce it, and expel it from our Rooms.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
	s. d.	s. d.				
Butter, per cwt.	92 100	96 104				
Wheat, per brl.	28 30	30 32				
Oats, do.	10 11	10 11				
Barley, do.	12 14	12 15				
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12 14	12 14				
Flour, 1st per sack	30	30				
2ds, do.	29	30				
3ds, do.	28	29				
In Land Casks, do.	28	29				
Meal, do.	25	26				
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	29 31	29 31				
Salted Pork, do.	50 52	50 52				
Beef, do.	0 0	0 0				
Oxtail, do.	0 0	0 0				
Whiskey, per gal.	5 5d	5 6				
	1	1				
Beef, per lb.	2d 2½	2½ 3				
Mutton, do.	3 4	3 4				
Pork, do.	2½ 3	2½ 3				
Veal, do.	2½ 3	2½ 3				
Potatoes, per st.	2	1½ 2				
Fowls, New, pr.	2d 3d	2d 3d				
Swans, do.	3d 5s	3d 5s				
Ducks, do.	2d 3s	2d 3s				
Cardiff.						

The price of Butter advanced rapidly during last week, and is still improving. Our quotations this day are 10s. per cwt. over those of this day week, and 3s. above the prices quoted in the first edition of Saturday's *Chronicle*. The supply continues limited—weighed at the crane, on Saturday 179 firkins; yesterday, 151.

We cannot notice any improvement in the supply of any description of Corn. The price of Wheat is somewhat improved, and may be quoted 6d. per barrel over the prices given above, and in a few cases 34s. was obtained. The top price of Oats is 11s. 6d. The top prices of Barley is in general 2d. per barrel less than that above quoted. The sale of Flour is unusually brisk, and the above prices are readily obtained. No alteration in other articles.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Nov. 19.

Wheat 29s. to 32s. 6d.; Beans 18s. 6d.; Barley 14s. 0d. to 16s. 6d.; Oats 10s. 0d. to 12s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 12s. 0d. per cwt. Butter, 86s. to 90s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. to 3d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do; Veal, 3d. to 0d. per do.; Pork, 3d. per do.

CLONMEL MARKETS, Nov. 20.

Butter, 94s. 0d. to 96s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 13s. 6d. to 00s. 0d. Second Flour, 38s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 38s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 36s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Fourths, 23s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Here, 10s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Barley, 14s. 6d. to 00s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d. per stone; Oats, 9½d. to 0d. per do.; Potatoes, 2½d to 3d 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.; Bacon Pigs, 30s. to 31s. per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Nov. 19.

Butter, 92s. 0d. to 93s. per cwt.; Wheat, 30s. 0d. to 33s 6d. per barrel; Barley, 10s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 9s. 0d. to 11s. 0d. per do. Flour (per bag)—1st, 38s. 0d. to 40s.; 2ds, 30s. 0d. to 32s. 0d.; 3ds, 16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 35s. 0d. Beef, 3d. to 0d.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Potatoes 4d. to 14d. per stone.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Nov. 20.

Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9½d. per st.; Barley, 9½d.; Oats 9½d. to 10d. per st.; Here, 60d. per do. First Flour 10s. to 60s. per bag; seconds, 36s. per do.; thirds, 25s. per do. Oatmeal, 15s. 0d. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 24d. per stone.

Butter—1st.. 92s.. 86s.. 80s.. 74s. per cwt. and 2s. 6d. paid over.

CORK MARKETS, Nov. 20.

CORN—Wheat, 25s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.; Here, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.; Oats, 10s. 2d. to 12s. 3d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.; second ditto, 19s. to 20s. per ditto; household, 11s. to 13s. per ditto; thirds, 7s. to 10s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 13l. to 00l. per ton.

PROVISIONS—Plentiful. Corn Beef, 25s. to 28s. per cwt.; India do., 22s. to 23s.; per do.; Navy do., 18s. to 19s. per do.; Cows, 5 cwt., 22s. to 25s.; 4 do., 20s. to 21s.; 4 do., 3 cwt., per ditto; 4 do., 16s. per do.; 3 ditto, 15s. to 00s. per ditto; Fallow, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 0d. per stone of 16 lbs. for slaughtered.

