

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

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 hugging 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 tread 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 tithes—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 unholly,
"Who, could he burst,
"His hands 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 Morrison'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,
P. M. Murphy, Esq.

TIPPERARY ANTI-UNION MEETING.

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 Roscrea, 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 Gourbun, to saddle us with fresh taxes and gag the press, was, I am firmly convinced, what dashed conviction of the necessity of recalling our legislative dependence 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 Caesar much, they hated Rome more." (Hear, hear.)

But, Gentlemen, in spite of imitating calumny on one side, and too anxious advocacy on the other, he 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 requested 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 duty. 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 participants 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 '88, 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 unhalloved 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—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 artisan. 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 us, 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 calculated, but the virtuous and self-devoted patriot, the great O'Connell—and I trust that every town, every village, and every parish will move 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. Keating 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 contemporary, 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 of 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. Leatham, may be—whether the 18s will deal more liberally by the people than the 0rs., or whether corporate plunder or family compact 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 LORDS—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 plety 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,
High Secy. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

Carbon, 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 and 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 and humble servant,
JAMES DOYLE.
29, Merchants' Quay, Dublin.

ing, after a hard day's toil, the miserable wages of six-pence, and what is still more lamentable to us, 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 calculated, but the virtuous and self-devoted patriot, the great O'Connell—and I trust that every town, every village, and every parish will move 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. Keating 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 contemporary, 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 of 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. Leatham, may be—whether the 18s will deal more liberally by the people than the 0rs., or whether corporate plunder or family compact 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 LORDS—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 plety 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,
High Secy. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

Carbon, 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 and 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 and humble servant,
JAMES DOYLE.
29, Merchants' 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, whose house rent and every article of the necessities 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!!

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 in 1825, to support their opinion. We have shown 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 £7,018,936; 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Values range from £3,270,350 in 1801 to £7,018,936 in 1825.

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:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Values range from £4,455,042 in 1800 to £11,607,010 in 1811.

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:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Values range from £11,417,577 in 1813 to £5,927,511 in 1825.

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 shown 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 show 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 embankments have been made in that part of the battery fronting Sandymount, and cannon planted. Other additions are in progress of being made 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, 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; or, 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, when he passed, by the roadside, with a female infant in his arms, both of them very destitute of raiment, and evidently suffering from want. He learned that he was one of those who had been "ejected," 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 is mentioned only to describe the agony of gratitude with which he received the alms, and which made a more powerful impression on his utter and hopeless destitution, than the distressing story he told. Whoever he may be at this moment, I had rather be him than his oppressor. One such act endures 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 hearts, 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 to 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 picture, this suffering, and this feeling, and the insupportable and blood-shedding of Ireland is explained.

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

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 a mirror of the people's feelings on this 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 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:—10th of March, the Antiochoplagas has quitted his den—10th, the Corsica Ogre has quitted 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 Curser is directing his steps towards Dijon, but the brave and loyal Burgundians have risen en masse and surrounded him on all sides—15th, Bonaparte is only sixteen leagues from the capital; he has been fortunate enough to escape the hands of his pursuers—16th, Bonaparte is advancing with rapid steps, but he will never enter Paris—20th, Napoleon will, tomorrow, be under our ramparts—21st, the Emperor is at Fontainebleau—22nd, his imperial and Royal Majesty, yesterday evening, arrived at the Tuilleries, amidst the joyful acclamations of his devoted and faithful subjects.—Athenaeum.

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, Kemp, Dominick Browne, Mr. S.A. Bayntun, M.P. for York, &c., who had returned to dinner, not anticipating so immediate a division.

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

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

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.
On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, Printers, at the Office on the Quay, Waterford.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS, SCOTLAND, Messrs. NEWTON and Co., 55, Strand, London; Messrs. BANKER and Co., 50, Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 4, Stationer's Hall, London; Messrs. GROOMBRIDGE and Sons, 11, Abchurch-lane, Dublin. It is filed at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, Commercial Buildings, Dublin—where the principal Reading Rooms and Hotels in the Kingdom, where the greatest publicity is given to ADVERTISEMENTS, Articles of Intelligence, &c.

Several petitions for the repeal of the Union were presented to the House of Commons on Monday last. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present. The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members were present.

The SPEAKER, Mr. O'Connell, and several other members

DUNGARVAN MEETING.

The letter of our correspondent did not reach us until the Chronicle was going to press, so that we had not time to examine the report of the meeting...