PORK—Bacon Pigs, 27s. to 28s. per cwt.; India, 24s. to 26s. per ditto; and Mess, 22s. to 23s. per ditto.

Potatoes, 5½d. to 6d. per stone.

Whiskey, 6s. 2d. per Irish gallon.

Receipts of Cattle for the Season to Nov. 19, 1830.

OXEN.	COWS.	CALVES.
633	2261	71

Receipts for the Season to Nov. 19, 1829.

OXEN.	COWS.	CALVES.
1089	4123	37

BUTTER.

The Merchants... 100s.—96s.—92s.—88s.—84s.—76s.
The Country.... 88s.—84s.—82s.—78s.—72s.—66s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 19.

A scanty supply of all Corn, especially of Wheat, which met a ready sale at a further improvement of 6d.; Oats were 3d. and Bere and Barley 2d. to 3d. dearer: Flour has generally advanced 1s. and Oatmeal is looking up.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

			From		To		Aver.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1394	Wheat, per bar.	20 stone.	27	0	38	6	33	3½
291	Here, do.	16 do.	10	9	14	0	13	5
723	Barley, do.	16 do.	13	0	17	0	14	7½
2089	Oats, do.	14 doz	11	0	14	6	12	11
10611	Flour, per cwt.		7	0	28	0	0	0
678	Oatmeal, per do.	8 do.	12	0	17	0	13	3

SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.

9000	Cwt. of Flour.		18	0	24	0	20	5

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, 51s. 6d., per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour,	10732	First, from 24s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.	
Sales of Flour,	10611	2d, from 18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.	
		3d, from 7s. 0d. to 14s. 0d	

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf..... 9½d.
Half-quartern ditto.... 4½d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 15.

There are a few samples of Corn in the market, which have been forwarded by Coal carriages; but the vessels, owing to the contrary winds, have not yet got up the river. The demand is moderately good, and the prices of all kinds of Grain support Monday's quotation, the supplies being very small.

IMPORTATIONS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
English	1170	3150	2950
Foreign	800	350	...
Irish	...	...	3500

English Flour.... 2000 sacks.

CORN AVERAGES.

The following is the official return of the Averages of Grain up to Saturday, November 13:—

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Wheat	42s. 9d.	Oats	25s. 6d.	Beans	37s. 7d.	
Barley	33s. 0d.	Rye	35s. 3d.	Peas	41s. 1d.	

AVERAGE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.

Wheat	62s. 9d.	Oats	27s. 8d.	Beans	39s. 1d.	
Barley	36s. 3d.	Rye	34s. 7d.	Peas	42s. 0d.	

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat	21s. 8d.	Oats	12s. 3d.	Beans	11s. 0d.	
Barley	7s. 10d.	Rye	14s. 3d.	Peas	7s. 6d.	

the Northern Autocrat. Greece, the ancient seat of freedom and of the arts and sciences, comes forth among the nations, from her conflicts for freedom and independence, triumphant over the despotic and barbarous government of the Mahomedan Saltans. The warm interest which I perceive we all feel in the subject of this day's meeting, has insensibly led me to occupy so much of your time and attention. (*Cries of go on.*) Our opinions, our convictions, our experience, and, the perspicuous recitals which we have just heard from the preceding speakers of the manifold injuries and contumelies suffered from our unhappy and untoward legislative condition, must decide us in seeking, by all practical, legal, and constitutional means, the repeal of that odious and degrading enactment. (*Cheers.*) My friends, you have heard from the speakers who preceded me, how our meeting was intended to be dispersed. Let me point to your attention the eloquent exposition as well of that affair as of the entire subject of our meeting, given by Mr. Hassett. (*Cheers.*) With regard to Mr. Galwey's proceedings in the business, he could not seriously contemplate the dispersion of our legal and constitutional meeting. Being the organ selected in calling the meeting, I feel it right to mention that I would consider the words used by him (Mr. Galwey) to me, at the newsroom, to have been that he would disperse the meeting by force, and read the Riot Act, if necessary, were he not to succeed in changing the resolution of the High Sheriff in giving us this Courthouse, by a remonstrance despatched to him (Mr. Hely) by a policeman, as Mr. Ronayne has stated. As for my part, I could not joke on the business. I was in earnest in what I did; and I do assure Mr. Galwey that it would not be an easy matter to disperse our meeting. We have a knowledge of the law as well as any Magistrate in Ireland—aye, as well as the Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Hardinge, or as the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir Robert Peel. (*Cheers.*) Does not our friend, Counsellor Ronayne—does not Mr. O'Connell understand the law of the land, with many other gentlemen of the profession, advocates of the repeal? Therefore, our meeting and future meetings shall be uninterrupted. (*Loud cheers.*) In the efforts which Mr. O'Connell is so powerfully making to promote the repeal, he has the voice of Ireland with him, and of this County in particular. Let us, therefore, persevere in the course which the circumstances of the times, and the call of our country's wants and interests, demand of us. Your excellent Chairman has assured you of his entire co-operation in our efforts. Let us persevere, then, in a steady and determined attitude, recollecting the glorious achievement of 1782. The rights of the people and a national legislature being secured, our country will be free, independent, and happy. (*Great cheering.*)

The tenth resolution was moved by Counsellor RONAYNE, who spoke to it in nearly the following terms:—He said that a pleasing duty devolved on him to move the thanks of the meeting to the High Sheriff, Pierse Hely, Esq., for the promptness and liberality with which he acceded to the application of the requisitionists for the use of the Court-house to hold their meeting. (*Cheers.*) He remarked, that it was in his power alone to give or to withhold it, and his having complied with their request, gave a sanction to their meeting. And, continued the Learned Gentleman, it is an additional pleasure to us, to reflect that the gentleman who has evinced such liberality on the present occasion, is connected with the family of which the County of Waterford is justly proud. He need scarcely inform them that he meant the respectable, the benevolent, and independent Musgraves—(*great cheering*)—men who were always consistent, and who never abandoned their principles—who were not to be seen like the sagacious magistrate, John Matthew Galwey, changing their colour, like the cameleon, with the changes of the season—who threatened to disperse the meeting by force, and read the Riot Act—who was to be seen feasting one day on the viands of Curraghmore, and the next day upon the good things of Knocklofty---(*great laughter*)---voting for a liberal candidate in this County, and against a liberal candidate in the adjoining County of Tipperary. The Learned Gentleman concluded after a few more appropriate observations, which elicited repeated cheers, by moving the marked thanks of the meeting to the respected High Sheriff, Pierse Hely, Esq.

Mr. ROCHE, in seconding the resolution, declared that he felt particular satisfaction in seconding this vote of thanks to Mr. Hely, as being deputed to convey to him the request of the inhabitants for the use of the Courthouse for the meeting. Having briefly stated the substance of the correspondence which passed on the subject, he said that the letter of Mr. Hely, acceding to their request with promptness and liberality, should be read for them. The eulogy of Mr. Ronayne in such appropriate and expressive langnage, in the Messrs. Musgraves' patriotism, public spirit, and deserved popularity, were the result of feelings and sentiments which he felt happy to acknowledge and agree with. It was easy to perceive that they fully accorded with those of the entire assembly. (*Great cheering.*) Respecting Mr. Hudson, the Seneschal's declining to call the meeting, he would have wished that he had adopted a different course. However, he received Mr. Hasset and himself with all due courtesy; and to his request to take till the following morning to give them an answer, in writing they readily complied, which was received at the appointed time. They could not, under such circumstances, but highly estimate the liberal and straightforward conduct of Mr. Hely on this occasion, and it was much to be regretted that an application should have been made to him, by Mr. Galwey, calculated to induce him (Mr. Hely) to reverse the promise he had made. But he (Mr. Hely) was not to be turned from his purpose of obliging the people of Dungarvan with the use of the Courthouse for their legal and constitutional meeting. [*Loud applause.*]

The letters were then read to the meeting by the Secretary.