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

(From our Correspondent.) Carrick-on-Suir, Nov. 17, 1850. This morning, three men, two of whom were labourers, the other a labouring man, were at work at Carrickbeg, preparing a foundation to build a wall against a banking...

A HUMBUG.

MISREPRESENTATION. (From the E. Post.) It is needless to state how repentedly what a system, in fact, it has become to propagate all manner of slanders against this Journal.

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.

To the Proprietor of the Dublin Morning Post. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in which you request me to register the name of the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, as 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 me.

Yours most obedient servant, ROBERT BURROWES.

DUBLIN EVENING POST OFFICE, 15th Nov. 1850.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this date, I beg to state that a 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.

Yours most obedient servant, JAMES MAGEE.

CHURCH RATES, &c.

Mr. O'Connell on Thursday night gave notice that he would bring in a Bill after Christmas for stamping Protestant Dissenters and Catholics from the payment of Church-rates. This is one of the grievances which afflict Ireland; and it is seen very hard upon the people of that country that they should contribute to the support of a Church, the benefits of which are carelessly of the Church of Ireland, as established by law, has 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 no time to look after and collect their revenues, and to lay the produce out to advantage—we hope, to the best advantage. But we must agree with those who think with Mr. O'Connell on this subject—that those who are Ireland's best friends—that the time has arrived when the abuses of the Established Church generally must be inquired into and reformed; when the *communism* must be reformed; 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, as to influence 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 squallid poverty. A Government, therefore, which seeks about reforming abuses, in whatever department of the State, or whatever description, without favour or affection, will deserve the thanks of the people. 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, and to be tenacious 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, 1850.

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 prejudice nothing relative to the questions, the solution of which the five Courts will have to facilitate, would be as follows:—

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 20, 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, BULOY, TALLEYRAND, MATSCHEWITZ, ABERDEEN.

Answer made by the Provisional Government of Belgium.

The Provisional Government has had the honour to receive the Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, on the 4th Nov. 1850, signed Esterhazy, Talleyrand, Aberdeens, Bulow, and Matschewitz, 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 Belgium, 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, F. DE MERODE, CH. ROCHER, GEMBELLEN, I. VAN DER LINDEN, F. DE COPPIN. (A True Copy.) F. DE COPPIN.

(Signed) 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 ironically replied, that they had not been restored to liberty, nor had they been sent to any other prison—they had been shut 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 arrive this morning. They announce the appointment of Marshal Soult as Minister of War, and of General Sebastiani as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Marshal Mole, who has resigned. The Count d'Artois is to be Minister of Marine, in place of General Sebastiani.

NOTTINGHAM HOBIERY HALL, MALL, WATERFORD.

JOHN KIRBY begs leave to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of WINTER HOBIERY, comprising every description of Woollen, Silk, and Worsted Hosiery, and Hat-Hosiery; Ladies' and Gents' plain and fancy coloured Silk Hosiery; Woollen and Cotton Drawers, inside Vests, Woollen Gloves, Neck Caps, Socks, and Patent Socks, fancy Scarfs, and Cuffs, &c. &c.

Also, a magnificent assortment of the following articles, worth the attention of purchasers: English and Welsh Flannel, Rogers's Patent do, French Cashmeres, British Merinos, Bobinet, Crinolins, and Thread Lace, Rich Velvets, Leather Gloves (plain and for tops), French, Crapes, and Gauze Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neckties, Patent Hair Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps, &c. Imitation and Tortoiseshell Combs, Hosiery, &c.

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, 1850.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON. DIRECTORS, The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman, Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman, Foster Reynolds, Esq., C. W. Hallett, Esq., William Pratt, Esq., Sir James Graham, Bart., John Kynock, Esq., Wm. Edmond Esq., Francis Keeble, Esq., G. Farrer, Esq., Resident Director, Physician—Dr. Ferguson.

Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S., and T. Callaghan, Esq. LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of life. The following are selected from the even rates.

Table with columns: AGE, LIFE, 7 YEARS, 10 YEARS, 15 YEARS, 20 YEARS, 25 YEARS, 30 YEARS, 35 YEARS, 40 YEARS, 45 YEARS, 50 YEARS, 55 YEARS, 60 YEARS, 65 YEARS, 70 YEARS, 75 YEARS, 80 YEARS, 85 YEARS, 90 YEARS, 95 YEARS, 100 YEARS.