Mr. Carbery was then moved to vacate the Chair, and Mr. Hassett called thereto, and a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Carbery, with repeated cheering and loud applause, the meeting separated in the most orderly and peaceable manner, giving three hearty cheers for a Repeal of the Union and for Daniel O'Connell.

The Court-house was densely crowded with professional men of the law and of medicine, merchants, shopkeepers, farmers, shipowners, seamen, fishermen, with all the different trades and labourers of Dungarvan and its neighbourhood.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1830.

The London Journals of Saturday were received at the *Chronicle* office last night—and we learn by them that the new Ministry has been formed, a list of which will be found below. We give, in another column, some changes in the French Ministry, received last night.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(*From the Globe of Friday Evening.*)

Lists of the new Ministry are handed about, but, we believe, prematurely. We give elsewhere one of them that has been current. It can, we think, be only considered, as yet, as conjectural. It is obviously not complete; and, as far as it goes, it is not, we believe, at least in all respects, correct. The appointment of Lord Plunkett, as Lord Chancellor, would scarcely be ventured on—to what end, for what object, could it be desired? It cannot have been known, too, whether he would accept the office. The arrangement, is however, we imagine, as like as that the present Lord Chancellor will continue to hold the Seals—which is another rumour. It is not usual, we may observe, to make known the appointments until they have been submitted to the King, and finally approved of by him.

Mr. Denman, it is still confidently said, is to be Attorney General, and there has been the less doubt as to this than as to the other rumours, because such an appointment would be universally agreeable to the bar and the public. It is not a necessary consequence of this arrangement that a place on the bench should be made for Sir J. Scarlett; that able lawyer can well afford to wait, and there is nothing in his official career to make the rest of the world anxious on the subject, though he is a man whose professional eminence gives him a fair claim to a judicial office—which, in spite of his unpopularity, he would fill respectably.

As to the great triumph, the people are secure. A Parliamentry Reform of some sort must be made one of the results of any Cabinet which is formed. Not only the expenditure must be lopped, but the axe must be laid to the root of the extravagance which a seat-mongering government (borough-mongering does not express the whole mischief) has been always compelled to permit, if not to encourage. Events have quickened this triumph, but the progress of the public opinion has for some time been too rapid to allow that it should be long delayed.

Courier Office, Three o'clock, Friday Evening.

We hear from good authority that the new Ministerial arrangements are completed, and that they will be announced publicly very soon, probably this evening.

We are not able at this hour to lay an authentic list before our readers, but we understand the King has approved of the proposal to appoint Mr. Brougham Lord Chancellor, and that a strong expectation is entertained that the Learned Gentleman will accept the Seals of Office. Viscount Melbourne will, it is said, go to the Home Department; Lord Althorpe will, according to the same report, be Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council; and Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Anglesea to go to Ireland, accompanied by Mr. Stanley as Secretary.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(*From a Second Edition of the British Traveller of Friday.*)
British Traveller Office, Seven o'Clock.

The following was handed about in both Houses of Parliament this evening as a correct List of the New Administration:—

EARL GREY, First Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. BROUGHAM, Lord Chancellor.
Lord MELBOURNE, Home Secretary.
Lord PALMERSTON, Foreign Ditto.
Lord GODERICH, Colonial Ditto.
The Marquis of LANSDOWN, President of the Council.
Lord ALTHORP, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. CHARLES GRANT, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord DURHAM, Lord Privy-Seal.
Lord HOLLAND, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Sir JAMES GRAHAM, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord HILL, Commander of the Forces.
Lord DUNCANNON, the Woods and Forests; or, as some say, Secretary at War.
Mr. ROBERT GRANT, Judge Advocate.
Duke of RICHMOND, Master-General of the Ordnance.
Mr. STANLEY, Irish Secretary.
The Marquis of ANGLESEY, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Lord Chamberlain.
Mr. DENMAN, Attorney-General.
Mr. E. SUGDEN, Solicitor-General.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The London Journals of Saturday, received last night, confirm the above statement from the *British Traveller*, with the following additions:

President of the Board of Control—Mr. C. Wynn.
Master of the Mint—Sir Henry Parnell.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Plunkett.
The Solicitor-General—Mr. Bickersteth. Mr. Horne as well as Mr. Pepys are also mentioned.
Mr. Pennefather is named as Attorney-General for Ireland, in lieu of Mr. Joy.
The *Globe* and *Courier* omit the name of Lord Duncannon, but the *Times* and *Morning Herald* mention that he is to be Secretary at War:
Earl Grey had an interview last night with the King; and although the Ministerial names are correctly given above, it is possible some changes in the places assigned to them may yet be made.—*Courier.*

Mr. E. Ellis and Mr. Spring Rice are, we understand, to be the new Secretaries of the Treasury, and Lord Howick to be under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Duke of Gordon has resigned the Great Seal of Scotland.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON SATURDAY.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The business in the Stock Exchange is trifling. The Market has a heavy appearance, and soon after the opening Consols declined from 83¼ to 82⅞; they have since risen to the opening price.

The new Ministry having been decided, the principal subject of conversation is their various qualifications for the offices assigned to them.

The prices of the French Funds were again a little lower on Thursday, the Five per Cents. being 94f. 45c.; and the Three per Cents. 64f. 50c.

THE *EVENING POST*—THE HOLE AND CORNER DECLARATION.

The temperature of the *Post* of Saturday last is less fervid than any number of it that we have seen since the day of the Dawson-street meeting; but there is still visible, through its affected moderation, a deep and remorseless intention manifested to criminate the Irish people, such as has not been, we believe, surpassed by any Irish Journal at any former period of our history. It states that "a repeal of the Union is, in other words, a separation of Ireland from Great Britain." "They know," meaning the people, "and every one of them who have any sense knows, that a repeal of the Union means, and can mean, nothing else but a separation." There can be no mistake whatever as to the motive which dictated this species of political disquisition. The reckless disregard of public opinion, and the desperate sacrifice of public character made by the writer of the article, might be fit subjects here for critical animadversion, were not the charge itself of paramount consideration.—The charge is brought against those persons who have already held public meetings, in different parts of Ireland, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, exceeding in number more than one hundred thousand individuals—against the Right Rev. Doctor DOYLE—against the Very Rev. Dean MAC-NAMARA—against Mr. O'CONNELL—against Mr. H. WINSTON BARRON—against Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE—against GEORGE ENSOR—and against the other respectable and independent Protestants, whose letters have appeared in the Dublin and provincial newspapers. The gentlemen have all declared, in the most emphatic language—"We deprecate the idea of separation—we consider the persons who would meditate such a separation, the worst enemies of the empire—and we desire nothing more than to have our domestic legislature restored to us." "Oh, but," says the Editor of the *Post*, "I know your intentions better than you do yourselves; and, although you disclaim all idea of separation, I do not believe you—you are nothing better than a pack of deliberate liars." Such is the obvious import of the article in the *Post*—and we feel a deliberate conviction that the person who could bring himself to frame an accusation of so heinous a nature against his countrymen, and upon such light grounds, is himself as unworthy of a reply, as the article itself is unworthy of a serious refutation. We recollect but a single parallel case to the demoniac malignity of the *Post*—it is to be found in the State Trials, at which the infamous JEFFERIES presided. That monster, like the Editor of the *Post*, would not suffer his preordained victims to plead their own written opinions in proof of their loyalty; and he accordingly condemned them to death, for the satisfaction of his tyrant master, because he was bound to earn the wages of iniquity—and gold was to him a sufficient recompense for the outrageous violation of every law of justice and humanity.