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. ASSURANCE SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of 42 2s. for every year of life—may pay 21 8s. 7d. per ann. for the first 7 years, 21 15s. 1d. per ann. for a further 7 years, and 23 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, Super-cargoes, and others, insured for the whole of their term of specific voyages.

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.

Pregnancy 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—Channel, Davis, Newport, coals; Harmony, Richards, do; Drake, Richards, do; do; Three Sisters, English, Cardiff, do; Four Sisters, Louther, Limerick, do; Swan, Galley, Newport, do; Ross; Victory, Nicholas, and Mary, James, do; do; market; Holden Castle, Ashton, Milford, ballast, for Ross; Friends, Browne, Newport, coals; Friendship, Williams, do; Erin, Allen, Swansea, coals; Samannah, Lane, Newport, do; for Cork; Traveller, Robinson, Liverpool, general cargo.

20th—Waterford, Hodze, London, ballast; Commerce, Vine, Newport, coals for Ross; Pomona, Somers, do; for Youagh; Selsey, Lancaster, Plymouth, ballast; Icton, Lang, Newport, coals; Flora, Jones, do; do; Pallas, Eimert, Swansea, coals, for Cork; George and Nicholas, Bell, Wick, herring, a market; Put back—Littlehampton, Limerick.

21st—Albion, Roor, Dartmouth, ballast; Fancy, Crews, Southampton, hoops and bricks. SAILED. 18th—Chance, Sweeny, Cork, do. 19th—None. 20th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods; Nova Scotia (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers. 21st—None. 22nd—Olive Branch, Nathan, Newport, flour, from Ross; Friends, Cornforth, and Mary and Marzart, Barge, Liverpool, grain and flour; Eleanor, Blair, do grain; Providence, Jones, Gloucester, do.

SHIP NEWS. About noon on Saturday a smack, the *Providence*, of 100 tons, from Newport, John James, master, drove on the rocks between the western end of Tralee Strand and the 'Duck's Head' Causeway, about one hundred yards at this side of the latter. The vessel went to pieces during the evening; night, she was bound for Cork, laden with coals, iron, and tin-crow saved.

DEPARTURE—East, Nov. 21.—Put in, Ellen & Eliza, Callaghan, from Cardiff, for Castle Townsend, with coals—lost maul, maul-bag and gun. Put back, and going up to Waterford, *Deputy*, 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 beam. 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 out-house 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 Lynch in the Chair, assembled at the Tripartite 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 Convent became necessary. Resolutions expressive of the injurious effects of the Union were agreed to. Messrs. Hudson, Nash, and Clarke addressed the meeting.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

THE Inhabitants of Waterford are respectfully informed, that a select and well-assorted Stock of VALUABLE WOOLLEN DRESSING, 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 is daily closed there. There are in the Stock a few pieces of very prime Black, Blue, and Olive CLOTHS, superior to any ever introduced into *Peacock's Rooms*, and of the very best *Woolen* or *English* make. Also, a beautiful 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 Chronicle*, November 22, 1850.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS WHELAN, AN INSOLVENT.

In the Court of the Lord Mayor, upon Motion of Mr. Robert W. Denny, Attorney for the Creditors, and the Chief Clerk of said Insolvent, 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 shown 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 said Creditors being to be made according to the usual rate 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, and the resolutions of the Meeting, and Mr. ANDREW ROUHEE was unanimously appointed Secretary.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed for framing Resolutions, &c., composed of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.—Messrs. Carbery, Rouhee, Michael Keating, Michael Mahony, Andrew Roche, Thomas T. Kelly, William Hassett, Patrick O'Leary, Edward A. Heary, Patrick Smith, Dr. Connan, and Dr. Magrath.

The Resolutions being framed, read, and passed unanimously, as follows:— Resolved—That Patrick Smith, seconded by Dr. Magrath, be called to the Chair, and that he be requested to read the Resolutions, and to move for their consideration in the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved—That we yield to no portion of His Majesty's subjects in loyalty and firm attachment to our gracious Sovereign, and in a most determined determination to maintain inviolable our connection with Great Britain—a connection 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 commerce, manufactures, 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. Kelly, seconded by Counsellor Keating. Resolved—That 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. Kelly. 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, in the Commons, to the Honourable George Lamb, and that he, together with our County Members, Lord George Bessborough and Daniel O'Connell, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the same; and that, in the Lords, it be entrusted 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. Heary, seconded by Mr. James Sweeney. Resolved—That the marked feelings of the Meeting are so strongly and so justly directed to the support of the liberal, talented, and independent Press of Ireland, England, and Scotland, who have lent their powerful and untiring advocacy to the cause of Repeal of the Legislative Union.

Moved by Mr. Andrew Roche, seconded by Mr. William Hassett. Resolved—That while we had with delight and exultation the triumph which the people of France and Belgium have obtained over the atrocious machinations of their despotic and tyrannical monarchs, we offer up our fervent aspirations that the hereditary monarchs, and the despotic Government, based upon the sovereignty of the people, and beneficial to their respective nations.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Patrick Kelly. Resolved—That we cannot resist the opportunity which this occasion affords for sending our warmest congratulations to the illustrious man, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., for his labours, 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 the House of Legislature.

Moved by Mr. John T. Kelly, seconded by Mr. James Sweeney. Resolved—That we feel most grateful to our talented and patriotic countryman, Counsellor Rouhee, 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 Legislature Independence has inflicted upon Ireland.

Moved by Counsellor Rouhee, seconded by Mr. A. Roche. Resolved—That the last minutes of this Meeting are, in an eternal memory, due and are hereby given to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, for the prompt and liberality with which he acceded to our request for the use of the Court-house for this meeting.

Moved by Mr. James Sweeney, seconded by Mr. William Hassett. Resolved—That the correspondence had on the subject of our meeting, the letters of Mr. Healy, Mr. Hudson, &c. be read for this meeting and published.

Moved by Counsellor Rouhee, seconded by Mr. A. Roche. Resolved—That the Resolutions be published in the *Waterford Chronicle*, in the *Dublin Morning Post*, and *Irish Times*.

Moved by Doctor Magrath, seconded by Mr. John T. Kelly. Resolved—That Mr. A. Carbery do vacate the Chair, and that Mr. W. Hassett do be called to the Chair.

ANDREW CARBERY, Chairman. ANDREW ROUHEE, Secretary. Moved by Counsellor Rouhee, seconded by Mr. Thomas T. Kelly. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

Moved by Mr. William Hassett, seconded by Mr. Andrew Roche. Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. A. Carbery, for his spirited and untiring conduct throughout the day.

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 BULLEN, Carrick-on-Suir, November 3, 1850.

THE EVENING POST.

A Meeting of the Members of the Ennis-Corrib Commercial Reading-Room, held on Monday, the 15th November, 1850. It was unanimously resolved—that the *Dublin Evening Post* is a paper of the highest reputation, and so long maintained, and that it is best our confidence by having recourse to a subscription in the hands of despotism to abuse and oppress the People, to stifle the voice of the country, to stifle the freedom of discussion, and by its persevering efforts to impede the progress and nullify 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. 22.

Table with columns: Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Peas, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Corn, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Wheat, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Barley, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Mutton, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Beef, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Pork, per stone, 1 10s 0d; Butter, per cwt., 24 10s 0d; Cheese, per cwt., 12 10s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1 10s 0d; Flour, per sack, 12 10s 0d; Oats, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1 10s 0d; Beans, per bushel, 1

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1830.

The London Journals of Saturday were received at the Chronicle's 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 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 Parliamentary 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 Transfer of Friday.)

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 LANSDOWNE, President of the Council.
LORD ALTHORPE, 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 DUNCANSON, 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 ANGLESEA, 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. Pops 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 Duncanson, 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. CRIES, TWENTY OF COUNCIL.—The business in the Stock Exchange is brisk. The Bank has a heavy appearance, and is soon after the opening Councils declined from 84 to 82; 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 94 1/2; and the Three per Cents, 61 1/2.

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 annihilate 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 MURPHY—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 that a single parallel case to the demagogue 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 Buronia. 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 coteries. 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 Padovano 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, Downshire-house, Charlemont-house, Waterford-house, the Danery-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 PIERRE 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 PIERRE 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. BURROWS, 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. BURROWS, 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. BURROWS' 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. PIERRE 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 DUNCANSON'S absence occasioned by the indisposition of his lady. WATERFORD. Lord G. BERSFORD'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. PRITCHE 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 BERSFORD.

TO LORD GEORGE BERSFORD. Finghal, 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. It is 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 it in gates where they please—but 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 intemperate 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, that 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 control 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 shall 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. BRANFORD, 30, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, Nov. 16, 1830.