Having thus denounced the people of Ireland as traitors to the Government, the *Post* proceeds, most learnedly, to prove that, because every shoemaker and carpenter in Dublin is not qualified to be a Prime Minister, he has not a constitutional right to attend public meetings where political subjects are to be discussed. If the other part of the article be the dream of a madman, this, surely, is the dream of an idiot! By way of showing the extent of his reading he has quoted something about Newton's Principia, and a great lot of verses from Ecclesiasticus. It would be just as much to the purpose for him to have quoted the Annals of Baronius. Upon assumed false premises, he proceeds to nonsensical and erroneous deductions. There are none of the poor people, whom he has lectured, that have signified any desire to be placed in the Cabinet, or to become members of the Upper or Lower House, or to be even as influential politicians as Mr. MAHONY and his coterie. They have spoken only of going before the Legislature in the attitude of petitioners. They state, in their petitions, that commerce and manufactures have almost disappeared from the Irish Capital—that bankruptcy and pauperism have extended their ravages in Ireland, in an alarming and intolerable degree, since the enactment of the Legislative Union. They attribute all these calamitous precursors of national convulsion, to the want of a domestic legislature, and they conclude in praying that the Imperial Parliament may restore that Legislature. In these simple but incontrovertible statements, transmitted to the Legislature by the Trades of Dublin, we cannot discover any thing defective, by reason that the Petitioners had not read Newton's Principia, or Algebra, or Astronomy, or Ecclesiasticus, or the dreams of the Cyrillo Padovanio of the *Dublin Evening Post*. The wretched people who petition the Parliament, behold their wives and children, every day in the week, without bread, while they are perfectly willing to earn it, and can seldom obtain employment. They see Leinster-house, Drogheda-house, Devonshire-house, Charlemont-house, Waterford-house, the Deanery-house, and many others of the same description in Dublin, abandoned by their Proprietors, who spend in England or on the Continent, those rents which they extract from the sweat and blood of the Irish Peasantry, and which ought to be spent, and which MUST BE *spent in Ireland*. This, therefore, will manifest, that the members of the different Trades in Dublin, who feel, in their own proper persons, the desolating consequences of the Union, may attend meetings, and also petition Parliament, without being as eminent statesmen as Earl GREY or PIERSE MAHONY, or as able political writers as Counsellor MURPHY or the Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF *THE DUBLIN EVENING POST*.

Five months ago it was stated in *The Waterford Chronicle*, that PIERSE MAHONY was a Proprietor of *The Dublin Evening Post*, and until last Saturday this statement remained uncontradicted. We publish in *The Chronicle* of this day three letters, two of which are, of a very extraordinary character. The second in the series is from Mr. BURROWES, of the Stamp-Office, to Mr. MAGEE. This is the very first time, we believe, that a person holding an official situation, has become the correspondent of one of the King's subjects, because he had heard that there was a certain report in circulation. But Mr. BURROWES, for aught we know, may have something original in his notions of official duty. And then Mr. MAGEE's answer to Mr. B.'s note is not less original in its kind, than the latter Gentleman's letter. He says, "that he is ready to verify the necessary affidavit whenever it is prepared." It would not take up more than one half hour of Mr. BURROWES' time, to prepare this necessary affidavit, and would it not have been prudent in Mr. MAGEE to postpone the publication of the correspondence, until this affidavit had been sworn to, and then he would have made out a complete case for Mr. PIERSE MAHONY? The correspondence which has been published is so lame and inconclusive, for want of the necessary affidavit, that it leaves the original charge altogether unanswered, and we really regret to see Mr. MAGEE, an honest and respectable man, made to appear in so awkward a plight, as public proxy for Mr. MAHONY.

SOME OF THE ABSENTEE MEMBERS ON THE NIGHT OF SIR H. PARNELL'S MOTION.

KILKENNY.

Lord DUNCANNON'S absence occasioned by the indisposition of his lady.

WATERFORD.

Lord G. BERESFORD'S absence occasioned by his indisposition to vote against the Ministry.

CARLOW.

BRUEN and KAVANAGH absent for the same reason. It cost them but four thousand pounds for the last election—it shall cost them three times that sum the next election.

CLARE.

JAMES PATRICK MAHON absent, and nobody can tell the reason; but we can inform him that his reign is over in Clare.

KILKENNY.

Lord OSSORY shall pay dearly at the next election for his absence on that occasion.

TIPPERARY.

Mr. PRITTIE goes out of Tipperary certainly for his shuffling conduct on the same occasion.

MEATH.

Sir MARCUS SOMERVILLE will walk out of Meath as sure as the half bank notes exist, for his absence.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN D. P. RONAYNE, ESQ. AND LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

TO LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

Youghal, Nov. 8, 1830.

MY LORD—As a Freeholder of the Co. Waterford, I deem it my duty to call your Lordship's attention to the gross imposition intended to be practised on the people in the west of that county, under the specious name of Pike or Toll-gates. Is it not enough that the wretched peasant who toils from morning till night, to pay tithes and land taxes, besides a rack-rent to some of those trustees who arrogate to themselves the power of placing toll-gates where they please—but lest a single penny should remain to compensate him for many a hard day's labour, he is to be taxed for going to market with the produce of his farm, to make up the rent, perhaps, for one of those unfeeling trustees, and which, if not paid, would subject him and his poor family to be turned homeless and houseless on the world. Where, may I ask, does the money collected at those gates go to? Is it to repair the roads? If so, why is it that the *county charges are seldom or never lessened?* Is it to serve the people? Certainly not; but to increase their misery, by raising the taxes, which it ought to be the duty of those misnamed trustees to lessen. My Lord, on the day of your election, you promised to do all in your power to serve the county; you went farther: you said, that if the situation you held under Government interfered with your giving an honest vote for the people, you would instantly relinquish it—as a Governor of the County, and one of its representatives, I now call on your Lordship, to redeem your pledge, by stepping between the people and those jobbers, and prevent the misery that will accrue by the erection of these gates. Waiting your Lordship's answer,

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
DOMINICK P. RONAYNE.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th November, and in reply beg to acquaint you, the trustees have been appointed, by Act of Parliament, with certain powers vested in them to erect gates in such situations *as they* may deem most necessary for the public service. As Governor or Member for the County, I have no controul over them, further than to see, at the Assizes, that the tolls collected are duly applied to the purpose for which they have been granted, and this I will feel it my duty to do whenever the matter shall come before the Grand Jury.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

30, Charles-street, St. James's-square,
London, Nov. 16, 1830.

To Dominick P. Ronayne, Esq., Youghal.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.—The King of Naples died on the 8th ult.

ENGLISH EXPLOITS!

The stables and out houses of Mr. Chamberlayne, of Maidstone, burned to ashes on last Wednesday night.

A large property, of various kinds, destroyed at Ashford on the same night.

A large fire seen from the mail coaches on the London road same night.

A large quantity of faggots, a waggon lodge, waggons, and other property, burned at Broughton, on Monday night week.

At Stodmark, another fire the same night.

At Otham, another fire the same night.

At Mr. Fair's, near Beccles, same night, two stacks of barley, one of peas, two of hay, the barn, stable, cart shed, extensive malt office, and pigs, burned.

Mr. Simpson, of Caterham-Court Lodge, not before mentioned in the London Papers, lost by the burning of his whole stock and building, £2500.

A stack of sainfoin, worth £300, burned, belonging to George Hannan, Esq., on the night of the 15th instant, at Altam-Court.

Five houses, near Storrington, burned on Saturday night.

On Monday night se'nnight, a house burned at Halberston.

On Friday night, a barn, with wheat, oats, potatoes, and two ricks of hay, the entire valued at £300, burned.

TO LORD CORK, PROPRIETOR OF THE TOWN OF CHARLEVILLE.