TO DOMINICK P. RONAYNE, Esq., Finghal. 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 load, waggons, and other property, burned at Broughton, on Monday night week. At Stoodmark, 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, but by the burning of his whole stock and buildings, £2500. A stack of sainfoin, worth £200, burned, belonging to George Hannan, Esq., on the night of the 15th inst., at Altam-Court. Five houses, near Storrington, burned on Saturday night. On Monday night se'nnight, a house burned in Halberton. 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 the 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 only 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 savings, whether they sell or not, must pay toll, although the place where they stand is the King's highway. 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 toll; another poor woman was obliged to pay custom for two or three yards of linen thread, although there is an express Act of Parliament prohibiting any such demand on firms, threads, 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." I can not, my Lord, that my statement is exaggerated—I can prove them by the evidence of many respectable witnesses, and one of them a highly respectable gentleman—a magistrate for the County of Limerick. I may be told, that Charleville is a corporate town, and as such, without the consent of the corporation, no tolls can be levied; but the corporation are entitled to collect tolls; but I desire to set men, to plunder the poor in the manner and to the extent that they do at present. The rights are 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 corporations, they have risen to the injury 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, my Lord, to lay before your Lordship and the public the toll sheet as now exhibited in Charleville, where the tolls are so much complained of. The tolls in Dublin upon cattle are:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes: Every cow or bullock 20 0 0, Every yearling 0 0 1, Every hog or pig 0 0 1, Every lamb 0 0 1, Every pig 0 0 1, Every sucking pig 0 0 2, Every sheep 0 0 1.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes: Every cow or bullock 20 0 0, Every yearling 0 0 1, Every sheep 0 0 1, Every lamb 0 0 1, Every pig 0 0 1, Every sucking pig 0 0 2, Every goat 0 0 1.

Contrast these two toll sheets, my Lord, and my heart drawn to severe a picture of the impositions practised on the people in the town and neighbourhood of Charleville, under the name of your Lordship's name, that this is not all—a poor fellow, whose name is in the street, he must pay ten pence, no matter whether he sell or not. If a poor man brings two or three space 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. 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, &c. 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 York were granted, by Charter, tolls and customs, to be laid out in the maintenance of the town walls, and otherwise. In the year 1811, Captains John Fiskin and Christopher Burgh, presented a petition to King Charles the 1st of several abuses committed by the Corporation of York, 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 applied, according to the charter, on the town walls, which were become weak and ruinous. This petition was referred to the Lord's Committee for Irish Affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3, 1811. An order was immediately issued by His Majesty's command to take the said custom from the Corporation, and give them the said Captains Fiskin and Christopher Burgh 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 York had risen since that period to the enormous sum of at least £800 per annum, but the Fiskins and Burghs, 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 pockets—may, 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.

The letter until the... But, as that... Reporter, if... not strictly... person who... MELANCHOL... On this mo... masons, the... Carrickbeg... all against... was cleared... stones in it... gave way all... masons and... completely co... had a pred... was to be ac... the third man... the alarm... and Walsh was... of those who... est injury... shortly after... inquest held... It is needl... system, in fa... nor of slander... as well as the... rious, so that... scribe them, o... cularly. A mongst l... ted by person... none of the p... changed hand... man, well kn... Proprietor, and produce... The first let... Journal, who... to the propog... a country Pap... dismiss the su... To the su... Sir—The fo... Stamp-office, no... retention of th... similar articles... oah required b... newspapers, ca... tached to the r... Sir, y... Sir—It havin... rd of Stamps U... proprietorship of... Post, I have rec... to regulate... sired by the A... To James Mage... Sir—in answe... that no change i... Dublin Evening... necessary affid... Ye... Robert Burrow... Mr. O'Conn... that he would... exempting p... from the pay... of the griev... does seem very... try that they... Church, the b... The Church of... been long the... both on account... ties which it g... The Ministers... gree, ceased of... more time to... and to lay the... the best advan... who think wit... and those are... Church gener... dressed; whe... dated, and w... justice must l... forget that the... its influence a... that the Gov... comparisons, between fut... poverty. A C... about reformi... of the State, c... rour or affecti... nation. We h... basely arrang... come into pu... will earnestly... of their offic... promise them... be, promy... move the burth... Retrenchment... tire is expect... But we sha... their acts.—J... We underst... well as Lord... ation.