MY LORD—Having attended the fair held in Charleville on the 12th of this month, and having on that day seen large boards placed in different parts of the town with your Lordship's name exhibited on them in large characters, as proprietor of tolls and customs in that town, I take the liberty of addressing you, through the medium of the Press, and calling your Lordship's attention to the scandalous conduct practised on the people not alone on that day, but upon every fair and market-day in Charleville. Every single article bought or sold must pay toll, and the poor people who have little standings, whether they sell or not, must pay toll, although the place where they stand *is the King's high road*. I have seen several pledges taken, such as hats, shoes, tapes, &c. &c. One poor woman, who was selling herrings, was obliged to let the collector take six herrings out of her basket, not having the money to pay the custom—another poor woman was obliged to pay custom for two or three hanks of linen thread, although there is an express Act of Parliament prohibiting any such demand on linen thread, or cotton in any shape. On my asking at the different entrances the cause of such conduct, the answer invariably was, "we act by the orders of Lord Cork." Think not, my Lord, that my statements are exaggerated—I can prove them by the evidence of many reputable witnesses, and one of them a highly respectable gentleman and a magistrate for the County of Limerick. I may be told, that Charleville is a corporate town, and as such, the corporation are entitled to collect tolls; but I deny, without fear of contradiction, the right of any man, or set of men, to plunder the poor in the manner and to the extent that they do at present. Tolls were first granted for specific purposes, namely, the repair and maintenance of town walls and fortifications, and for no other object. Indeed, tolls, when first granted, were a nominal and reasonable sum, sufficient for the above purposes, but through the corruption of these men styling themselves corporators, they have risen to that pitch that they are now an enormous and grievous tax upon the industry of the people. I have been told, my Lord, that the charter of Charleville has the same privileges that Dublin and Hillsborough have—for argument sake I grant this.—Permit me, then, to lay before your Lordship and the public the toll sheet as now exhibited in Dublin, where the tolls are so much complained of. The tolls in Dublin upon cattle are:—

Every cow or bullock	£0	0	1
Every calf	0	0	0½
Every hog or pig	0	0	0½
Every lamb	0	0	0½
Every sucking pig	0	0	0½
Every sheep	0	0	0½

CHARLEVILLE TOLLS.

Every cow or bullock	£0	0	6
Every yearling	0	0	4
Every sheep	0	0	1
Every lamb	0	0	1
Every pig	0	0	3
Every sucking pig	0	0	2
Every goat	0	0	2

Contrast these two toll sheets, my Lord, and my have I drawn too severe a picture of the impositions practised on the people in the town and neighbourhood of Charleville, under the sanction of your Lordship's name; but this is not all—if a poor butter exposes his hats for sale in the street, he must pay ten pence, no matter whether he sells or not. If a poor man brings two or three spade handles for sale, he must pay four pence custom for standing in the street, no matter whether he sells them or not; and if, as very often happens, he has not the money, his goods are taken in lieu of it—in fact, every article pays in the same ratio. What, may I ask, is done with the sums of money extorted in this way from the people? Are the streets paved with it? Is there any thing done for the accommodation of the public? Certainly not. The entire goes to support, in luxury, one family who are, as all toll collectors must naturally be, detested by the people.

Having alluded in a former part of this letter to tolls being given to corporations for the repair and maintenance of town walls alone, I will give your Lordship one instance out of the many I could advance, to show how far I am borne out in the assertion. The Corporation of Youghal were granted, by Charter, tolls and customs, to be laid out in the maintenance of the *town walls, and not otherwise*. In the year 1631, Captains John Finsham and Christopher Burghe, presented a petition to King Charles the I. of several abuses committed by the Corporation of Youghal, concerning the repairs of their walls and fortifications, and praying his Majesty to grant them the management of said repairs, and collection of petty customs. The petition represented that these customs amounted to about £100 per annum, but that they were not expended, according to the charter, on the town walls, which were become weak and ruinous. This petition was referred to the Lords' Committee for Irish Affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3, 1631. An order was immediately issued by his Majesty's command to take the said customs from the Corporation, and give them to the said Captains Finsham and Christopher Burghe for the future, to be laid out in the building and repairing of the town walls. I think, my Lord, this is good authority for the assertion I have made. The tolls of Youghal have risen since that period to the enormous sum of at least £800 per annum, but the Finshams and Burghes of the present day have again reduced them to their proper level. My Lord, I am confident that none of the money extorted from the poor, in this manner, goes into your pocket—nay, more, I am sure all this is carried on without your Lordship's knowledge or consent.

My object in thus addressing you, is to request your Lordship's kind interference, for the future, in preventing the abuses carried on in Charleville in your Lordship's name.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
DOMINICK P. RONAYNE.

On Tuesday last, WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, of Whitfield, Esq., now residing at Tramore, was sworn into office as a Magistrate for this County.